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KANSAS FARMER



CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

JANUARY 3, 1948



A Versatile 4-H Club Queen... See Page 8

Champion Farmer **MORRIS BUERMAN**
Prefers
Firestone
CHAMPION GROUND GRIPS
Because they
OUT CLEAN
OUT PULL
OUT LAST
 ANY OTHER TRACTOR TIRE

CHAMPION FARMER BUERMAN uses Firestone Champion Ground Grips on his tractors, because he knows they clean up to 100% more effectively, pull up to 62% more, last up to 91% longer, and roll smoother over highways.

This superiority is based on patent rights which permit only Firestone to build tractor tires with connected curved traction bars. Curved bars are stronger . . . like a curved roof. They're braced . . . like a corner fence post. They cut into the soil with the cleaving,

cleaning action of a plowshare. The tapered openings between the bars throw out mud and trash. Connected bars don't bend, wipe and wear like the bars on broken center tires. And because the bars are connected, the tire rolls along in smooth, continuous contact with the highway.

Be sure to specify Firestone Champion Ground Grips when you order your new tractor . . . or when you buy replacement tires for your present equipment. They'll pull more . . . last longer . . . and they'll cost no more than ordinary tires.

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Listen to the Voice of Firestone every Monday evening over NBC

FIFTY TONS OF CHERRIES! That is the average annual harvest of Champion Farmer Morris Buerman, Sodus, New York. His apple trees annually bear 12,000 bushels, and his peach trees, 1200 bushels. As "The Voice of Cherry Growers" on a series of radio broadcasts, Champion Farmer Buerman contributed much to increase the market demand for cherries, and to encourage growers to improve production methods and produce better quality fruit. The National Cherry Growers Association is an outgrowth of his local association in which he has been extremely active. As a leader in production, as well as in marketing methods, Champion Farmer Buerman naturally prefers Firestone Tires for his equipment.



Only **FIRESTONE CHAMPION GROUND GRIPS**
 TAKE A "CENTER BITE"

THERE'S A FIRESTONE TIRE FOR EVERY WHEEL THAT ROLLS ON YOUR FARM



DELUXE CHAMPION PASSENGER TRANSPORT TRUCK

K. S. C. Can Take More Students

KANSAS State College, Manhattan will have room for 600 to 700 students for the spring semester beginning February 4, 1948. A. L. Puley, dean of administration, recently announced.

Students being graduated, other dropping out of college, and increased housing in Manhattan will create vacancies, Dean Puley said. He advises high-school graduates and veterans who have had trouble gaining admittance to colleges because of crowded housing and classroom conditions to start college careers the spring term. Competition for room is not so keen at that time. It also is a good time to transfer credits from any one of the junior colleges.

Apartments for 25 married couples and rooms for 150 single men will be available in housing operated by the college. However, 94 married couples are already on the waiting list for 25 family units. Vacancies now exist for 139 single men in the west state where rooms are operated by the college. Other college-operated housing consists of converted army barracks for both married and single men, in camps and apartments in Goodwin Park.

Manhattan residents have vacancies on file with the college housing office for 65 single men and a few for married couples. It is likely that more vacancies will be listed before the end of the semester.

Low on Phosphate

After taking soil tests on his farm, Paul Taylor, Dickinson county, found it was slightly low in phosphate. With wheat seeded last fall he applied 40 pounds of available phosphate an acre that would be 200 pounds of 20 percent. He feels certain there also is a deficiency in organic matter, so he tends to apply nitrate to at least part of the wheat early in spring. Results of these experiments when they become available next summer should be interesting.

Altho his 360 acres of farm land is comparatively flat in appearance, it has between 8 and 9 miles of terraces. The terraces help put a stop to soil erosion. At the same time fertilizers applied to the soil has little chance of being washed away.

Will Get Warning

A regional program for forecasting spread of crop-plant diseases will be set up by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, it is announced. Purpose of the project is to enable farmers to apply effective measures for controlling 3 major crop diseases as speedily as possible. The diseases are late blight of potatoes and tomatoes, blue mold of tobacco, and downy mildew of cucurbits. This program is one step toward a well-organized nationwide survey to determine the probability of crop damage from disease, so growers can be warned in advance.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WJL radio station.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze
 Topeka, Kansas
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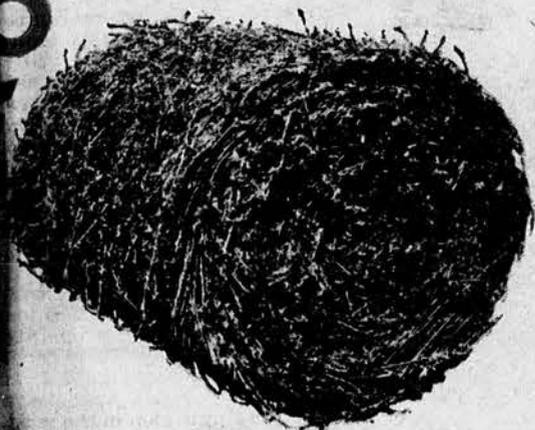
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Three years, \$1; one year, 50 cents. C.S.



ROLLED HAY... The Bale of the Future



A weather-resistant *rolled* bale with leaves locked inside! That is rolled hay . . . a bale that for the first time sheds rain like a thatched roof. Once your hay is in the rolled bale, you breathe easy. It's safe from sudden showers. The bale unrolls in a wide, soft, leafy mat, appetizing to livestock; can also be fed whole in the feedrack without waste.

The rolled bale represents a turning-point in haymaking for every family farm. Now you can package your *own* hay — with a home-owned one-man field baler, priced to fit the individual farm.

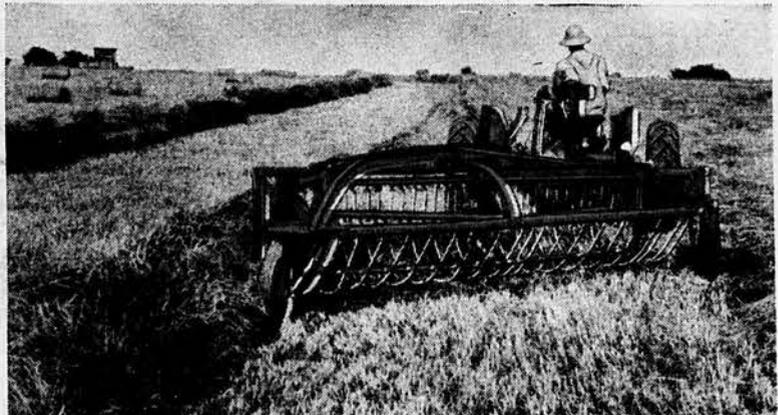
If hay could be trademarked, Allis-Chalmers would proudly place its name on the *Rolled Bale*.



The **ROTO-BALER** ... Turning Point in Hay History

When blossoms say "ready" and the weather is right, that's when a home-owned Roto-Baler pays off. Hay or straw is automatically wrapped with ordinary binder twine costing less than wire or heavy bale twine.

The Roto-Baler packages hay more compactly . . . in sturdy rolled bales that will not buckle . . . bales that store in less space and are convenient to handle and feed. Thousands of farmers from coast to coast are already making hay this better way . . . and like it.



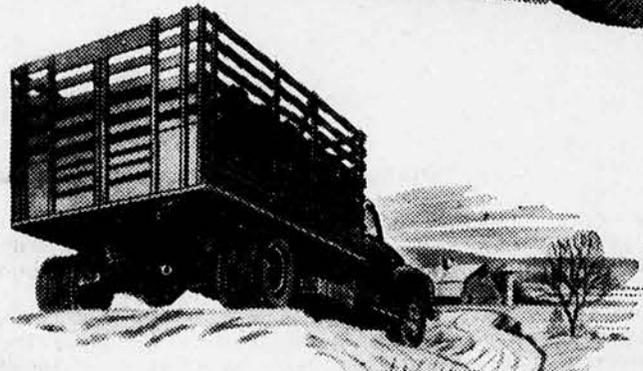
TRACTOR RAKE . . . the first side-delivery rake and tedder really engineered for tractor power. Power take-off driven, it has 2 forward reel speeds and 1 reverse (for tedding). Ball and roller bearings exclusively. Controlled steering assures straight windrows.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.



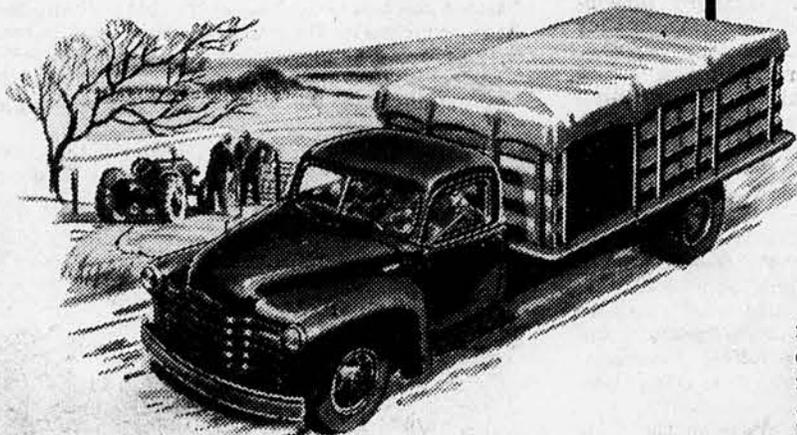
An all-round value... All around the farm

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Here, too, are new, stronger frames, longer wheelbases for better load distribution, and hydraulic truck brakes, exclusively designed for greater brake-lining contact.

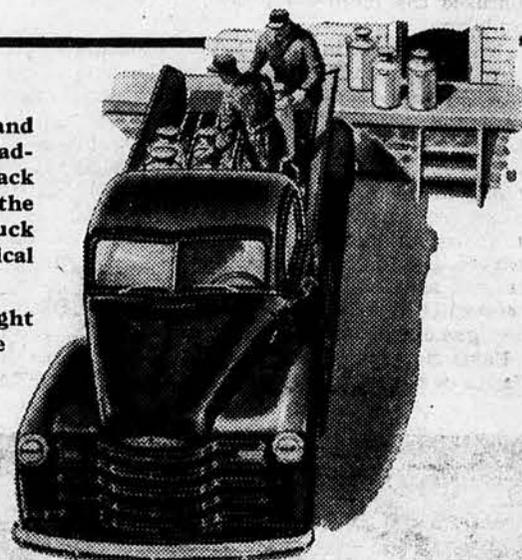
Cans of milk, crates or cattle—whatever the hauling job—here are trucks made with a mind to working comfort and convenience, power and economy! They're America's first Advance-Design trucks, with a cab that "breathes" and other brand-new features that make them finest for the farm.



The cab that "breathes" almost literally "inhales" fresh air (heated in cold weather!) and "exhales" used air! It's Flexi-Mounted, cushioned on rubber, with fully adjustable seats, 12 inches more foot room and eight inches more seating space. There's 22% greater visibility, too, and there's even more in the cabs with the new rear-corner windows!

More load space in pick-ups and panels, and more efficient loading in stake and high rack bodies—all are powered by the famous Chevrolet valve-in-head truck engines, the world's most economical for their size!

From roof to road—from headlight to tail light—Chevrolet trucks are streamlined in body, cab and fenders. They're new in design—Advance-Design! See them today at your Chevrolet dealer's.



*Fresh-air heating and ventilating system optional at extra cost.

New
Advance-Design

CHEVROLET TRUCKS

with the Cab
that "Breathes"

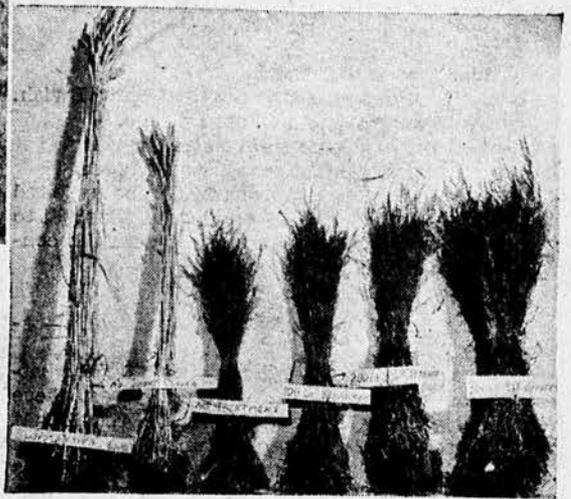
Cost Less... Carry heavier loads!

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Corporation, DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN



Left: Cattlemen had their problems during 1947, but it was another successful year for beef production.

Below: The expanding uses of sweet clover and fertilizers in Kansas and the results obtained were dramatized in many counties thru field days. Farmers attending these field days saw results similar to this picture.



of Things Happened

Way Back in 1947

By DICK MANN

farmers have just wrapped up an year of agricultural achievements and less. But it hasn't all been easy. Outstanding story of the year in Kansas, perhaps the super-colossal wheat crop and the get it harvested.

fore had Kansas farms produced so And never before had the struggle to golden grain been so tough, and un- poor, combines and everything else the ed were scarce. To make it worse, the d almost simultaneously from Texas After the wheat was harvested there ough places to store it, and too few a to ship it. Yet, somehow, the job was g it done was an outstanding triumph ricultural history.

owing this abundant wheat harvest, ew her blessings. Farmers suffered he longest drouths in years. The corn eating, as did pastures and feed crops. ars had to drastically revise their rams. Poorly-planned and quickly- vernment programs for feed saving used the picture for hog, cattle and poultry

arm-to-market roads, continued to be oblem of interest to farmers as indi- volume of letters to Kansas Farmer. aper was the first publication in the e farmer a complete picture of the on a state-wide basis. The Bureau of s recently announced that Kansas d, next to Texas, in the mileage of nder construction, completed or con- gress is being made. But farmers ssified with the over-all gasoline tax. l the next legislature they want farm- mpted for road taxes. trification is expanding, thanks to the etric companies of Kansas and REA.

In the February 15 issue of Kansas Farmer we reported to you about progress being made by the Kansas poultry industry on an improved marketing program. Also during the year we called your attention to the fact that the trend in dairying is toward marketing of whole milk. An increasing number of dairymen switched to grade-A during the year by erecting new milk-handling buildings or remodeling old ones. And speaking of marketing, the State Board of Agriculture held preliminary meetings with the U. S. Department of Agriculture late in the year to work out a marketing program for Kansas that would be acceptable to the U. S. department. The new Kansas marketing department should get into operation during 1948.

Last March 15, Kansas Farmer carried a feature story on the expanding fertility problems of the state. Then, on July 19 and August 16, we told you how Miami and Woodson counties are meeting their fertility problems. These 2 counties were used as examples to show how farmers thruout the state are meeting fertility problems as they arise. Many shorter stories during the year gave details on what individual farmers are doing about water management and to build up soil fertility.

Kansas farm youth did fine during the year. Wheat festivals were held in most of the wheat-raising counties, and thousands of dollars were donated to the new state 4-H Club camp at Rock Springs. These wheat festivals were climaxed with crowning of the state wheat king and queen at the Kansas State Fair. Then, in the fall, a series of fall festivals were held in the eastern part of the state and the king and queen of these were crowned during the Midwest Farm and Industrial Conference, in Topeka, during December. Thousands of additional dollars were added to the camp funds.

