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# KANSAS FARMER

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APRIL 20, 1946



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# GOOD YEAR

## Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

### Grassy Eggs Mean A Cut in Profits

GRASSY eggs are costing Kansas poultry producers thousands of dollars each week, in the opinion of M. E. Jackson and Karl Shoemaker, poultry specialists of Kansas State College. They have been surveying the situation in Marion, McPherson and Butler counties during April.

Grassy eggs and higher temperatures both took a heavy toll during March. Fine, warm, sunshiny days created a wealth of young, tender, green grass. Chickens like the tender grass immensely and consume large quantities if permitted free range. The high consumption of green grass results in a darker colored yolk, or even yolks with a greenish cast, which is highly objectionable to the consumer.

The specialists found several farmers solving this problem by keeping their hens confined until 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon before permitting them free range. In some instances where the house is overcrowded, a small pen has been constructed in front of the house to provide extra room for the laying flock without permitting access to green grass.

Some of these producers have been able to maintain 75 to 85 per cent grade-A eggs thru this period, compared to others whose grade has dropped as much as 50 per cent during the last few weeks.

Other precautions poultry producers should take are:

1. Gather eggs at least 2 or 3 times during the day. This reduces the number of broken eggs in nests and permits cooling the eggs more rapidly.
2. Cool eggs in a wire basket 24 hours before putting them in a case.
3. Keep eggs in a cool, moist place until marketed—50 to 60 degrees.
4. Roosters have no place in a farm flock unless hatching eggs are being sold.

### Spray 10,800 Cattle

Up to April 1, Chase county cattlemen had sprayed 10,800 head of cattle and horses and 500 hogs for lice, according to L. E. Croy, county agent. The spraying job was expected to be finished about mid-April. When fly season opens up, an intensive campaign will be waged for fly control by using DDT.

### Ready for Flies

The Washington County Cattlemen's Association is going after the fly control program in a big way. At a recent meeting of the association, members arranged for a total of 4,000 head of cattle to be sprayed with DDT during the summer.

### Back to Grass

Reversing the usual trend of plowing up more sod, L. W. Grimes, of Kiowa county, recently purchased a quarter section of crop land for the express purpose of returning it to grass for his dairy herd. He will sow a mixture of bluestem, grama, switch grass, and sand love grass.

### Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 4:45 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

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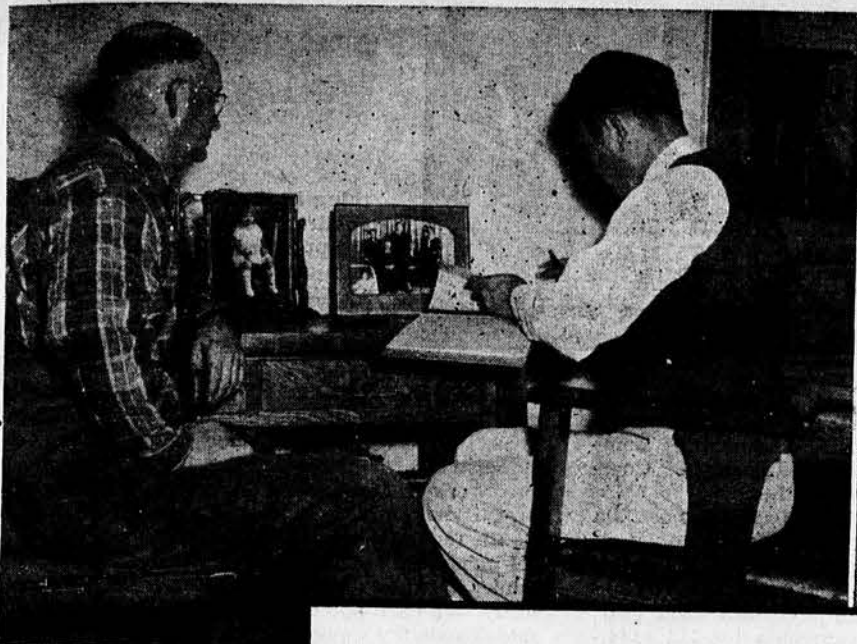
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# FORD TRUCKS

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Keeping farm records over a period of years has helped W. C. Bowden, left, of Dickinson county, plan a profitable farm program. "Unless a project is profitable, I don't want to put my time in on it," he explained. "There are too many jobs that will pay."



A new farmer, L. E. Crawford, of Dickinson county, right, talks over his farm problems with Lot Taylor, district agent for the Farm Management Association. "I want to know what I'm doing right from the start," Mr. Crawford said, in explaining his reason for joining.

## How Does Your Farm Compare?

By DICK MANN

**A**BOUT 800 farmers in Kansas have turned the spotlight on their farm operations thru membership in the Kansas Farm Management Association. What they get for their money, time and effort, makes an interesting story.

Only 4 states in the United States offer a farm management service. They are Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois. In Kansas, there are 4 associations serving 67 counties. The Kansas organization was started in 1930 with first yearly records analyzed by the association in 1931.

Here is how the Kansas Farm Management Associations operate:

All activities are carried on under a budget. Federal and state funds pay part of the salaries of the personnel required to oversee the work, and for summarization and analysis of the Farm and Home Account books. All other funds come from membership dues.

Information obtained from summaries and analyses of books is made available to all farm families of the state by means of news articles, circular letters, bulletins, and by radio.

This does not mean that a farm member's business becomes public property. His book goes in to the college designated only by a number, and all information contained in it is analyzed from an impersonal standpoint.

A farmer can choose one of 2 services offered by the associations, with cost of membership varying with service desired.

At a cost of \$20 a year up to this year, when annual dues were raised to \$25, a farmer could receive two visits a year from an association field representative. During field stops, the representative spends about half his visit going over farm records with the member, and the other half going over the farm to answer any questions the member might have about management or marketing.

The member also gets the association news letter, market forecast, a farm record book, a yearly business analysis, averages of figures on other farms in his area for comparison with his own, and help in preparing his income tax. For an extra \$5, the member can receive a third visit from a field representative during the year.

Dues mentioned here apply to all but association No. 2, where membership is on a sliding scale from \$16 to \$50, based on number of acres in the farm.

At the end of the year, books are sent in to Kansas State College, where they are analyzed for comparison with other farms in the same type-of-farming area.

Directing and supervising work of the associations are J. A. Hodges, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station; J. H. Coolidge and Paul Griffith, extension economists; and Lot F. Taylor, Clay Center, Marion Pierce, Hutchinson, Earl Means, Kinsley, and R. L. Rawlins, Holton, field representatives. Since material for this story was gathered, Lot Taylor has joined the college extension service as a specialist in animal husbandry.

Associations are formed by type-of-farming areas so farmers can get comparative figures on farms similar to their own. There is no way to get a fair comparison between farms say, in Eastern Kansas, with those in Western Kansas. For instance, machinery costs to the acre in Kansas may range from about \$4.75 an acre in the extreme west to about \$9 an acre in Eastern Kansas. In Western Kansas most labor is temporary while in the east there is more year-around help used. There are many other factors, such as terrain, size of fields, and kinds of farm programs, that prevent comparisons except within restricted areas.

According to farm management experts, the 4 best measures of a farm business are: "Size of farm, crop yields, livestock returns, and efficient use of labor and equipment."

Phil Campbell, of Chase county, changed from a sheep program to a cattle feeding program when farm records convinced him his operations needed overhauling. He is shown here feeding his Herefords.



A study of farm records shows there are certain characteristics that separate high-income farms from low-income farms. Farms in the upper 25 per cent income bracket in any area of the state will have some of the following characteristics: Larger size (investment and acres); greater volume of business, higher crop yields, higher production per unit of livestock, lower machinery cost to the crop acre, lower expenses for \$100 of gross income, higher gross income to the man.

Looking at records from Area 5, the Flint Hills region, we found the value of farmers being better than average in one or more characteristics of the high-income farms.

Those farmers no better than average in any characteristic, had an average net income of \$1,069 in 1944; those superior in one characteristic had an average net income of \$1,558; those superior in 2 had an average net of \$3,049; those superior in 3 a net income of \$3,643; superior in 4 a net of \$6,007; and superior in 5 a net income of \$7,697. Thus, we see that the farmer superior in 5 of the 7 important characteristics had a net income advantage in 1944 of \$6,628 over the man superior in only one characteristic.

During 1944, the average gross income for farmers in Area 5 was \$9,402; the average yield of principal grain crops was: corn, 34.4 bushels; wheat, 20.1 bushels; grain sorghums, 28.8 bushels. Average machinery cost to the crop acre was \$7.35. Expenses for each \$100 of gross income averaged \$65.38, and gross income to the man \$5,223.

You can see from these figures that when a farmer gets his yearly analysis of all farms in his area, he can compare his farm with those in the upper 25 per cent, the lower 25 per cent, and the average on all phases of farm production and expenses.

This is one of the most important benefits received from the Farm Management Association, according to Phil Campbell, Chase county livestock man. "By comparing my operations with those of other farmers in the same area," says Mr. Campbell, "I can check labor and machinery costs, and all other phases of my operations with other farm records. Then, if I am out of line any place I know where to start making the necessary changes."

Without this chance for comparison, a farmer might know what his costs are and still not be aware they are too high. His machinery cost an acre or his labor cost for \$100 of gross income might be out of line. Unless he knows what other farm figures are on these items he has no way of telling where to adjust.

[Continued on Page 24]



# Farm Matters

## AS I SEE THEM

THERE has been considerable criticism, particularly in Administration circles and in the big city papers, because the Senate wrote into the minimum wage bill the provision that in computing the farm parity price formula, farmers' labor costs be included. This provision, offered in the Senate by Senator Russell, of Georgia, is the same as carried in the so-called Pace bill, introduced in the House by Rep. Claude Pace, of Georgia.

The effect of the Pace proposal would be to increase the parity price of wheat, for example, about 50 cents a bushel; corn 35 cents a bushel; hogs 4 cents a pound; cattle 3 cents a pound; and so on. (See page 18, April 6 issue of Kansas Farmer for differences on major farm commodities.) It is expected that the House also will accept the Pace proposal when it acts on the minimum wage bill, some time after Easter.

President Truman, it was announced by Senator and Administration floor leader Barkley, of Kentucky, will veto the minimum wage bill if it includes the Pace proposal to increase farm parity prices by including the cost of farm labor. The big city papers applaud the president's veto intentions: Assert the proposed parity formula would increase retail food prices 15 per cent, cost of living 6 to 8 per cent or something like that.

It also is charged that the national grocery bill would be increased \$2,000,000,000 a year if the higher parity formula proved effective. Removal of the consumer food subsidies also would increase the national grocery bill by some \$1,500,000,000 so far as consumers are concerned, unless the \$1,500,000,000 a year food subsidies now being paid from the treasury were taken from farm income instead of added to retail food prices.

Looking at the over-all situation and what seems to be in prospect as soon as the abnormal foreign demand for food from the United States comes to an end, I make no apologies for casting my vote for the parity-increase proposal.

In the first place the minimum wage bill, to which the Pace proposal was attached as an amendment, proposes to increase the minimum wage level of the whole country from 40 cents an hour to 65 cents an hour. True, the act itself does not apply to farm labor. But the effect will be to compel farmers to increase farm wages toward that level, to compete with industrial wages.

It seems to be perfectly plain that farmers are going to have to pay wages from now on, for some time to come, perhaps permanently, that are the equivalent of pretty high industrial wage rates. And also their farm machinery and equipment costs are going to rise considerably in the next 2 years. What that means is that farm prices are going to have to go to a new and much higher level than prewar; as high or higher than they are now—unless a national policy is made effective for the farmer which will feed the rest of the country at a loss to the farmer.

It is true that the farmer is better off financially today than he has been for a long, long time. Due to increased production plus increased prices, farm income has reached new high levels. Cash receipts from sales last year were around 20 billion dollars, compared to 8 billion average for the 5 prewar years, 1935-39. That is an increase of 12 billion dollars in cash receipts.

However, reduced to an income basis, the farmer still lags behind the rest of the country, according

to the latest comparison from a report just issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, compiled from reports of the Department of Commerce and from BAE's own figures.

The farm population, below 25 million, now is a little more than one sixth of the total population of the country. For the 5 prewar years, the entire national income was \$65,400,000,000; \$4,300,000,000 for agricultural income payments. Last year, non-agricultural income payments totaled \$144,100,000,000, or an increase of \$83,100,000,000 over the prewar (1935-39) average; agricultural income payments were \$16,200,000,000 an increase of \$11,900,000,000. If agricultural income payments had increased at the same rate as non-agricultural income payments, the agricultural increase would have been between 15 and 16 billion dollars, instead of under 12 billions. Also, on the basis of the BAE report, per capita farm income last year was under \$700, while non-farm per capita income was more than \$1,250.

And it also should be kept in mind that for 1935-39 the purchasing power of the farmers' products was 84 cents on the dollar, measured by parity prices, while for 1945 the purchasing power of the farmers production was \$1.16 on the dollar, measured by parity prices.

If farm prices under the present parity formula drop back to parity—to say nothing of below parity, which is not unlikely—certain segments of agriculture, particularly livestock and dairy, would face bankruptcy as soon as the savings of the war years were used up paying production losses.

### Who Is Delinquent?

I AM hearing more and more about the delinquent youth problem. It is serious. Unfortunately, the last 5 years, and 10 years have seen a marked increase in offenses and crimes committed by our youth. Here is a problem that most certainly deserves attention. It must have the most conscientious study of any question that confronts us today. That is true for the sake of the young folks involved, and others they might influence. We want them all to grow to maturity with a clear conscience, with a clean bill of health, and with a wholesome perspective on life.

Now, facing the situation in good, old-fashioned honesty I must say that "the delinquent youth problem" as a title is a misnomer. It points the finger of scorn at our boys and girls, laying all the blame on their young shoulders. I don't propose to excuse them for their infractions of the laws, either civil or moral. I do, however, wish to call attention to the fact that the definition of delinquency makes one reason that the blame should be spread out rather widely. The dictionary tells us that the word delinquency means "failure, omission, or violation of duty; fault; misdeed; offense."

Back of a youthful offense or misdeed it is just possible there may be failure of duty on the part of the parents. Badly managed homes, unhappy homes, broken homes are conducive to irregularities among children. I recall one good authority who said, "There are no delinquent children; there are only delinquent parents."

But I think to be perfectly fair, we must go a step farther. I have known parents who did every-

thing in their power to rear their children well, yet were grievously disappointed. Why? Maybe it was because of a delinquent community—local, state or national. Perhaps there was a failure of duty on the part of the churches, the schools, the movie thrillers, the radio thrillers, the questionable

stories that are printed in certain types of publications. Perhaps too much leisure time and too few duties were to blame. It may be that too much hard work and too little recreation entered the picture. It might be that lack of physical or mental health facilities was to blame.

I mention all of these possibilities—and you will think of more—because they all need careful study. We dare not brush this important question aside by saying we haven't the time to do anything about it, or the money. Remember this. We, the taxpayers of the United States, spent 2 billion dollars, built a number of huge plants, and employed thousands of people to produce that first atomic bomb. We had time to do that! We had money and manpower to do it! We justify it because "it ended the war."

Well, for one, I believe we can well afford the time and the money and the manpower to build the kind of youth program, from recreational centers to health facilities and education, that will stop youthful crime and delinquency; that will give every boy and every girl the best possible chance of developing in full measure so as to be assets to their communities.

This youth program doesn't need to start some place else. It should grow from "the good earth" of local planning and co-operation. Farming communities certainly can have entertainment and recreational facilities right at home for their fine boys and girls. In this, also, is the best possible opportunity for town and farm co-operation.

Naturally, when any problem of this kind comes up, I think first of how it is affecting farm families. I have made some investigation of the delinquent youth problem on the farms of my state and the nation. We cannot dodge the fact that some farm boys and girls get into difficulties because of some misdeed or offense. But here is the heartening thing. The percentage of farm boys and girls who are charged as delinquent is a very small fraction, compared with the number annually listed from cities.

Most farm boys and girls are blessed with good, practical, common-sense parents. They have their regular chores to do from the time they are old enough to do such tasks. Farm life builds good character, resourcefulness; it develops initiative and ambition. Many thousands of farm boys and girls are busy with their own farm projects, whether it be raising a garden, feeding a calf or building the foundation for a purebred livestock herd. Vocational Agriculture and 4-H Club work keep healthy young minds busy with worthwhile things. I never have heard of a more wholesome place to rear children than on the farm.

Weeding out of a community the things that contribute to youthful delinquency is a job that may need attention. Those weeds might include everything from lack of responsibility or appreciation, or confidence or progress, to a too liberal view of drinking and gambling.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

## Washington "All Out" for Everybody Else

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the U. S. Postal Guide there are listed three Topekas—Topeka, Kan., Topeka, Ill., and Topeka, Ind. But Washington is not looking at places like Topeka, whether in Kansas, Illinois or Indiana, these days. Washington has its eyes, ears, nose, fingers, toes and hip-pockets all oriented on such places as Moscow, London, Paris, Istanbul, Teheran, Mukden, Tokyo, Berlin, Rome, Trieste, Chungking, Singapore, Belgrade, Madrid, Vienna, and all points East, West, North and South, and the Security Council of the United Nations, of course.

An epidemic of sneezing in Washington and New York these days can be accounted for by reports that Mr. Josef Stalin, in Moscow, has a cold. Really, a very distressing situation might develop back here if it were reported Mr. Stalin had the tummy-ache.

To orient one's self to the play of international events these days, one

needs to get at least 3 pictures in the back of his mind, as a background for world thinking.

First, don't think of the Old World as 3 continents—Europe, Asia and Africa. Think of the Old World as the "World Island," consisting of what we used to visualize in map study as the 3 continents mentioned.

Second, bear in mind that yesterday, and that means for several centuries

back—Britain's foreign policy was based, largely, on 2 objectives: (a) Hold the balance of power in Europe by preventing the domination of continental Europe by any one nation; (b) keep unfettered control of the Empire lifeline thru the Mediterranean, Red and Arabian seas.

Third, we used to think of North America as separated from Europe by the Atlantic ocean, and from Asia by the Pacific ocean. Today the thinking is that North America is separated from the "World Island"—at least the northern chunk of the World Island—

(Continued on Page 26)



# Ranching Shorthanded

By RUTH McMILLION

**R**UNNING their 20,000-acre ranch with the help of only one hired man, has been the job of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Harper and their son Mel, of Sitka, as the inevitable result of our farm-help shortage. Since the war started 5 of the Harpers reliable ranch hands have been called into the service.

J. C. Harper, a successful cattleman, past president and present member of the Kansas Livestock Association executive board, has not always been a rancher.

He is Jess Harper, the man who taught America's greatest coach, Knute Rockne of Notre Dame.

From 1913 thru 1918, Jess Harper was coach and athletic director at Notre Dame. Knute Rockne was graduated under Mr. Harper and became his assistant. Mr. Harper resigned at Notre Dame, but after Rockne's death in a plane crash in 1931, Jess Harper left his ranch at Sitka to become adviser and athletic director at Notre Dame until the end of 1933, devoting half his time to Notre Dame and half to ranching. Too, Jess Harper was a member of the All-America board of football.

In touching upon the help shortage Mr. Harper says you cannot hire just any man and expect competent ranch help. It takes 6 months to get a man so he can use his own judgment, be reliable and be on his own when a decision needs to be made out in a 6,000-acre pasture.

Credit for their ability to manage the ranch shorthanded is given to planned work and organization.

When a job of dipping, branding or cattle working is started, everything goes like clockwork. That is the key to the whole setup. Once started, they never stop.

The Harpers run 1,800 head of cattle, have 100 miles of fence to keep up, 19 windmills to keep pumping, crops to put out, marketing to do and books to keep.

They dip cattle for lice once a year and would dip twice a year if they had the time. They feel it a paying proposition.

On the 20,000 acres there is no place where the cattle have to go more than one mile to water.

Mr. Harper stresses ample water storage for the 19 windmills. Aside from this there are 2 dams, 8 miles where the Cimarron river runs thru the ranch, 3 creeks and 1 spring.

Another thing Mr. Harper was very emphatic about was that pastures should not be overgrazed. He feels, too, that small pastures prove to the best advantage. Their ranch is split up into 14 pastures, the largest being 6,000 acres, this acreage necessary because of the Cimarron river. In small pastures cattle may be classed up a bit even, they are handier to cake, and easier to roundup.

The Harpers seldom ride fence. This might seem a brash statement to old-timers. But Mr. Harper accounts for this by the fact that each spring they load a pickup with new hedge posts, reset weak ones, drive new staples, and give the fence a genuine overhauling.

Because of their good fences and reinforced corners 200 head of cattle may be worked in a small pasture corner.

Between 2 large pastures a big flare



J. C. Harper

has been built which will hold 1,000 head and here 3 or 4 men can work them.

The wheat land is leased out. They drill their own feed and pasture it off. At present Mr. Harper has 200 acres of rye grass. This is an experiment for this locality but has proved so satisfactory they plan to plant 350 acres more this year. Mr. Harper says it looks like a nice thing for ranchers.

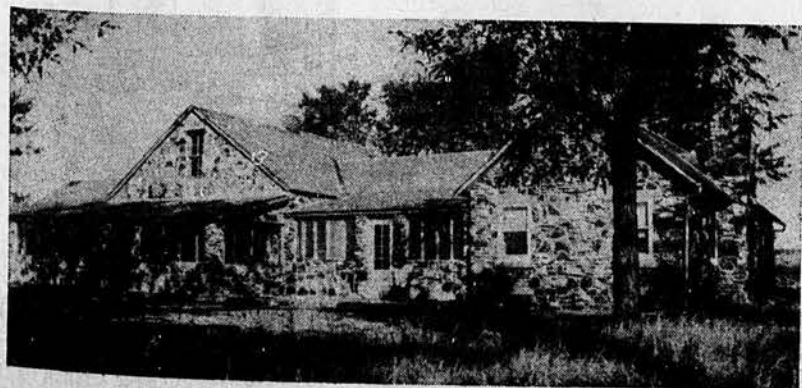
At the Harper ranch they cake the cattle every other day, giving the same amount of cake as those who feed every day. Mr. Harper has practiced this for 10 years and it has proved its value as a timesaver.

Prior to the war the ranch always hired a man and wife as chore man and cook. But this, too, has been forfeited and Mrs. Harper now has charge of the kitchen. Altho Mrs. Harper has many interests, she stresses the fact that at present the primary thing on the ranch is to have 3 meals a day for the men. Theirs is an essential industry. Mrs. Harper is the D. A. R. state corresponding secretary, does D. A. R. genealogy research, and did genealogy work professionally for 10 years.

Mrs. Harper's mother, Mrs. M. C. Campbell, wife of a prominent early-day cattleman, helps Mrs. Harper when she is able, in the ranch house kitchen, and it is because of set and standardized menus, detailed planning and the co-operation of Mrs. Mel Harper who lives nearby, that 8 or 10 men are fed on cattle-moving days. These



Mrs. J. C. Harper



The Harper ranch house is an interesting place to visit.

extra men include neighbors, ranchers and local help.

There are 2 set menus for the lunches that are sent to the 8 or 10 men when they are driving cattle.

One is . . . Hot meatloaf sandwiches, jelly sandwiches (these as thirst quenchers), hot baked beans, ice cold apple sauce and hot coffee.

The second menu is . . . Hot hamburgers, hot spaghetti, jelly sandwiches, ice cold apple sauce and hot coffee. The food is all kept either piping hot or ice cold by means of huge food thermos jugs.

The Harpers have one daughter, Katherine, who works for the Veterans Administration in Washington, D. C., and two sons, Jim who was with the Army Air Corps but now of California, and Mel, ranch foreman and the father of 2-year-old Jimmy, the Harpers only grandchild.

The house is a typical and interesting ranch house. The original portion is made of schoolhouses purchased by Mrs. Harper's father back in 1891. However, in late years the entire house has been veneered with 6 inches of native rock and a large addition made, this also of native rock. The latter wall being 18 inches thick with a dead air space inside to insure against moisture drawing.