Growth of the young-adult group in the state was outstanding. Starting almost from scratch, this rural group grew to more than 2,000 members

during 1947. Its activities were followed in Kansas Farmer stories.

Another very successful farm activity was the family-life study-group meetings. More than 10,000 farm parents attended 43 forums and study groups for the discussion of farm family problems.

Kansas Flying Farmers had a big year during 1947. Their membership almost doubled until they now have about 300 farm fliers. Two state-wide air tours were held during the year. Climax of their program came with the awarding of honorary memberships to President Harry Truman in Washington, and to Senator Arthur Capper in a ceremony at Topeka.

During 1947 the first classes of Master Farmers and Master Farm Homemakers since early in the war were selected. They were presented in a special radio broadcast over Station KSAC, at Manhattan, and were honored at a special banquet.

Rural church life was featured in a Kansas Farmer story July 15. This story told how the New Basel church, in Dickinson county, had become one of the outstanding rural churches in America. The program of this church may set a pattern for all rural churches that are to survive the changing rural scene.

Farm parents were more confused than ever over school [Continued on Page 26]



These little pigs are being fattened on sorghum grains. Farmers had to make many changes in 1947 because of a feed shortage.



Above: Flying Farmers had a big year in 1947 with 2 state-wide air tours. This scene is of a farm airport in Trego county.

At Left: Farmers thruout the state made strides in water management and soil fertility. This scene shows terrace outlets and waterway in Miami county.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

HERE are 10 reasons why I like the American way of life, and why I want to continue the American way of life:

I can go to any church I please.
I can read, see and hear what I choose.

I can express my opinions openly.
My mail reaches me as sent—uncensored.

My telephone is untapped.

I can join any (American) political party I wish.
I can vote for what and whom I please.

I have a constitutional right to trial by jury.
I am protected against search and seizure.

Neither my life nor my property can be forfeited without due process of law—and I have the right to own property myself, not just use it with the consent of the State.

The foregoing is a pretty good American decalogue, my friends.

To be sure, you and I, and our people for the better part now of two centuries, have enjoyed these rights as rights, with the not unnatural result that we more or less take them for granted.

But if we look over the world today, the places outside the North American Continent where individuals possess these rights, or even a greater part of them, are few and far between.

Even in Mother England these rights of the individual are in danger; some of them being whittled away by State Socialism, that halfway house to Communism.

I am calling attention to this matter today, in the first week of the New Year of 1948, because in the coming months, and years judging by present trends, various national and international planning programs are and will be under consideration that in the long run threaten to infringe upon some of these rights, even destroy some of them.

The attacks on these rights, which we have come to hold as basic and permanent, will be indirect, insidious, and at any one time almost imperceptible.

Price controls and rationing, priorities and allocations cannot be said positively to be forfeiture of property without due process of law. But they certainly restrict and circumscribe the right of the individual to acquire, hold, use, and dispose of certain kinds of property.

Universal military training, paving the way for compulsory military service in peacetime as well as in wartime, will not directly prohibit those inducted from reading, seeing, hearing what they choose. Nor will those conscripted for military training or service be directly prohibited from holding opinions of their own, or expressing their opinions openly.

But the general trend in administering the universal military training program, and later compulsory military service, certainly will be toward using orientation and indoctrination courses to insure that youth in service will read, see and hear almost entirely what the military minds in charge of the program want the youthful conscripts to read, see and hear—and to hold the opinions that fit into Government policies.

I am not opposed to the United States doing everything in its power, and within the capacity of the people of the United States to contribute, to help the rest of the world recover from the ravages of the latest World War.

But in the long view, I have very serious doubts whether we can hope to rehabilitate and recon-

struct Europe—later presumably the rest of the world—if in the process we have to adopt governmental policies and ways of life that have led Europe (and the rest of the world) into the plight we are being called upon to rescue them from.

I do not believe America can save Europe by Europeanizing America. And it certainly seems to me that the adoption of military conscription; Government controls of business; taxes so high that, when combined with monetary policies which in effect confiscate property by cheapening the dollar, they amount to forfeiture of property; price and allocation and rationing controls—

It certainly seems to me these and some of the socialistic programs being urged as necessary to national and social security, will lead to what might be called the Europeanization of America in a few, a very few, generations.

I say this Congress, which convenes again next Tuesday, should consider the welfare of America and the well-being of Americans, as well as the needs and wants of other nations and other peoples.

Farm Voice Is Heard

IT IS with great anticipation that I again await the coming of the middle days of January. I have good reason for this keen interest in the new year. It is during this time that the Kansas State Board of Agriculture will hold its annual meeting in Topeka. And many of my home state's finest agricultural men will assemble to talk over the affairs of farming and the world. What they say, and the decisions they reach, are bound to affect all of agriculture in the months ahead.

In noticing the program prepared by my good friend Jake Mohler, and the Board's able president, Harold E. Staadt, it is with pride that I consider myself a fellow Kansan of these farm personages.

A recent article which I noticed in the paper commented that few farmers had ever heard of the Marshall plan; 52 per cent had not, to be exact. I don't know where the newspaper got its figures. But by looking over the program for the 77th annual meeting of our Board of Agriculture, it is evident to me that my fellow Kansans have heard of the Marshall plan. And they are studying it seriously in a methodical and intelligent manner, to determine the amount and the kind of help this nation can contribute and should contribute to the world's political and economic situation.

The program, as it has been given to me, opens with a talk by the Honorable Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, who is one of the best men we have had at the head of our agricultural department. Mr. Anderson's talk will deal with the farmer's role, and by the same token the American role, in supplying the badly needed food to Europe and the world. Mr. Anderson also will go into the long-range plans of developing a stable agricultural foundation for this country.

To me this part of the program alone is worth traveling to Topeka to attend. The subjects under discussion immediately bring many points to my mind on which I would like to hear your opinions:

How we can better utilize the food we are sending abroad; the amount of food we should hold in this country as a backlog in case of reduced farm production next year as a possible result of adverse weather conditions, and similar topics of importance.

The serious and complicated problem of the over-all, long-range farm program that is now under discussion; control of the price spiral; placing prices for farm goods on a parity basis that is just and fair; and improving the farm income tax conditions, with a possible averaging of the income over a period of time, all of these are additional subjects in which I am highly interested. I would like to hear from you concerning them.

I am looking forward to learning of the decisions reached at the three-day meeting, January 14 to 16, as these questions and others come under consideration.

It is not probable that the gathering in Topeka will solve all of the difficult situations that are facing our American farmer and American businessman today. But it will be an opportunity for leaders in all phases of our national economy to correlate their thinking.

In the program I have, the featured discussions include scientific developments towards increasing the production capacity of our farms and reducing the element of risk. I don't need to tell you farm production can be increased, nor that the soil which produces our crops must be guarded. Outstanding among these discussions is an authoritative talk on "Rain Making." I believe this is a topic that deserves considerable attention. In the newspapers and other publications in recent months this theme has received considerable attention, unfortunately not all of it accurate. A comprehensive explanation of how much we have learned about rain making and its limitations should be of extreme benefit to our Kansas people. All the while, I know Kansas farmers are not going to forget irrigation possibilities.

Rural living and rural health make up another part of the program of intense interest to me. Improving the life of our farmers is an obligation that I feel is of utmost importance. During the war, and since, our American farm families have made enormous sacrifices to help supply needed food, and they have earned an improvement in their rural social and physical living. I want to see them enjoy all the conveniences it is possible to have any place in these United States.

Because every official delegate to the meeting must be a farmer or livestock producer, this will be a joining of farmers, scientists, government men and educational leaders. By more closely relating their thoughts they increase immeasurably the opportunities of drawing a practical, desirable blueprint for improving our national economy.

I extend my heartiest congratulations to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for its 77 years of progressively leading agriculture in my state. Jake Mohler has made a particularly fine record in that department. And I offer the Board and all delegates and visitors every wish for a successful and informative meeting that will be a credit to Kansas and the nation.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Dollar Income Will Be Good

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—So far as the immediate future is concerned, the so-called Marshall Program—hereafter to be known as the European Recovery Program, or ERP—promises a continuing export market for the American farmer, particularly those farmers producing grains. Dollar income should be good, and probably will.

Also, the exports will be paid for—by the American taxpayer, very largely.

Other effects will show up, however. The prices for grains for domestic consumption will be high, also. Dairy and

livestock costs will be relatively high, due to the high prices for grains.

That means high prices also for meat and meat products, as well as for cereals and other foodstuffs, here at home.

Continuing high prices, as one can gather from reading the daily newspapers and listening to the radio, and to the campaign orators, already have resulted in demands for curbs upon the

high cost of living. City consumers are demanding the resumption of price controls, and rationing. The Truman Administration is backing these demands. As was predicted soon after the extensive and continuing foreign aid program was suggested (by President Truman in March recommending the Greek-Turk aid bill; by Secretary of State Marshall in June, proposing what has become the ERP), those who want a Planned Economy see in the ERP,

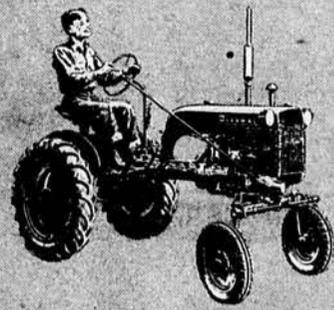
with resultant shortages and high prices, a squeeze that may force the United States to adopt a planned economy.

In addition, the European Recovery Program will be followed by an Oriental Something Program. This way, the foreign aid, relief, recovery or what have you program is a 3-pronged affair.

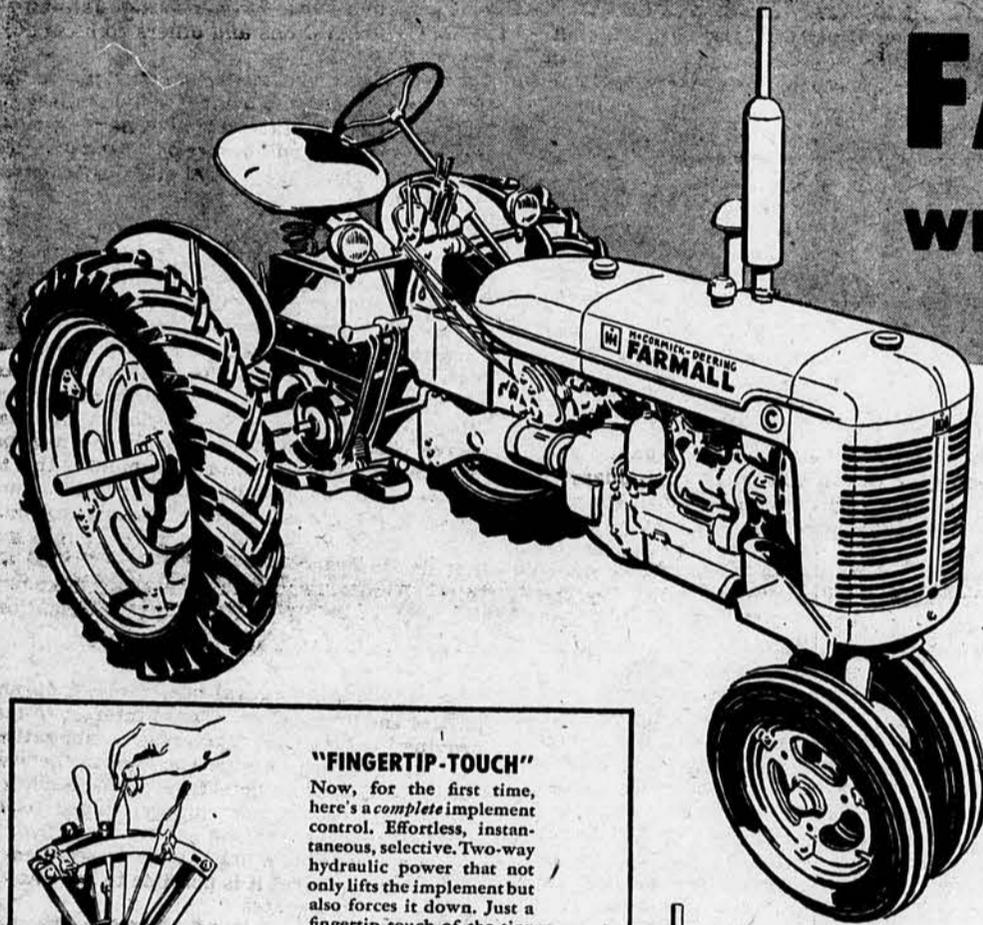
First, there is relief from starvation and cold, stressed in the campaign for the stop-gap aid program, approved by Congress the week before Christmas.

Second, there is the world politics (Continued on Page 27)

In 1947 we introduced the **NEW**
small FARMALL CUB



Now, in 1948 Comes the New **FARMALL C** **WITH TOUCH-CONTROL**



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER leadership in all-purpose farm tractor development scores again!

The news this year is two new members of the famous Farmall Family—FARMALL C and FARMALL Super-A, both equipped with Farmall TOUCH-CONTROL, the new two-way hydraulic control that's effortless and instantaneous.

The Farmall C is designed for diversified farms of approximately 120 crop acres; for larger vegetable farms; and for large farms that need an extra tractor.

There's balanced, smooth-flowing power in the Farmall C. It's a comfortable tractor to ride and operate. Controls are at your fingertips. And there's a full line of matched, direct-connected, hydraulically-controlled, quick-change implements especially designed for it.

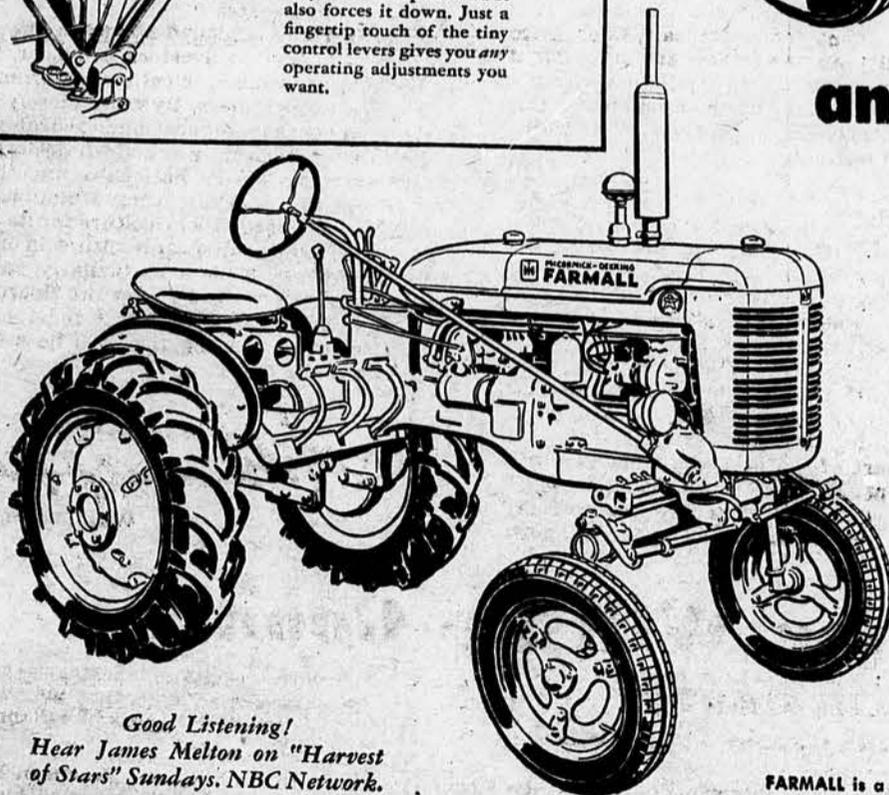
See the Farmall C with Touch-Control at your IH Dealer.



"FINGERTIP-TOUCH"

Now, for the first time, here's a complete implement control. Effortless, instantaneous, selective. Two-way hydraulic power that not only lifts the implement but also forces it down. Just a fingertip touch of the tiny control levers gives you any operating adjustments you want.

and the **FARMALL SUPER-A** **WITH TOUCH-CONTROL**



Introduction of the Farmall Super-A with Touch-Control brings a new, efficient farm-work unit to farms of up to 80 acres. It's also designed as a handy, all-purpose utility tractor for larger farms. "Combustion control" resulting from a newly designed cylinder head gives the Farmall Super-A amazing pep and efficiency.

The Farmall Super-A has a full line of matched implements—all of them new and revolutionary in design—all hydraulically controlled. They're *fitted* to the tractor, to do your work better, faster, easier.

Step up your operations with a Farmall Super-A with TOUCH-CONTROL. Your nearby IH Dealer can give you the full story about what the Farmall System of Farming can do for you.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue

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FARMALL is a registered trade-mark. Only International Harvester builds Farmall Tractors.

Good Listening!
Hear James Melton on "Harvest of Stars" Sundays. NBC Network.

FARMALLS FIT EVERY FARMER'S NEED



...there's time for other things!

The fish are just waiting to be caught down at your favorite fishing hole — there's a vacation you've been dreaming about — the kids have been after you to visit them at school — or would you rather just sit and relax?

Of course there's work to be done. But the faster and easier you can do it, the more time there is for the things that make life so much more enjoyable.

A Krause one-way will help you find the time for all these things. For in a Krause plow are all the advantages that help you do your work faster and easier. Up to 30% lighter draft means more and faster plowing with less power — up to 100 acres a day is no trick at all with a Krause. Hard-faced, self-sharpening discs mean less time out for sharpening. And of course these advantages add up to less cost.

Look at the Krause one-way. Check all its features and advantages against any other plow. Look into the flying service that will save you valuable time on service problems. Talk to your neighbors who use Krause. We're convinced that if you do, it will be Krause for you.

KRAUSE one-way



FREE The three informative booklets listed below are yours for the asking. Just fill out the coupon and mail it to us. We'll be most happy to send you any one or all.

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For every user of Krause equipment.

ATTRACTIVE 16-PAGE FOLDER
Describing all models of the famous
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The Cover Picture



Crowned Eastern Kansas Harvest Festival king and queen were Everett Hoobler, Shawnee county, and Neola Scarlett, Jefferson county.

VERSATILE is the word for Everett Hoobler and Neola Scarlett, named 4-H king and queen of the Eastern Kansas Harvest Festival. These 2 young people were crowned by Governor Frank Carlson at the Midwest Farm, Home and Industrial Conference held at Topeka, December 15 and 16.

Everett is a member of the Rossville 4-H Club, Shawnee county. He carried projects during 1947 in baby beef, breeding gilts, fat barrows, corn and wheat. His outstanding activity was in junior leadership. Everett was county beef champion in 1945 and 1947, and had the grand champion baby beef in 1945. He placed 4th in the Angus class at the Kansas Free Fair in 1947 and made a profit of about \$400 last year from his beef calves. He served as club vice-president one year and president 3 years. He was vice-president of the Shawnee County 4-H Council in 1947, vice-president of the Shawnee County Who's Who Club, and a member of the county livestock judging team. As a member of this team he was high individual at the 1947 Wichita Fat Stock Show.

Neola is a member of the Cedar Circle 4-H Club, Jefferson county. She had projects last year in corn, oats, wheat, baby beef, hogs, fat lambs, certified seed production, cooking and sewing.

A Champion Leader

In 1946, she won the county championship in junior leadership. Russell Klotz, Jefferson county agent, has this to say about Miss Scarlett: "Neola is one of the most outstanding and versatile 4-H Club girls I have ever seen. She is equal to the best boys in livestock projects and can compete with the top girls in home economics. In addition she has unusual initiative and the ability to carry thru her ideas."

Mr. Klotz explained this latter statement by telling how Neola became county champion in junior leadership. "Last year," he said, "Neola realized that the younger members of her club needed help and training. She organized a junior club within the older group. These young folks attended regular meetings but Neola also arranged special meetings for them. At the special meetings she trained them in public speaking, conducting meetings and putting on demonstrations. Her help was invaluable to the children and to her club," he concluded.

This little explanation doesn't tell the whole story, either. Neola is one of 12 children in the farm family of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Scarlett. Seven of the children are active in 4-H Club work.

During and since the war, Neola has taken the place on the farm of her older brother, Harlin, who is with the army air force. He now is stationed on a small island off Japan. Neola has been doing most of the tractor work on the farm in his absence, and also helps with the milking and other chores. She is an accomplished horsewoman, says Mr. Klotz, and has unusual ability in training and showing livestock.

In addition to her many other achievements, as listed, Neola was county safety champion in 1947 and a blue-ribbon winner at the 4-H Club state health camp the same year.

The Harvest Festivals held in Kansas this year to raise funds for devel-

oping the state 4-H Club camp, at Ros Springs, were most successful, reports J. Harold Johnson, state 4-H Club leader.

Festivals held in Eastern Kansas raised a total of \$15,500, of which \$12,500 goes to the state camp. The rest goes for development of 4-H activities within the counties. Including wheat festivals held earlier in other parts of the state, more than \$60,000 was raised for the camp.

"This total still is short of the amount needed for development of the camp," says Mr. Johnson. "Our objective is to develop an outstanding rural leadership training center that will accommodate 500 persons at a time and that will be available for use the year around. This will mean camps in the summer and conferences and meetings in the winter."

"Our 4-H Club membership goal for 1948 is 35,000. Nearly 5,000 farm men and women must voluntarily give the time to leadership of this large group. We owe them the best possible training if they are to do a good job. In addition we have several thousand older youth taking junior leadership training. They would get the benefits of the state camp facilities."

"However," continued Mr. Johnson, "the camp will not be used exclusively for 4-H members and their leaders. It will be open to other farm and worthy urban groups."

"Since the camp was opened 2 years ago it has been used by churches, schools, scouts and various farm women's groups. About 5,500 persons already have used the camp facilities in regular camping periods."

"The harvest festivals have proved what farm people can do when they get behind a worthwhile program for youth," continued Mr. Johnson. "Certainly the state 4-H camp is the largest and most worthwhile project Kansas farm people ever have attempted."

Protect the Fingers

Before sewing on a quilt or working in the garden, cover the fingertips with clear nail polish. It protects the skin from the needle pricks and the rough soil in the garden.—Mrs. T. E. R.

For the Party

While cake icing is still soft, place gumdrops or marshmallows on it to use as candleholders.—Mrs. J. H.

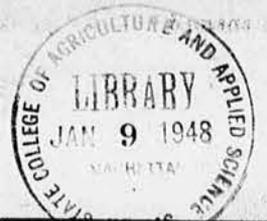
Entertainment for All

Plays for community entertainment are constantly in demand. We have 2 one-act comedy plays which have been very popular:

Hitch Your Family to a Star—5 characters, 2 male and 3 female. 10c a copy; 6 copies, 25c.

Angel Without Wings—10 characters, 5 male and 5 female. 10c a copy; 11 copies, 35c.

We shall be glad to fill orders as long as the supply lasts. Address: Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



VAPOPHOS

Wettable

VAPOPHOS Wettable is an organic insecticide with these unique advantages:

- ★ **VAPOPHOS** is a contact poison with residual toxicity. It kills a wide range of agricultural pests, including RED SPIDER MITES and HATCHING MITE EGGS, MOST APHIDS and HATCHING APHIS EGGS, MEALYBUGS and certain SCALE INSECTS.
- ★ **VAPOPHOS** can be used to protect many crops — such as fruits, vegetables, greenhouse crops, cotton, cereals.
- ★ **VAPOPHOS** can easily be made into effective dusts with ordinary fillers.
- ★ **VAPOPHOS** is compatible with most standard insecticides and fungicides.



GAMTOX
(benzene hexachloride)

ISOTOX
(pure gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride)

VAPOTONE
(tetraethyl pyrophosphate)
the companion product for VAPOPHOS Wettable

PHENOX 420
(amine type)

ESTERCIDE 330
(ester type)

The 2, 4-D Weed Killers



First time in 18 years an American breeder won Carlot Lamb Championship at the 1946 International Livestock Show. Purple ribbon went to H. C. Besuden, Winchester, Kentucky, for his crossbred Southdowns.

Athletic champ, too. Yes, Henry Besuden played basketball at the Univ. of Kentucky. Like so many sports champions (and like so many farm champions) he's a Wheaties fan.

Says Mr. Besuden, "Those whole wheat flakes, Wheaties, taste better than any cereal I know." Nourishing? You bet! Vitamins, minerals, food-energy, protein. Famous training dish, with milk and fruit. Wheaties, "Breakfast of Champions."

General Mills



"Wheaties" and "Breakfast of Champions" are registered trade marks of General Mills, Inc.

MORE! More Wheaties in the new Extra-Big-Pak. 50% more than the regular package. Enough for second helpings—which is important. For Wheaties are second-helping good.

No New Program Needed

Say Delegates to Farm Bureau Convention

By CLARENCE RUPP

REPRESENTING 45 states and Puerto Rico, a record number of voting delegates from state Farm Bureaus gathered in Chicago for their annual convention December 14 to 18, 1947.

The Farm Bureau, world's largest farm organization with more than 1,275,000 members, is embarking on a new year with a new president and with several minor changes in policy. However, agreement was unanimous that the 80th Congress should not attempt to write a new and revolutionary farm program, but that it should confine its efforts to refining and improving the present program.

In line with that declaration of policy, the Farm Bureau has urged retention and strengthening of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act; also, relating measures including mandatory commodity loans and import quotas when needed for basic agriculture commodities.

The one point on which there was some disagreement was on the levels of price supports in the future. After some debate the convention agreed that the level of price supports should vary from 60 to 90 per cent of parity in accordance with the importance and peculiarity of the commodity, and the supply and price portion of the commodity.

Big Membership Increase

One of the very first leaders in the Farm Bureau movement 28 years ago, Edward A. O'Neal has been president during a 17-year period when membership rose from about a quarter of a million to more than 1 1/4 million. Under his leadership the early differences between North and South, and East and West which threatened the organization during the 1920's, were wiped out. Mr. O'Neal during his tenure in office was successful in uniting the agricultural interests of every section of the United States for the best interest of all. In recent years his leadership has been supported as strongly in the Midwest, in the far East, and in the Northeast as in his own native Southland.

Mr. O'Neal was succeeded at the recent convention by Allan Kline, president for several years of the powerful Iowa Farm Bureau Federation. Under Mr. Kline's leadership, the Iowa organization has grown to a membership of nearly 130,000. Mr. Kline also has been vice-president of the American Farm Bureau, and during the last 2 years has represented the national organization at many conferences where Mr. O'Neal was unable to attend. Mr. Kline with other Farm Bureau leaders helped organize the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in Holland in May of 1947.

The Midwest region, from which Mr. Kline comes, has long been the most powerful in the national organization. There are more than 660,000 members in this 12-state Midwest region. It was the corn and wheat growers in the Midwest area who led the demand for the 60 to 90 per cent of parity as a support price level. The corn and wheat growers wanted such a provision because they felt that such flexible levels would assure a minimum of Government control over agriculture. During the war period most support prices had been at 90 per cent or more of parity.

This section of the Midwest region will have a stronger voice than ever before in the formation of Farm Bureau policies, with the election of Herman A. Praeger, of Kansas, as a director on the national board. He replaced Perry Green, of Ohio. H. E. Slusher, of Missouri, was re-elected to the national board, giving the Kansas-Missouri area 2 directors on the 15-member board. Also, the election of Mr. Kline gives this area a solid block of 3 states on the national board.

One-hundred fifty-four Kansans attended the annual convention in Chicago. There an even 3,400 were registered and 5,000 attended the sessions on December 16 and 17.

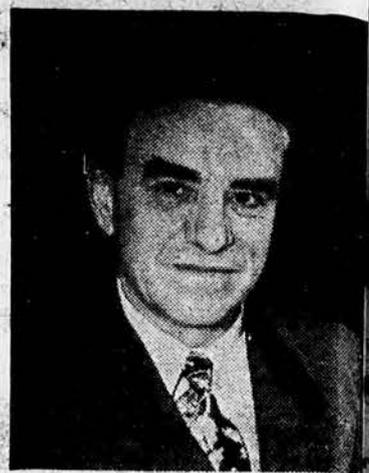
Among the prominent speakers was David E. Lillenthal, chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. He said, "The farmer may be called the trustee and steward of that

never-ending miracle by which the atomic energy of the sun becomes chemical energy and then human energy. Who then has a greater stake in seeing to it that more and more is known about this fundamental force of nature?"

Mr. Lillenthal emphasized that peacetime uses of atomic energy have much greater possibilities than its destructive power. Also, that it has the possibility of becoming a potent force in conquering disease, and in raising the production of food to new records.

Mrs. Raymond Sayre, of Iowa, newly-elected president of the Associated Country Women of the World, said that farm women, to take their place in the modern world, must become familiar with current international problems and must use their information to help determine policies.

Other outstanding speakers were Ambassador Warren R. Austin; Congressman Harold D. Cooley, of North



Allan Kline, of Iowa, President, American Farm Bureau Federation.



Herman A. Praeger, Clafin, Director, National Board, American Farm Bureau Federation.

Carolina; James Turner, of England, president of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers; Henry P. Rusk, dean of extension at the University of Illinois, and Charles F. Kettering, former research director of General Motors Corporation.

In his final report to the organization which he has headed for 17 years, Edward A. O'Neal warned the Farm Bureau not to become a business organization, for as such it would cease to speak for agriculture. He remarked on the vastly-increased standard of living on the American farm and said, "That represents an adjustment of the goals of the Farm Bureau movement."

In addition to calling for retention

of the basic farm program, the Farm Bureau delegates recognized the importance of international co-operation. Regarding the Marshall Plan the resolutions said: "No program of help good unless it will lessen the need for aid in the future." But in the administration of foreign-aid plans, the following statements are asked: "Expense for relief should be considered as part of the cost of the war and handled as such. . . . We favor a policy which will encourage the making of private loans and investments abroad."

The present veto power of the United Nations was attacked. Immediate steps were urged to correct the situation which has resulted in numerous vetoes by Russia in the past year. Akin to that problem was a statement condemning the use of national units, as independently responsible to its government for operation within an assigned zone, as in the occupation of Germany and Korea.