The basement is a hobby and trophy room with a full 8-foot ceiling, and a much-used fireplace in which they burn discarded hedge posts. Above the fireplace hang a pair of steer horns which have a 6-foot 4-inch spread. These



Mel Harper, at left, and James Harper

horns were taken by Mr. Campbell from one of his steers back in 1900.

The entire ranch is lighted by a 5,000-watt system. Practically every south window is covered with an air-conditioning cooler and the house is completely modern with 3 bathrooms.

The Harpers are very busy, very comfortable and very charming. Despite extra responsibility and extra labor, they are never too busy to show a genuine interest in others. They have taken present restrictions and conditions and made the most of them. It has not been easy, but it has been done.

## She Kept the Farm Going

While Her Brothers Were in Service



Irene Rich can do housework as well as run a tractor. Here she is taking some freshly baked bread out of the oven. This is more in line with her daily jobs since the end of war.

**P**EACE TIME reconversion for Irene Rich, 18-year-old Coffey county girl, consisted of turning the 600-acre farm over to a brother and reassuming her duties in the house. For a whole year during the war, she took the place of a man. She made it possible for her father, A. C. Rich, to keep the farm going when hired help was out of the question.

All 3 of her brothers saw military service. Ed Rich was in the Army 3 years. Clarence was with the Marines at Iwo Jima, and in November of 1944, Lee left for the Navy. After 2 Atlantic crossings Lee went to the Pacific and was on Okinawa this spring.

Her father was unable to drive either the tractor or truck. After Lee left, there were only 2 roads for the Rich family to take. One was to cut their livestock operations and farming. The other was for Irene, 16 years old at the time, to leave the house and work in the fields. Irene spent a week in the city at one time. She did not like it, there was not a thing to do. She likes farm life, so it was natural that she should decide to do a man's work rather than let the farm take a cut.

At that time they had 100 head of cattle on full feed. She helped her father with this job, hauling feed to them twice daily. In addition, her part of the regular chores consisted of milking 5 cows twice each day.

In the spring of 1945, the problem of planting 135 acres of row crops presented itself. They have the type of tractor that is started by spinning the flywheel. It was a tough job getting it started the first time, but she did it. She disked the spring ground, harrowed it and planted 85 acres of corn and put in 50 acres of blackhull kafir. Some of it she had to replant when the stand was not satisfactory. The rows were not quite as straight as the ones her brothers made in previous years. Her parents reassured her; there is more corn in a crooked row.

During the spring and summer she cultivated the row crops 3 times, at the same time helping with the chores at home. When unable to get lights for the tractor, she did some of the field work by light of the moon.

Then haying season rolled around. They had 160 acres of hayland. They did manage to get someone to cut the hay for them, but Irene hauled it in their truck.

Irene says she enjoyed doing the work, but admitted that after Ed and Lee were home on furloughs in the summer of 1945, she found it a little difficult to get back into the swing of the heavy work again.

Ed returned from the Army last October, so Irene has settled into housework routine. That is—almost. She still is milking some cows, because they now are her own.



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AGAIN  
THIS  
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With each 100 lb. bag of **GOOCH'S BEST STARTING FEED** you now receive this useful chick Feeder. It's our way of helping you make sure each chick gets enough proper nourishment daily. With plenty of these feeders no chick has to scramble for a chance at its feed—this means fast growth—a more even flock. This feeder offer is for a limited time only, so see your **GOOCH DEALER** soon.

**GOOCH'S BEST STARTING FEED** is truly a feast for chicks, answering all their cravings for bone, organ, muscle and feather building nutrients. Tried and proved for years, you are on the safe side with **GOOCH'S BEST STARTING FEED** giving your chicks a quick, sound start.

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Feed the MASH that Proves Itself in CASH!

## What Weed-Killer Tests Show

*"Moderately to Quite Effective" on Certain Weeds*

**I**F YOU plan to use any 2,4-D preparation to kill weeds this year, use them with caution, warns T. F. Yost, state weed supervisor. Experiments with 2,4-D have been carried on at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, at Manhattan, for 2 years. But results have been so variable no definite recommendations yet are being made at the college.

Results do indicate that 2,4-D has been moderately to quite effective on the following lawn weeds: Dandelion, common plantain, buckthorn plantain, false strawberry, daisy, annual sow thistle, cocklebur, annual morning glory, mares tail, sunflower, ragweed, chickweed, kochia, wild lettuce, puncture vine, velvet leaf, pigweed, three-seeded mercury, wild mustard, burdock, and dooryard knotweed.

Several species of the nightshade family, notably bull nettle, black nightshade, and buffalo bur, appear to be highly resistant, as are such weedy grasses as Johnson grass, crab grass, foxtail, goose grass, sandbur, nimblewill, and quack grass.

### Kills Woody Plants Too

The leaves of woody plants like poison ivy, buckbrush, and sumac, are killed by the chemical, but it is not known whether new growth will arise from woody stems or roots.

Extensive tests on field bindweed, hoary cress, Russian knapweed and Canada thistle show that the tops usually are killed, and roots often killed to a depth of 6 to 18 inches. Regrowth usually occurs even after a second treatment.

Bent grass and buffalo grass may be damaged by a single spray application under certain conditions and should not be sprayed twice in the same season. White Dutch clover is seriously injured and may be killed by application of 2,4-D. Treatment of weeds in grain

crops has not been tested sufficiently to determine whether such weeds can be eliminated without damaging the crop.

Effect of 2,4-D upon the soil is severe but temporary, usually disappearing in 4 to 8 weeks. Whether there is a cumulative effect on soil from repeated treatments has not been determined.

The chemical is not corrosive to spray equipment and is not inflammable. It has not been known to produce any ill effects upon persons handling it or upon animals consuming vegetation sprayed with it. However, when applied near shrubs, flowers, or vegetable plants there is danger of wind carrying sufficient spray solution to seriously damage valuable plants. A sprayer used for 2,4-D should not be used for spraying garden or fruit plants.

### Follow All Instructions

For general use, a concentration of one part of 2,4-D to 1,000 parts of water is satisfactory. For less sensitive weeds and under less favorable conditions, one part 2,4-D to 650 or 700 parts of water is necessary. Since the various preparations contain varying amounts of 2,4-D, the amount of each to use per gallon of water will vary. The recommendations of the manufacturer should be followed. The solution should be applied as a spray and in sufficient quantity to thoroughly wet all the foliage of the weeds. From 1 to 2 gallons a square rod usually is required, the actual amount depending upon the amount of growth on the area to be treated.

Weeds apparently are more sensitive to the chemical when growing rapidly and before they have reached full growth or full bloom stage. The chemical also seems to act more rapidly when the temperature is moderate to warm.

## Rubber Boots for Cows

*Many New Things Coming to the Farm*

**N**EW plastics, agricultural chemicals, and rubber products galore will be ready for farm use soon. Even rubber boots for cows. Recently your editor saw hundreds of these new products on exhibit in Chicago, as guest of the United States Rubber Company. And we were impressed by the fact that scientists of the company are working ahead with the idea that "many corners of agriculture still are to be illuminated by science." So the 30,000 different items this company now produces isn't the end. There will be more later.

A guide took us in hand, and for nearly 3 hours piloted us from one booth to another thru this many-sided exhibit. First of all came the modern farm home—room by room.

### Many Items for the Home

The living-room boasted coated fabrics for furniture upholstery, shown on lounge chair, footstool and occasional furniture. Other related fabrics provide materials for wearing apparel, curtains, drapes, tablecloths, slippers and handbags. The bedroom offered "foam" mattresses, pillows, cushions and chair cushions. In the bathroom were everything you would expect to find there from rubber drug sundries and health aides that bring comfort during illness, to plumbing specialties.

In the kitchen were more things than you could shake a stick at: Jar coverings and rings, gloves, aprons, rubber seals of various kinds to hold in steam and seal out cold, as well as insulation for electrical appliances. There was a new kind of dish towel that will dry more dishes and shine glasses better. There was a burn-resistant cover on the ironing board.

At the wearing apparel booth we saw rubbers, boots, shoes, heels, soles, waterproof coats, aprons, sleeves, leggings and hats. There was a new elastic yarn used in swim suits, undergarments, shoes, hosiery and other articles worn by men, women and children.

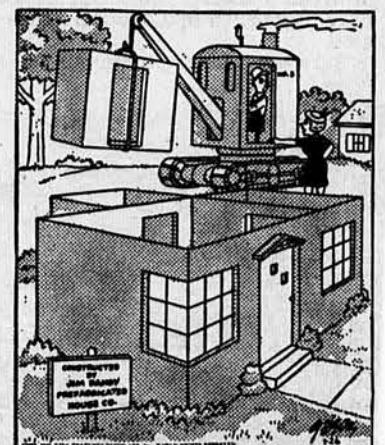
For farm work there were tires for all needs from bicycles to huge tractors, insulated wires of all sizes, transmission belts, cushioning to absorb vibration and noise, rubber springs. In

the dairy barn we found water and steam hose, mechanical milker parts, dairy boots, and even rubber mattresses and rubber boots for cows.

Newest development in the poultry house is a chick brooder heated by conductive rubber pads. Scientists perfected these rubber heating pads during the war. In the workshop were friction tape for splicing wire and broken tool handles, washers for plumbing and machinery, hose for acetylene welding outfits, and grinding wheels which are made with abrasive substances bonded together with rubber.

The chemical division of the company had plenty of things to show, including perfume and adhesives, and chemicals to aid plant growth and fight plant diseases. There was a "weed killer" in the show.

Apparently there is no end to plastics. In scientists hands, rubber became the greatest of all plastics. They compounded it to outwear iron, to be as hard and beautiful as ebony, or as soft as down. Related to it are the many-coated fabrics and soft upholstery materials, plus everything from bathing suits to golf balls, the company has to offer.



"I don't believe I like the kitchen on that side. Let's see how it looks over here!"



## Sandy Soil Needs Special Attention

**H**OW to handle the sandy soils of Southwest-Central Kansas in the best way is a problem getting increasing attention from farmers and soil specialists.

W. P. Thompson, of Kiowa county, credited as being one of the good sandy soil farmers, thinks one solution is fewer farmers in the area. "This sandy soil cannot be farmed intensively," he remarks. "When a family tries to make a living on a half section of this sandy soil it is a losing proposition and the soil is soon farmed out."

Men like Mr. Thompson like to farm sandy soil and find it very productive when handled right. He strip-crops with wheat and corn being the main crops. Corn is planted every third row and for silage only. He likes corn planted in this manner as he believes it is easier on the soil than sorghum crops.

Believing that it is essential either to grow legumes or fertilize, Mr. Thompson plans to work sweet clover and cow peas into his farming program. He already is putting all barnyard manure back onto the soil.

In sandy soil it is better to let weeds get just a little taller than on hard soil before putting them under, he says. The weed that absolutely must be controlled is the sandbur.

This year Mr. Thompson will blank-list his strips and let them lay for 30 days. He then will bust the ridges and let the ground lay again until just before harvest, when it will be relisted and left until after harvest. Then he will bust the ridges a second time and follow with a field cultivator once or twice, depending on the rainfall. Sandy soil works best when wet and he uses a springtooth harrow set about 2 inches deep to help pack the soil.

Some of the Thompson strips of wheat made 30 bushels an acre last year and averaged 15 bushels, which was better than the county average. All this on a farm that was given up as hopeless by a former owner.

## Hold Hays Roundup

Governor Andrew Schoepel will be a featured speaker at the annual Roundup and Feeders' Day program at the Fort Hays Experiment Station, April 27.

Kansas State College staff members on the program include Dean L. E. Call, Dr. W. E. Grimes, Dr. A. D. Weber, and L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Hays station.

A program for women has been planned by Georgiana Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader. Prof. David L. McIntosh will talk on preparation of meats for freezing. Mary Fletcher will talk on preparing vegetables for freezing.

The event is expected to attract hundreds of farm people.

## Rested the Pasture

G. Frank Wilds, of Kiowa county, is well pleased with 15 acres of sweet clover he seeded in 1944.

The sweet clover is adjacent to his permanent pasture. Last year he had 29 head of cattle on the pasture, leaving the fence down between it and the clover. His cattle spent 90 per cent of their time during the spring on the clover and made excellent gains while giving his pasture a rest.



"I don't see any sense to this wheeling them around in the fresh air—it makes us tired and gets them rested so they keep us awake all night!"

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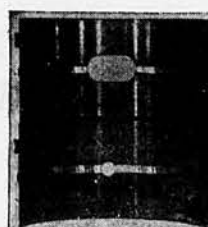
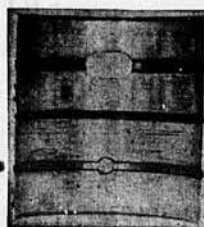
He'll show you why quality protection pays off in farm machines — then offer you exactly the right oil or grease for every part of every machine you operate.

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in thousands of factories and on thousands of farms throughout the Nation.

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# Hitch Problem Is Solved

By ROBERT A. JONES

WHEN the first power take-off was designed for tractors and farm equipment, few persons realized its extensive possibilities for driving a large variety of ground-driven machines. The first power-driven machine was the grain binder. The power take-off proved so successful that its application grew rapidly from the binder to many other ground-driven machines.

Location of the power take-off shaft and the drawbar on the various makes and types of tractors was influenced mainly by tractor design rather than

known as the A. S. A. E. Power Take-off standard.

The A. S. A. E. standard was submitted to and has been adopted by practically all farm tractor and implement manufacturers. With tractors and pull-behind power-driven machines built to these standards or converted to them, it is possible to use any make and kind of power-driven machine with any make and model of tractor, and to shield them adequately.

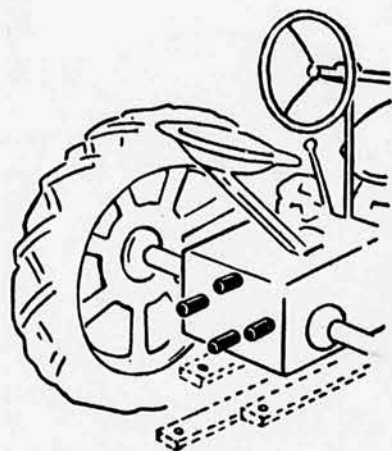
The tractor and implement manufacturers went a step further and have developed conversion packages to make it possible to change tractors and implements of prior design to the standard.

The A. S. A. E. power take-off is very simple. It consists of a common dimension of 14 inches between the end of the power take-off shaft and the hitch point on the tractor drawbar, a master bracket on the tractor for attaching the power line safety shields and a 1 1/2-inch diameter power take-off shaft for all makes and models of farm tractors. Limitations were also established for the height of the drawbar and power take-off shaft from the ground, but most tractors built during recent years were already within the standards.

It is important that every farmer become familiar with the standard to fully appreciate the benefits it provides him as an operator and purchaser of farm machinery.

1. **Safety:** Power line safety shields supplied with every power-driven machine will work with any make or model of tractor. This will make it possible for farmers to safely operate their equipment because the shields are easily snapped into place and no special fitting is necessary.

2. **Convenience:** If the farmer wishes to use his power-driven machine with a



PTO's and drawbars had many different locations prior to adoption of A. S. A. E. standard dimensions.

by implement requirements. In the early days of tractor manufacturing, as each tractor was designed, little thought was given to the location of the power take-off with respect to the drawbar between the tractor models or makes. This resulted in wide variations in the location of power take-off, and made it necessary for the implement manufacturers to supply a hitch, drive connection, and safety shields for each implement so that it could be used with every make, size, and type tractor.

This resulted in a tremendous variety of hitches, connecting parts, and safety shields which has been the source of much confusion, trouble, and loss of time to the farmer. This was especially true if he had several power-driven implements of different makes and one or more tractors of different makes or models. Altho dealers carried a large variety of hitches and attempted to anticipate their customers requirements, they were unable, in many instances, to supply the parts needed, and it was often necessary to cobble up a makeshift hook-up.

Most of these makeshift hook-ups were made without providing safety shields for the power line and, as a result, serious accidents occurred when the operator's clothing caught and wrapped around the unshielded power line.

Consequently, the Farm Equipment Institute Advisory Committee of Engineers, co-operating with the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, developed specifications for the power take-off shaft, master safety shield, and drawbar hitch point to assure every farmer a safer and properly operating hitch. These specifications are



different tractor, it is not necessary to change hitches; any machine can be used with any tractor if they conform to A. S. A. E. recommendations.

3. **Economy:** The savings to the farmer are: (1) Now he can buy a new tractor of any make or model; (2) It will not be necessary to buy or have new hitches made for all his power-driven machines if they were acquired after the standard was adapted—the hitch provided with the machine will work; and (3) a further saving is possible in that it will not be necessary to buy a hitch with every new implement purchased.

Practically all farm tractors and pull-behind power-driven implements are now being built to the A. S. A. E. standard, but this created a problem as to how combinations of old and new tractors and implements could be made

BOYS, THE A.S.A.E. STANDARD REALLY GIVES YOU A SAFE, STRONG AND PROPERLY OPERATING HITCH



to work together. Safe and proper operation of the power line is just as important to the owner of old equipment as it is to the purchaser of new equipment.

The Farm Equipment Institute Committee of Engineers recognized this problem and recommended to the farm tractor and implement manufacturers that conversion packages be developed for standardizing old tractors and



power-driven machines. Each manufacturer now has these packages available for converting machines to the A. S. A. E. standard. This makes it possible, after their installation, to use old implements with new tractors or old tractors with new implements. These packages assure the farmer a correctly designed hook-up and, consequently, a safe and properly operating power line connection.

If the farmer buys a new power-driven implement but has an old non-standardized tractor, what should he do? He can standardize his tractor by



getting a conversion package and, at the same time, obtain packages to convert his other power-driven machines to work with the converted tractor. An old tractor converted to the standard gives the farmer the same benefits as a new tractor built to the standard.

If a farmer purchases a new tractor or standardizes the power take-off of his old tractor, what should he do? He can get "conversion packages" for all his old implements so they will work with all tractors built or converted to the standard.

Purchasers of tractors and power-driven implements which conform with A. S. A. E. specifications, are assured of correctly designed hitches and power lines with strongly built shields for safe operation. The tractor power take-off is provided with a master shield for attaching standard power line safety shields provided with the implements. However, as stated before, this does not help farmers who wish to use standardized equipment with non-standard equipment or have combinations of equipment for which no safety shields are available. These farmers, for their own protection, should see their dealer and obtain the correct conversion packages.

## Builds Terraces With a Plow

ALTHO he has been on the same farm 20 years, R. C. Bauch, of Osage county, says he saw ditches form in the soil last year where it never had washed before. He is more convinced than ever that proper water management pays dividends.

In the last 9 years he has done considerable terracing, but the heavy washes of last year have prompted him to hurry his terracing and contouring plans as much as possible. He was unable to get equipment for the work last year, but that did not stop him. With his moldboard plow and tractor, he built 3 terraces that are 70 rods long. This is difficult work, Mr. Bauch will tell you. When moving the ground the second and third time, it tends to shove along instead of scouring cleanly on the plow. Nevertheless, he plowed some terraces that are working.

Heavy and more suitable equipment is available this year, and Mr. Bauch is contracting for additional work on his farm. Most of his terraces so far have been turned out on brome grass ends, but rock or concrete ends will need to be constructed along with some of his newly-planned work.

About 200 acres of the 520 which he farms have been plowed for crop lands. Some of the slopes on this crop land he is seeding to brome grass and lespedeza.

There is good reason why Mr. Bauch is planning all these soil- and water-saving practices. He carries a well-rounded livestock program on the feed he raises.

The cream he sells from his 10 Holstein cows is one angle. Cream checks alone pay the everyday expenses and some of the gasoline used on the farm, according to Mr. Bauch. The skim milk is fed to his hogs. Eight Duroc Jersey sows bred to a Poland China boar bring the hog population of this farm to about 100 a year. Calves from 30 Hereford cows, sired by a purebred Hereford bull, can consume large quantities of feed, too.

To keep his livestock program on a good paying basis, Mr. Bauch must raise his feed. That is why he emphasizes water management. Better soil and better crops mean more livestock and more income.

## Hold Grass Contest

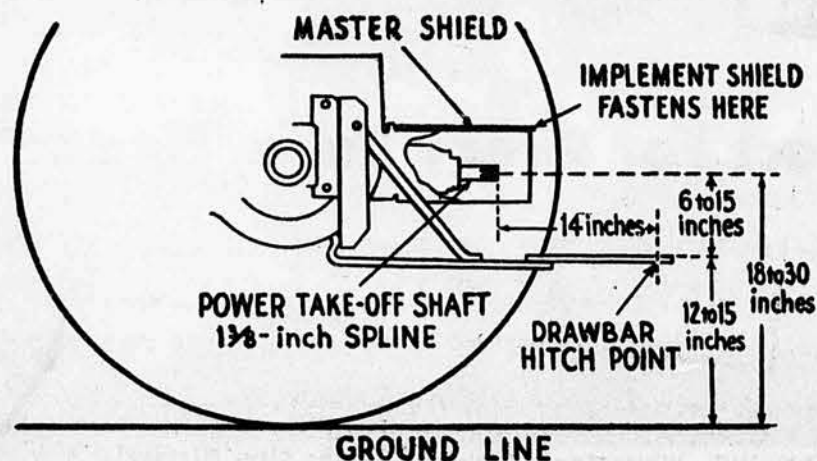
Kansas farmers have until June 1 to enter the 1946 Kansas Grass Growers contest, sponsored jointly by Kansas State College and the Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce.

The contest includes both fall and spring grass seedings during the crop year from September 1, 1945, to August 31, 1946. Any county may enter by enrolling 5 or more contestants prior to June 1.

Each contestant must seed 10 or more acres of cultivated land to an adapted variety of perennial grass. Complete records must be kept on tillage, seeding and also on your production methods.

Information and recommendations about adapted varieties and practices are available from your county agent or Kansas State College.

## A.S.A.E. STANDARD DIMENSIONS FOR POWER TAKE-OFF SHAFT, MASTER SHIELD, AND DRAWBAR HITCH POINT





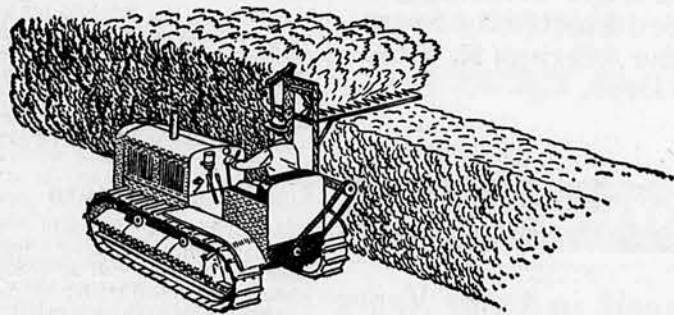
# IDEAS from a neighbor's farm

Safeway's Farm Reporter keeps tab on how farmers make work easier, cut operating costs, improve crop quality. His findings are reported because we Safeway people know that exchanging good ideas helps everybody, including us. After all, more than a third of our customers are farm folks.