As for international trade the Farm Bureau calls for gradual adjustment of trade barriers, including tariffs, port quotas, restrictive rulings, product specifications, currency manipulation, and elimination of cartels and other monopolistic devices.

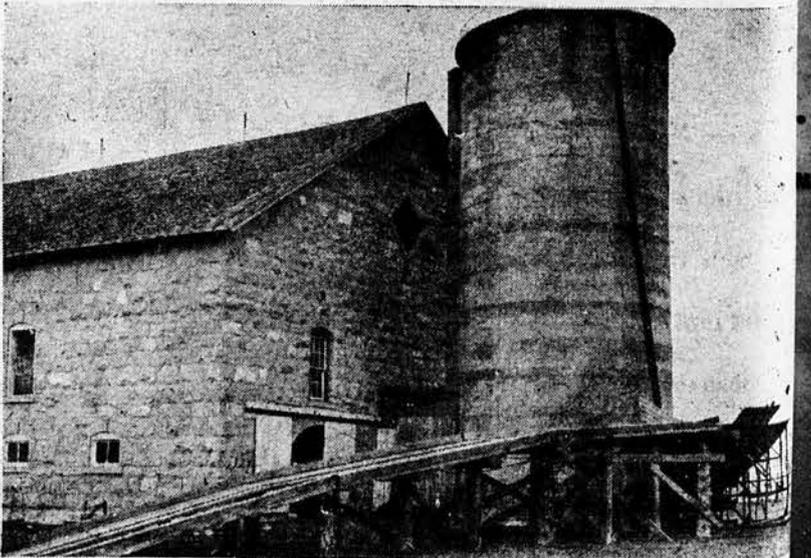
Also, the Farm Bureau suggests foreign policy which encourages industrialization of other nations.

The major aims and purposes of proposed International Trade Organization as presented in the Geneva draft were favored. However, the Farm Bureau warned that certain provisions of the Charter at Geneva might adversely affect our agricultural producers.

Support of reciprocal trade agreements was reiterated.

On the domestic scene the Farm Bureau pledged anew its support of maximum production of agricultural products to feed our own people and a hungry world. But pointed out that maximum production by agriculture could not be maintained without similar productive efforts by all groups. Quoting from the resolution, "We especially urge the speeding up of production and delivery to farmers of necessary machinery, repair, fertilizer and other materials essential to production and processing of farm commodities."

Makes Silo Filling Easy



Unloading a truckful of field-chopped feed is a simple matter on the Paul Taylor farm, Dickinson county. To avoid false endgates or hand pitching, Mr. Taylor built this permanent ramp to the blower. A truck can be backed up the ramp and unloaded with ease. Sheets of metal were used to form a hopper for the blower.

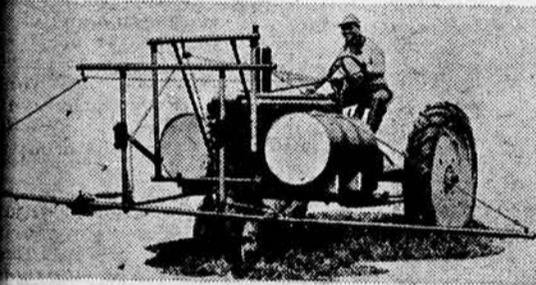
More Bushels Per Acre

en weeds in growing corn, wheat, oats, barley, and flax are controlled with

AGRICULTURAL

WEED-NO-MORE

THE ORIGINAL ALKYL ESTER OF 2,4-D



**THIS SPRAY ATTACHMENT
MAN CAN TREAT AS MANY
AS 100 ACRES PER DAY!**

low-gallonage spray method, proved in 1947 on more than 500,000 acres of grain crops, lets one man treat 7 to 15 acres an hour. Requires only 5 gallons of spray per acre . . . or even less!

You can easily attach low-gallonage equipment to your tractor, Jeep, truck, or trailer. Complete information on this fast, low-cost method, with full directions, is free on request.

SEE WEED-NO-MORE AT WORK IN NEW SOUND MOVIE

Ask your county agent, vocational agriculture teacher, or farm supply dealer to arrange for you and your neighbors to see the new sound movie, "Agriculture's New Quest." It will show you what Agricultural Weed-No-More has done to boost yields and profits on farms like yours . . . how it is applied . . . how easily and effectively it will fit into your farming program.



- WHITE LEAD & COLOR WORKS, Detroit
- W. W. LAWRENCE & CO., Pittsburgh
- THE LOWE BROTHERS CO., Dayton
- JOHN LUCAS & CO., INC., Philadelphia
- THE MARTIN-SENOUR CO., Chicago
- THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland

You've always known that weeds rob growing grains of needed water, fertility, and sunshine.

Now, for the first time, you can stop these losses easily and economically! Agricultural Weed-No-More, 2,4-D in its most effective form, brings you a practical, low-cost way to control weeds *after the crop is up!*

From 1/8 pint to 2 pints of Weed-No-More in only 5 gallons or less of water per acre will knock out most of the weeds—without harm to the crop.

Using a simple, lightweight rig that you or any local shop can easily assemble, one man can spray Agricultural Weed-No-More on 7 to 15 acres per hour!

AGRICULTURAL WEED-NO-MORE

**costs less per acre because it
controls weeds more effectively!**

Agricultural Weed-No-More is the original alkyl ester of 2,4-D. It penetrates to the inner cells of the weed leaves within 5 minutes.

In contrast, salt forms of 2,4-D dry on the leaf surface, take hours to penetrate, can be washed off by rain before any killing action begins.

For lowest cost per acre . . . for results you can depend on . . . insist on Agricultural Weed-No-More.

AGRICULTURAL WEED-NO-MORE great for other crops, too



CORN Spraying Agricultural Weed-No-More on young corn reduces the number of cultivations needed, eliminates broad-leaf weeds in the row right up to the corn plants, does not harm the corn, makes modern row-planting practical.



PASTURES Treating with Agricultural Weed-No-More takes less time than clipping. Kills weeds, roots and all. Harmless to your livestock.



SEED CROPS Agricultural Weed-No-More kills weeds that can make grass seed crops unsalable. See the free bulletin offer on this page . . . get all the facts on how Agricultural Weed-No-More fits into your farming program.

FREE BULLETINS

Ask your farm supply dealer for free bulletins on Agricultural Weed-No-More, its use on various weeds and crops, and the low-gallonage spray method. If your dealer cannot supply you now, write direct to Agricultural Chemicals Divisions, 1216 Midland Bldg., Cleveland 1, Ohio.



PRODUCT OF SHERWIN-WILLIAMS RESEARCH

Three-Day Farm Meet

Sponsored by Kansas State Board of Agriculture

THREE days of informative, authentic consideration on agricultural problems in Kansas, the United States and the world are indicated by the program of the 77th annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, which will be held in Topeka, January 14 to 16.

Top man discussing world problems will be Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson. His talk, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, will attempt to clarify conditions in the emergency food situation and steps that are being taken to develop a sound, long-range program for agriculture in this nation. Open to the general public, as well as delegates attending the annual meeting, Secretary Anderson's talk is expected to supply definite information to the people in this area on major farm topics.

Shortly after the talk by Secretary Anderson formal registration will get



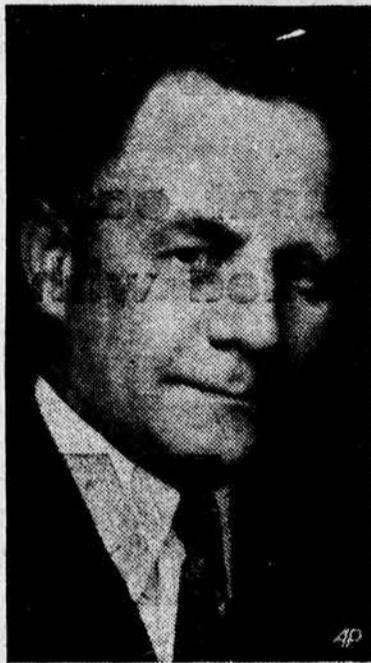
Harold E. Stadt, President, Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

under way, and a meeting to appoint committees also will be held at that time.

The annual get-acquainted dinner will be held this year in the Masonic Hall of Topeka with the board's well-known president, Harold E. Stadt, serving as toastmaster. Official welcome to those attending the meeting will be extended by Governor Frank Carlson and an interesting talk will be delivered by W. Laird Dean, prominent Topeka banker and director of the Santa Fe railroad.

Special recognition at the banquet for Kansas 4-H Club winners, who earned many awards at the recent Congress in Chicago, is another part of the evening program. An added feature this year will come when Perry H. Lambert, Hiawatha, chairman of the portrait committee, will give a portrait of J. C. Mohler to the people of Kansas. Governor Carlson will accept for the state and Mr. Mohler will acknowledge the presentation.

This portrait has been prepared thru the gifts of many friends thruout the



Governor Frank Carlson

nation in recognition of the great contribution Mr. Mohler has made to agriculture in the more than 50 years he has been with the board.

Dairymen will come into the limelight on January 15, when Owen M. Richards, general manager, American Dairy Association, Chicago, discusses steps the American dairymen are taking to safeguard their interests and those of the public in this postwar world.

Along the line of maintaining our high rate of food production to help ease world shortages, H. H. Laude, professor of agronomy, Kansas State College, will present ways of using our diversified agriculture to the greatest advantage.

Fantastic or feasible might be the heading of Vincent Schafer's talk. Schafer is from the research laboratory, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and will go into the possibilities of rain making.

In recent months many stories and comments have been made about rain making and many of the articles have been greatly exaggerated. Mohler pointed out that this rain making could become a major factor in Kansas agriculture, and he feels it is essential that farmers have the latest and most authentic information possible on the subject. Stressing that the talk will be on strictly scientific lines, rather than promotional or commercial angles, Mohler added that keeping abreast with latest developments in agricultural research has made Kansas farmers among the most progressive in the world and this is one more step in that direction.

Another outstanding speaker with an interesting topic will be Dr. Leland B. Tate, professor of rural sociology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, who will take up our problems in rural health and medical service. To keep farm living conditions equal to those of the urban areas, this item must be



George Montgomery, Head of Economics Department, Kansas State College.



H. H. Laude, Professor of Agronomy, Kansas State College.

met, and Tate is considered one of the best informed along this line in the nation. A year at the Farm Foundation was spent by Tate working on rural living conditions and his discussion should be highly informative.

Later the same afternoon C. C. Cogswell, executive director of the Kansas Rural School Association, will go into consideration of our state school system and how rural schools can be improved. George Montgomery, head of the economics department, Kansas State College, will present the aspects of high living costs and their relation to agricultural prices.

Thursday evening and Friday will be spent in business meetings. During this time the heads of departments in the Kansas State Board of Agriculture will take up numerous new laws and expanded activities they are now administering, as well as sum up the value of their work to Kansas people during the past year.

Installing new board members and election of officers will wind up the meeting, which is promising to be one of the most interesting and informative ever held by the board. Secretary Mohler emphasized that in this time when world attention is directed to



J. C. Mohler, Secretary, Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

agriculture, and particularly American agriculture, it is necessary that we study and evaluate all aspects of farming to economic and political situations. That has been one of the goals he and Harold Stadt strove to achieve in forming the program for this 77th meeting.

Clarify Poison Act

Apparently the Kansas Agricultural Chemical Act, as passed by the 1947 legislature, will go into effect with a minimum of misunderstanding or difficulty. Preliminary to the adoption of rules and regulations under the act a meeting was called December 19, in Topeka, by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The meeting was called to clarify any doubts which the act may have created.

One point emphasized was that the new law will not change the manner in which poison grains or brans can be distributed by county agents over the state. The law clearly states that it does not affect the distribution of these poison brans and grains by public officials of state or Federal governments in performance of official duties. If done for profit, however, it would be a different matter.

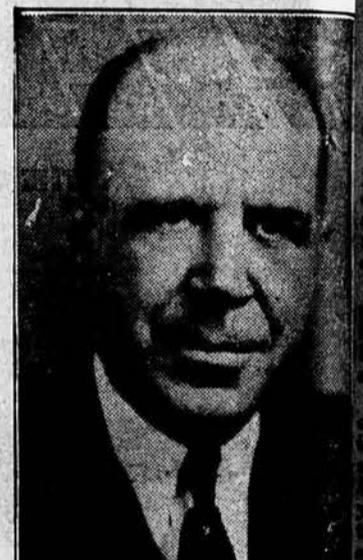
Paul Ijams, director of the control division of the board, pointed out that he plans to follow, as far as possible, the regulations adopted under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide act. In an attempt to make the laws uniform, the state act was modeled after Federal regulations. And little difficulty is anticipated in the administration of the new law.

Clover Boosts Oats

Red clover made a big difference in the oats yield on the Francis Grillot farm, Labette county, last year. Oats following red clover made 22.1 bushels an acre. Under similar conditions but not following clover, it yielded 12.2 bushels.



Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



W. Laird Dean, Director, Santa Fe Railroad.



Dr. Leland B. Tate, Professor of Rural Sociology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute.



C. C. Cogswell, Executive Director, Kansas Rural School Association.

Take time to save time

Have you ever mapped—with pins and thread, or pencil on paper—the daily "chore route" of your farm or ranch? Have you figured how much tracking you do, how many unnecessary extra miles you walk in a day? Have you taken time to time, and steps, and labor?

A number of agricultural colleges and experiment stations have made practical work studies on farms and ranches, with some astounding results. For example, one dairy farmer (who thought himself efficient) adopted improved machine milking techniques, rearranged his barn to save steps in feeding and watering. He saved himself two miles of walking per day, cut his daily time by two hours and five minutes. That's 10 miles of walking and 760 hours of work in a year. In making the changes, he spent less than \$50. Another farmer in Indiana tells of farmers who, by planning their operations, are raising hogs with one quarter their former hours of labor. . . . There's a report of men cutting hay in 90 man-minutes per ton; while using similar equipment—but older, harder to work—spend twice that time. . . . There are scores of other examples.

Perhaps you cannot make such great savings in your operations. Maybe you can make more. It's worth looking into, for even little savings are important. Five steps saved a day makes a year. Five minutes a day gives you three days a year.

There's no master plan to fit every farm and because no two are exactly the same. You must work out your own plan of improvement. The time it takes may well be the most profitable you've ever spent.

A four-step scheme is suggested. First, consider your job or chore separately. Break it down into steps. Check each part with a watch or tape and see if steps or time can be saved. Second, compare your work methods with those of your neighbors. Third, examine and check the details of your work methods. Fourth, develop and test the new method. In a nutshell, "Plan your work and work your plan."

Work studies and job analysis have helped Swift & Company increase efficiency and make important savings. That's why we so confidently suggest work studies in your operations. One excellent bulletin on the subject is Number 307, published by the University of Lafayette, Indiana. It's interesting reading and well worth writing for. Your agent, or state agricultural college can tell you where to get bulletins on the same subject.



Martha Logan's Recipe for HAM LOAF

(Yield: One 8 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 2 3/4 inch loaf)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3/4 pound ground ham | 1/4 teaspoon pepper |
| 1 1/2 pound ground fresh pork | 1 cup milk |
| 2 eggs | 1/2 cup brown sugar |
| 1 cup dry bread crumbs | 1 tablespoon dry mustard |
| 1 teaspoon salt | 2 tablespoons vinegar |

Beat eggs. Combine meats, eggs, crumbs, salt, pepper, and milk. Mix thoroughly. Form into loaf in 8 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 2 3/4 inch loaf pan. Combine sugar, mustard, and vinegar. Spread over meat. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 1 hour, or until meat has reached an internal temperature of 185° F.

Track Down the Facts



A great family "man" is *Fiber Zibethicus*, better known to American farmers as the muskrat. He raises his many offspring in marshes, and about streams, lakes and ponds. Muskrat tracks are easily recognized by the drag of his knifelike tail, which shows up well in soft mud.

The muskrat-trapper works hard to make a living out of muskrat skins, and generally his efforts are rewarded. But there is one fact about his business that he tracked down long ago. He knows the price he can get for muskrat skins depends on the popular demand for finished pelts.

In the business of processing livestock into meat for people's use, we at Swift & Company have to keep track of the demand for meat everywhere in the nation. We must know, too, the weights and grades of cuts preferred by housewives. Experience has taught us that the price the producers receive for their livestock is governed by what the meat packer can get for the meat and by-products.

How to Save More Pigs

On the average, 44 out of every 100 pigs farrowed in the U. S. A. die before market time, according to North Dakota State College of Agriculture. Of these, 27 are dead at birth or die during the first ten days because they are weak, chilled, crushed, crippled or infected with disease at birth. Much of this loss can be prevented by proper care, as follows:

Balance the sow's ration. In addition to the mineral mixture, a sow should receive ground alfalfa hay or other green leafy hay up to 20% of the ration. Provide protein supplement of animal source, such as skim milk, or meat or bone meal. To prevent hairless pigs, feed iodine, in stabilized form, in the salt or mineral.

The sow should be given plenty of exercise and should be outside each day. She will get additional exercise if fed some distance from her quarters. Have a comfortable and clean farrowing pen with guard rails and an electric brooder, where possible. Wash the sow's udder with soap and water and remove all mud and dirt before she is put in the farrowing pen. Have a man on hand at farrowing time. A little attention at this time will save many pigs.

Prevent anemia by feeding a mineral containing iron and by supplying clean dirt to the young pigs. Keep young pigs off ground utilized by pigs the preceding year. Start creep feeding pigs a balanced ration at two weeks.

The American Way

In the livestock-meat industry, as in all American business, profit provides the basic incentive for work, enterprise and action. Profit makes the

meat packers and retailers. Too little profit by one section creates an unbalance in the industry. If one part of the livestock and meat industry suffers continued loss, all of them are hurt in the long run.

However, a margin of profit fair to one section of the livestock-meat industry might be quite unfair to another. For instance, we at Swift & Company know perfectly well that both livestock producers and retailers are a higher margin of profit, because of their relatively small volume. On the other hand, nationwide meat packers must build a tremendous volume of sales to make up a very small margin of profit per unit—a margin that has been consistently lower than earned by any other manufacturing industry in America.

Over a period of years, Swift & Company earned, on the average, less than two cents on each dollar of sales (a fraction of a cent per pound of product handled). Over the same period, the average amount returned to producers for agricultural raw materials, including livestock, wool and hides, has been 75 cents out of each dollar we received. This is not a profit. Out of this 75 cents producers must pay the cost of production.

Whether livestock prices are high or low or whether meat is high-priced or inexpensive—Swift & Company can earn a reasonable profit only by adding together many tiny savings on a large volume of business.

Carl Stewart
Vice-President, Swift & Company

SWIFT & COMPANY
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS
Right eating adds life to your years—and years to your life

OUR CITY COUSIN



City Cousin cannot see
Why "you" is spelled E-W-E...
Neither can we!

Soda Bill Sez:

... the man with a dull hoe is wasting nobody's time but his own.



THE YEAR 'ROUND FARM IMPLEMENT

**HORN FOR-DRAULIC LOADER
BULLDOZER
BLADE**



**FILLS
LEVELS
CLEARS**

For the Ford Tractor-Twin Cylinder Hydraulic Loader Complete Attachments. Easy to install. 40" Manure Bucket standard equipment **249.50**
FOB Ft. Dodge



**HORN-DRAULIC
with
BULLDOZER
BLADE**

Designed for standard row crop tractors. Precision Built. Features complete attachments for every job. Save time, money and labor. Manufactured by the World's Largest Manufacturers of Hydraulic Loaders. 40" Manure Bucket standard equipment **282.50**
FOB Ft. Dodge
ESTABLISHED 1900



HORN MANUFACTURING CO
FORT DODGE, IOWA

NO. 80 SCOOP



PUSH-OFF STACKER



HAY BOOM



BUCK RAKE



MANURE BUCKET



SOLD BY BETTER DEALERS EVERYWHERE

**Flying
Farmers**

BRIGHTLY colored decals soon will be available for every member of the Kansas Flying Farmers Club. That decision was made at a special meeting of the board of directors held just before Christmas at the home of President George Galloway, Wakeeney. Members of the board decided to give one decal to each club member. Flyers wanting more than 1 would be charged 50 cents for each extra decal.

Kansas Farmer had an artist draw a caricature of a typical flying farmer traversing the state in his light plane. An outline of the state with its fine farm homes, fields of grain, oil wells and livestock, are beneath him. And, just to make the decal authentic for Kansas, several heads of wheat cling to the tail wheel.

Placed in a conspicuous location on the plane, aircraft belonging to club members will be easily identified. It will be good publicity for the club.

That is just one of the straws in the wind to keep the Kansas group an outstanding club. There are others, too. One plan the directors have started is to divide the state into 8 regions with regional chairmen leading the local programs. There is a dual intention behind this move. Members in various regions may wish to have regional tours or picnics. And there is a possibility that flyers from one region may wish to compete with flyers from other regions in spot landings or other events in future state meets.

Division of the state and appointment of regional chairmen were made the responsibilities of Otis Hensley, vice-president, Glasco. Region 1 is in the northeast corner and includes 21 counties. Chairman is Howard Brockhoff, Fairview. Counties on the western and southern borders are Marshall, Riley, Geary, Morris, Lyon, Osage, Franklin and Miami.

Chairman of region 2 is Emery Iverson, Clifton. There are 10½ counties in this area. The western border includes Jewell, Mitchell and Lincoln counties with Saline and Dickinson on the south. Because of the location of flyers in Ellsworth county, the Smoky Hill river was made a division line. Flyers north of the river belong to region 2.

Region 3 chairman is Earl Richardson, Collyer. This area includes the next 9 counties west of region 2, and region 4 includes the 9 counties in the northwest corner of the state. Chairman in region 4 is Earnest Bressler, Bird City.

The southwest corner is region 5 and includes 15 counties. Regional chair-

man is Eugene Coats, Plains, northern and eastern borders include Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Finney and Meade counties.

The northern and eastern border region 6 include Ness, Rush, Barber, Stafford, Pratt and Barber counties. Chairman of this division is G. A. Gram, Greensburg.

Ailiff Neel, Windom, is chairman of region 7 which includes 12½ counties the southern half of Ellsworth county coming in this region. Other northern and eastern counties are McPherson, Marion, Chase, Butler and Cowley. Remaining 15 counties in the south corner were placed in region 8. Chairman of this division is G. A. Gram, Greensburg.

Mr. Hensley pointed out that it would be impossible to get an even distribution of flyers in the region they were laid out to give a fair even distribution of territory. Some consideration was given to distribution of private airfields in various regions.

Mr. Galloway indicated at the meeting the state club should have a publicity director and appointed Bill Jensen, McPherson, to fill that position until the next state meeting. This will include more than just publicity also will require thought toward motivational ideas which the state can sponsor.

The directors already have several things in mind for 1948. One is an organization for the wives of the farmers, perhaps a women's auxiliary. Many other state organizations of the ladies to make up their total memberships. In Kansas the ladies automatically members but only those who have paid dues are actually counted in the total of 277 memberships. If all the ladies were counted total membership in Kansas could easily be called 500. More will be expected from this new organization if the ladies indicate they want an affiliate club.

Still another straw in the wind is the plan for the spring tour. Members of the board suggested making a tour will tour out of the state this spring. A tour to Missouri was suggested by a flying farmer club was organized in this neighbor state last year. Fees like this would certainly aid relations between states. And already suggestions from some Missouri towns have been received. It looks like a new Kansas flyers would like to make a trip to Missouri. And Missouri seem ready to welcome them. This same plan might be worked out other trips in the future.

A New Apple Pest

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

APPLER growers in Doniphan county have a new worry now. When James Etherton, of Troy, had 90 per cent of his Jonathans culled out this fall because of a spotty condition of the fruit, it made him wonder. Investigation revealed that many of his fellow orchardists were having the same trouble. Putting the apples thru the customary acid bath for removing spray residue only made the blemished fruit appear worse. The trouble was caused, it was soon discovered, by a scale insect that had never been known to cause any damage in these parts before.

According to R. G. Yapp, resident state entomologist, the name of the scale that has so suddenly asserted itself is Forbes scale (Aspidiotus forbesi), and the reason it was so prevalent this fall is because the widespread use of DDT in the orchards hereabout has upset nature's balance, killing off the parasites that have, up to now, held the Forbes scale in check. Mr. Yapp informed the growers attending the annual horticultural meeting at Wathena recently, that this scale was much harder to control than the better-known San Jose scale.

To combat the insect, whose formidable build-up was a surprise to all orchard men, Mr. Yapp suggested spraying the trees while completely dormant with a 4 per cent solution of oil. He cautioned especially that this spray be applied before any evidence

of bud growth is seen, because the strength the solution would be enough to do serious damage to the tender tissue.

One of the speakers at the Wathena meeting was Erwin Abmeyer, superintendent of the Northeast Kansas Experimental Fields, who gave the growers some interesting data on the effect of strawberry varieties which had been tested and discarded. In each variety in question was compared Howard, the most popular commercial variety in this section. The number of years the 2 varieties had fruited given as well as their average yield per acre. Six varieties, Paul Jones, Hebron, Dunlap, Dresden and St. Lawrence were eliminated because the fruit was too soft. Low yield was the reason for discarding Fairfax and Dorset. Highly advertised varieties a few years ago. Fairmore, Northstar, Jupiter, Gibson were 4 other varieties that were out because of low yields. The variety Ettersburg, winterkilled before it had a chance to bear.

In a summary of yields in a raspberry variety test conducted last summer, Mr. Abmeyer reported that Logan gave the highest yield of all varieties in the test plot. The superintendent explained that the fruit of this variety was medium sized but very numerous and was easy to pick. It ripens early in midseason. Cumberland was next in yield, followed very closely by Bristol. Black Beauty came next.

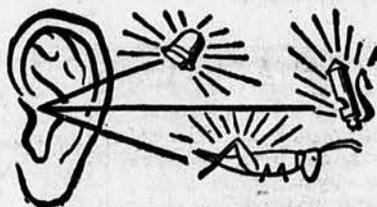
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Highly advertised varieties, Quilled Morrison, came trailing along fifth and sixth places respectively. The purple varieties Sodus outdistanced Marion considerably. The comely new variety, Sodus, was recommended by Abmeyer because the plants are so vigorous, the leaves are large and numerous, mild and they pick easily. The speaker mentioned that Paul Shepard, superintendent of the fruit experimental farm at Mountain Grove, Mo., an enthusiastic exponent of Sodus. Eshbaugh, resident entomologist in the Wathena area, explained experimental work that had been done in the Meunch orchard at Mountain Grove in codling-moth and mite control. He stated that of the 12 insecticide combination control plots, 9 had excellent codling-moth control, 92.6 to 98 per cent of clean fruit for the entire season. The plots receiving 6 cover sprays of 100 pounds DDT plus one-half pound of WP-50 to 100 gallons of water, 92.6 per cent clean fruit was obtained. Seven cover sprays were applied, 100 pounds DDT plus 5 ounces of WP-50 to 100 gallons of water, 97.6 per cent clean fruit was obtained. The trees in the plots sprayed with 100 pounds DDT gave 97.9 per cent clean fruit for the entire season. The trees in the plots sprayed with 100 pounds WP-50 plus "HE. 761" gave 95 per cent clean fruit for the season.

Under Assumed Names
 The speaker of Mr. Eshbaugh's discussion referred to the experimental work that had been done in controlling the codling-moth and mite. The speaker disclosed that the insect has been masquerading under assumed names. All this has been referring to it as codling-moth or red mite. According to authority these names are not correct. From now on, whenever we refer to this orchard enemy, we must say, 2-spotted mite. Under whatever name he may damage he does is the same. It is the thing that most concerns the practical orchardist. Since DDT for control of codling moth has become so prevalent, there has been a build-up in the population of the mite in those orchards where no measures have been inadequate. In such cases this mite has caused 90 to 95 per cent defoliation of trees by September 15.

The most promising spray for control of this insect is a material with a saw-breaking name but called simply, DN-111. Mr. Eshbaugh told how this new insecticide was put to the test in various combinations with DDT. The residual effect of "DN-111" for 2-spotted mite control is about twice that of summer oil emulsion when used in the same number of sprays. Dr. William F. Pickett, head of the horticultural department, Kansas State College, came from Manhattan to discuss with the fruit growers here the advisability of moving the state's experimental plots in small fruits to new ground. The speaker explained that the soil had become so infested with disease organisms, that it no longer was practical to continue to use the plots for test purposes. It was Pickett's opinion that a new site should be obtained, preferably on level ground and sloping so as to give an approximately actual con-

Might Disinfect the Soil
 A question is asked as to whether soil contamination problem might be whipped by persistent effort. Suggestions that have been made include the possibility of disinfecting the soil by chemical fumigation or by electricity or even by gamma radioactive rays. The speaker at the Wathena school was W. G. Amstein, horticulturist, who gave the speaker several things to think about. His opinion was that too much nitrogen fertilizer around young apple trees is the cause of so much fire blight this season. The failure of apples to properly may be due also to a lack of nitrogen, he said. Mr. Amstein made the suggestion that growers check carefully production costs of trees, lest they may be main- blocks of trees that are not their way. Another statement was made, which he supported with experimental evidence, was that weed control by spraying is more economical than by tillage.