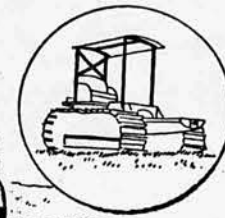
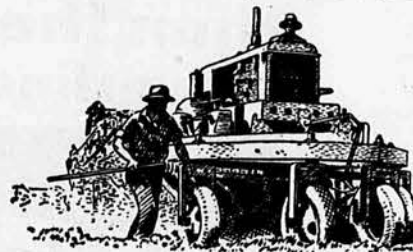
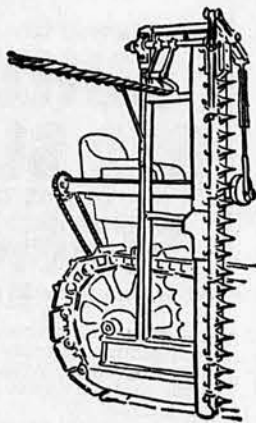
## Irrigates 30 acres without Power Pump

While driving in Idaho a while back, near Idaho Falls, I saw this homemade water wheel doing its job in big-league fashion. Built by L. A. Hartert, mostly from farm "junk," the wheel lifts irrigation water one foot to irrigate 30 acres. Wired on the wheel are 24 old auto gas tanks (cost 25¢ a piece!). One end of each tank is cut open, allowing the tank to fill with water as the wheel turns in the main irrigation ditch current. When the tanks reach their highest point on the wheel, water spills out into sluices on each side and flows off onto the fields. The wheel is 10 ft. in diameter by 6 ft. wide. It revolves on an iron shaft... is powered solely by the flowing water.



## Gives shelter belt hedges a "Haircut"

L. E. Evans of Cascade County, Montana, likes to keep his shelter belt hedges (Russian olive, Caragana, brush) trimmed close to 6 foot height, 3½ feet wide. So he built this mechanical hedge trimmer in his own farm shop. In one trip along the row it cuts the top and one side of the hedge. Shown here on Evan's 30-horsepower tractor, the hedge trimmer is demountable, allowing the tractor to be used on other farm jobs throughout the year. A Noble blade, cut to the right width, is used for cultivating between hedge rows. This device clears out weeds without cutting shrubby roots or causing loss of soil moisture.



## Tractor engine is "Eager Beaver"

Now in use at the Weyl-Zuckerman ranch, McDonald Island, California, this idea has caused farm machinery makers to sit up and take notice. After plowing and making seedbed, why shouldn't a farmer be able to lift out his tractor engine and use it in a self-propelled mower, side-delivery rake, manure spreader, corn picker, potato digger — or what have you? The same tractor engine which powers the Weyl-Zuckerman 4-row potato digger you see here also functions as needed in the tracktype tractor (now minus engine) shown alongside. Maybe you'll be hearing more of this idea.

## Safeway's store delivery idea helps farmers, too

The average grocer stocks about 2,500 different kinds and types of food. And the old-fashioned way was for many competing suppliers (maybe 60 or more) to deliver these items to his store...



Safeway's idea is to get the items a grocer needs to gether first... then have them go out to Safeway stores regularly ALL TOGETHER. This is just one of scores of ways Safeway cuts waste motion and needless handling costs. Such savings in food distribution, reflected in lower store prices, boost food consumption... help increase the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar.

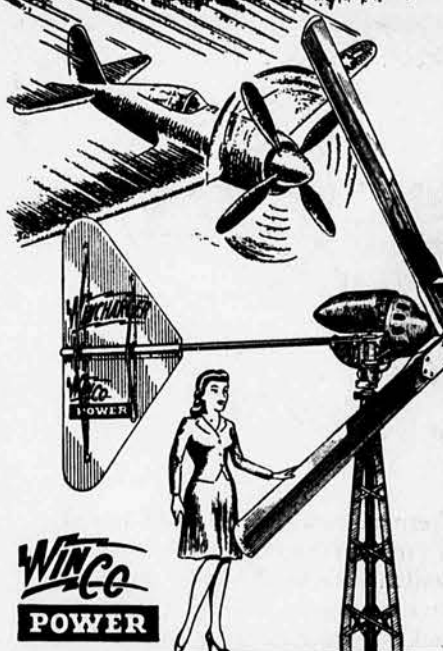


- Safeway buys direct, sells direct, to cut "in-between" costs
- Safeway buys regularly, offering producers a steady market... with no brokerage fees
- Safeway pays going prices or better, never offers a price lower than producer quotes
- Safeway stands ready to help move surpluses
- Safeway sells at lower prices, made possible by direct, less costly distribution... so consumers can afford to increase their consumption

**SAFEWAY** — the neighborhood grocery stores



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**Why wait?**

\* Based on R. E. A. 1944 Annual Statistical Report.

**Wincharger Corporation**  
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I would like to know more about the new Winco Power Wincharger.... without obligation, of course.

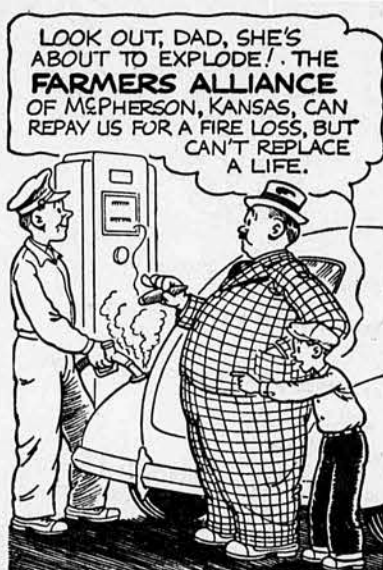
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**ALLIANCE MUTUAL CASUALTY CO.**  
McPherson, Kansas

## BIGGEST FARM EVENT THIS SPRING

Convention and organization  
of  
Kansas Farmers' Flying Club  
and  
Plane Manufacturers'  
Exposition

You can't afford to miss it!

**Hutchinson, Kansas,**  
**May 24**  
**Municipal Airport**

Sponsored by Kansas Farmer

## Here's way to BUILD UP RED BLOOD to get more STRENGTH If you lack BLOOD-IRON!

You girls and women who suffer so from simple anemia that you are pale, feel tired, weak, dragged out—this may be due to lack of iron in the blood.

So start right away—try Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS—one of the best and quickest home ways to help build up red blood to get more strength and energy—in such cases.

Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy. Just try them for 30 days—then see if you, too, don't remarkably benefit. All drugstores.

Lydia E. Pinkham's **TABLETS**

## Better Turkeys

More than 50,000 turkey breeding hens and toms have been pullorum tested in Kansas this year. The standard tube agglutination tests were made by the bacteriology department of Kansas State College, under supervision of Dr. L. D. Bushnell.

"This testing program is helping turkey flock owners and hatchery operators control pullorum disease and increase livability of turkey poults," declares M. A. Seaton, extension poultryman.

## A 10-Bushel Boost

Increased wheat yields of 10 bushels an acre for the last 2 years, have been possible on the Ed Slade farm in Stafford county, where wheat following alfalfa was phosphated.

Mr. Slade has experimented some with phosphate to determine how best results can be obtained. He first drilled in the phosphate, then the wheat. Later, he used a fertilizer and drilled in 50 pounds of 45 per cent superphosphate an acre with the seed. This proved better than the earlier method.

Thirty acres of wheat were phosphated 2 years ago and 60 acres last year.

## May Cut too Much

There is danger of Kansas poultry producers cutting flocks down too much, believes Karl Shoemaker, Kansas State College marketing specialist.

He sees the present trend swinging too far. With almost every other section cutting poultry numbers sharply this might be a good time, thinks Mr. Shoemaker, for Kansas flock owners to build up their flocks if feed is available or in sight. Kansas poultry numbers at present are 14 per cent below those of 1925.

Most authorities agree there will be a strong demand for eggs next fall and winter.

## Two Good Jobs

Farmers and ranchers in Kiowa county are making excellent progress in boosting acreages of soil fertility building crops, and in parasite control work on cattle.

Sweet clover acreage during the last year has increased from only 30 acres in the county to 300 acres with 22 farmers using sweet clover in their rotations. Cowpea acreage has been jumped from about 300 acres to around 800 acres.

About 90 per cent of all beef cattle in the county were treated for parasite control last year. Three spray machines are being used and more than 18,000 head of cattle were sprayed twice last season. About 4,500 head were dusted for control of cattle grubs.

## Used Up Moisture

According to evidence in Kiowa county, volunteer wheat left for pasture during the fall and early spring should be turned under by April 1.

This was demonstrated the past year on the farm of Henry Sherer. He had one field of about 220 acres. Two thirds of the field was summer-fallowed last year, but the north third had volunteer wheat on it up to the first till, which was about May 1.

Moisture tests taken in the 2 sections of that field this spring showed only 30 inches of moisture where volunteer wheat had been left until May 1 last spring. The rest of the field, which had been summer-fallowed, showed more than 48 inches of moisture.

## Feeds Wheat Hay

Wheat hay may be the answer to the feed problem in those areas in Kansas where alfalfa is difficult or impossible to grow.

W. A. Rosenberger, of Kiowa county, has been using wheat hay for several years and pronounces it a first-class feed. Cutting just as the wheat starts to head, Mr. Rosenberger usually makes several rounds on his field to open it up for the combine later. The hay from there on is handled just like alfalfa and is stored loose in the barn.

Last year Mr. Rosenberger cut his wheat hay 10 days later than he intended because of wet weather. He got 3½ tons of wheat hay an acre and it tested 12.8 per cent protein in the Kansas State College laboratory. Had it been cut at the right time it probably



would have made 2 tons to the acre and tested 15 per cent protein.

The personal opinion of Mr. Rosenberger on wheat hay is that while cattle like it, he believes it falls short of high-quality alfalfa hay in feeding quality. It is equal, however, to good average alfalfa hay.

### Spikes Stop Waste

If you ever are bothered by cattle flipping silage out of the bunks with their noses, you might adopt an idea used by W. P. Thompson, of Kiowa county.

He drives 2 rows of 20-penny spikes into the bunk flooring, spacing them about 12 inches apart and driving them just deep enough so they can't be dislodged. He guarantees that the spikes do not interfere with the cattle eating, but definitely will stop them from flipping the silage out of the bunks.

### Short Repair Job

How an acetylene welder paid for itself on one job last year is related by Nathan Hayse, Kiowa county farmer.

Mr. Hayse recalls that his combine broke down last year during the only good wheat-cutting day in the week. He had it back in operation in less than an hour. It would be difficult to know how much wheat he would have lost had he been unable to cut on that particular day. But he feels that the loss would have equaled the cost of the equipment.

It always pays to keep a good stock of bolts and nuts in the farm shop, too, says Mr. Hayse. Having the right size when you need it is an important item in saving time and cost.

### Start in Tents

Purchase of surplus war materials, such as tents and kitchen equipment, will make it possible to set up the new State 4-H Club camp on a temporary basis this year.

The camp site, located 17 miles from Herington, will be used this summer by county groups from Geary, Riley and Ellsworth. About 100 campers will be included in each group.

All counties will have a chance to send delegates or outstanding members to state-wide camps being planned on state conservation, junior leaders, health, and a workshop for camp leaders.

The Collegiate 4-H Club, of Kansas State College, plans an outing at the camp site early in May.

### Likes Early Lambs

To get the best income from lambs, Vern Alden, Franklin county, tries to hit the early market. He usually has his lambs in top condition for June sales, but this year expects to have some ready in May. Most of his 200 ewes lambed last December. The 200 lambs he raised soon will be ready for selling.

This is the earliest he has ever raised lambs, Mr. Alden says, but he likes it fine. The last few years the demand has been for 100-pound lambs instead of the usual 85 pounds. His will be well past the 85 figure long before the extremely hot months appear.

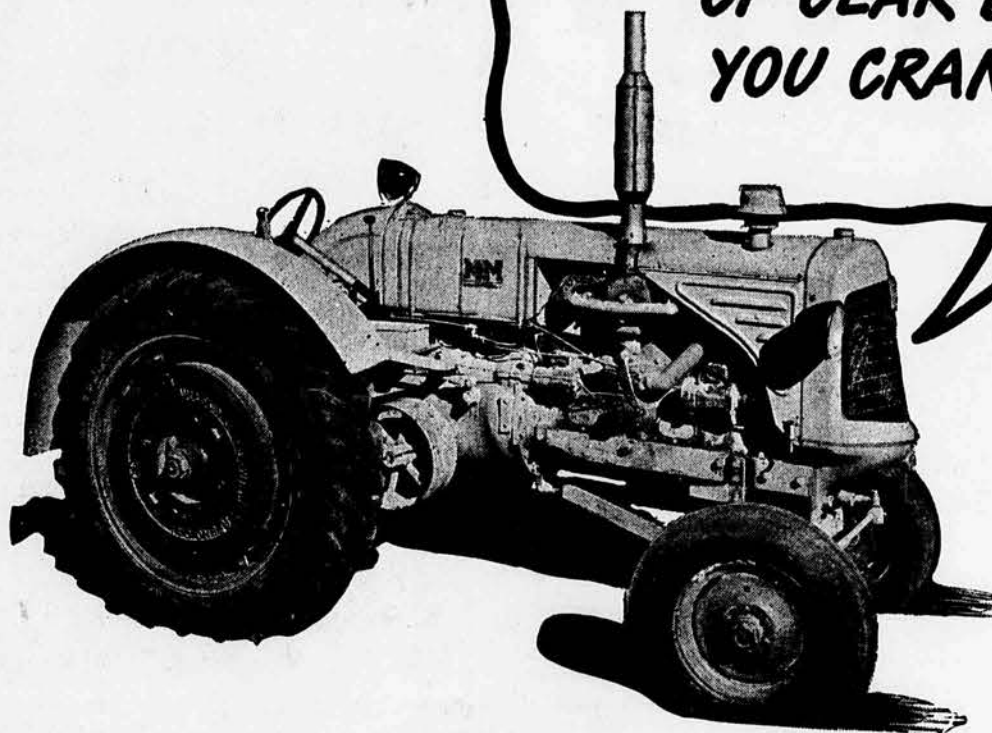
Each year Mr. Alden culls his flock severely, keeping about 100 yearling ewes. In addition to that he expects to buy another 100 to bring his flock up to normal.

### Expand Insurance

In its second trial year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has expanded the 3-year corn insurance program to 2 types of contracts, "yield" and "investment." With yield insurance a farmer can protect his crop up to 75 per cent of his average yield. Investment insurance guarantees the farmer a part of the cost of growing a corn crop. Despite all hazards, he is sure to get back a percentage of the cash, labor-value, and land-value he invests.

Altho U. S. corn production last year was high, yields across the country were spotty because of bad weather conditions. Consequently, in some of the 19 counties over the nation that were tested, indemnities will be more than twice as great as premiums. Phillips county was the Kansas representative in the program. The corn yield there was 160 per cent of average and only one 50-bushel loss of insured corn was reported. Phillips was 1 of 9 counties in the program where premiums probably will exceed indemnities.

**PLEASE BE SURE  
MY BRAKE IS ON  
AND THAT I AM OUT  
OF GEAR BEFORE  
YOU CRANK ME!**



## PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1 FOR THE FARMER

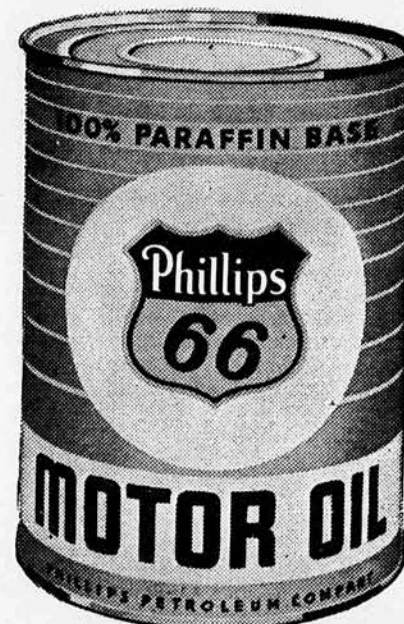
This series of advertisements is published by Phillips Petroleum Company in the hope that many farm accidents can be prevented

The farmer has to be a Jack-of-All-Trades. He must work with machinery . . . and animals. With dynamite . . . poison sprays . . . electricity and any number of dangerous tools. Perhaps that is why there is an appalling number of accidents on the farm. One way to help prevent accidents is to keep all machinery in tiptop running order. To help keep it that way use Phillips tiptop products!

Ask your Phillips Distributor to tell you about the marvelous new Phillips 66 Gasoline. More miles per gallon for trucks and tractors! Higher anti-knock quality for your car. A wonderfully good, *all-around* gasoline! Ask for Phillips 66 Motor Oil, too, if you want an oil that can take it. Remember the Orange and Black Phillips Shield is the sign of fine quality petroleum products...your *guarantee* of performance!

**FREE. Send for your copy of PHILFARMER**

This condensed farm magazine is packed with pictures, information, entertainment. There's something in it for every member of the farm family. To receive copies regularly, send your name today to: Philfarmer, Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.



For Cars, Trucks, Tractors

**"FILL 'ER FULL O' PHILLIPS"**



# OLD HOUSES



Low ranch-style house built in the 80's in Chase county by H. S. F. Davis, now the home of John C. Wilson. Mrs. Wilson, right, stands at divided Dutch door.



## Have Seen Time Pass By

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY

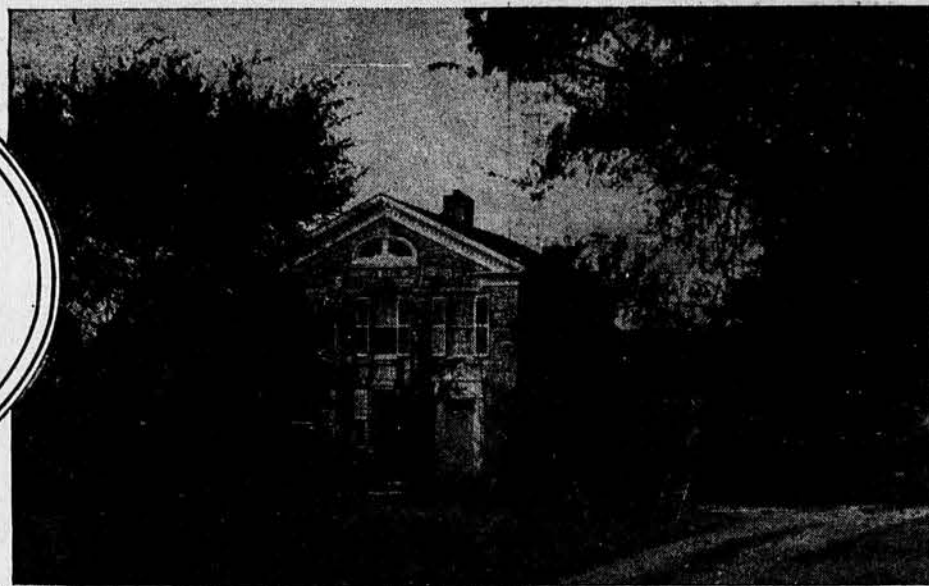
IF OLD houses could talk, what stories they could tell! Stories of the early struggles and hardships of the pioneers, the ways, manner of speaking and dress of bygone days. The old houses in Kansas have seen the development of agriculture, mere trails change to paved highways, the covered wagon and stage coach pass out of existence to be replaced by the automobile, modern schools emerge on the prairies. They could well have heard talk about prohibition which was submitted to the people and approved in 1880, and "Populist the People's Party," which flourished in the 90's. They have seen the young men march off to 2 World Wars and the Spanish-American War, and some houses must have heard the distant rumblings of the Civil War.

Built by careful artisans of native Kansas limestone, the houses represent types of architecture still admired today. They may have been remodeled and refurnished to meet the standards of the modern homemaker, but the sturdy construction and thick walls remain essentially the same.

TO EDUCATORS and to all Kansas historians the name of Joseph Denison brings to mind the beginning struggle of higher learning in the state. The home built by this staunch supporter of the importance of classical learning, the abolition of slavery and the spreading of the Methodist faith, still stands west of the Kansas State College campus in what is known as the College Hill district. Joseph Denison was born October 1, 1815, in Massachusetts, and was reared

Clover Cliff Ranch house was built in 1883 by Jacob Ramer Blackshere, who first introduced alfalfa, Galloway cattle and sorghum into Chase county.

Three stone terraces lead to front door of this country home at right, built in Chase county by Steve F. Jones in 1881, now owned by the Davis, Noland and Merrill Grain Company. Note double-arched walnut doorway shown below.



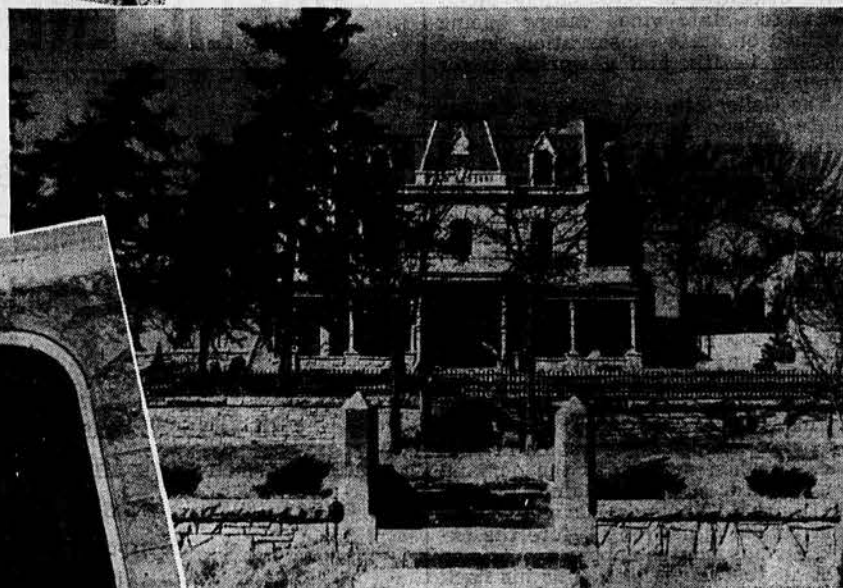
Construction of this limestone house was started in 1859 in Riley county, by Joseph Denison, at one time president of Kansas State College. Now it is the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. McCracken.

there in a period when religious faith was a matter of stern mental and moral discipline. He joined other New Englanders and together they came to Riley county in 1855, where he served as a Methodist minister. He promoted temperance and fought to enlist the territory of Kansas as a free state.

He and his family suffered all the early hardships in the pre-Civil War period in a country with trails instead of paved highways and no bridges which necessitated fording of streams on horseback. As was customary with early-day pioneers, he kept a day-by-day diary year after year. These diaries reveal the extreme hardships the families had to withstand to carve their niche in the new untamed country. He and his neighbors suffered repeatedly, diaries relate, from chills and fever; families were wiped out from smallpox and from other contagious diseases now under control and almost unheard of.

Joseph Denison was a cultured man, well educated in ancient

[Continued on Page 17]



Midwest-type limestone ranch house, below, built by Colonel Sam Wood in Chase county, between 1860 and 1870. At the rear flows the Cottonwood river.





## Things New for the Homemaker



Sixteen-pound electric churn is for making butter for home consumption.

**M**ANUFACTURERS were not wasting time during the war. Experiments continued and new products are reaching the store windows for the benefit of the homemaker.

A stainproof wall covering is in the offing, the result of 9 years of laboratory research. It will permit the removal of almost any type of dirt, grease or stain by washing with soap and water. It already is being used in office buildings, restaurants and hotels. It sounds like a boon to the homemaker.

Among the new products for the farm home is an electric motor-driven glass churn weighing only 16 pounds. It is designed for families where butter is made for home consumption. It comes in both a 3- or 5-gallon size glass barrel.

Water-repellent clothing is coming into great popularity of late. Developments and improvements increased rapidly during the war for repellent finishes for those in the Armed Forces became a necessity. The DuPont Company has developed a repellent called Aridex so durable that when applied to fabrics it will shed water after repeated washings. Such products seem particularly suitable to farm clothes.

A cordless electric iron sounds like a miracle. One company has developed an iron that is heated by electric contact between the iron and the thermostat-controlled safety base to which a cord is attached. The thermostat automatically switches the current on and off to keep the temperature constant.

The day is nearly here when the homemaker can wipe spots off tablecloth and draperies with a damp cloth. This is a new development, the result of wartime research into plastic coatings for fabrics.

Outstanding among the innovations for the new homes are fluorescent lights concealed in cornices, coves and window valances. Special lighting has been developed for the ironing board, the kitchen sink, the dining table and the bathroom.

We will see more and more uses for cellophane. Fresh vegetables are now being packaged in cellophane bags, and choice cuts of meat are appearing in show cases in these transparent wrappings.