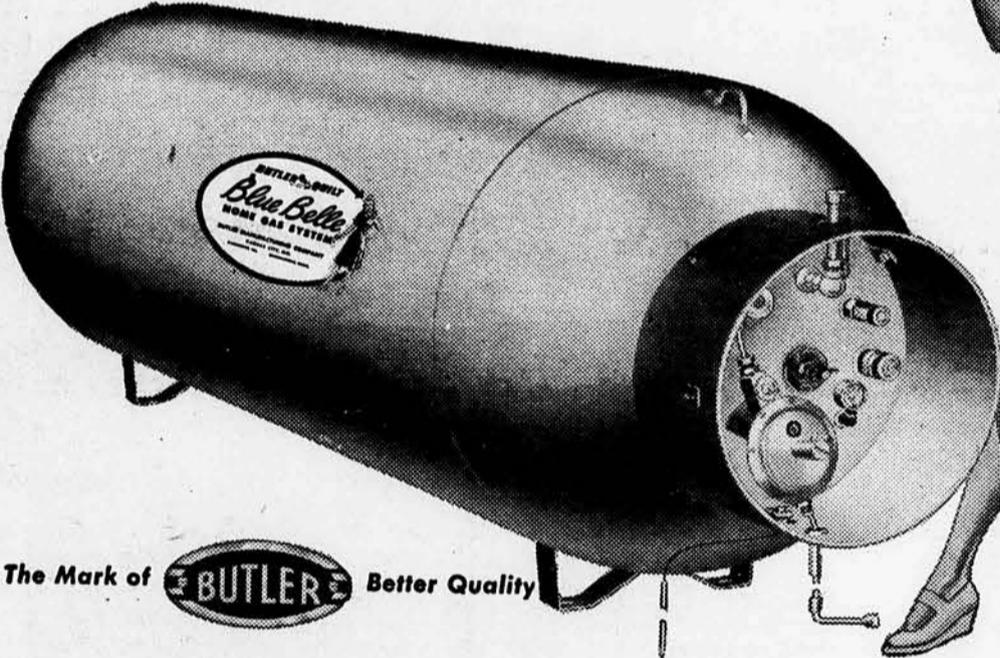
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Consider the

House Plants

How They Grow

By Florence McKinney

HOUSE plants can be beautiful . . . they can provide a lot of interest to the homemaker. But it takes the right environment and the know-how. Too many geranium leaves are faded, the fern looks bedraggled and the begonias seldom bloom.

Horticulturists warn the would-be gardener that the surroundings must be right if success is to be assured. First and foremost reason for failures in most instances is too much heat, next the air is too dry in the winter months when doors and windows are closed. Eliminate those two factors and the road toward success will be opened.

Just as a casual observer of house plants in farm homes, we feel that they need glamorizing, the pots themselves should be beautiful in shape and color and, of course, the plant should be attractive . . . else why bother with house plants at all? But needless to say, rows of tomato cans or even the usual reddish-brown flowerpots on a window sill are a far cry from what the homemaker desires. If outdoor plants need to be kept indoors in winter, perhaps the basement is the best place for them. If they are to bloom and the purpose is home beautification, that is where talent and information regarding needs of specific plants enter the picture.

First, the person who wishes to grow really beautiful house plants without the advantage of a greenhouse, must decide whether she can control the light, air, humidity, soil moisture and temperature so that the plants may thrive. If she cannot control these important factors, she should choose plants that will succeed with only moderate adjustments.

Geraniums for instance, probably the most common house plant, like best a temperature of 52°, which is far too cool for the family. If the plant can be placed in the room in such a place where the temperature can be cooler than the remainder of the room, that adjustment should be made. Heat is the biggest factor . . . control it in the best way possible.

One satisfactory method is to arrange shelves in the window, with the main shelf slightly above the level of the window sill. This permits opening the window a little without a draft striking directly on the plants. Place pans of water on the radiator or stove to increase the humidity. Indoor air in winter is too dry for plants unless some method is used to increase the humidity.

Glass shelves can be made attractive, adding to the glamour, so much needed. The day of the ordinary red-brown terra-cotta flowerpot is long since past. Flowerpots can now be bought in a wide variety of materials, colors and sizes. The homemaker desiring to make her window of house plants really attractive will do well to shop around for something out of the ordinary. But every one of them should have a drainage hole in the bottom. This is a must. It is

(Continued on Page 17)



Above: The gloxinia has no stems flowers are red, purple and white



Above: You'll find the calceolaria florist's windows this time of year



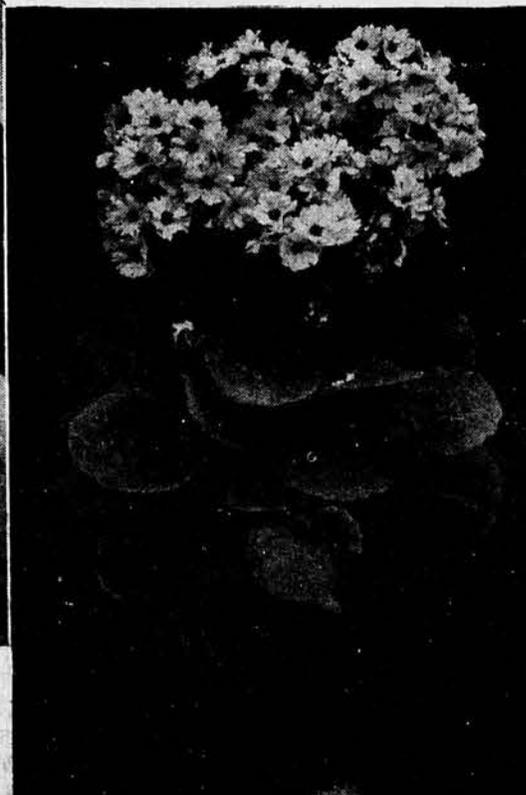
Above: The cineraria is hardy and will bloom either inside or out.



Above: The cyclamen will grow and bloom freely if given special care



Above: Give the geranium a cool spot, even too cool for the family's comfort.



At Left: The crimula is unusual, has daisy-like flowers.

Club Meets in Community Center

Schoolhouse Used for All Affairs



The Sunshine Home Demonstration Unit members of Rush county now meet in the new community center, once the Lone Star school and church. Officers are: Mrs. H. A. Scheuerman, president; Mrs. Wayne Ficken, vice-president; Mrs. Henry Reichel, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Theodore Appl, recreation leader; Mrs. Henry Klaus, reporter; Mrs. Raymond Reichel, home and community leader.

THE STAR school and church, built in 1878 in the Bison community, Rush county, is now the social center for members of the Sunshine Home Demonstration Unit. For 69 years this native limestone building was used for church and school. In the reorganization program, disrepair was combined and Lone Star was closed.

Methodist pioneers from Wisconsin and Illinois settled the Lone Star community. In great haste for a house of worship, they began in 1878 the erection of a church. The stone was abundant but funds were not. Needing money at once to purchase the necessary lumber and to pay the workmen, they borrowed \$200 from Diederick Stulken, of Great Bend. Sufficient money was raised in the community and the money repaid to Stulken.

The site chosen was an acre of land, part of the original homestead of the Ficken. In 1879, the building was completed and used for both a school and church. Unable to pay for the time ministers, they came occasionally from Great Bend in an adjoining county. The first resident pastor

was Reverend Charles Fritsche, who carved the star and date over the door. Here the pioneers had their social entertainments, performed marriages and conducted funerals.

In 1890, the building was sold to the school district and school continued until April, 1947. Two months later the building was deeded to the Sunshine Unit and in July the members held the first meeting to decide the future purpose of the building and to determine the method of maintenance. It is to be a community project and is the unit's standard of excellence for 1947. Youth groups and other clubs will be allowed to use the building for their meetings.

The experience of Lone Star church and school is an example of the use that can be made of the community schoolhouses now being abandoned for school purposes. Living rooms are too small for extension club meetings . . . schoolhouses are just right. And moreover, schoolhouses are right for the 4-H Club meetings, the missionary society and all the others. They have stood long in the memory of those in the community and can continue as a meeting place for years to come.

Wins in Food Preparation

JAN HOWLAND, of Iola, Franklin county, is only 18 but she already has prepared 350 complete meals for her family and has carried 30 projects in 4-H Club work. For this work she won a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago and a \$200 scholarship, awarded by Servel Company, Iola, Mo., with the 5 other national winners. They were guests of the company at the Blackstone hotel.

in food preservation, both canning and freezing. Her 68 food exhibits have taken 9 state awards and for 2 years she was named county food champion.

For her skill she was chosen to judge this year in county 4-H food preparation at the state fair, and was junior superintendent of 4-H food preparation at the county fair.

Right now she is secretary-treasurer of the Horville 4-H Club and is a senior in the Iola high school. She plans to attend Kansas State College next year and study home economics.

Consider the House Plants

(Continued from Page 16)

able to bore a hole in bowls and with a brace and bit, but great care must be taken to prevent shattering. Avoid too much special decoration on the pot for it will detract from the plant. Watch and study the florist's bowls for ideas.

Something fairly new in the business of growing fine house plants is the use of fiber glass or jute rope. A wick of burlap will do. The wick is inserted in the hole, connecting the soil in the pot with the water in the saucer below. The wick carries the water to the plant as needed.

Use of vermiculite in flowerpots also is something new, and it has the special advantage of causing quick growth in plants just starting.

Calceolarias, one of the most common house plants, is grown for foliage only. It thrives in a warm, dry atmosphere, and will not survive chilling. Any plant can be shaped by pinching off the growing tips.

Geraniums should be given the cool treatment. They should be placed in a rather small pot so the roots will be crowded. This encourages blooms. Water moderately when you want new plants, make cuttings. Young plants being grown in woody are better looking and more likely to bloom.

The cyclamen needs a fairly cool room with fresh air and special attention to watering, so that no water stays in the crown to rot the bases of the leaves and flower shoots.

African violets have become popular during the last few years and if given proper treatment they do well. They have the advantage of being a constant bloomer. Drain the soil well and give the plants a rest occasionally by withholding water. Water on their leaves is disastrous.

Florist shops have potted calceolarias in their windows this time of year and what a prize they look to be. They have unique flowers, each one much like an inflated pouch. They run largely to red and yellow colors and are spotted. This flower, too, needs a fairly cool temperature and a rich soil.

The cineraria will grow either outside or inside. In the house it makes an attractive plant for the window shelf. It is colorful, daisy-like and blooms profusely. Keep it cool and moderately watered.

The gloxinia has no stems, making it unusual in this respect. The flowers are bell-shaped with flaring outer edges. The colors are rich red, purple, and white, either solid or marked. This, too, is a tender plant, needing a moderate amount of water and rich soil.

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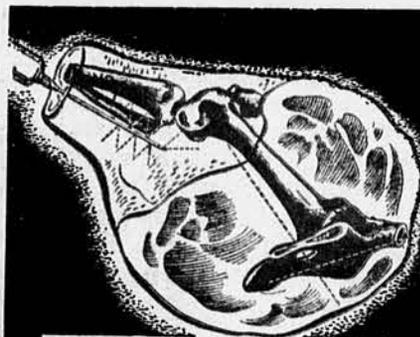
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The Way the Judge Decides

HAVE you watched the judge at the culinary department at the fair? She goes about her business like the expert she is supposed to be, deciding which cakes should get the ribbons. Ever have the opportunity to discuss cakes with her? What is her technique? How does she determine the best?

Well, it's a complicated step-by-step process. First of all, the judge knows what a good cake tastes like and what it looks like. It should be fairly level on top, no cracks, moist, fine and velvety in texture from top to bottom and by all means have no tunnels.

A good cake must have good ingredients in the right proportion. The best baker in the world cannot make a blue-ribbon cake from inferior ingredients or from a poor recipe. The amateur can in turn make a grand champion if she has both a good recipe and ingredients and follows directions carefully, taking into consideration, of course, that the equipment is in good condition.

We once heard over the air, an interview with the champion bread and cake baker at a neighboring state fair. When the announcer asked her about her equipment, she must have amazed her audience by saying she baked the show exhibits in an old kerosene stove. We'll admit that would take a bit of practice. She admitted that the corn bread would have been burned on the bottom if she had not at the last minute set it into a pan of water to finish the baking.

But equipment in farm homes is getting better and more plentiful every day, so few will be limited by that factor. That leaves the rest to the baker. We thought you might be interested in knowing why the judges sometimes find failures even at the fairs.

Question—Why does the cake hump in the center?

Answer—Because it baked too fast. It also is possible that the recipe calls for a little too much flour. Be very sure to measure flour carefully after sifting.

Question—What causes a cake to crack on top?

Answer—This is caused by baking too fast or by too much flour. Use of bread flour instead of cake flour may cause the cracks.

Question—What causes a cake to be dry?

Answer—Several things may cause this. It may be baked a little too long, it may have a little too much flour, or

the pan may be too shallow. A deep pan helps to make a moist cake.

Question—What causes a cake to fall?

Answer—Usually this is because the ingredients are not in proper proportion. Either too much sugar or too much leavening agent will cause a cake to fall. Then, too, taking a cake from the oven before it is completely baked will do the same thing.

Question—What causes a cake to be higher on one side than on the other?

Answer—The oven or the floor may not be level or the heat may not be even in the oven.

Question—What makes a cake coarse in texture?

Answer—Too much leavening agent, too much sugar, too low a temperature or insufficient blending of ingredients . . . any of these things will make a cake look like corn bread.

Question—What makes a cake soggy on the bottom?

Answer—Insufficient blending of ingredients or the bottom of the oven may bake too slowly.

Question—What causes tunnels in cake?

Answer—Here is one of the greatest troublemakers. Three things may cause tunnels. Overmixing cake batter after flour has been added will make tunnels. Bread flour has a tendency to do the same. Too little shortening in proportion to the other ingredients will cause trouble, too.

Chocolate Cake

Knowing that you always want a cake with good ingredients in proper proportions, we offer the recipe for the chocolate cake which has won the sweepstakes for 4 years at the Topeka Free Fair.

- 1/2 cup cocoa
- 1/2 cup hot water
- 1/2 cup butter or other fat
- 2 cups sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 2 unbeaten eggs
- 3 cups cake flour
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 1 cup sour milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Add water to cocoa and cook until like whipped cream. Cool. Cream shortening with sugar. Add eggs and beat well. Sift flour, measure and sift again with soda and salt. Add sour milk and flour alternately to the creamed mixture. Then add the cocoa mixture. Beat thoroly. Add vanilla. mix well. Bake in a large loaf pan at moderate temperature (375° F.) for about an hour.

News to You?

To keep the oven clean, leave the door open after use, at least until it has cooled. This will air out many of the volatile odors and oils from baking. This also helps prevent rusting the metal surfaces by steam from the baking food.

Fumes from ammonia are helpful in softening the dark, greasy stains that accumulate in the oven. Place a shallow bowl of household ammonia in the oven for several hours or overnight. The fumes given off will have time to loosen the greasy stains. Then wash and dry.

The new pressure saucepans cook meats and vegetables at a temperature several degrees higher than boiling, which saves time and fuel cost. Other advantages are conservation of colors and flavors, since little water is used in the pressure saucepan.

When making daughter's wash dress, sew a sizable piece of the material inside the belt band. This, being washed each time the dress is laundered, will fade at the same rate. Then when a tear appears, there is your matching material all ready for the patch.

Two fabrics you are seeing these days are "water-repellent" and "water-proof." These terms are not interchangeable. Altho waterproof fabric naturally sheds water, as you might expect, the water-repellent materials are by no means waterproof. Look well to the labels as you purchase.

A waterproofed article has had the spaces between the threads closed by the waterproofing substance, while a water-repellent one has merely had its fibers coated. Water will eventually penetrate a water-repellent fabric.

Don't overlook the convenience and attractiveness of a few open shelves in the modern kitchen. They provide handy spots for potted plants, ivy bowls and pieces of nice china and glassware.