**Peanut Butter Balls**  
Frequently one finds that last bit of peanut butter left in the jar is too dry for the usual sandwich making. What to do with it! Did you ever try coaxing it into tiny balls and dipping them into powdered sugar? They make a grand accompaniment for fruit salad; not half bad with piping-hot potato soup either.

### Bluebird Favorites



Bluebirds and flowers in simple embroidery—mostly single and outline stitch. They add charm and color to your linens. Pattern 7481 has transfer of 20 motifs, 2 by 2 inches and 4½ by 10 inches.

Pattern 7481 may be obtained by sending 15 cents to the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## Tastier CINNAMON BUNS



● Piping-hot, luscious Cinnamon Buns—make them quickly... at a moment's notice with wonderful Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast.

Easy to use... extra-fast Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast stays full-strength for weeks on your pantry shelf... always ready for quick action.

If you bake at home—just dissolve speedy Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast according to directions on the package—then use as fresh yeast... Get a supply from your grocer today.



## Stays fresh... on your pantry shelf

**Now!**  
**CHEMIDE D-D-T**  
**INSECT POWDER**  
Here is that amazing insect killer D-D-T, now available in a powder form. No liquid to mix—an insect powder ready for instant use... contains 10% D-D-T. Kills cockroaches, flies, mosquitoes, bed bugs, ants, fleas, ticks, silver fish, and other pests. Just dust on infested areas. If your dealer cannot supply you, send one dollar for 16 oz. powder gun post paid.  
**1.00**  
FOR 1 LB. GUN  
**CHEMICAL SUPPLY CO. NEENAH, WIS.**

Invest in  
**U. S.  
SAVINGS BONDS**  
to Help Your  
Country and Yourself  
in Later Years.

# FAMINE

There's a famine in White Corn!

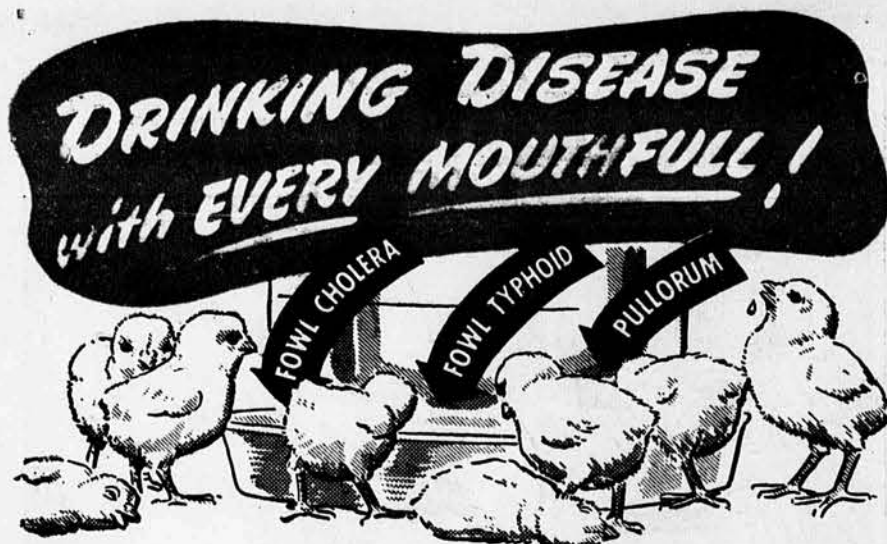
This condition has created the greatest opportunity in farm history for corn growers in 1946 and 1947. Never before have circumstances been better for increasing your farm income with White Corn, because of these facts:

1. There is no carry-over from the old 1944 white corn crop.
2. The only white corn available in 1946 will be from the 1945 crop.
3. Every bushel of the 1945 crop will doubtless be consumed during 1946... and there will again be no carry-over next fall.

Cash in on this opportunity! This season's white seed corn is the best on record. Get your white seed now for spring planting.

American Corn Millers Federation, 105 W. Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill.





## KILL these drinking water KILLERS with the new sensational **SANITIZER** and **ANTISEPTIC**

**FUNJOL** . . . the amazing new formula that KILLS germs of Pullorum, Fowl Typhoid, Fowl Cholera, in drinking water, even in presence of 5% droppings! Kills these germs in five minutes or less . . . keeps killing them as they appear, and as long as there is a drop of water in the fountain. Your chicks are crying for this protection! You know that polluted drinking water is one of the biggest problems in raising chicks . . . one of the most serious threats to success of your brood . . .

### SCRUBBING, SCOURING ALONE NOT ENOUGH

No amount of cleaning will prevent foreign matter getting into the water when chicks start drinking! Dirt, feed, litter and droppings . . . germs, germs, germs! When you find scum and slime and sediment to clean out, you know the birds have been drinking dangerous water. Protect them now . . . start using **FUNJOL** today. A teaspoonful of **FUNJOL** to a quart of water; can be used in any kind of fountain. Non-corrosive, palatable . . . chicks drink readily. For Poults too, and birds of ALL AGES!

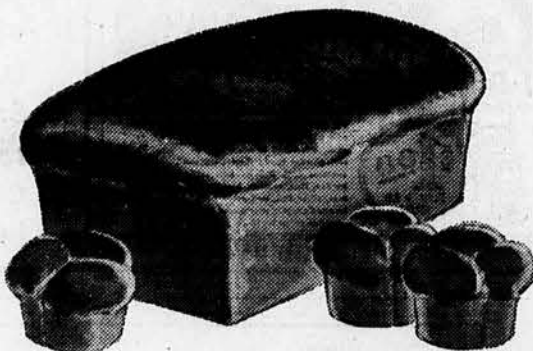


Get the sensational, war-developed antiseptic . . . **FUNJOL** . . . at your local Hatchery, Drug Store, Feed or Poultry Supply Dealer. 8-oz., 75 cents; Pint, \$1.25.

# FUNJOL

A Field-Proven Sanitation Product, Manufactured by THE GLAND-O-LAC COMPANY, 1818 Leavenworth St., Omaha, Nebr.

## FOR BETTER BREADS



and more free time for yourself . . .

## RED STAR DRY YEAST



"Send me your favorite recipe for bread and rolls, and I'll send you my new recipes. I'd like to hear too, how you like our new, exclusive Red Star Dry Yeast. Write me at Dept. D-1, Red Star Yeast & Products Co., Milwaukee 1, Wis."

You never saw better looking bread or rolls . . . and as for taste, this new wonder yeast gives it something extra! And with Red Star Dry Yeast, you start faster, finish sooner. Quicker mixing, less rising time, easier kneading, more "oven-spring" add up to hours of time saved, less labor and better bread.

When you use Red Star Dry Yeast, you can lay in a supply. It needs no refrigeration. It stays fresh and retains full strength on the pantry shelf, week after week. Red Star, the granular dry yeast that starts working instantly, is made by an exclusive process. No other yeast can be "just-as-good". Ask your grocer for it today.



## Devises Turkey-Raising Method

### To Fit Her Own Resources

TO MAKE that extra money needed for the extra things that do not fit into the regular budget, Mrs. J. E. Chamberlain, of Sedgwick county, decided to go into the turkey business. Turkeys appealed to her because they certainly are good to eat and are attractive to see around the farm. From a small beginning she has found them most interesting to raise.

Having an 80-acre farm and the help of her father seemed a good basis for her new enterprise. The Chamberlain turkey management is somewhat different than that recommended by the poultry specialists, for she found it necessary to adjust her program and system to suit her available resources. Three years ago she sent to Western Kansas for one Ryckebosch broad-breasted bronze tom and 8 hens. From this beginning she marketed 200 birds. That year she set the turkey eggs under chicken hens, brooded them artificially as soon as they were hatched. The following year she kept enough hens to have the eggs hatched by a local hatchery. That year 300 birds were marketed.

After 2 years experience she and her father knew they liked turkey raising, so they built confinement pens in order to raise the flock in complete confinement until marketable age. This method has proved to be a first-class woman's way to raise turkeys, for they are near the farm buildings. The water supply is near enough to the turkeys so there is none to be hauled. The feed-bins are kept within a few feet from the feed hoppers. When a storm blows up there is no scurrying about to drive the birds to shelter. They are not prey for coyotes or stray dogs, as are turkeys which are ranged.

Their own eggs are hatched at a local hatchery and she now starts about 1,200 young poults in electrically-heated batteries, part of them early; the remainder are started in May and June. Here they stay for 2 weeks. At the end of that time they are moved to the brooder houses which have sun porches, where they remain until they are from 8 to 10 weeks old.

From the brooder houses they go to the outside shelters, which are slat-floored, one half under cover, the other half with wire overhead. Here they are fed until market time.

### Sells Eggs to Hatchery

This year, Mrs. Chamberlain planned to sell eggs to a U. S. approved hatchery, so she retained a flock of 200 hens. In December the hens were blood tested. The test showed no reactors so the flock was rated as pullorum controlled. These 200 hens were put under lights January 20, and by February 20 around 600 eggs were ready for the hatchery. The latter part of March they received their first poults. In addition they have sold an average of 850 eggs a week to the hatchery.

The Chamberlains feed free mash and at least 2 kinds of grain, so the turkeys can balance their own diet. Special emphasis is placed on quality and finish since most of their birds are retailed. Many of them go to individual freezer lockers and to institutional users in Wichita.

The first birds are marketed in September. A neighbor who has an electric picker is employed to dress the birds, then Mrs. Chamberlain delivers the turkeys to her customers. She admits that carrying a turkey, even after it is dressed, is a heavy job for a woman. The hens dress out to an average of 17 pounds and the toms to 22½ pounds. Her record book shows that the feed cost for each bird averages \$3.43. Added to this, of course, is the cost of hatching, picking and other expenses. Her average gross income this last year has been \$7.13 each.

The laying flock consists of 200 hens, 20 to the pen. To prevent feather picking, all the turkeys have turkey bits in their mouths. Next year she plans to install an electric debeaker.

Mrs. Chamberlain is an enthusiastic turkey raiser and believes that one woman could care for a great many more turkeys if her management could be installed and sufficient equipment could be provided.

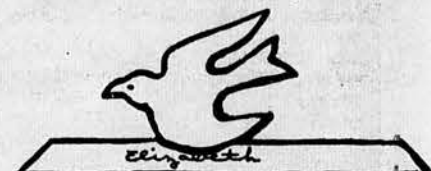
### Springtime Place Card

Not only for parties at home but also at school and social church gatherings, place cards are often most es-

sential to avoid confusion in the seating of guests and members.

Here is a simple and easy-to-make idea for a place card. The cards will not cost one cent to make since used letter or business envelopes are the medium used. Envelopes in pastel shades may also be used most effectively.

To make, rule off the corner that does not include any portion of the written address. This is usually the lower right corner but often where the address is typed it is possible to cut two corners from one envelope. Measure about four inches across for the base of the place card. Copy the bluebird and draw another line above the first one to include the wing tip of the bluebird. Cut out above the top line and around the bird. If you want to



outline the bird use pen and ink or crayon but do it before cutting around the design. This takes more time, however, and the place cards are quite effective with the guest name written in ink without further embellishment.

When you are ready to place the cards slip your fingers thru the uncut lower portion and spread the card a bit, it will stand perfectly where placed. As a suggestion for a bride's shower, make the same basic design. Use blue paper for the bluebird, pasting it on the white base. Anyone clever enough to use water colors can make lovely place cards in this way.

### Onions for Variety

Onions can be an important part of spring meals. Too many times they are merely used for seasoning.

#### French Fried Onions

6 or 8 medium-sized onions	1 cup milk
1 cup flour	1 egg
	¼ teaspoon salt

Skin the onions, slice thin, separate into rings, dip in batter made from the milk, flour, eggs and salt. Drain well. Have the fat in kettle hot enough to brown a small piece of bread in 60 seconds. Put onions in wire basket, lower into the hot fat, fry until a golden brown. Dry on absorbent paper, sprinkle with salt, keep hot until served.

#### Scalloped Onions With Bacon

6 medium-sized onions	1 tablespoon flour
4 slices bacon	1 cup milk
1 tablespoon butter	1 cup buttered bread crumbs
	½ teaspoon salt

Skin the onions, cook in boiling salted water until tender and then drain. Fry the bacon and cut into small pieces. Make a sauce of the butter, flour, salt and milk. In a greased baking dish, place a layer of onions, cover with the bacon slices and the white sauce. Repeat until all are used. Cover the top with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until the crumbs are a golden brown. Cured ham may well be substituted for the bacon.

### Grease the Cup

If you grease the cup before measuring molasses, honey and fruit sirup, the contents will pour without sticking.

### Keep Dark and Cool

Keep honey in a dark, cool place as light causes it to granulate.

### News to You?

To thread the sewing-machine needle on dark days, keep the flashlight handy. Turn the light on the side of the needle.

Sprinkle a tiny bit of flour on eggs when they are frying so they will not pop fat grease out on your hands or on the stove top.

Apply talcum powder to grease spots on wallpaper. Allow it to remain a while, then pat off carefully and some of the grease will come off with the powder.



## Old Houses

(Continued from Page 14)

languages, mental and moral sciences, political economy, history and the classics. He became one of the prime movers of Bluemont College. In his zeal for a Kansas institution of higher learning, he returned to Massachusetts and other eastern states to obtain funds to start the building of this college of his dreams. From 1863 to 1873, he served as the third president of Bluemont College. But it was not until 1868 that even the slightest element of agriculture was introduced into the curricula. Soon thereafter, he accepted the presidency of Baker University at Baldwin.

Early records, including his diaries, are vague and mention little about the actual building of his home, except that it was started in February, 1859. Since that time this fine old house has had a spotted history and for several years was used by Riley county as the county home. However, the old house on College Hill is still beautiful and has been restored to its original design by its present owners, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. McCracken. No detail of its restoration has been spared, including the original cornice design and the matching front doorway. This New England-type home, with its wide sloping lawn and protecting trees, attracts the attention of those who cherish that which is rich in tradition.

### H. S. F. Davis Came to Chase

CHASE county, the center of the bluestem pasture region of Kansas, was undergoing far-reaching changes in the 1880's. A livestock boom dominated the early part of the decade. Upon the coming of new men and new money from far-distant sections of the country, the free range land began to disappear and barbed wire supplanted stone and wood fences.

In this decade, 1882, H. S. F. Davis came from New York City to make his home on a Chase county ranch on Peyton Creek, 6 miles northeast of Strong City. He came as a young man to establish himself in the sheep business.

As his ranching enterprise developed, he built wool barns that later were remodeled into the present attractive, comfortable 8-room house. Western ranch style in general effect, it has stone walls and partitions 1½ feet thick. Today this 2,000-acre ranch is owned by the Wilson Brothers. The house, long since modernized, is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilson. Dainty white curtains hang at the casement windows in the long living and dining rooms which extend thru the middle of the house from front to back. The original builder's bookcases and fireplace line the walls of the living room exactly in the manner of the modern-day home. Originally, the house had 5 Dutch-type outside doors, divided crosswise in the center. Three of these Dutch doors remain, a unique feature occasionally used today by modern architects. Part of the charm of this old home are the doors which still retain their beautifully wrought brass hardware.

H. S. F. Davis returned to New York City during his early years on the Chase county ranch and while there, married Cora Baker and brought his bride to the ranch. Each year thereafter, they returned for 2 or 3 winter months to their New York City home. Mrs. Davis knew little of the rigorous pioneer life, kept a servant, for she was unskilled in the ways of house-keeping on a Kansas ranch. Present-day residents of Chase county remember her as a charming, friendly woman who gradually acquired rural housewifery from her neighbors. Mr. Davis turned from sheep ranching to raising Herefords and depended on employees to guide him for he was unskilled in the business of animal husbandry.

One large room built by the Davis family for a harness and carriage house is now the Wilson garage. At the side the hooks for harness and saddles still remain. The stone walls and stone barns have been repaired by Mr. Wilson but the general appearance is the same as executed by Davis.

### Built Limestone House

A HOUSE so striking in appearance that passing travelers stop to inquire about its history is the 3-story stone structure on state highway 13, north of Strong City in Chase county. Made of native limestone it stands against a bluff overlooking the lower Fox Creek valley to the east. The arch-

itecture of this ranch home with its mansard roof and dormers is adapted from French Renaissance. It is fronted with 3 limestone terraces with wide stretches of grassy lawn between, one terrace being topped by a wrought iron fence, popular in the 19th century. Carved in the front of the house above the second-story level is the following: A. D.—J—1881. The J is for Jones; Steve F. Jones who came with his family and their Negro servants from Tennessee in 1876 to establish this ranch home. They built this fine house, which today is still in excellent condition for its various owners have loved the place. Ten of the 11 rooms have elaborate cornices of white molded plaster of Paris along the ceiling lines. Enormous living rooms on the first floor with fireplaces, the wide hall with a massive walnut staircase and newel, the double-swinging front door make one believe that entertainment was not neglected in the eighties.

An underground passage leads from the kitchen to a storm cellar. It seems that Mrs. Jones feared the Kansas tornadoes and took extreme precautions against them. Until the house was remodeled by the Benninghoven family, who owned the ranch for many years, a dumb-waiter lifted the food from the kitchen on the first floor to the dining room directly above. Today the 12,000-acre bluestem ranch is owned by the Davis, Noland and Merrill Grain Company, of Kansas City, Mo. The present occupant is the ranch foreman, H. A. Slaybaugh.

### Pioneers in Agriculture

JUST west of Elmdale, the traveler may see Clover Cliff Ranch up a gradual rise to the north of highway 50-South. Jacob Ramer Blackshere came from West Virginia in 1860 and settled on this rolling bluestem ranch. He was the first man to introduce Galloway cattle into this section of the state, and the first to introduce and successfully grow sorghums. He was the first to grow alfalfa as well. He purchased the seed in San Francisco in 1875, 1½ bushels, for which he paid \$32.25. At one time he grew 1,200 acres of alfalfa on Clover Cliff Ranch.

The house of native limestone is broad, generous in line both inside and out, 16 rooms in all. Iron grill work decorates the roof. Several rooms at the rear of the house were built before the Civil War, the main front section in 1883. One does not have to rely on hearsay and dusty records for this date, for above the second-story windows, carved in stone the visitor reads, "Clover Cliff—1883." The finest of interior finishes was used, fine flooring and woodwork, some of which is solid walnut. Today, Clover Cliff Ranch is owned by the Prather estate.

### Built by Colonel Wood

ONE mile east of Cottonwood Falls is a ranch home still referred to by Chase county old-timers as the Carter-Gregory Ranch. Colonel Sam Wood, who aided in laying out the townsite of Cottonwood Falls, built this beautiful limestone house between 1860 and 1870, in Midwest style with perhaps a dash of Southern architecture. A wide front porch extends the full width supported by small white pillars. Back of the farmstead flows the Cottonwood river and to the front and sides a wide spread of grassy lawn stretches to the road.

Judge D. K. Carter came to Cottonwood Falls in 1874 with his son Dr. William H. Carter from Cleveland, Ohio. They bought the ranch from Colonel Wood. Doctor Carter and his family lived in the house for many years, selling it to Charles Gregory, a son-in-law of Doctor Carter. It remained in the hands of the Gregorys until a few years ago when it was bought by Ludwig Nelson, of Wichita.

The builder of this beautiful ranch home, Sam Wood, was the first newspaper man in Cottonwood Falls, who edited and printed "The Kansas Press," when there were only two log houses in the town, starting the publication in May, 1859.

The times have passed since their construction, but these fine old homes stand as beautiful as ever, testimony to the care and time spent by the builders and their later owners. They are now all equipped for up-to-date living required by the modern farm homemaker. If only they could talk! What stories they could tell!

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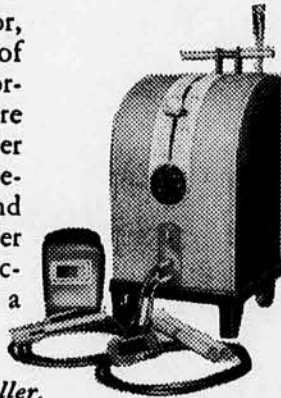


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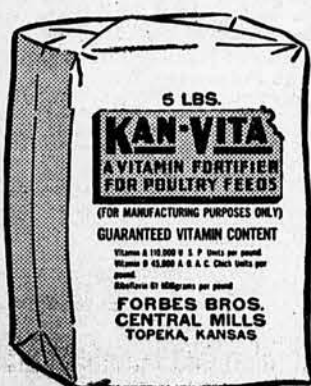
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W. J. Williams, owner, writes: "Farm-mixed feeds become reliable egg and meat-makers when they are enriched with KAN-VITA. The judge's decisions certainly proved that KAN-VITA is a champion too, and only a little is needed to round out farm-mixed feeds."

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## Ready for Dairy Shows

Adults Will Take Part in Judging Contests

SIX dairy breeds in Kansas will hold spring shows, it is announced by J. W. Linn, extension dairyman, Kansas State College. These are sponsored by the breed associations and by Kansas State College. In all there will be 37 shows. And to create greater interest in selecting and breeding high class dairy cattle, Kansas Farmer is working with the state breed associations and with Kansas State College in conducting state-wide, farmers' dairy judging contests at each of these shows.

These Kansas Farmer judging contests will be open to all farmers interested in Holstein, Jersey, Brown Swiss, Ayrshire, Milking Shorthorn, and Guernsey dairy cattle, located any place in Kansas. The college extension service, with the help of officers of the breed associations and leaders in district shows, will conduct the contests. Ribbons will be presented to winners at the district shows, and the 3 high winners, plus the fourth as alternate, will earn the right to compete at Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, in the all-state contest for the cash prizes offered by Kansas Farmer. These will consist of a \$10 team prize, and as individual prizes, \$15 for first, \$10 for second, and \$5 for third place, making a total for each breed of \$40.

Entrants in the judging contests need not be exhibitors at the district shows or at Kansas State Fair, where the final contest will be held in 1946. Each contestant will indicate the breed in which he wishes to judge by entering in the nearest district show of that breed. Those who are planning the contest believe it will be best to limit each contestant to one breed. While dairymen and breeders will be most interested, a number of farmers who are thinking about going into the dairy business may wish to enter, and they are entirely welcome.

Because these are contests for farmers and space for judging may be limited, it was decided best to open them to adults only. Enter the contest at the nearest district show of your favorite breed simply by getting in touch on the day of the meet with the manager of the local breed show. Here are the dates and places of 1946 spring dairy shows in Kansas:

### Holstein

April 22	Topeka
April 23	Parsons
April 24	Easton
April 25	Washington
April 26	Sabetha
April 27	Newton
April 29	Abilene
April 30	Lyons
May 1	Kingman
May 3	Salina (All State Show)

### Jersey

April 29	Horton
April 30	Iola
May 1	Oswego
May 2	Augusta
May 3	Lyons
May 4	Frankfort

### Brown Swiss

May 13	Iola
May 14	El Dorado
May 15	Hutchinson
May 16	Harper
May 17	Field Day—Garden City

### Ayrshire

April 22	Horton
April 23	Girard
April 24	Arkansas City
April 25	Hutchinson
April 26	Hillsboro
April 27	Clay Center or Abilene

### Milking Shorthorn

May 6	Wakeeney
May 7	Dodge City
May 8	Sylvan Grove
May 9	Hillsboro
May 10	Horton

### Guernsey

May 27	Horton
May 28	(Kaw Val.)
May 29	(Southeast)
May 30	(Southern) Newton
May 31	(Central) Salina

It is interesting to note that Jersey breeders call their spring shows parish shows, the Brown Swiss call theirs canton shows. The terms are derived from the Island of Jersey and from Switzerland, and indicate county divisions as we know them.

## Good Start With Hampshires

A NEW but rapidly-growing flock of purebred Hampshire sheep is that owned by Henry Bock, Sedgwick county. Mr. Bock had been a lamb feeder for several years but just started his purebred flock a year ago. He purchased the top-selling ewe at the R. C. Dunn sale, at Joplin, Mo., and his present top ram came from Bonnie Lee's farm, at Johnstown, Penn. His flock already includes 32 purebred ewes, which he will keep in top condition.

A good feeder, Mr. Bock's lambs took first place in the lightweight division, and second place in the heavy class at the district lamb and wool school at Wichita in 1945. He took first place in both divisions at the county show.

## It's a Two-Way Milk Cooler



Here is a handy idea that has proved successful on the farm of Charles Novotny, Pratt county. He built his milk cooler on the outside of his milkhouse in such a manner that it can be reached from either inside or outside. Milk cans are placed in the cooler from inside the milkhouse and are removed thru a trap door by the milk-truck driver, who does not have to enter the building or bother Mr. Novotny to get them.



## The Unloading Chute

All readers of Kansas Farmer are cordially invited to express their opinions in these columns on any topic of interest to farm people. Unsigned letters cannot be considered and no letters will be returned.

### Live and Let Live

Dear Editor: I am glad to see some people have the guts to express their opinions freely regarding these land-grabbers and so-called suitcase land owners and speculators. I, too, believe people should live and let live. I think 640 to 1,000 acres of good farm land is enough for any one family, and anyone hogging more should have to pay a big tax. Also for anyone destroying or removing any improvements from the farms, they should tax them heavily, too. While we were having heavy dust storms here in Finney county, some of the land prices here were \$7 an acre; now they are charging \$35 to \$50 an acre which is an outrageous price. Soldiers or tenants can't buy at such prices. I think the Government should step in and condemn some of the big land owners' farm land so that soldiers and tenants can at least buy enough land to live on and make a fair living.—M. E. Jones, Finney Co.

### Had One-Way Disk

Dear Editor: After reading the article in the March 2 Kansas Farmer about the first one-way plow, I thought you might be interested in my experience. As far as I know, I bought the last "one-way disk," as it was then known, that was sold in this neighborhood. That was about 1916, and at the time there were several "one-ways" around here that were worn out and rotted down that I think were bought in the early 1900's.

These were built by The Hapgood Plow Co., and had wood frames, a steel land wheel and cast iron furrow wheels. The end-thrust of the disks was taken care of by a round end cast iron nut running against a steel plate. The only wheel having a lever was the land wheel, and this lever was used for leveling the machine. The depth of cut was controlled by another lever attached to the hinged disk frame. The machine I owned had 16 of the 20-inch disks spaced 6 inches apart.

One of our neighbors has this disk now, and it is still in serviceable condition. I could send you a picture of it, if you should desire it.—R. M. Buckley, Cloud Co.

### Too Many Grades

Dear Editor: Isn't there some way that people who buy baby chicks could know what grade chicks they are getting, when changing communities or hatcheries? I have a shoebox of chick advertisements here and what grades they mention. Some are A; AA; AAA; AAAA; special mating; old-hen mating; imperial; standard; utility; superior; regal economy; royal crown; double crown, next best grade; best triple grade; commercial; egg master; royal, master mating; select; extra select; foundation mating; special egg grade; best egg breed; star champion, supermating. Why can't we have all hatcheries classifying the same grade chicks by the same name or letter?—Ellen Chapin, Harvey Co.

Your letter to the Kansas Farmer pertaining to grades of baby chicks has been referred to me. In reply may I say that every individual or hatchery operator has the privilege of using a

letter, letters, or words to describe his chicks. Such operators usually adopt terms which they feel will appeal to the public. The term used is no better than the reputation of the individual or firm using the term.

It is neither possible nor advisable to standardize such descriptive terms. The significance of terms used can be obtained only by communicating with the person using same. In many instances there may be little if any difference in the quality of chicks sold under different grade names. The public is accustomed to having a choice between 2 to 4 grades in many articles. Therefore, hatcherymen find that chicks sell better when listed under several grades than when listed under a single grade.

Members of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, with headquarters at 310-A Poyntz Avenue, Manhattan, do have definite descriptions for the 3 classes of chicks sold by the members of this organization. For example, they have Approved Chicks, Certified Chicks, and Record of Performance Chicks. A booklet describing the difference between these 3 grades of chicks may be obtained by communicating with the association.—L. F. Payne, Kansas State College.

### Taxes Are Unequal

Dear Editor: James Senter Brazelton, in his article, "We Have Too Many Schools," speaks of the consolidation of these too many schools, into re-zoning districts. This no doubt is all O. K. Tho I may be all green and wet, as to the way that I think, my idea of consolidating these schools should apply over the whole county, and over the state of Kansas. Have one universal law governing the whole state of Kansas and the consolidation of all the schools instead of districts. I am very much in favor of consolidation of schools, and I wish to explain my reason why. The first thing is more equal taxation.

I live in a high school district. I own 103½ acres, and the property tax on my land runs at \$68 a year. This high school boundary line quits between myself and my neighbor. He lives in a rural school district. He owns a 160-acre farm, and his taxes on this 160 acres are \$47.

Where is there anything fair in such taxation? I have to pay extra taxes by living in the high school district, to educate the children coming to the high school from the rural district school areas. More teachers have to be hired in the high school to take care of the extra children coming from the rural school districts. Now I am not kicking about education. Education is a very fine item. I am yelling concerning such out-of-line taxation to support a high school district by comparing it with the taxation of the rural school district. To equalize this one-sided taxation, I would suggest making the whole county into a high school district and likewise the whole state of Kansas.

Also, lower the taxes in a high school district and raise the rural school district areas a little. For example, if the patron living in a high school district has to pay 50 cents an acre taxes to support this high school, and the patron living in the rural school district pays 25 cents an acre, by consolidation of the schools, set the taxation to 35 cents an acre to all. Lower the high school taxes 15 cents an acre and raise the rural school districts 10 cents an acre. This would result in an equal and fair tax to everybody and not be so one-sided, as it is today. This explains my views as I see them, altho I may be wrong.—R. W. Riekenberg, Russell Co.

### Like Our Boys

Michigan is sold on Kansas boys. W. Lowell Treaster, who left Kansas State College 18 months ago to become extension editor at Michigan State College, has been promoted to the position of public relations director.

Capt. Earl Richardson, former newspaper publisher at Garden City, has been chosen to succeed Treaster as extension editor.

## He's a lucky man

### WHO OWNS A JOHN DEERE COMBINE

FORTUNATE indeed is the farmer who owns a John Deere No. 12-A Combine. Dependable help and new harvesting equipment may be scarce, but a John Deere No. 12-A Combine owner has no harvest worries. When the grain is ready for cutting, he knows he will save his crops with his John Deere in record time and at low cost—that he will be grain and money ahead every year of its long life.

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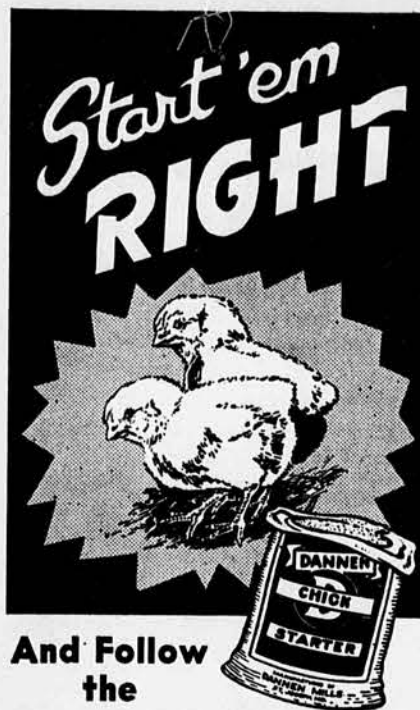
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## Man's Most Dangerous Enemy

By JAMES S. BRAZELTON

RATS are just as fond of music today as they were back in 1284, when the Pied Piper charmed all the rats in Hamelin by his piping and led them into the Weser river where they drowned. This old German legend has a basis of fact, for history reveals that not only was the town of Hamelin infested with rats but they were responsible for the spread of the deadly bubonic plague. That plague devastated Europe in the Middle Ages and killed an estimated 25 million people.

Even in this day of advanced science, rats are still a potential source of danger. They are a menace to human life and health because they carry on their feet, in their fur or in their intestinal tracts, a number of diseases that may be transmitted to man. They may be intermediate hosts for the germs of rabies, jaundice, hog cholera, trichinosis, tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth disease and that dreaded typhus fever.

Rats are susceptible to amebic dysentery and food supplies contaminated with rat droppings may be the means of transmitting this particular disease to humans. Rats are responsible for a ringworm infection which may be acquired by cats and dogs and passed on to man.

In all the animal world the rat is man's most dangerous enemy. The late Prof. D. E. Lantz, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, estimated that rats have caused more human deaths than all the wars of history.

### A Costly Menace

Rats are not only dangerous but a very costly menace as well. It is estimated that the grain and food eaten or spoiled by them every year totals 500 million dollars for the nation. You can feed a laying hen for about as much as it costs to board one rat for a year.

Destruction of property by rats is of no small concern, especially to farmers. Most of such damage is done during the winter when, sheltered from the cold, they spend their time gnawing thru sills, structural beams and supports. Valuable grain sacks and containers are ruined for they will destroy almost anything that is not made of metal. Rats cause fires by igniting matches and gnawing thru the insulation of electric wires, causing short circuits within the walls of buildings. Rats have a particular liking for oily rags which they use for lining their nests. These same oily rags often are a big factor in fires due to spontaneous combustion and fires due to "unknown origin."

Rats breed rapidly, producing 6 to 22 offspring in one litter, 9 being the average. The gestation period is 21 to 25 days, and the number of litters produced in a year varies from 3 to 12. The lifespan of a rat is 3 to 5 years and they begin mating when 3 to 4 months old.

Altho rats still enjoy good music we know that it would not be practical to lure them to their destruction with it as the Pied Piper once did. We must resort to other means. It is hard to outwit a rat for, by intuition, they seem able to elude obvious traps and baits.

### Rats Want Safety

Conservation Bulletin No. 8, titled, "Rat Control," published by the Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, gives valuable information on how to ratproof old buildings at relatively small cost. The pamphlet explains with illustrations, methods of excluding rats from double walls and emphasizes the fact that the surest way to permanent riddance is the removal of favorable harbors, for a rat will not remain where safe and comfortable shelter is not available.

According to this bulletin rats have a marked aversion for certain odors and seem consistently to avoid them. They find the odor of naphthalene objectionable and a little of this scattered about will keep them away. Other compounds that may be used for the same purpose are creosote, carbolic acid, kerosene and oils of peppermint and wintergreen. Rats avoid powdered sulfur, lime, lye and compounds of copper, too, altho they are not odorous. Commercial dry lime-sulfur mixture will repel rats successfully.

The most effective weapon for destroying rats is poison. Until just re-

cently the most efficient of these has been red squill and barium carbonate. Red squill comes from a lilylike plant with a bulb resembling an onion, and before the war was imported from Italy and North Africa. It has the advantage of being relatively harmless to humans and domestic animals. If eaten by them it acts as an emetic and the poison is vomited before any damage is done. But with rats it is different for they cannot vomit.

Barium carbonate is a heavy, white mineral salt, tasteless, odorless and inexpensive. Baits containing it cannot be distributed freely because it is fatal to chickens, dogs, cats and larger animals if eaten in sufficient quantity. The baits most generally used with either of these 2 poisons are fresh bread, breakfast cereals, corn meal, rolled oats, ground meats, fish, dried eggs, apples, melons, tomatoes and carrots.

### A New Poison

When the war came these and such other old standby rat killers as phosphorous pastes, arsenic and strychnine suddenly became unavailable. The situation was desperate. Rodent control became imperative as the need for food and agricultural products grew more critical. Out of the Wildlife Research Laboratory in Denver has come an amazing new rat killer comparable to DDT as an insect killer. This sensational war-produced rodenticide is commonly referred to under its laboratory serial number, "1080" but chemically designated as sodium fluoroacetate.

The manufacture of 1080 is still on a limited scale, says E. R. Kalmbach, of the Wildlife Research Laboratory. Indications are, according to this authority, that the material will become, under volume production, a relatively cheap poison but it will probably not be sold to individuals. It is expected that it will be handled entirely by responsible federal, state or county officers trained in its use.

"Because of the high toxicity of this compound," writes Dr. Clarence Cot-

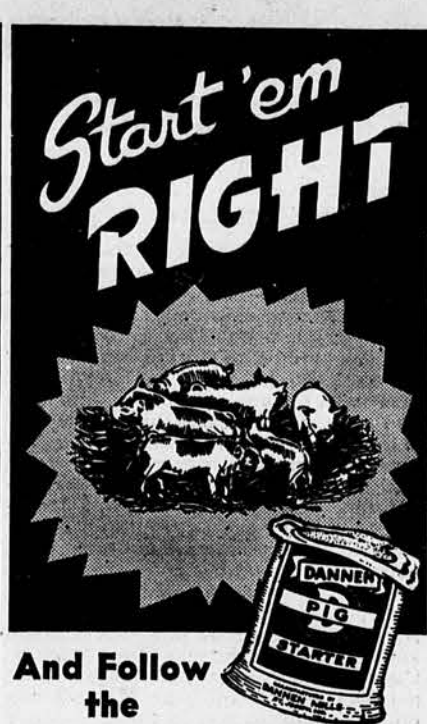
### Illustrated Booklet

Shortcuts and laborsaving ideas relating to all phases of farming and the home are included in the 32-page, illustrated booklet published by the Extension Service, Kansas State College. It is a most important and helpful booklet for the farm library. A copy of "Laborsaving Shortcuts," will be sent free upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

tam, chief, Division of Wildlife Research, "it might be well to let your readers realize that, altho 1080 is extremely effective when used skillfully against rats, this material can be equally damaging to household pets and perhaps to human beings. During our research we have noted many examples of secondary poisoning, instances wherein a dog or cat died after eating a single rat killed by 1080. No antidote has yet been found."

There is another new rat poison called Antu that can be used with safety. This new product, recently announced, was the result of research carried on by Dr. Curt P. Richter, at Johns Hopkins University, during the war emergency. A very small dose is fatal to rats but to be harmful to dogs, cats or humans it would have to be taken in relatively large amounts. Tests have shown that Antu is not toxic to poultry or birds.

After rats have kept themselves in hiding thru the day, when they come out at night it has been observed that they will seek water first in preference to food. This fact has been taken advantage of by manufacturers, and we now find advertised and in the stores liquid poisons which are very simple to use. All you do is pour the liquid out in shallow containers and place them in known rat runs. Ideal spots are along walls and fences, behind trash or garbage cans, underneath piles of boxes or boards. Rats are attracted to these new liquid poisons by their pleasing odors. They are sold under trade names.



And Follow  
the

## DANNEN

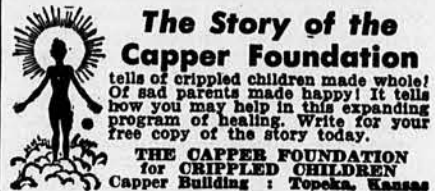
Complete Feeding Program  
FOR HOGS

The right START means most in producing profitable pork. And Dannen Pig Starter is formulated specifically for YOUNG PIGS. It quickly supplies exactly the nutrients they need to develop better bone, body, and muscle structure, and get off to a real thrifty start.

Then for more pounds of quality pork . . . in a hurry . . . follow the Dannen Complete Feeding Program for hogs, all the way.

To save milk . . . save money . . . yet raise good, strong calves . . . feed Dannen Calf Meal. See your local feed dealer, or write us.

**DANNEN MILLS**  
St. Joseph, Mo.



### Duplex ROTARY SCRAPER

Most modern, simplified scraper on the market. Automatically loads. Bulldoze backwards. Many other exclusive features. "Paid."

Write Today for Details and Literature  
DUPLEX CONSTRUCTION CO., Dept. 4  
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## KILLS RATS OR YOUR MONEY BACK!

New, Improved K-R-O Ready-Mixed in Bis-Kit form is effective—it kills rats or your money back.

Easy to use. Nothing to mix. No mess. No bother.

Safe! K-R-O (Kills Rats Only) is a red squill product. Better to use around children, chickens, and farm animals.

Small cost—35c and \$1. Also K-R-O Red Squill Powder, 75c. At most drug, seed, and feed stores. Get K-R-O, today!

FREE "Rat Proofing Buildings and Premises," by U. S. Dept. of Interior. Send for your copy, now. The K-R-O Company, Springfield, Ohio, Dept. 88.

**K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY**



## These Modern Hens Lay Valuable Eggs

A MODERN version of the goose that laid the golden egg can be found on the Vitality Farms in Atchison county, managed by Edwin Juencke. It is quite common for breeders of good poultry to receive a premium above market price for hatching eggs, but Mr. Juencke does not stop there. Day-old chicks from his strains of White Leghorn and Black Australorps bring from 40 cents to \$6 each, while the price of hatching eggs is quoted at two thirds the price of day-old chicks.

A native Kansan, Mr. Juencke has had a hand in chicken raising most of his life. He first learned the poultry business from his father. Eight years ago he moved to California where he entered prize chickens at some of the shows in that state. Five years ago he returned to assume management of the Vitality Farms to raise pedigreed breeding stock.

Even with present recommendations for a reduction in poultry flocks, Mr. Juencke says he is having no difficulty in disposing of his pedigreed chicks. In fact, he will be unable to fill all orders.

His annual production goal is between 7,000 and 8,000 chicks. About 2,500 of these are sold as pedigreed chicks and the remainder are certified.

There is good reason for the prices which he quotes. In 1944 he had a national record White Leghorn hen that produced 340 eggs. She still is going strong, he reports. The honors are not confined to the Leghorn breed. In 1945 one of his Black Australorp hens finished the year with 320 eggs to set a state record. Mr. Juencke has hopes that it also will be a national record but to date has not received confirmation.

### A Promising Pullet

He is proud of one of his pullet candidates, too. Beginning with her first egg, she laid 65 eggs in as many days before she missed. She is not a record producer yet, but he has hopes for her.

Mr. Juencke maintains 15 U. S. R. O. P. White Leghorn breeding pens and 10 U. S. R. O. P. Black Australorp breeding pens. Each pen of White Leghorn hens is headed by a pedigreed male from hens with records of 272 to 340 eggs, while the Black Australorp pens are headed by males from hens with records of 252 to 302 eggs in 365 days. He keeps about 18 hens in each Leghorn pen but only 12 hens in each Australorp pen.

To make up these pedigreed pens, the hens are divided according to their laying records. The lowest pen will consist of hens with records between 200 and 225 eggs in 365 days, while the top pen is made up from hens that have records of more than 325 eggs.

His candidate pens hold about 250 hens with enough males to assure fertility of the certified eggs. After a year's time, the pullet candidates from this group that produce more than 200 eggs in a year are selected for the pedigreed pens. These eggs also must weigh 24 ounces or more to the dozen. A check on the egg weight is made the last 3 days of every month. The average for his flock is about 26.7 ounces.

Laying hens are kept in 10 open-front houses which are divided for the breeding pens. The trap nests in the pedigreed pens can be reached from outside the pen. It requires less work than stepping into the pens several times each day to check on the nests. Each egg must be marked and complete records are kept on all hens. The breeding pen floors are covered with cane pulp litter. It will last for 6 months where ordinary straw must be changed each week or 10 days.

Mr. Juencke does not use electric lights for his chickens to get them out early during the winter months. It is a good practice for commercial flocks where you want high production when prices are right, he says, but for annual averages he prefers to keep his pedigreed flock on a straight daytime working basis.

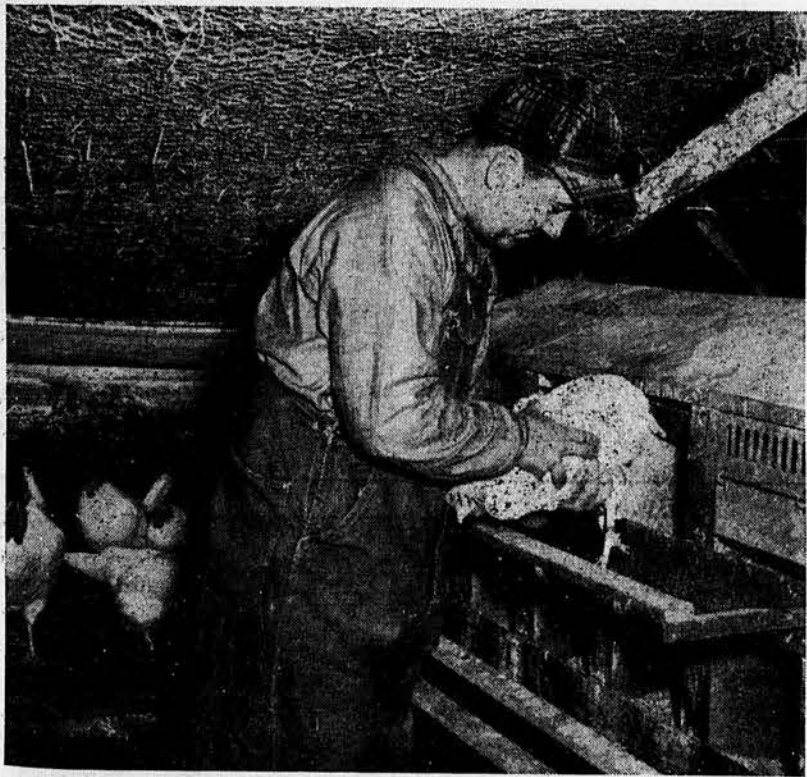
### Clips Australorp Males

Another trick of the trade he has learned is to clip the fluff from his Black Australorp males with an ordinary wool shears. It makes a distinct difference in the fertility of the eggs that are produced. This is necessary only with the Australorps. The fertility of White Leghorn eggs can be maintained at a high level without clipping even tho more hens are placed in a pen with 1 male.

To insure a disease-free flock, his poultry is pullorum tested every 90 days. The chicks are vaccinated for fowl pox when 6 to 8 weeks old and immuned to trichinosis when 10 to 12 weeks old.

After the chicks have been hatched in his basement incubators, they are moved to one of his several brooder houses. He has 3 brooder houses which will hold a total of 1,000 chicks, and his barn has been converted into a brooder area which will hold another 1,500. Later the chicks are moved to a 10-acre range. Here they are protected by 10 range shelters which can be converted into brooder houses should occasion demand.

Caring for 2,500 laying chickens and raising nearly 8,000 chicks a year is a full-time job for Mr. Juencke. He has not had time to enter his chickens in poultry shows but he says his customers are doing all right in winning the ribbons. That is his business, building breeding flocks for his customers.



Edwin Juencke releases a White Leghorn hen from the trap nest. He checks the number on the leg band and gives the hen credit for her egg on a special chart. The egg also is marked so the pedigree of the chick will be known. This hen had a record of 234 eggs when a candidate. Now in the breeding pen, the egg she just laid is worth 40 cents for hatching purposes.

## Gives Your Chicks Faster GROWTH

Unusual Tonic Benefit of  
**Dr. Salsbury's**  
**REN-O-SAL**  
Stimulates Chick Growth

A New Kind of Drinking Water Medicine—Easy to Use... Inexpensive

**G**ive your chicks a good start for faster growth with Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal in the drinking water. This new kind of drinking water medicine gives you these new, valuable benefits: faster growth, earlier weight development, quicker maturity, earlier egg production. It's the drinking water medicine you've always wanted for your flock.

In tests at the Dr. Salsbury Research Farm, Ren-O-Sal treated chicks grew faster, matured quicker, laid earlier than did untreated chicks. Actual poultry raiser experience backs up these tests. Here's a typical letter:

"My chickens, raised on Ren-O-Sal, are the fastest growing birds I ever raised."

### Give Your Chicks A Good Start with Ren-O-Sal

Help your chicks grow faster. Give them Ren-O-Sal in the drinking water right at the start; use it regularly. Easy to use. Drop two tablets in each gallon of drinking water, mix thoroughly. Safe in any waterer—even metal.