To add zest to your corned beef, tongue and fish dishes, make a horseradish salad dressing. To make this combine one half cup cooked salad dressing or mayonnaise with 2 table-spoons grated horseradish.

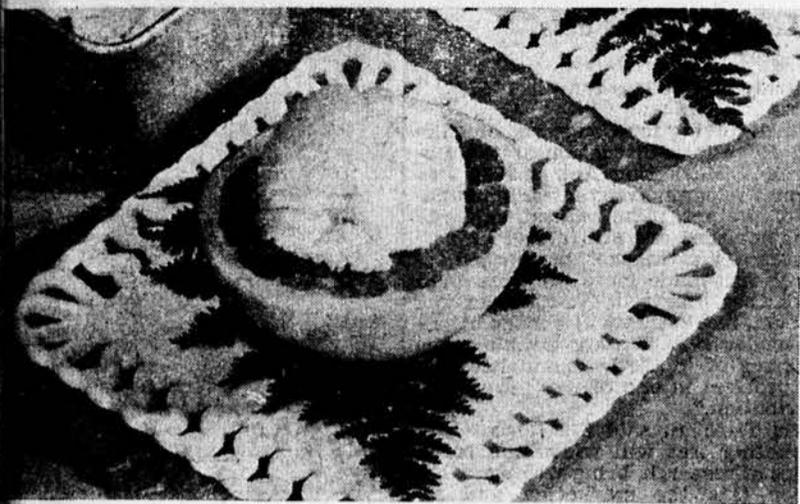
Build the headboard of your bed right into the wall, with protruding cabinets on each side as night stands for the bed. This gives the advantages of a built-in bed, but permits the bed to be moved for cleaning and making.

When finishing the cellar walls, build the finished walls about 1 1/2 feet out from the foundation walls at a convenient height for storage. The cost will be about the same, yet you will gain all this space for storage and at the same time cover some unsightly pipes.

Ground Hog's Party

A new, original playlet, "Mr. Ground Hog's February Party," is jolly and interesting. There are 5 characters in the cast—Mr. Ground Hog, Abraham Lincoln, George Washington, Mr. Longfellow and Mr. Handel. Since this playlet is suitable only for the month of February, we suggest orders be sent in early for copies of the leaflet. Price 5c a copy. Address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

It's a Hasty Dessert



FOR a company dessert, when someone drops in unexpectedly at mealtime, here is a suggestion. Top halved grapefruit or orange halves with a spoonful of ice cream or sherbet. Set the fruit on broad leaves of fern or something else suitable and serve ice-cold. It's not only pretty, but it's mighty good eating and a jiffy-job to prepare.—L. P. B.

It's a Man's Candy

Candied fruit peel may be called a man's candy. Leave a dish of these sweets around and the menfolks will come back for seconds and thirds. Honey is used replacing part of the sugar. For those who want candied peel in a short time here is your recipe. Remember that honey burns easily, so keep your eye on the kettle.

from 3 oranges 1/4 cup sugar
teaspoon salt 1/2 cup honey
1/2 cup water

Cover peel with water. Add salt and boil one half hour. Drain. Cover again with water and boil until tender. Drain again and cut into strips. Bring sugar,

honey and water to a boil. Cook the peel at low temperature to gently absorb most of the sirup. Cool several hours. Drain. Spread out to dry on waxed paper until the surface sirup has been absorbed. This will require one day or more. Store in a covered container to keep the candied peel moist. Add red or green vegetable coloring to the sirup for colored peel. Or add a little cinnamon or clove. Put the spice in a tiny bag and drop it into the sirup to prevent darkening. Remove when flavor suits.

For More Fun

It will soon be time to plan a Valentine party. We have 2 party leaflets which you may want to order—"That February Party," and "Hearty Party for Valentine's Day." Price 3c each. Your order will be given prompt attention. Address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Just Right for Busy Fingers



779—This colorful combination of embroidery and crochet will do wonders for your linens. Transfer of one 18 1/2" and two 4 1/2" by 14-inch doilies. Complete directions.

7433—Simple to make, effective to make. Just 2 dart seams. Make with ruffles or ruffles or both. Sizes 10 to 30 to 44. Size 16 requires 3 3/4 yards of 35-inch material.

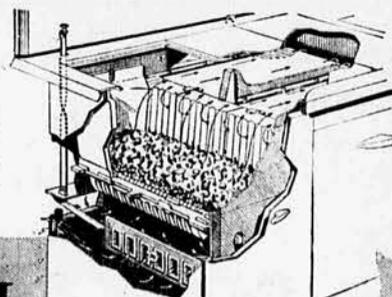
9214—Any little girl will love this

charming suit. Good made from father's or mother's suit, too. Skirt has suspenders and jacket a belted back with peplum. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 6 requires 1 1/4 yards of 54-inch material.

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Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and fill up with your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough medicine, very effective and quick-acting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

You'll be surprised by the way it takes hold of coughs, giving you quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Midwest Meet Shows Growth

Two Days Packed With Latest Farm Facts

SEVERAL thousand farm people spent 2 profitable days in Topeka, December 15 and 16, attending the increasingly popular Midwest Farm, Home and Industrial Conference. The conference is sponsored by the Agriculture Service Division and Industrial Division of the Topeka Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with Kansas State College.

Leading off on the 2-day diversified program, Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College, commenting on the Government's soil-conservation practices, charged that the U. S. is achieving "10 cents worth of conservation for each dollar spent in the program. This is probably declining," he said, "because we continue to pay for the same practices on the same farms year after year."

President Eisenhower was deploring what he declared amounted to "income payments to farmers disguised as conservation payments."

As a cure for what he claimed are the evils of the present revised AAA program, President Eisenhower offered a program that would have conservation funds go to 4 broad types of conservation activity: (1) Scientific research on land-use practices that conserve soil; (2) mapping procedures conducted by farmers themselves with technical guidance; (3) more technical personnel devoted to helping farmers develop conservation practices; and (4) incentive payments "in so far as these are necessary to induce voluntary and rapid co-operation in the program."

Agriculture and industry are 2 spokes in the same wheel—the wheel of our national production of useful goods, farmers were told by John L. McCaffrey, president, International Harvester Company. "To me, the first and greatest thing we have in common is that we are both producers," he said. "We start at the very beginning with a seed or a raw material and, step by step, we turn that seed or raw material into a product that is necessary or useful to other people."

Another Year of Good Demand

Discussing the future farm price outlook, George Montgomery, head, Kansas State College department of economics and sociology, told the conference that "1948 will be another year of good demand for farm products with relatively high sustained prices during the year." He based his predictions on continued export demands, high domestic consumption (now up 17 per cent per capita above prewar), and lower production next year in wheat, livestock and poultry. On the negative side he pointed out that "prices of things farmers must buy are rising faster than prices of things they must sell; farm wages probably will be higher, and some buyers are being priced out of the market. Both gross and net incomes of farmers in 1948

probably will be less than in 1947," he warned.

Pinch-hitting for Congressman Clifford Hope in a discussion of the Research & Marketing Act of 1946 was Harry Trelogan, assistant administrator of the act. "The real adjustments in agriculture are still ahead of us," he stated. "In the past, production research has made more progress than marketing research. Now, under the new act, marketing will get the attention it deserves. We are thinking now in terms of 'realistic abundance' but the problem is one of marketing and distribution."

Mr. Trelogan said the Research & Marketing Act will widen the boundaries of research, bring wider participation into the marketing and research program, and will secure greater co-ordination and integration of research and marketing problems. Farmers, thru advisory committees, will be called in to advise administrators of the act on research projects, he said. "This will insure putting emphasis on research problems most vital to farmers," he declared.

That "in no other country in the world is there such an abundance of natural resources which make for a more efficient production of livestock and meat as in America," was pointed out by R. C. Pollock, general manager, National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago. He traced the growth and changes in the livestock industry from the days when the local butcher bought, killed, dressed and sold the farmer's livestock, to the great meat industry of today.

Kansas Feeds Others

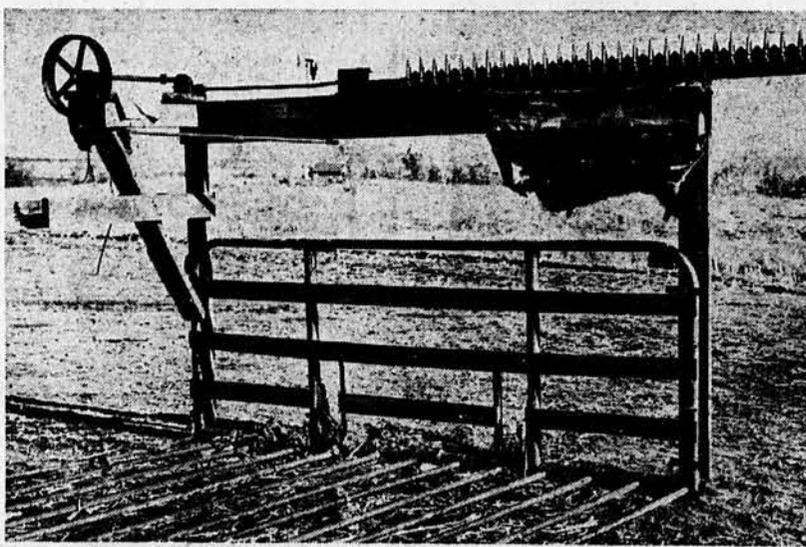
The great packing industry has grown up, he said, "because, based on average per capita consumption of different meats in the U. S., only 26 of the 48 states produce more beef than they consume. These 26 states provided 76 per cent of our 1946 beef supply. Only 12 states produce a surplus of pork, and only 20 produce a surplus of lamb. Kansas produces a surplus of all meats and ranked ninth among all states last year with an output of nearly 900 million pounds. Last year 78 per cent of the beef and veal produced in Kansas was surplus, about 50 per cent of the pork, and about 55 per cent of the lamb."

"Kansas farmers last year received a cash income from the sale of meat animals that totaled about 340 million dollars—252 million dollars from cattle sales, 72 million from hogs, and about 16 million from sheep and lambs."

"The demand is almost unlimited on all the grain we can produce within the next 2 or 3 years," said C. Dean McNeal, head of business analysis department, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. Two changes are needed in the grain industry, however, he pointed out. "We need to give more attention

(Continued on Page 21)

Made It a One-Man Job



A handy homemade sorghum bundle topper was used successfully this year by John Farver, Rice county. He mounted a 7-foot cutter bar from an old binder on top of his hay stacker attachment. A small motor mounted on a standard at one end drove a pulley wheel that operated the cutter bar. The entire setup was put near a trench silo. Mr. Farver would drive his rack alongside the cutter, top his bundles, and run the butts thru a silage cutter and into the trench. The entire job of topping and siloing was done without any help by using this system.

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to the quality of grain shipped abroad since quality will eventually determine our foreign markets. And we must overcome our reluctance to permit other countries to ship goods into the U. S. in exchange for our exports.

"In resisting imports we are forcing our foreign customers to trade with countries other than the U. S. The time to change is now, before our customers are completely tied up with trade agreements," he warned. Mr. McNeal spoke strongly against too rigid control of commodity exchanges. "While grain trading does have its evils, the futures market offers producers and processors a chance to pass along the risks they themselves do not wish or cannot afford to take."

Also strongly opposed by Mr. McNeal is the proposal that the Federal government purchase and distribute the entire wheat crop. "This control would mean that the Government would set prices at all levels. It could buy each producer when and to whom he could sell. The farmer would become the victim of the whims of a few top officials and would be dependent upon their judgment. Such control eventually would spread over the entire farm economy because of the close relationship of grain and livestock. You can't control a few grains while related products remain free."

Victims of Poor Judgment

Mr. McNeal pointed to the experiences of Canada and Argentine in Government control of wheat. In Canada, he said, farmers are victims of poor judgment by officials in sensing the end of wheat prices. In Argentine the Government is buying wheat at a very low figure from farmers and turning it at profits of several dollars a bushel.

"Atomic research may readily lead to many changes in the method, rate, and time of applying commercial fertilizers," said R. I. Throckmorton, dean of the Kansas State College department of agriculture, and director of the Kansas Experiment Station. "Also," he said, "such information may lead to production of food and feed crops of much higher quality than those now being produced. Discovery of radioactive materials also has provided a new approach to many studies in nutrition and to many studies related to the animal industries."

Other subjects discussed by Dean Throckmorton included the breeding behind new blight-resistant oats, new discoveries that may lead to discontinuing the reduced price for wheat gained on between maturity and harvest, and improvements made in the White Rock variety of poultry.

Discussing new developments in insect control, Roger C. Smith, Kansas State College entomologist, said first concern now is to "do more efficiently what we are doing and to develop new

products and industries. Kansas is in a position to do both," he said.

Mr. Smith reviewed experimental work with various insecticides in control of livestock insects. Then he reported that use of DDT to increase alfalfa seed production in 12 county tests during 1946 increased seed yields an average of 1.5 bushels an acre, and in 1947 an average of 1.6 bushels. Highest increases were 7½ bushels at Salina, and 8 bushels at Belle Plaine.

"Discovery of DDT is comparable to discovery of atomic-fission energy in stimulating research," said Mr. Smith. "Entomologists now are thinking in terms of permanent reduction or eradication of pests."

Can Use Grain Sorghum

Finishing livestock on sorghum grain and its industrial relations was outlined by A. D. Weber, head, Kansas State College department of animal husbandry. "Kansas now ranks second in production of all sorghums for grain," said Doctor Weber, "and the acreage planted to sorghums to be harvested as forage or silage exceeds the acreage for grain sorghums."

"There is a tendency for farmers to consider grain sorghums as a cash crop. Because these grain sorghums are more widely grown now farmers often have a problem of what to do with the grain after it is produced." Doctor Weber pointed out that the solution, in his opinion, is to develop and expand the feeding of sorghum grains to livestock. "When fed properly, grain sorghums compare favorably with corn for cattle, sheep and hogs," he said.

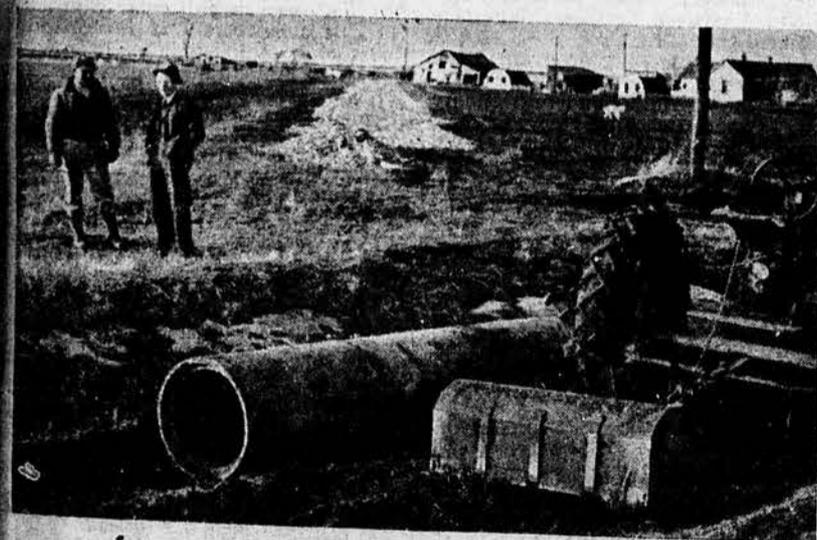
"Even with industry taking much sorghum grain, it would seem that about 80 per cent of the total production will have to be marketed thru livestock; if not in Kansas, then in some other state where feeding of grain to livestock is on a well-established basis," he pointed out.