Make sure your chicks get Ren-O-Sal's unusual tonic benefits right at the start. Ask for genuine Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores, now.

### Prevents Spread of Cecal Coccidiosis

Ren-O-Sal is a Double-Purpose drinking water medicine: acts as a tonic in small doses; given

in larger doses, it prevents the spread of cecal (bloody) coccidiosis in chickens. Last year, thousands of flocks were saved big losses through prompt treatment with Ren-O-Sal. At the first sign of cecal coccidiosis in your flock, treat according to directions on the package.

Get the large economy size package of genuine Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal. Use it regularly for tonic benefits, and for quick help when cecal coccidiosis strikes.

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Charles City, Iowa  
A Nation-wide Poultry Service

Whenever your flock needs help ask your dealer for "Dr. Salsbury's" poultry medicines, fumigants, disinfectants or vaccines and bacterins.



## Easier to DISINFECT BROODER HOUSES with Pleasant PAR-O-SAN



Buy genuine Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores, today.

## NO MORE "HORSE AND BUGGY" DISINFECTING FOR ME! I'LL TAKE PLEASANT

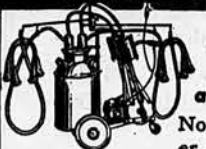
PAR-O-SAN FROM NOW ON!

PAR-O-SAN GETS THE JOB DONE QUICKLY, EASILY, AND SAFELY, TOO!



Dr. Salsbury's  
**PAR-O-SAN**  
PLEASANT POULTRY HOUSE DISINFECTANT

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Now, a practical milker at a practical price.

The WinPower gives you the advantages of high-priced milkers, at a cost you can afford. Simplified construction, easy to clean. Milks fast and clean. Portable or track type. Electric or gas engine. Send for free circular, or ask your dealer.

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Loads, Excavates, Lifts  
**LOW PRICED QUALITY BUILT**



Does 101 Hard Farm Jobs the Easy Way

## NEW, SIMPLIFIED CONSTRUCTION

The Jayhawk Hydraulic Loader is of simplified, improved design—a real engineering achievement! Ruggedly built for long, hard service. Easy to attach to tractor—easy to operate! No part of Loader mounted above tractor. Tested to 2500 lbs. Loads, digs, lifts, hoists. No belts, gears, cables or pulleys. Power to spare! Sweeprake and other attachments will be available. Soon pays for itself. Amazingly low priced!

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**WYATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
"JAYHAWK" Hay Tools Since 1903  
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## Give Your Chicks a Better Start with this Sanitation Plan



1. **PREPARE IN TIME.** Several days before chicks arrive, remove everything from brooder house, clean and thoroughly disinfect it. Run brooder stove to dry house.
2. **LITTER.** Use a good absorbent litter on floor at least 3 inches deep. Change when badly soiled or wet.
3. **DRINKING WATER.** Wash drinking fountains thoroughly every day. Add one teaspoonful of GERMOZONE to the quart of water when filling fountains. Remove chill from water for very young chicks.

### Liquid, Triple-Action Medicine Works In Drink—In Crop—In Intestines

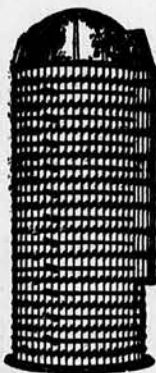
For fifty years Germozone, the liquid drinking water medicine, has helped chicks in 3 important ways! First—GERMOZONE ACTS IN THE DRINK! Its effective antiseptic action destroys many germs and bacteria there. Second—GERMOZONE ACTS IN THE CROP! Ordinary drinking water tablets may purify the water itself, but many germs are picked up from ground or litter—these germs go right into the crop! When active Germozone water is drunk and goes into the bird's crop, this medicine acts against many germs with which it comes in contact, there. Third—GERMOZONE ACTS IN THE INTESTINES! Even after Germozone has used up its germ-killing power in the drink and in the crop, it is still a medicine and has an astringent, soothing action back in the intestines.

Germozone mixes easily, instantly, uniformly throughout drinking water. No waiting around for tablets to dissolve! Give your chicks Germozone. At all Lee Dealers (drug, feed, seed store or hatchery).

GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha 8, Nebr.

## Germozone

The Liquid Drinking Water Medicine



### Interlock White Top SILO

The old reliable Silo Company. Place your order now for early 1946 erection.

Built to last a lifetime of certified concrete, double power-tamped, vibrated and thoroughly cured. Corrugated stave holds heavier inside plaster.

Write for FREE folder giving additional information.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM  
INTERLOCKING STAVE SILO CO.  
Topeka, Kan. Wichita, Kan.  
Boonville, Mo. Enid, Okla.



### Kill Weeds with 2000 F. Flame Burn 6% Kerosene 94% AIR

FREE LITERATURE tells how. Write  
SINE EQUIPMENT KFA, Quakertown, Pa.

### Low Price

### OTTAWA "Buzz" Master



CLEAR LAND FAST! Powerful 6-HP motor with friction clutch for safe operation. Cuts down timber, brush and hedge; turn blade vertical and saw logs to length. Can be equipped to fell largest trees. Has clutch pulley for belt work. Fully guaranteed.

OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1611 Brush Ave., Ottawa, Kansas



## Large Capacity BAZOOKA GRAIN LOADER

Handles 600 Bushels or More Per Hour  
(depending on power used)

Takes grain from granary, ground pile or truck without scooping. The simple, field-proven BAZOOKA is just what you have been waiting for to handle all grain.

Amazingly efficient, sturdily constructed, with large capacity to save you hours of hard work.

You need the Spizzerinkum Grain Elevator extension for Baldwin Combines. Fills grain bin to capacity—no wearing parts—easy to install—inexpensive—really makes the Baldwin Electric Lift a one-man outfit.

If your dealer can't supply you with a BAZOOKA or SPIZZERINKTUM, write us direct.

**THE WICHITA SUPPLY AND  
MANUFACTURING CO.**  
318 West Waterman, Wichita 2, Kan.



## Rebuilds Depleted Farm With 20-Cow Dairy Herd

A ROLLING farm of 160 acres in southern Doniphan county, that had decreased drastically in value because of erosion, is being built up gradually with the proceeds from a herd of 20 dairy cows.

Three years ago Mr. and Mrs. John Striker, Jr., quit straight farming because they were unable to get necessary help, and bought the rolling farm which had changed hands several times in recent years. Many of the fields had been under cultivation and were eroding badly. They decided to seed the fields to grass and get into the dairy business.

Each year they do a little more work on the fields, building small dams and ponds and getting a variety of grasses started that will hold the soil. By planting several different types of grasses they manage to have good pasture throughout the growing season.

The present herd consists of about 12 Jersey cows and 6 or 7 Holsteins. Mr. and Mrs. Striker favor Jerseys. They feel they can get more butterfat to the pound of feed with them than from other breeds. But they supplement the herd with a few Holsteins to keep up the volume.

It is difficult to tell who likes the dairy business better, Mr. or Mrs. Striker. When it is milking time they both will be found in the modern milkshed dividing the work.

The cows first are permitted to enter the waiting pen at one end of the barn. But instead of letting enough in to occupy all the 16 stanchions in the milking compartment, they fill only half the stanchions at a time. While Mr. Striker is working with the milking machine, Mrs. Striker is putting the grain in the feed boxes on the opposite side of the compartment. And while the 4 milkers are working

on half of the cows in the barn they both are stripping the other cows.

Mrs. Striker says she never did like chickens but really enjoys working in the dairy barn.

A modern milkhouse joins the milking shed. Running water is used in winter to cool the milk. But in summer when more cooling capacity is necessary they use a mechanical refrigeration unit.

In addition to building a modern dairy and doing an unusual job of soil conservation with their 20-cow herd, the Strikers remodeled the old house into a comfortable farm home with every modern convenience. A casual visitor would never believe that at one time part of the house had been used for the storage of soybeans.

At present the Strikers are selling about 55 gallons of milk a day. They report the best month they have had in the last 3 years was last July when the milk check totaled \$1,001.

### A Real Loss

W. W. O'Bryan, for many years a prominent cattleman of St. Paul, in Southeast Kansas, died in a Fort Scott hospital Thursday, April 4, following an operation performed the day before. Mr. O'Bryan was 79 years old. He came to Kansas from Kentucky when a boy and spent most of his life in this his adopted state.

He prospered in the cattle business, accumulating a holding of good blue-stem pasture land and farm land during his lifetime. Altho a pasture man at heart, he took an active interest in the development of Hampshire breeding hogs by his son, Joseph G. O'Bryan, Hiattville. He remained active and interested in his business up to the time of his death.

## Flying Farmers Day Coming

If You Haven't Sent in Your Name, Please Do So

IN CASE you have forgotten, May 24 is a red-letter day in Kansas. That's the date the flying farmers of Kansas are going to meet in Hutchinson to form a state organization, and the day on which other thousands will gather to take part in an aviation program full of interest for everybody.

Raymond Gilkeson, editor of Kansas Farmer, sponsor of the big event, has a lot of names of individual plane owners, but not all of them yet.

"I want the name of every farmer plane owner in the state," he declared. "No matter if something comes up to spoil the trip to Hutchinson, names should be sent in anyway. If we can anticipate the number who can be counted upon to help in the organization meeting, it will make things much easier."

While Editor Gilkeson has not confirmed it yet, it is rumored that the manufacturers are going to give a complimentary luncheon to every plane owner and the missus who fly to the meeting. In these days of food shortages, it is necessary to count noses well in advance. So keep that admonition in mind and send in your reservation at once.

Likely you have guessed it—there's going to be a big showing of new planes. Altho a few manufacturers will not have their new models ready by the last of May, most of them will be present or have representatives on hand. You will get a chance to see the

latest in personal transportation equipment.

Businessmen of Hutchinson are getting ready for handling a crowd running into thousands, altho not necessarily of plane owners. The Hutchinson airport comprises 1,200 acres and has enough parking space for thousands of cars which will in no way hamper the operations of hundreds of planes, if that many come to the meeting. All farm folks are welcome.

There's another unusual feature, too, in connection with Flying Farmers' Day in Hutchinson—every bit of the parking space is going to be free at the Municipal Airport. Maybe you will have to walk some distance, but that will be free, too.

There's another pertinent reason why you should register at once with Kansas Farmer if you are a plane owner and intend to make the trip to Hutchinson. You will be sent a map of the Hutchinson airport showing all the details. If you do not have this map in your possession, you could be fooled into making a landing on the field belonging to the Hutchinson Naval Air Base, at least 6 miles away.

But get in that reservation at once—that is if you own your own individual plane. And if you don't own one, make a mental reservation to drive to the big festivities.

The chances are you, too, will want to own a plane before you leave the airport.

### ARE YOU A FLYING FARMER?

If interested in the organization of the KANSAS FLYING FARMERS' CLUB, clip this coupon and mail to Aviation Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

(Name)

(Address)

Do you own a plane? ..... Members of your family holding pilot's

licenses ..... (Names)









**GIVE "WINGS" TO YOUR MOTOR**

Wings Heavy Duty Oil is made for tough jobs — It's the same kind of oil as used by the U.S. Army in heavy duty vehicles.

Wings Heavy Duty Oil contains an additive which gives great film strength, prevents bearing corrosion, reduces varnish formation, lessens ring sticking and actually keeps your motor clean.

Only a Heavy Duty Oil has all these qualities — Wings Heavy Duty Oil has proved far superior to regular grades of motor oil.

Wings Motor Oil is made in Heavy Duty and Premium Grade. It is packed in qt. cans — 5 gallon cans — 30 gallon drums and 55 gallon drums.

**OVER 400 DISTRIBUTORS IN KANSAS**

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SECURITY OIL COMPANY WICHITA, KANSAS



## The "Dangerous Age" of poultry adolescence!

Just as with growing children, growing chickens go through a "dangerous age."

For sound growth, strong bones and sturdy bodies, a sufficiency of Vitamins "A" and "D" is absolutely essential in "adolescent diets." Because SEA PEP contains a natural oil, it is the ideal source

of these vital vitamins.

We feel that we can safely claim that a Sardine Oil has dietary essentials not found in a dry mix. In addition, it has a fatty substance which contains superior nutritional qualities not found in most dry mixes. *Insist on SEA PEP being used in your poultry feeds.*

**VAN CAMP LABORATORIES**

Division of Van Camp Sea Food Co., Inc. • Terminal Island, California

**SEA PEP** BRAND

*Vitamin Oils*

**"A" and "D" FEEDING OILS OF QUALITY**

## How Does Your Farm Compare?

(Continued from Page 5)

Another value listed by Mr. Campbell is the advice and marketing information received from the field representatives of the association during their visits to the farm. "I find," says Mr. Campbell, "that these fieldmen are well informed on markets. By looking over the condition of my cattle and comparing them with others they have seen, plus their knowledge of market conditions, they can give me valuable information on whether to continue feeding or whether to market now. They also pass on a lot of good management practices they see being followed by other farmers."

One thing Mr. Campbell learned from his record keeping was interesting. He started out with sheep on his Chase county farm. His records soon showed they were not profitable for his particular farm setup. With the advice of his fieldman, Lot Taylor, he now is feeding cattle and believes he is on the right track toward profits.

### Each Farm Is Different

During a 2-day trip with Mr. Taylor over Area 5, we were impressed by the fact that every farm is individual in its natural advantages and disadvantages. There is no blanket program that will be successful on every farm, even in the same area. The job of a farm manager is to find out what his natural advantages are and to build his farm program around those advantages. Helping him do this is an important part of the Farm Management program.

W. N. Sturgis and son, Ralph, of Morris county, operate under a partnership with Ralph keeping records for all operations.

The elder Mr. Sturgis is responsible for the dairy project with some help from Ralph, while Ralph is responsible for the beef cattle, other livestock, and crops. Ralph says his records give him a chance to know what they are doing. He can check on any item of expense without going thru a pile of checks and receipts. "You would be surprised how soon you can forget details of your business if you don't have them down in black and white. I can tell at a glance whether I have paid any account, bill, and interest." Mr. Sturgis also likes the assistance given on income tax reports, and finds his records accepted without question by income tax authorities.

Mr. Sturgis has been keeping records for 10 years. The major change made as a result has been to increase the dairy project on the basis of actual profits shown.

### Makes Entries in Morning

Like most farmers we talked with, Mr. Sturgis spends 2 to 3 hours a month on his records. "I find I make fewer mistakes if I work on them the first thing in the morning instead of at night when I am tired," he states. This opinion was shared by most of the other farmers.

One of the jobs of the fieldman is to catch errors made by the farmers thru the year so analyzing the books will be accurate at the end of the year.

Elmer Bock, Chase county farmer, has been keeping records since 1939. His experience proves the value of adopting a farm program to fit natural advantages of the farm. When he lived in Riley county his records showed sheep as his most profitable enterprise. So, he made sheep the major project. On his present Chase county farm, a cattle program works better. Mr. Bock had planned on a cow herd, but his association fieldman convinced him that a calf deferred-feeding plan would be better for his farm. He now is convinced the fieldman was right.

### Fieldmen Stimulate Interest

Mr. Bock said he tried to keep records before joining the association but always dropped out in July when field work became heavy. One advantage of the association, in his opinion, is that the fieldmen keep up his interest in the records. He finds considerable satisfaction now in comparing current records with those of past years to see what progress he is making.

George Gammell, Chase county, has been keeping records and has been in the association for 13 years. His records have caused him to switch from so much wheat to more feed crops. He hasn't dropped any projects as complete failures, but emphasizes those projects shown by his records as most profitable.

On projects that run for a year or more, you can't possibly know how much money you have invested unless you have records, says W. C. Bowden, of Dickinson county. He has been keeping records in the association for about 7 years. Chickens were found to be one of his best-paying projects and are given major consideration, along with grain and a deferred calf-feeding project. "By looking over my records and comparing with other farms in the area I can find my mistakes and correct them," concludes Mr. Bowden.

### Uses Experience of Others

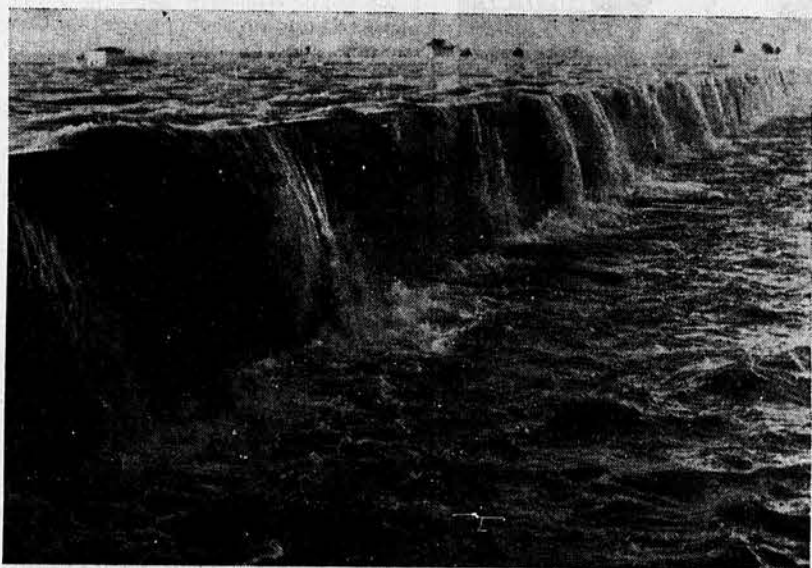
L. E. Crawford, of Dickinson county, has just started farming during the last year but lost no time in joining the association and starting his books. "I wanted to know where I was right from the start," says Mr. Crawford. He values very highly the help and advice of the fieldman. "It's a mighty comfortable feeling for a young farmer just getting started to have somebody else's judgment to lean on," is his comment.

Summing up, Lot Taylor says: "It is important for a farmer to find the natural advantages of his farm and to make the best use of them. He will make more profit if he does 2 or 3 things well and doesn't scatter his efforts over too many projects. Keeping a good set of records and knowing how to interpret them will help him in a hundred ways."

### Light in Closet

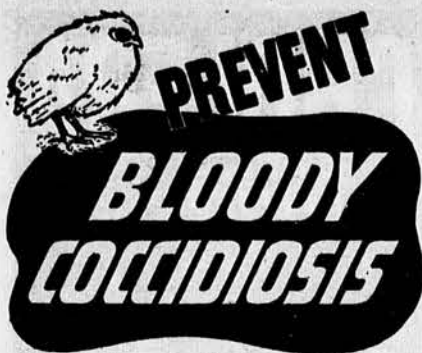
Keep a flashlight tied inside a clothes closet to be sure of light for dark corners.—N. N. S.

## Over the Dam It Blows



This isn't a flood picture. It shows how a brisk west wind on the Pratt county lake caused waves to break over the dam, making this interesting picture of a series of waterfalls. The lake is adjacent to the State Fish and Game farm.





## ACT AT FIRST SIGN OF BLOOD OR RUFFLED FEATHERS

When Bloody Coccidiosis strikes . . . STRIKE RIGHT BACK! The quicker you strike back, the quicker you will have things under control . . . the smaller the losses. And here's the reason: The first few infected birds pass out immense quantities of coccidiosis parasites. These parasites infect the other birds of the flock. So . . . at first sign of the disease, use ARCOL in the drinking water. ARCOL checks development of the parasites . . . prevents spread of the disease. It may not save the first few birds, but it will probably save the rest of the flock. ARCOL does not affect digestion . . . does not tend to cause anemia . . . has no harmful effect . . . and it's palatable.

FOR USE IN  
THE DRINKING  
WATER

# ARCOL

In convenient liquid form, for use in any kind of fountain. Keep a bottle of ARCOL ready for quick action in emergency. Get a bottle today at your hatchery, drug store, feed or poultry supply dealer. 8 oz., \$1; Pint, \$2; Quart, \$3.50.

ARCOL is a Field-Proven  
Product of  
The GLAND-O-LAC CO.  
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Everlasting TILE  
Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also  
Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reinforcing.

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Write for prices. Special discounts now.  
Good territory open for live agents.

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## DON'T RISK LOSING YOUR HORSES AND MULES

Protect your horses and mules against encephalomyelitis (sleeping sickness) by yearly vaccination with Lederle's Equine Encephalomyelitis Vaccine (Chick-Embryo Origin).

Vaccination in early spring before disease-carrying mosquitoes and other biting insects arrive gives economical and effective protection.

Don't put off utilization of this simple and easy method of protection that may save you serious loss. Vaccinate early with Lederle's Encephalomyelitis Vaccine (Chick-Embryo Origin). Remember that the same scientific skill and care that have made Lederle an outstanding name in the human field are back of all Lederle Veterinary products.



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## Marketing Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, Feed Grains, Poultry and Eggs, and Dairy; C. P. Wilson, Livestock.

Will a change in hog price ceilings be made in the near future?—A. C.

A few weeks ago some high government officials hinted that price ceilings on heavy hogs might be reduced this spring. The purpose of the proposed change was to discourage feeding hogs to heavy weights and thus to conserve feed supplies. Some things already have happened which are discouraging feeding to heavy weights. The recent advance allowed in grain prices makes it less profitable to feed to heavy weights. The restrictions on the purchase and sale of feed grains is making it more difficult for some feeders to obtain feeds. The average weights of hogs marketed has been declining in recent weeks and a further decline in weights is probable. So it seems less likely now than it did a few weeks ago that the Government will lower ceilings on heavy hogs.

*I have recently purchased some good Whiteface heifer calves from Texas. I plan to grow them out, breed them and sell the cows and calves in 1948. What do you think of my prospects?—S. J.*

This is a highly speculative program and appears to be a sure way of incurring current high costs and an uncertain way of receiving good prices. By the time you are ready to cash in on the program you will have a high feed and pasture bill tacked on to your high original investment. Many things could happen in the cattle market by that time. If prices were only slightly lower than at present your chances for profit would disappear.

*I have wintered some heifers and they are carrying too much flesh to put on grass. I am thinking of feeding them in the dry lot for a summer market. What are the prospects for prices this summer?—A. H.*

There will be an unusually short supply of grain-fed cattle all during the summer and fall according to all indications. Assuming that the price ceiling regulations will not be changed there is every indication that fed cattle will sell as high next summer as they are now. You should not figure on collecting the feeder subsidy of 50 cents a hundred pounds as this probably will be discontinued after July 1.

## Brome Did Well

Getting a stand of brome grass in Woodson county is difficult, say farmers, because that section usually has a dry spell in the fall just when brome needs moisture badly.

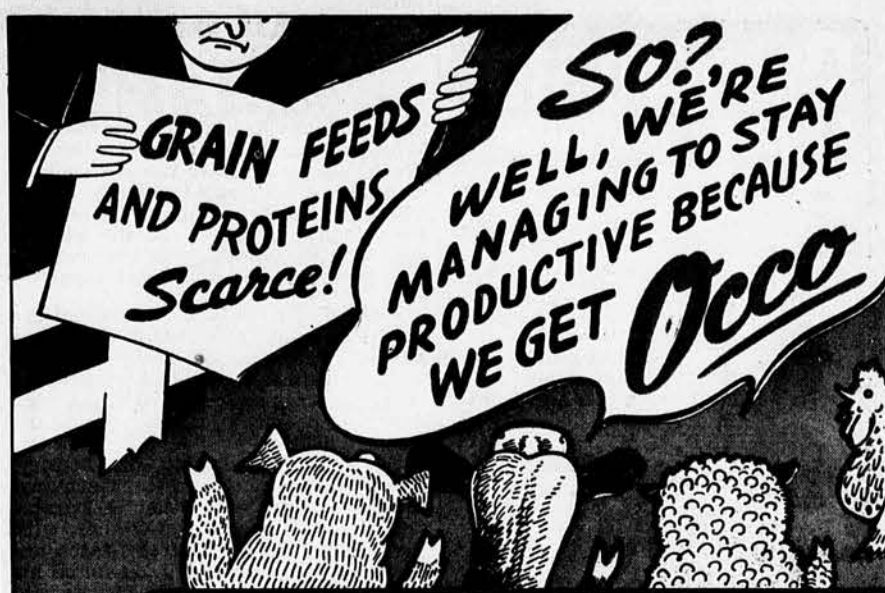
Cornelius McNitt overcame these handicaps to get a very good stand of brome last fall. He sowed 8 acres in October, 1945, in a field that had been in alfalfa, which was plowed under in the spring. This field was summer-fallowed until fall, being worked occasionally either with a disk or a springtooth harrow. Two tons of lime an acre were applied during the summer, and 100 pounds an acre of 45 per cent superphosphate. The phosphate benefits are doubtful, he believes.

In the fall Mr. McNitt sowed his brome with a mixture of 4 pounds of alfalfa an acre and used a cultipacker twice after sowing. His good stand now seems to justify the extra care taken in preparation of the seedbed. "I think brome always should follow a legume," is his firm belief. The extra kick in the soil provided by the legume, plus careful preparation of the seedbed, gives brome that chance to survive the fall dry spell.

## No Feed Worry

Yes, there is a feed shortage. But W. Fred Bolt, Pratt county hog producer, isn't very worried about it. Winner of the 1945 hog-production contest for 8 sows or more, Mr. Bolt uses temporary pastures to cut down grain consumption and feeds sorghum grains instead of corn. He uses wheat and rye pasture spring and fall and Sudan during the summer. Farmers are finding that a good pasture program is as important for hogs as for cattle.

Grain marketed thru his hogs brings him \$1.50 a bushel, says Mr. Bolt.



If your grain supplies are dwindling . . . if you are having trouble getting proteins . . . now is the time to get acquainted with Occo Mineral Compound. A small amount of Occo, fed regularly, will help you save on scarce feeds. Occo helps stimulate your livestock's digestion and assimilation. With these functions in high gear, you will get a higher conversion of the home-grown feeds your livestock eats. More grain and proteins will go to building meat and bones . . . to increasing egg or milk production. Less will be undigested and thus wasted. You will also find that Occo helps you get faster gains, thereby shortening the feeding period required to get your livestock ready for market. Let your nearby Occo Service Man give you complete facts about Occo Mineral Compound . . . and practical, economical Occo feeding programs. Get in touch with him at once . . . or write direct to us.

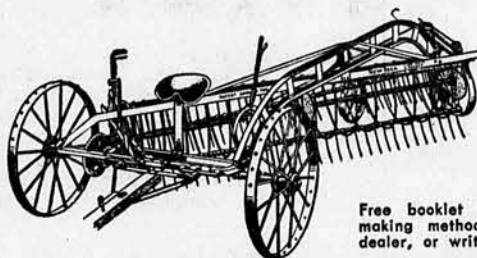
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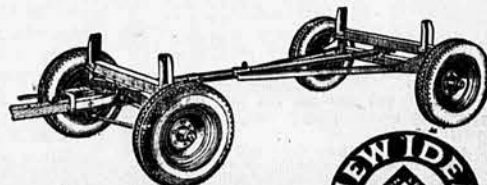
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I own \_\_\_\_\_ head of cattle and \_\_\_\_\_ hogs.

## "All Out" for Everybody Else

(Continued from Page 6)

by the Arctic ocean. By ice and waste-land from the Arctic Circle in the New World to the Arctic Circle in the Old World across or near the North Pole was a long, long way by ship and sled. The same distance doesn't seem so long today, by ships in the stratosphere. To say nothing of the destructive forces of the shattered atom.

Instead of three score major nations on 3 continents of the Old World, we have today one major nation dominant on the World Island, with 2 geographic entities known as India and China, plus scattered peoples being drawn into the Russian orbit.

Until late yesterday, in history, Britain could play France, Germany, Russia, against each other in Europe, and pick and choose the winner, with the backing of the United States understood, if the British Lion found his tail in a tight squeeze. Today Britain faces a Russia dominant on the World Island.

In this country today there are those who feel that if the United Nations is not successful in obtaining and maintaining world peace, then the United States faces the choice between Britain and Russia. But in the British Isles it looks more as if there might be a choice for Britain between United States and Russia—if state socialism really takes over in Britain, and communism on the World Island, perhaps Britain won't even have that choice.

### In a Very Bad Way

Right now the people of the World Island, excepting perhaps Southern Africa, are in a very bad way, physically, mentally, spiritually, politically. Near-starvation, starvation, confused thinking, civil wars, insurrections, pillaging, looting, breakdown of law and order, economic and political retrogression, prevail over Continental Europe. Ditto in Asia and North Africa, substituting famine for near-starvation in many sections of China and India. The Eurasian seems to be replacing the European in philosophy, in economics, in politics, over most of the Old World. And the New World is not lacking in evidences of Eurasian (USSR) thought and political action; principal cells in New York, Mexico; nuclei in Washington, D. C., in many Central and South American capitals and cities.

The immediate job, as seen in Washington this week and next, next month and for several or many months, is to try to feed the starving in Europe, and to some extent in the Orient. Washington believes, or at least hopes, that our domestic troubles will more or less iron themselves out if only we can keep the Old World from going completely haywire.

So just keep the foregoing in mind when it seems that Washington is more interested in getting wheat than in insuring farm machinery and equipment for producing; ditto for other food and feedstuffs. That won't get the tractor or the farm labor, perhaps, but it gives one something else to think about.

### Administration Is Upset

The biggest immediate demand in the food line from the Old World is for bread. To meet that demand Uncle Sam 6 weeks or so ago directed that after March 31, flour mills extract 80 per cent of the wheat in making flour. Under consideration when this is written is an order reducing wheat flour production for domestic use down to 75 per cent of last year—millers and bakers declare this is in effect a 40 per cent reduction instead of just a 25 per cent reduction. And the bakers insist if this order goes into effect they must have increased bread prices.

Inasmuch as the Administration had promised labor leaders earlier in the year there will be no increase in food prices this year, if they would not insist upon their 30 per cent (over 1945) increases in basic wages, the bakers' proposals have upset the Administration considerably.

Britain showed up last week also with a proposal that the United States ration bread for the balance of the year—proposal was an offer that United Kingdom would go to bread rationing if the United States would. President Truman and Secretary of Agriculture Anderson are very reluctant to go to bread rationing; they be-

lieve that reducing production of flour by 25 to 40 per cent would get results without putting rationing machinery into effect again. By the time this is written some compromise program may have been worked out—perhaps reduction in flour production and a federal subsidy for millers and bakers in place of increased prices for bread.

To siphon wheat reserves off the farm, the Administration has offered to buy wheat, thru the Commodity Corporation, from farmers on what amounts to a "hedging" proposition. Farmers deliver wheat now; any time during the next 12 months the farmer can decide to collect for the wheat at the then current price. In other words, the grower who parts with his wheat to make it available now for export to starving Europe, is assured that he can take advantage of expected wheat price increases later. If these don't materialize, he gets the market price at the time of delivery.

A similar program is being worked on for corn.

### Fiction About Dairy Prices

Dairy prices are an Administration headache. During the war, to preserve the fiction that the price line was being held on milk and other dairy products, the Government put into effect one subsidy after another, until these reached the point where many dairymen were getting 40 per cent of their income from Government checks. The subsidies were so fixed as to divert milk to other purposes than butter production. Also the subsidies have grown so large that Government cannot drop them without hiking milk prices to the point where Labor with a capital L will demand more wage increases—probably will anyway, but increase in milk, bread and meat prices would provide a 3-pronged excuse for further wage increases.

The Administration also faces the problem of getting meat production. Retail prices established by OPA to hold the line are proving ineffective. Packing houses all over are running at 60 to 75 per cent—some as low as 40 per cent—of capacity. Packers assert they cannot buy cattle and hogs—particularly cattle, inside the cattle price ceilings and sell to meet the retail ceilings. The American Meat Institute asserts that a survey in 11 principal cities shows:

In 11 cities (New York, Providence, Newark, Washington, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Memphis, Houston, Denver, Los Angeles) over ceiling prices were charged (400 investigating housewives) in 5 out of 6 stores, on more than two thirds of the meat sold.

That beef in stores selling over the ceiling averaged 13 cents a pound above ceilings; veal 13 cents; lamb 7 cents; pork 9 cents.

That 68 per cent of the cuts bought averaged 11 cents a pound, or 29 per cent over the ceiling prices established by OPA. The meat institute demanded that price ceilings be removed, to enable "legitimate" packers to go to full-time meat production.

### Compete With Farm Labor

The Senate hasn't quieted things any by approving a bill to increase minimum wage in industry from 40 cents to the 65 cents an hour. The act does not apply to farm labor, but 65 cents minimum will compete with farm labor in most areas. Senate also tacked on the Pace bill (include farm labor costs in parity formula) and checked it to House. (See issue for April 6, for results of Pace bill on farm parity prices.) President says he will veto minimum wage bill if Pace parity price formula provisions are included. All the indications are that he will do what he says.

Government's answer so far to all wage-price problems is to allow wages to go up; put more ice on the bulb of the price thermometer, and say, "See, we are holding the line."

### Saves Underwear

When washing winter underwear, I carefully place the garment on an ordinary coat hanger and then hang on the line. Altho the garment freezes it can be removed from the line without fear of breaking threads or tearing as is often done in freezing weather.—P. M.

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## Twice as Much Grazing Handling Grass This Way

PASTURE carrying capacity can be doubled if grazing is adjusted to growth needs of the plant, instead of to the needs of the animal and economic pressures of livestock production. This is the conclusion of Kling L. Anderson, associate agronomist, Kansas State College.

Calling attention to the fact that commercial bluestem pastures now are carrying only half as many cattle as they did 50 years ago, Mr. Anderson said they actually are being undergrazed rather than overgrazed. Because, he stated, they are not carrying as many cattle as they could where growth needs of the plants are considered.

At the Casement experimental bluestem pastures, near Manhattan, during tests over 17 years, an area on which spring grazing did not start until June was able to carry one mature animal on each 1.71 acres for the rest of the season. When converted to grazing for a full 6 months it took 3.8 acres of grass for grazing each animal unit.

### Production Was Higher

Three other pastures grazed the full 6 months required from 4.67 acres to 6.15 acres a head. Production in pounds of beef to the acre was about 50 per cent higher on the deferred but heavily grazed pasture than on those grazed season-long. Despite heavy grazing, the cover of grass was better on the deferred pasture at the close of the experiment, and weed population was much lower than in more lightly stocked pastures grazed season-long.

Adapting the grazing system to the needs of the grass brought greater efficiency of production. Heavy stocking permitted uniform utilization of the increased forage. Under the old system, millions of acres of partly grazed grass are burned in Kansas each spring. Deferred grazing permits fuller use of the forage and reduces need for burning grasslands in the spring.

There is a trend toward a grassland-livestock agriculture, says Mr. Anderson. In this type of farming the big problem will be to produce pasturage during as much of the year as possible.

Tame perennial grasses, particularly a mixture of brome grass and alfalfa, may be grazed in conjunction with native tall grasses in a system that will benefit both. Use of brome for spring pasture permits deferred grazing of the bluestem. The native pasture permits summer and early fall protection

of brome so it, too, yields more than when grazed season-long.

Mr. Anderson predicted that in the future native grasses will be grown for their seed. New varieties are becoming available—varieties improved by plant breeding and selected to fit the environment. Improved varieties of buffalo grass, switch grass, and side-oats grama already have been developed for Kansas, and selections are being made in the bluestems.

A bright future for brome grass seed production also is predicted. Converting munitions plants to fertilizer plants will insure a supply of fertilizer, and permit Kansas brome grass seed producers to supply all the brome seed needed here and to sell seed in other states.

Nitrogen fertilizers on tests at Manhattan increased forage yields on brome grass in proportion to the amount of fertilizer used up to 300 pounds an acre. Three hundred pounds an acre added about 5,000 pounds of dry matter to the spring growth, and protein yields were raised from about 100 pounds an acre to nearly 500 pounds thru increased forage yields.

Phosphate fertilizers, says Mr. Anderson, have not yet given profitable responses when applied to sod-bound brome grass. But when applied at seeding time do aid greatly in seedling establishment.

Increased forage yields from use of nitrogen fertilizer often pay for the cost of the fertilizer, leaving the entire increase in seed yields as profit. Fertilized pastures also are ready for grazing a week to 10 days earlier, and are more nutritive to the animals.

### Kill Cattle Grubs

Kenneth E. Johnson, Morris county agent, reports that 8,000 head of cattle were sprayed there this winter for grubs and lice with the Farm Bureau owned equipment. This was the first year the task had been handled co-operatively. Farmers in Morris county plan to use the same equipment for spraying against flies with DDT.

### A Safer Method

A safe and easier way to chop off chicken heads, is to drive 2 spikes into the chopping block, spacing them so that a chicken's head will not slip thru. By catching the head between the spikes, the chicken can be placed with its neck stretched out so there is no danger of missing or danger of striking the body.—Mrs. C. D.

## Old Wheels Make Feed Bunks



Here is an idea from the Joe Fox farm in Stafford county. It is a round feed bunk made from a combine wheel with 2-inch pipes for legs. Board flooring was fitted into the bottom rim of the wheel and treated with linseed oil to prevent warping. Advantages? They cost almost nothing, are portable, and the wind won't blow feed out of them.

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Silver Gray, Purebred Police Shepherd Pups. 6 weeks old, \$15 each. J. B. Hoover, Route 4, Manhattan, Kansas.

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Wanted—Fox Terrier puppies. Box 261, Stafford, Kan.

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## FARMS—KANSAS

3 Excellent Jewell County Stock Farms for Sale. 400 acres, 4 miles south Esbon, Kansas, farm highly improved, plenty of water, excellent location; you cannot overlook this for a stock and grain farm. 378 acres, 4 miles west Manhattan, Kansas, excellent improvements, on school bus line, plenty of water, would make ideal home. 192 acres, 2 miles south No. 36 Highway, a very fine stock farm, all buildings being completely rehabilitated. Glen C. Lowry, Box 464, Beloit, Kansas.

1440 Acres Wallace County, Kansas. Close in, level land, two houses, large out buildings, 550 acres wheat, possession. \$30.00 acre. Terms. Louis Miller, Frankfort, Ind.

140 Acres on Main highway near Emporia, good buildings, smooth land, \$55 an acre. Give possession, sell stock if desired. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

## FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

New Spring catalog, selected farm bargains, 9 Midwest states, sent to you free! Many equipped. Many illustrated with pictures. Special service to those stating general location desired, and payment plan. Write today! United Farm Agency, KF-428 B. M. A. Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

478 Acres—360 cultivation, 160 summer fallow black with clay subsoil, 4 1/2 miles town, 1/2 mile school. Good road, plenty water. \$15.000 Cash. Albert Wuonala, Dunblane, Sask., Canada.

West's 1946 Catalogue hundreds farms and businesses. Big Eastern Markets. Free copy write West's Farm Agency, FM-1, Pittsburgh 16, Pa.

Washington County, Colorado, wheat and cattle ranches for sale. Chas. Barknecht, Anton, Colorado.

## How Livestock Shows Up in 1946

KANSAS experienced the largest decline in cattle numbers during 1945 of any state, according to F. M. Butcher, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, who has just compiled statistics on the subject. The bank is part of the Farm Credit Administration of Wichita.

The excessive decline in Kansas, thinks Mr. Butcher, is due to a reduction in feed and forage supplies.

Compared with the 10-year 1935-44 average, cattle numbers in the U. S. now are very high in some Northern and Western range states, and in Gulf Coast states.

Beef cows and heifers 2 years old and over were the only age and sex group to register gains during 1945, says Mr. Butcher. A new all-time record calf crop is expected this year.

Milk cows, heifers, and heifer calves saved for milk cows declined 1,570,000 head during 1945, accounting for about three fourths of the decline in total cattle numbers last year.

The average value of all cattle as of January 1, 1946, was \$76.50 a head, \$9.30 higher than a year previous, more than 4 times the 1934 low of \$17.78, and 40 per cent above the World War I peak of \$54.65 reached in 1919.

Hog numbers increased 2 1/2 million head during 1945 in 11 Central-Western states, says Mr. Butcher. Kansas and Nebraska led the decline in stock sheep numbers during 1945. Since 1942 there has been a national decline of 12 1/2 million head, or 22 per cent less sheep on farms and ranches.

Compared with a year earlier, points out Mr. Butcher, the supply of feed grains in the United States on January 1, per animal unit of livestock, including chickens, was about 5 per cent smaller than a year ago.

It appears now, he concludes, that the feed and forage supplies available during 1946, will be a more important factor affecting livestock numbers and prices than any shift in demand for meat and livestock products.

## Receives High Award

Fred T. Gatlin, outstanding farmer of Rawlins county, received nation-wide recognition Saturday, April 13, when he was presented the W. G. Skelly Award for Superior Achievement in Agriculture. The award consisted of a \$100 U. S. Savings Bond, scroll and gold lapel button.

Mr. Gatlin's 320-acre farm is near Atwood. Helping him with the work are his wife, Mrs. Annie Gatlin, their son, Wayne, and their nephew, Fred Finley. All farm records are kept in the account system developed by Kansas State College. Both Wayne and Fred recently returned from foreign service with the Army.

According to the committee of 11 farm leaders in charge of the awards, the Gatlin farm yielded 10,000 bushels of wheat in 1944 and 6,000 in 1945. Additional production last year included 45 tons of alfalfa hay and 30 bushels of seed, 40 acres of sorghums, 40 acres of barley, a poultry flock exceeding 400 birds, 8 calves, 20 head of hogs, and 130 ewes giving 120 lambs resulting in a clipping of 1,100 pounds of wool.

The Gatlin have worked in co-operation with the Soil Conservation Service since 1941 and employ the latest in modern farm practices. Mr. Gatlin is so strongly aware of the need for soil conservation that he is working for the establishment of a Soil Conservation District in the county. He is serving his 13th year as township assessor, his 8th as a member of the Atwood Community High School board, his 21st on the rural school board, and is a charter member of the Rawlins county Farm Bureau of which he served as president in 1940. He also served several years on the Triple-A committee.

## Keeps Clean

I wind my tape measure on a discarded adhesive tape spool, then keep the spool in the round tin tape container. In this way, the tape measure is kept clean and handy.—M. E. L.

## Jot It Down

A notebook containing curtain and drapery measurements, size of kitchen linoleum, and kitchen shelves measurements, comes in very handy when this information is needed.—E. H.



## Dairy CATTLE

## Important Guernsey Auction

For Good Guernseys Attend the  
Ninth Missouri Guernsey Sale  
(University livestock judging pavilion)  
Friday, May 3, Columbia, Mo.  
12 noon

60 Head of Foundation Guernseys  
18 Cows—23 Bred Heifers—17 Open Heifers  
—8 Bulls. This offering comes from the leading herds of Missouri, Oklahoma, Iowa, Illinois, Mississippi and New York, and includes offspring of Langwater King of the Meadows, Langwater County Squire, Bournedale Rex, Myhaven King, and others.

Everything Tb. and Bang's, and Mastitis free. Write for catalog to

Missouri Guernsey Breeders Assn.  
H. A. Herman, Secretary, 101 Eccles Hall,  
Columbia, Mo.

Auctioneers—Johnson, Powell, Davis

## GUERNSEY INFORMATION

The Guernsey Breed and Brand Program offers greater income for you through steady sales of animals and premium market for GOLDEN GUERNSEY Milk. Send for FREE booklet outlining the Guernsey proposition. It will pay you profits!

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB  
625 Grove Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire

BROOKSIDE  
JERSEY STOCK FARM

We guarantee to provide Jerseys that will give nourishment for the body; beauty for the eyes; consolation for the mind; rest for the soul; and cash for the pocketbook. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Guaranteed in every way. Reasonable prices.

MARSHALL BROS., Sylvia, Kansas.

## LARGER COWS MAKE MORE MILK

Says N. Y. College of Agriculture: "Each 100 lbs. increase in size of dairy cows means about 800 lbs. more milk per cow."

It's a fact that Holsteins which are heaviest of any dairy breed, are also the heaviest milk producers.

FREE  
ILLUSTRATED  
HOLSTEIN  
JUDGING MANUAL  
WRITE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N  
OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 3036

## BULL CALVES FOR SALE

We bred and developed the first and only Holstein cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of fat in 365 consecutive days. Young bulls with high-production dams or granddams.

H. A. DRESSLER, Lebo, Kan.

## SMOKY VALLEY HOLSTEINS

Offering a yearling son of Carnation Countryman, the bull that is siring type in our herd. Dam, Smoky Valley Pay Line Sylvia, record average for 4 years 14,993 pounds of milk and 505.4 fat. Also younger bulls.

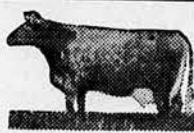
W. G. BIRCHER & SONS, Ellsworth, Kansas

## Holstein Bulls for Sale

Two richly bred bulls of serviceable age, carrying the blood of state and world champion cows.

GILBERT BEAGEL, Alta Vista, Kan.

## Dual-Purpose CATTLE

THE  
FARMER'S  
BEST  
FRIEND

Do you know that there were 1,318 milk records averaging 7,907.4 pounds, and 1,206 B. F. records averaging 316.66 pounds with an average test of 4% for cows of all ages recorded in the herd books by official testers in the United States last year? Of course, they were Milking Shorthorns! It would be interesting to know how much milk and butterfat was actually produced in the United States last year thru the use of good Milking Shorthorn sires, the breed that is being universally used to convert feed into both milk and beef.

JOE HUNTER, Secretary  
Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society  
Geneseo, Kansas

Spring Valley  
Milking  
Shorthorn  
Farm

Offering Bulls 17 and 18 months old. Sired by Navon Champion, first prize winner Kansas State Fair 1941 and out of granddaughters of Brookside Clay 13th R. M.

PAUL J. STUDDT, Box 75, Ada, Kansas

## MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Hollandale Lavina, roan, November 26, 1942, solid RM pedigree, due May 22 to service of 7th Emperor of Waverly. Her sire—Pride of the North, Excellent, 16 RM daughters. Dam—Hollandale Hetty, RM 1st calf 7,578.9—320.6. Also one yearling heifer and several bull calves, 1 to 9 months old. Herd Bang's and Tb. Free.

LESLIE & LESLIE, Goff, Kansas

## HORSES—JACKS

## MAMMOTH JACKS

For sale. If you need a jack come and see ours. They are good and well broke.

WATTS BROS., Lecompton, Kansas.

## IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson  
Topeka, Kansas  
Livestock Editor

ARTHUR E. ROEPKE, Duroc breeder of Waterville, has 115 spring pigs to date. The largest per cent of them sired by The Kansan, top son of the top boar Kant-Be-Beat. Others by Red Master, the Juhl boar, many by the senior herd boar The Admiral. Two great litters, one of 10 and the other of 8 are from litter sisters to the blue ribbon gilt exhibited and sold at the Belleville show and sale last February. Both litters are by The Kansan, and the dams carry the Golden Fancy Orion cross.

G. F. GERMANN & SON, Duroc breeders located 6 miles north of Manhattan, have one of the good uniform herds of the territory. Eleven sows and gilts have farrowed and saved 90 pigs this spring. Seventy-five or more of them sired by Reconstruction 2nd, or are out of sows bred by him. They are out on new ground and already have a good start. One nice litter of 8 was sired by Lowset, the 1945 grand champion. From 25 to 30 sows and fall gilts will be bred for fall farrow. The demand for fall boars has started off well and sales are being made right along.

EARL and EVERETT FIESER, spotted Poland China breeders, have an unusually good crop of spring pigs, and in order to serve their old customers have new breeding. Purchases include females from the famous Double herd in Illinois, and a herd sire from the Spaulding herd at Valley, Neb., a grandson of Silver Chip. The brothers keep from 15 to 20 sows that produce 2 litters each year. During 1945 they sold breeding stock in 6 different states, 75 per cent of them, however, went to Kansas buyers. A herd of about 20 registered Shorthorn cattle helps to balance the profits on the farm. The present herd bull, a son of Caronet Prince Royal, heads the herd.

The JOHN LUFT Hereford sale, held at the Vic Roth farm near Hays, April 1, was attended by one of the largest crowds of the sale season. Seventeen bulls averaged \$323, with a top of \$1,000 paid by Otto Fuelscher, of Holyoke, Colo. The second top brought \$570, going to Hagaman & Kissinger, also of Holyoke. The third top went to Triple P. Ranch, Mt. Hope, at \$535. The above bulls all were sired by Compresst Mixer 11th. The top female, with a heifer calf at foot, sold for \$940 to E. J. Barnes, of Collier, Mrs. E. M. Duvall, Long Beach, Calif., paid the top price of \$655 for an open heifer. The 32 females averaged \$410 and the entire offering averaged \$352. H. B. Sager and Freddie Chandler were the auctioneers.

THE NORTH-CENTRAL KANSAS SHORT-HORN breeders held their 9th annual sale at Beloit, April 4. A top of \$365 was reached on lot 1, a mature bull consigned by E. C. Lacey and Son, Miltonvale. He was bought by Glen Shartier, of Clyde. The top price for females was \$600, paid for a choice heifer consigned by R. L. Bach, of Larned. Ralph Schulte, of Little River, was the buyer. The 26 females averaged \$237 and 25 bulls \$212 a head. The entire offering averaged \$225. Secretary Ed Hedstrom, of Mankato, managed the sale successfully as he has every sale of the association. Bert Powell was the auctioneer, assisted by paper representatives. All of the cattle went to Kansas buyers.

The KANSAS GREAT PLAINS HEREFORD BREEDERS ASSOCIATION, with members living in Logan and surrounding counties, held their first annual sale at Oakley, April 3. The offering of 52 head of well-fitted and well-bred cattle sold well and went mostly to buyers in nearby territory. Three bulls went to Colorado. The top female went to the Homestead Hereford Farms, at Levant, selling with a calf at foot for \$735. She was consigned by Duttlinger Brothers, Monument. The top bull went to E. F. Goddard, Penokee, at \$595. This bull also was from the Duttlinger herd. The entire offering averaged \$303. W. A. Stevenson, of Oakley, was sale manager. Carl Duttlinger is president of the newly formed association and Fred Seaton, of Oakley, is secretary.

I am in receipt of the KANSAS AYRSHIRE BREEDERS annual news letter, prepared and edited by Mrs. John Keas, secretary. It contains a complete report of what was done at the annual meeting held in January. Every district but 1 was represented. After full discussion, the state was divided into 7 districts, with the understanding that breeders might exhibit at the show nearest their home. The shows are to be held the week of April 22. Committees consisting of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and state director have since been chosen by the local members at district meetings. Ayrshire cattle registrations were 21 per cent higher in Kansas for 1945 than in the previous year. The national association now has complete records for 150,000 Ayrshire cows in the United States. On an average Ayrshire cows produce about 9,000 pounds of milk a year. State officers were elected as follows at the annual meeting: President, P. H. Penner, Hillsboro; vice-president, Dwight E. Hull, El Dorado; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. John Keas, Effingham.

PAUL STEWART, of Maynard, Iowa, will judge 9 of the HOLSTEIN SHOWS listed on page 18 of this issue. Judge for the All-State show at Salina has not been selected as yet. This All-State show at Salina is a new feature of the Kansas Holstein spring shows.

The first-place animals in each of the following classes will go from their district shows to the state show: Bull calf class—yearling bulls; 2-year-olds and over. Heifer calves—junior yearling, senior yearlings; 2-, 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old cows and over. Get of sire. Produce of dam.

The Chamber of Commerce of Salina will be host to the breeders in featuring the show. The agricultural hall where the state horse shows have been held will be used for the cattle and the judging.

One other state in the Nation has featured an All-State Black and White show and Kansas is the second in line. Another feature that is new

is the All-Kansas class awards. Under the auspices of the state association, an award will be made to the winner of each class, and that animal will be known as the All-Kansas winner in that age class. This is similar to the All-American class.

A banquet and Holstein meeting will be held the evening before the show. All Holstein breeders are invited.

## Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle  
May 11—Mid-Kansas Angus Show, Locke  
Hershberger's Farm, Little River, Kan.  
May 14—Swartz Bros., Everest, Kan., and  
Krotz Stock Farm, Odell, Nebr. Sale at  
Marysville, Kan.  
August 26-30—North Central Kansas Free Fair,  
Belleville.

Hereford Cattle  
May 2—Dickinson County Hereford Show,  
Ablene, Kan.  
October 17—Triple P Ranch, Mt. Hope, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle  
May 29—John Ravenstein & Son, Cleveland,  
Kan., and Walbert Ravenstein, Belmont,  
Kan.

Holstein Cattle  
October 28—Kansas State Holstein Breeders'  
Sale, Abilene, Kan. Herbert Hatesohl,  
Manager, Greenleaf, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle  
April 26—Nebraska Shorthorn and Polled Short-  
horn Association, Fairbury, Nebr. Thos.  
Andrews, Sale Manager, Cambridge, Nebr.

Guernsey Cattle  
May 3—Missouri Breeders' Association, Colum-  
bia, Mo. Secretary, H. A. Herman, Eccles  
Hall, Columbia, Mo.

Sheep  
May 28—(Night Sale). Reno County Ram Sale,  
Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan. H. H.  
Schrage, Sale Manager, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Sheep—All Breeds  
June 28-29—Midwest Stud Ram Show and Sale,  
Sedalia, Mo. Secretary, Glenn Chappell,  
Green Castle, Mo.

## Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given  
here are Kansas City tops for best  
quality offered:

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$17.65	\$17.65	\$17.00
Hogs .....	14.55	14.55	14.50
Lambs .....	17.00	15.65	16.35
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	.23	.23	.25
Eggs, Standards ...	.32½	.33	.33
Butterfat, No. 1.....	.46	.46	.46
Wheat, No. 2 Hard... ..	1.75½	1.78½	1.78½
Corn, No. 2 Yellow .....	1.17	1.17	1.17
Oats, No. 2 white... ..	.77	.77	.77
Barley, No. 2 .....	1.15	1.15	1.15
Alfalfa, No. 1.....	30.00	31.00	24.00
Prairie, No. 1 .....	14.00	14.00	18.50

## Starts Lambs in Fall

Raymond Wagner, Franklin county, likes to have heavy lambs ready for the favorable markets in May and June. To be sure of getting the high spring price, he starts his lambs late in October of the preceding year. Early in March this year some of his lambs already were tipping the scale at 70 pounds. He and his father, Chester Wagner, will have between 80 and 100 lambs this spring.

In order to have early lambs, the Wagners hold their Texas and Western ewes over for several years. The first year they will produce spring lambs, but after that they maneuver the breeding period for fall lambing. They raised 28 lambs from 22 Texas ewes this year, and 35 Westerns produced 32 lambs.

In addition to these flocks they raise their own Shropshires. Thirteen ewes presented them with 19 lambs.

Altho cold weather is a handicap in producing fall lambs, the Wagners have ideal barn and shed space to keep their flocks warm. They are equipped to keep them inside thru any wintry attack.

## Cases Appealed

Several Russell county oil field salt water pollution cases have been appealed to the Kansas supreme court after the district court had ruled in favor of farmers.

Ferrill Rusch, a farmer, had charged shrinkage damages to 155 head of cattle which drank salt water seeping in from nearby oil fields. Gordon Peterson, another farmer, alleged that salt water had polluted a pond on his farm, damaging livestock and chickens using it.

Farmer delegations from Russell county recently called on the state for help in the water pollution problem.

## Livestock Advertising Rates

1/2 Column Inch.....	\$2.50 per issue
1/4 Column Inch.....	3.50 per issue
Per Column Inch.....	7.00 per issue
One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.	

Kansas Farmer is now published on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and we must have copy by Friday of the previous week.

JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman  
Kansas Farmer - - Topeka, Kansas

## HOGS

## Quality O. I. C. Hogs

There is a good herd near you  
Kansas O. I. C. Swine  
Breeders' Association  
57 of the finest herds  
in Kansas. Address in-  
quiries to:  
Marvin J. Hostetter,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
McPherson, Kansas



## Berkshire Boars and Gilts

Offering the short-headed, deep-bodied kind. Their sire is the sire of the 1st prize boar at Kansas State Fair, 1945. They are out of good sows. All double immunized and ready to go. Inquire of Otto Stetler, Haven, (Reno County) Kan.

## CHOICE DUROC GILTS

Bred to Ueneeda Broadway, and Klassy Tops for May, June, July farrowing. Two outstanding 12-months boars by Proud Cherry Orion and Orion Compact. Fall boars, spring boars. Herd improving kind. Prices right.

G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kansas

## Haven Hollow Farm Durocs

Big, growthy, heavy hammed sons of Regulator 2nd. Also selected fall gilts same breeding. Registered and immunized. Farm 6 miles north of town on Highway 13.

G. F. GERMANN & SON, Manhattan, Kansas

## Easy Feeding-Type Durocs

Fall boars and gilts. Registered and cholera immunized. Sired by Perfect Orion 1018. Top bloodlines. ALLEN LARD, Clay Center, Kan.

## MILLER OFFERS

## FALL DUROC BOARS

For sale: Choice fall boars by Orion Compact. These are breed-building Durocs. Inquire of CLARENCE F. MILLER, Alma, Kansas

REG. DUROC BOARS Short-legged, thick good enough for the best purebred herds. Also bred gilts. Literature. Shipped on approval. No inflated prices here. Willis Huston, Americus, Kan.

## DUROC FALL BOARS

Good quality, dark red, thick bodied. Registered and immunized.

BEN A. FLETT, Delphos, Kansas

## DUROC FALL BOARS AND GILTS

Sired by Fancy Cardinal and by Improved Ace, by the Ohio Champion. One spring boar by Reconstruction. On approval.

BEN M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kansas

ETHYLEDALE FARM In Service  
SPOTLIGHT SUPREME  
OUR WIZARD  
Breeding stock for sale  
at all times.  
Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

## Sunnybrook Farm

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS  
Offering choice fall boars and gilts sired by Keepsakes Pride, Junior Champion 1944 Kansas Free Fair. He is a son of the famous Keepsake. A few choice bred gilts. Phone 1731 Richland. H. E. Holliday & Son, Richland, Kan.

## Spotted Poland China Boars

Two good herd boars for sale or trade. Ambition 2nd, grand Champion Kansas State Fair, 1945. Also Silver Row Flash, full brother to the \$820 Silver Row. Weanling pigs by above boars.

DALE KONKEL, Haviland, Kansas

OUTSTANDING  
POLAND CHINA BOAR  
for sale. Sept. farrow.  
Sired by a very good son  
of Midwest. Reg. and  
cholera immunized. Priced  
for quick sale.  
HENRY J. HAIN,  
Spearville, Kansas

Expensive To  
Hunt For  
You will have to spend lots of time, money and gasoline before you can beat those fall boars and gilts by Top Flash and True Model at Earl J. and Everett Fieser's, Norwich, Kansas  
Double immunized.

Poland Fall Boars  
The meaty, thick, easy-feeding type. Midwest, Lo-Set and Nation-Wide breeding. We guarantee to please.  
Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.

Thick, Smooth, Wiswell Polands  
Wide, Deep  
Selected serviceable age boars, sired by Full Measure, out of litters from 8 to 12, bred for uniformity. Inspection invited. Double immunized. A. L. WISWELL & SON, Olathe, Kan.

## O'Hara's Poland Chinas

Offering smooth, deep bodied fall boars. New breeding for old customers. Can supply gilts unrelated. RAYMOND O'HARA, Jewell, Kan.

## AUCTIONEERS

## RALPH RAYL, Auctioneer

Livestock, Real Estate and Farm Sales.  
Phone 31F21 Hutchinson, Kan.

## Lawrence Welter, Auctioneer

R. 5, Manhattan, Kan.

May 4

## Will Be Our Next Issue

Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by

Saturday, April 27



**Beef CATTLE****LUFT'S HEREFORDS**

Modern type Herefords.  
Visitors welcome.

JOHN LUFT, Bison, Kan.

**DON WORTHMORE 2ND**  
3741295—186877

(For sale) A great son of the twice National Grand Champion Worthmore's Beau Jr. Unable to use him longer to advantage and am pricing him low enough to appeal to commercial growers. He has been a sure and safe sire of good blocky calves.  
EARL R. BOHLING, Florence, Kansas

**Plainview Polled Hereford Farm**

A few good serviceable bulls still left at the farm. Inspection invited. Tb. and Abortion tested.

JESSE RIFFEL & SONS,  
Enterprise (Dickinson County), Kansas.

**RUSKS OFFER HEREFORD BULLS**

6 head of the good low-set, thick sort, backed by generations of the best proven bloodlines. Out of modern type cows and sired by our herd bulls—Yankee Domino and M. L. F. Dandy Domino. Well marked. Ages 10 to 18 months.  
RAY RUSK & SONS, WELLINGTON, KAN.

**HEREFORD BULL FOR SALE**

Our Herd Bull, Prince Advance 5th 3476996, 4 years old. (Grandson of WHR Royal Domino 45th. His mother was grand champion female at State Sale. Also younger bulls.)  
JONES HEREFORD FARM  
Detroit, (Dickinson Co.), Kansas

**RINDOM OFFERS POLLED HEREFORDS**

4-year-old proven herd sire, 1 two-year-old extra quality bull; also yearling bulls and heifers. Good polled heads and colors.  
F. O. RINDOM, Liberal, Kansas

**Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**

For Sale, Choice Breeding.  
L. E. LAFLIN  
Crab Orchard, Nebr.

**YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS**

Several young bulls, 8 to 14 months old, reds and roans. Sired by Divide Advance 2nd, the old Belows herd bull. Have 30 head of breeding cows in my herd, which was established 31 years ago. Present herd bull is Helfred Comafage by Braelodge Headlight.  
R. L. BACH, Larned, Kansas

**SUGAR LOAF SHORTHORN FARM**

Extra good 13 months old bull sired by Edellyn Dealer, bred by Thomas E. Wilson of Illinois. He is white and weighs 1,000 pounds.

H. W. ESTES, Sitka, (Clark Co.) Kansas

**High Plains Shorthorns**

Beef Type—Registered. Now in offer serviceable red and roan bulls. The modern type and sired by Colorado Sunray and Red Victor. Also a few cows with calves or to calve soon.

ALVIN T. WARRINGTON, Leoti, Kan.  
(Ranch 20 miles southeast of Leoti)

**SHORTHORN BULLS** Scotch-bred bull calves, 8 months to 1 year old. Sired by Highland Villager 3rd and out of good broad cows.  
N. E. BERT, Detroit (Dickinson Co.), Kan.

**Registered Shorthorn Bulls**  
One 2-year-old, two past yearlings. Call or write for further information.  
LOUIS THOLE, Neeland's Ranch, St. John, Kan.

**● AUCTIONEERS ●****Buyers Pay the Auctioneer**

If he is capable, understands his audience and knows values. His fee is reflected in increased profit to the seller.

HAROLD TONN  
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

**BERT POWELL**

AUCTIONEER  
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE  
1529 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer  
Alden, Kansas

CHAS. W. COLE, Auctioneer  
Purebred livestock, real estate and farm sales.  
Wellington, Kansas

Ross B. Schaulis, Auctioneer  
Purebred Livestock, Real Estate and Farm Sales. Ask those for whom I have sold.  
CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

**Hurries Potatoes With Fertilizer**

THREE advantages are obtained by using fertilizer on potatoes, according to Scott Kelsey, Shawnee county grower.

Application of commercial fertilizer at planting time, with a fertilizer planter, causes quick germination and pushes the plants along to early maturity, making possible early marketing while the price and demand are good.

Commercial fertilizer results in a better quality potato, as it improves the skin and size, as well as shape. This makes it easier to grade and pack potatoes, with less loss from culls and throw-outs.

Increased yields on the Kelsey farm for the last several years have averaged about 20 to 30 bushels an acre. Figuring potatoes at 2½ cents a pound, this would mean an increased income of \$30 an acre.

Cost of the 6-30-0 fertilizer used was \$60 a ton. It was applied at the rate of 300 pounds an acre at a cost of \$9 an acre. Net return from use of fertilizers has been about \$21 an acre.

Mr. Kelsey uses a planter that places the fertilizer in a 2-inch band on each side of the seed piece, and 2 inches from the seed, on a level with it. This is done by disk furrow openers opening the trench, then the fertilizer is distributed in the trench. A shoe opener follows, making a trench for the potato seed and dropping the seed 11 inches apart in the row. Another set of disk hillers follows this shoe, covering the fertilizer and seed with a ridge 6 inches high.

This ridge protects the seed from freezing, and in about 3 weeks the ridge is leveled off with a harrow float. Two men and a tractor can plant and fertilize 2 acres an hour, says Mr. Kelsey.

About August 15, the Kelsey potato ground is seeded down to Balbo rye and 50 pounds of superphosphate an acre is applied. This crop makes a very good growth before winter, and some seasons a crop of rye can be sold to the dehydrator plant. It makes another good growth after cutting and before being plowed under in January or February as a green manure crop.

**A Good Grass**

Intermediate wheat grass is showing promise as a soil holder and pasture crop in Kiowa county.

Recently, we called on Nathan Hayse, who has terraced and sown intermediate wheat grass on the contour in a field adjacent to his permanent pasture. He has a good stand this spring.

This grass originated in Siberia. It is more palatable than western wheat grass and compares with wheat pasture. It is sown in the fall and is a perennial grass for early fall and late spring grazing. It makes a solid sod with underground root stocks.

Mr. Hayse sowed the grass in 24-inch rows, using 6 to 10 pounds of seed an acre. He plans on seed production to boost the soil conservation work in that county. The grass is especially adapted for sodding terrace waterways and for regrassing low spots in fields.

Plans at the Hayse farm call for putting 59 acres of rough land back into native pasture during the next 2 years. Buffalo grass and blue grama will be sown on this acreage.

**A Hog Lot Wears Out**

It is a sign of stability when one family lives on the same farm thru several generations. But it is inviting defeat when you try to raise hogs on the same ground year after year.

Asa Powers, Anderson county, has been raising hogs for a long time but failures the last few litters are forcing him to take a vacation from the hog business. A year ago he raised 7 pigs from 3 sows in his spring litter. Last fall he raised 6 pigs from 2 sows, and the third failed him completely.

His hog barn cannot be moved to a new location and he is about to give up trying to raise more hogs without some change. At present he is keeping only 1 sow. If he could move his hogs to new ground, he believes he would have better luck with them. It is his opinion that his hog lots are infested with disease, and the only way he can get rid of it would be to farm the ground for a few years.

**Krotz and Swartz  
Aberdeen-Angus Sale**

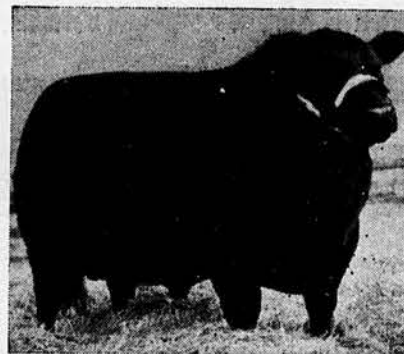
1 p. m.

**Tuesday, May 14**

at Sale Pavilion

**Marysville, Kan.**

**70 Head**



17 BULLS, including many herd bull prospects (6 by the great Ever Prince of Sunbeam).

53 FEMALES, comprising cows with calves at foot, bred and open heifers. (9 Choice Heifers sired by Ever Prince of Sunbeam, bred and open.)

Many of the females are sired by or bred to Revolution's Black Prince, (grandson of the International Grand Champion, Revolution 7th), Barb Eston 3d. and Evidence of Strathmore.

The offering includes the tops of our herds together with a large portion of the Swartz' show herd.

Everything Tb. and Bang's tested.

For catalog address

**Krotz Stock Farm**  
**Odell, Nebr.**

**Sunflower Farm**  
**Everest, Kan.**

Roy G. Johnston, Auct. Mike Wilson and Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



"OSCAR LATZKE"

**Our Program  
For Breeding Better  
Aberdeen-Angus  
Cattle Continues**

Early this year we purchased from J. Garrett Tolan, the proven sire, Hardwickmere 60th, who has for a dam, Estamere, the 1928 International Grand Champion female. Then he has for his sire, Frizemere 364th, whose dam was Grand Champion at Chicago in 1926. Along with this purchase, we bought a very good prospect in the way of another herd sire in the young Elllemere bull, a double grandson of Elllemere 85th, the 1935 Chicago grand Champion Bull.

**Bulls used in our herd during the past 30 years**

Even Marshall J. 2nd 386666, winner of 2nd place International, sired by Earl Marshall J.

Eryx-386930, winner of 3rd at International.

Elmire Marshall 426476, grandson of Earl Marshall.

Revolution 118th 468966, grandson of Blackcap Revolution, Grand Champion International 1923.

Blackcap Belmore 6th 448334, son of Blackcap Belmore.

Blackcap Marshall 60th 527027, grandson of Prince Marshall, 1921 Chicago Grand champion.

Our plan of breeding, developing and selling our own cattle in good growing condition without heavy overhead sale expense, has proven satisfactory. All sales are fully guaranteed. For sale breeding stock from calves to breeding age. Any time you are in our locality, we shall be glad to show you the cattle whether you want to buy or not. Farm 9 miles southwest of Junction City on highway 77. Watch for road sign.

**LATZKE ANGUS FARM, Oscar Latzke, Prop.**  
**Junction City, Kansas**

Black Prince 48th.

Proudcap K 541403, one of the best bulls we ever owned.

Envious Blackcap Of Bates 635198, son of Envious Blackcap 6th, 1939 Chicago Grand Champion.

Revolution's Blackbird L (our own breeding).

Primoak 723343 (our own breeding.)

**Our herd of 120 females were bred on our farm and all are descendants of these bulls.**

**O'BRYAN RANCH HAMPSHIRE**

We had a good sale on April 13. A big per cent went to the farmers and hog raisers in Kansas and adjoining states. We have what you want in registered Hampshire hogs. Just write us if you need a good fall boar, a few good fall gilts or gilts bred for late spring or early summer litters. Visit us or write the

**O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS**



This is Bright Boy, one of our good herd boars.



APR 20 1946  
MARHATTEN

**Man! How this mill grinds!**

**Yep! Red Crown sure peps 'er up!**



## **Standard Red Crown Gasoline, stepped up for better all 'round performance**

When your tractor takes on one of those sudden, heavy loads—that's when you want a responsive fuel, a fuel that takes hold the instant the governor hits. And that's why power farmers really go for Standard Red Crown. Peak loads are "duck soup" for this great gasoline, stepped up with aviation fuel ingredients.

Suppose you're hammer-milling. You dump a full load into the hopper, and you don't want your engine to slow down and let your mill slug up. Try Standard Red Crown and note the quick-acting response. Notice the power and speed your engine delivers. Just watch the grinder hum!

It's really something to have the assurance your gasoline is always ready with plenty of power and flexibility—ready to start and warm up fast. You have that assurance with Standard Red Crown.

Start saving with Standard—and ask your Standard Oil Man to leave a supply of this great stepped-up gasoline.

**STANDARD RED CROWN GASOLINE—**Stepped up with aviation gas ingredients formerly reserved for military use only. Ideal for high compression engines.

**STANDARD BLUE CROWN GASOLINE—**Low in price, dependable, excellent for lower compression tractor engines.

### **STANDARD POWER FUEL\* ...4 to 1 Choice for 2-Fuel Tractors**

Now an overwhelming favorite, Standard Power Fuel is the choice of Midwest 2-fuel tractor owners by a margin of 4 to 1 over any other brand of volatile distillate. They get good starting under normal conditions, fast warm-up, smooth idling, and full power. A real money-saver.

\*Standard Power Fuel is sold throughout Standard Oil (Indiana) marketing territory except in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Nebraska.

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