"It would be highly desirable to develop the agricultural economy of Kansas to a point where these grains would be fed in the areas where produced. This would tend to stabilize farm operations on a sound, diversified basis. To do this would require, first of all, increased appreciation of the fact that livestock production not only is the key to balanced farming in Kansas, but that it provides the most practical approach to a sound soil-conservation program."

"Farmers interested in utilizing sorghum grains on their farms will find it to their advantage to work out a year-around livestock program based upon systems of livestock production adapted to their farms and ranches. In most instances these systems will involve use of grain to insure maximum returns from forage crops and, not infrequently, from grass or wheat pasture. It will be necessary to give spe-

(Continued on Page 24)

The New Approach



THIS new driveway to the W. H. Bowman home, Morris county, is longer than the old. But it will be more convenient and there is a safety angle, too. The old road was low and muddy. It would become blocked often in winter with snow. To avoid this Mr. Bowman added extra width to a terrace and used it for the entrance. The surface was graveled to make it an all-weather drive. This new drive meets the highway at the crest of a rise, while the old driveway came out at a low point. Mr. Bowman will have a clear view of traffic from either direction now before pulling out on the highway. This type of driveway would be an asset to any farm home, but it is even more important to Mr. Bowman because his 160-acre farm is being converted to dairy production. The old barn in the background will be replaced with a milking parlor and loafing shed. Talking to Mr. Bowman, left, is Joe Neill, county agent. Culvert for the new driveway was being placed when this picture was taken.

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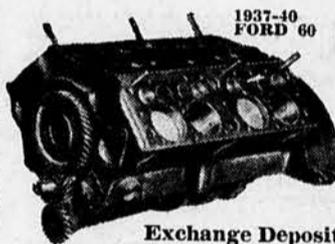
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Year	Ex. Pr.	Ex. Dp.
1934-38 40	\$65.00	\$25.00
1939-46 40	75.00	35.00
1936-46 60-90	85.00	35.00

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Year	Ex. Pr.	Ex. Dp.
1928-31 A	\$27.50	\$10.00
1937-39 Pass.	40.00	20.00
1937-40 60 hp.	40.00	15.00
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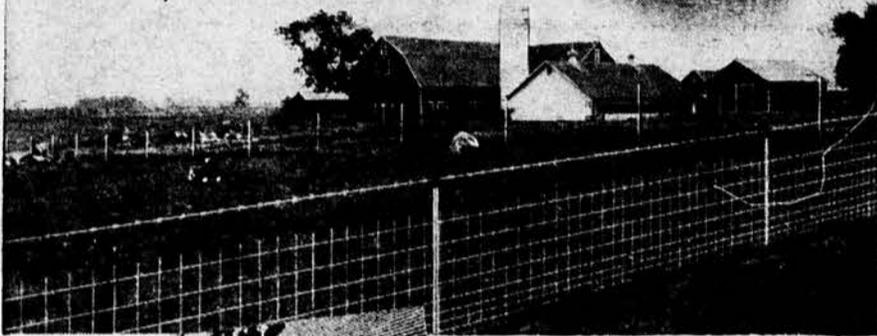
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"But soon after, I began to fence the farm so that I could raise more livestock and bring legume pasture into the rotation. From then on, crop yields began to improve. In 1946 corn yielded 75 bushels per acre — wheat made 45 bushels. Besides, the farm now carries profitable livestock enterprises . . . dairy cattle and hogs.

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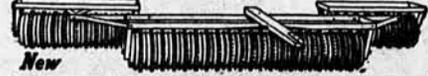


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Students From All Over World in U. S.

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY



Florence McKinney, Home Editor of Missouri Ruralist, interviews 5 British visitors to the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. They compared British methods with those they found on farms in the United States. Left to right: John Cornah, Warwickshire, England; Kenneth Osborne, Somersetshire, England; William Edge, Staffordshire, England; Hywel Evans, Cardiganshire, Wales; Alex Campbell, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

THE exchange of ideas, the study of the ways of life of all people the world around—that's good for all concerned. It lights the road toward understanding. We Americans are learning from foreign students, in this country, and the foreign students are learning about us. It's healthy, we think.

The first thing we did upon arriving at the National 4-H Club Congress which opened at Chicago, November 30, was to look up the foreign representatives. This year we found them from Poland, China, England, Scotland, Wales, Brazil, Bolivia, Panama, Uruguay, Ecuador, Sweden, Denmark, France, Canada and Australia. That's a much larger and widespread representation than last year, when Latin Americans constituted the group.

An interesting lot they are, young, alert, eager to learn and to tell us what they think of our methods and ways of life, and to tell us about theirs. They are all working and studying here under the guidance of the Foreign Student Section of the Extension Service, U. S. D. A. It's a co-operative arrangement. Only a little of the expense is paid by our Government, the major part by their own countries, the students themselves or some private agency interested in agriculture abroad.

Eight men and 2 girls from Poland, all familiar with the murderous Nazi experiments of a few years ago, are here to learn more of the American way of life.

A Far-Reaching Program

The Church of the Brethren in this country is responsible for this group's travel and study here. Several years ago, the Brethren Service Committee organized the heifer project—a simple name for a far-reaching program. They shipped cattle to the war-swept countries of the world, friend and enemy alike: France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, Poland, China, Japan, Ethiopia. All

were assigned to UNRRA and Thurl Metzger went to Poland to inspect the distribution of the breeding stock.

While there, this Church of the Brethren representative became interested in the agricultural colleges. He said he visited the colleges, found the libraries stripped, the teaching staff 40 per cent killed or missing. Upon his return, he and his co-workers planned a co-operative rehabilitation program with the Central College of Agriculture in Warsaw. The 10 Polish students now studying and working in this country is a direct result of the generosity and interest in the rehabilitation of Europe, on the part of the Brethren church people. It is approved by the Polish government and the American ambassador in Poland. They are here as agricultural trainees to get practical training in their chosen fields. Both girls, Janina Swiostek and Barbara Maliszewska, are studying to be poultry specialists. They have been working on poultry farms in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Right at present they are working in a hatchery in Harrisonburg, Va. After January 1, they are scheduled to go to Ohio University to study and work in the poultry department.

Important to Poland

Two young men, Tadeusz Jacubczyk and Leon Zebrowski, are at the University of Maryland. Tad is working on fruit and vegetable preservation, particularly important because the Polish must subsist largely on preserved foods due to the short growing season. Leon already holds a degree in veterinary medicine, and during the war was an army lieutenant who spent 5 years in a German prison camp. He is studying and observing disease in animals. Henryk Jasiorowski is interested in livestock breeding and has been working on dairy farms in Illinois.

Stanislaw Moskal is studying soil chemistry in Indiana and will go to the University of Wisconsin soon. Stanis-



Foreign visitors who attended the National 4-H Club Congress. They are from left to right: Lucia Arcos, Ecuador; Esther Seijo, Puerto Rico; Alicia Salas, Ecuador; Medesto Ortiz, Puerto Rico; C. W. Lynn, England.



South American visitors attending the National 4-H Club Congress. Here they are talking with M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Service, Washington, D. C. Left to right: Eduardo Arze, Bolivia; Senorita Alicia Salas, Ecuador; Senorita Mair Domo, Uruguay; Mr. Wilson; Senorita Lucia Arcos, Ecuador; Jose Pardini, Panama; Miguel Bechard, Brazil.

Adamus knows most about vegetable growing and fruit trees and has been working on farms in Lancaster County, Pa. For the same purpose in Boczkowski is working on the farm shore of Maryland. They came together to this country July 16, and will return next summer to Poland where they will put into practice some of the practices they learned here. When they are working on farms proper, they are supporting laborers while they are living. All other expenses of the 10 students are paid by the Brethren Service Committee. They found the 5 boys from the British eager to tell us of their experience in our country. They are all men, 20 to 23 years old, and are members of Young Farmer Clubs of the United Kingdom. They made it clear at the beginning that their clubs have no help either financial or otherwise from the government, nor from the school system. They spring from the grass roots from need only.

Trouble With Dialects

These 5 young men came over to the United States on the same boat and said they had more trouble understanding one another's dialects than they did any of the conversation of all the Americans with whom they have talked. Strange, it seems in so small a country. The boys who came from Southern England added that as near as 20 miles away they had difficulty understanding the dialect of the people. When I suggested that more travel within their country might eliminate this condition, they replied with facts concerning their country—circumstances difficult for us from the wide-open spaces to comprehend. For most people, bicycles are the means of transportation, roads are narrow and winding, one sees a quarter of a mile of the maximum and gasoline is scarce. These are some of the things that contribute toward the retention of dialect over the years. A 35-mile trip is planned for long weeks ahead and it is taken leisurely—it has to be for cars otherwise manage the ever-present curves on the English landscape. These boys are getting a good, solid education on farms in the eastern half of our country; they speak at 4-H Club meetings, they talk over local radio stations, they talk to high-school assemblies. They talked freely of the way of life of the British farmer and except for the food supply enjoyed in the United States, prefer to live in their home country.

The thing that interested us was the

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comment by one of the boys that the American farm owner works too hard—gets up too early and works too late into the night. In Britain, the owner of a 200-acre farm is forced to employ a number of hired men the year around. This leaves the owner time only for dairy work and the management of the workers—head work they emphasized. This they found was not true on the farms on which they have worked in this country.

Kenneth Osborne, of Somersetshire, has been in Illinois working on several farms. He talked to the agriculture group at the University of Illinois, attended the meeting of the Illinois Agriculture Association in St. Louis. John Cornah, of Warwickshire, has been working in Wisconsin and in Canada. Alex Campbell, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, has been working on farms in Michigan and Canada. William Edge, of Staffordshire, England, has worked on Ohio farms. Hywel Evans, of Cardiganshire, Wales, lives on a sizable sheep farm there and has been working in Pennsylvania.

All the British boys return to Britain this month. Cost of their trip, other than their expenses on farms where they paid with their labor, are paid by the British government.

From their experience in this country they unanimously announced in certain terms that they are amazed at

No man has a good enough memory to make a successful liar.
—De Laval Monthly.

the waste of our land resources. This, they cannot shake from their minds—it's disturbing. When we told them that soil conservation was uppermost in the minds of most farm people, they still shook their heads and contemplated the waste that has already taken place. For 800 years their soil has been cultivated and the greatest care and maintenance is absolutely necessary—even then they cannot support such a large population entirely.

They said it appeared to them that in pasture management and dairying, Britain is more advanced. In other types of farming they agreed American methods are excellent. They have learned much they are taking back to their home country, they have taught much to the young people with whom they have talked.

From China, Nanking to be exact, Mr. Tsin Ching Chu has come to this country to study Extension Service methods. He told us that China uses the same method of teaching agricultural methods. He has been connected with the China Extension Service for 9 years and will return next year by way of Canada, England and Denmark where he will observe agricultural practices. Mr. Chu pays part of his expenses, the Chinese Extension Service the remainder.

We had a short chat with Senorita Lucia Arcos, from Ecuador, who is a trained nurse and is here getting some training on extension methods. Senorita Alicia Salas, a home economist from the same country, is here for the same purpose. They hope to have women's rural clubs and 4-H Clubs in their own country soon.

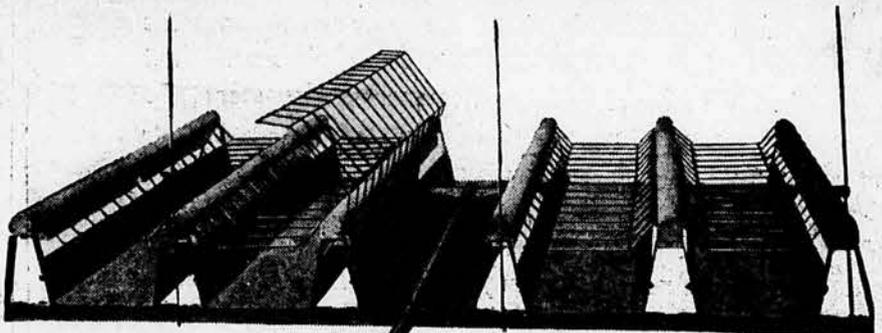
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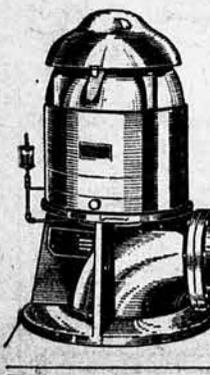
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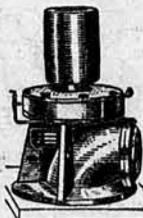
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Midwest Meet Shows Growth

(Continued from Page 21)

cial attention to production of forage crops to be used as the roughage portion of the rations fed.

"It is likely that as new industrial uses for sorghum grains are developed, there will be new by-products which can be fed advantageously to livestock. This would improve the competitive position of this industry by helping it expand and reduce costs," Doctor Weber concluded.

Much of the work done at Kansas State College on problems of industrial use of farm products has involved sorghum grains. The primary reason for this, farmers were told by H. N. Barham, professor of organic chemistry, is that no other crop is better suited agronomically to Kansas climate. Much attention has been given, he said, to separation of the grains into fractions best suited to processing, since this breaking-down of the grains is the most difficult and persistent problem in cereal-grain utilization. A process for processing of sorghum grains, as developed at Kansas State College, combines the principles of dry and wet milling. Among numerous other advantages, this process prevents scattering the germ oil thruout other fractions of the grain kernel.

Purpose of research at the college is to project the chemical aspects of agricultural products in general into the industrial economy of the state. Among new products listed are the chlorides of carbohydrates formed in a process developed at the college. These chlorine derivatives, said Professor Barham, show great promise in implementing the over-all objective of increased chemical utilization of starch and other carbohydrates.

Talking on the world food situation and what it means to Kansas farmers, L. E. Call, dean emeritus of the Kansas State College department of agriculture, pointed out that Western Europe has become increasingly dependent on us for agricultural imports. "The only countries that can possibly supply any appreciable quantities of grain are the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia, and possibly Russia," said Dean Call. Then he went on to point out that of these countries, only the United States and Australia had 1947 crops and 1948 prospects sufficient to do their share of normal exporting.

"In view of the urgent need that exists abroad for food this winter, the only humanitarian procedure we can follow," Dean Call explained, "is to send the quantity of grain that has been allocated (570 million bushels), conserving in every possible way in our own use of grain and having faith that subsequent crops will be large enough to fulfill our needs."

Dean Call pointed out that Kansas farmers must be interested in Western European countries as future customers since they always have purchased the bulk of our exports. Their business is so important that any loss in world trade is immediately reflected in our economy and is soon felt on Kansas farms," he concluded.

Seven reasons why the Midwest has abundant resources for food production were listed by Dr. Harold E. Myers, head, Kansas State College agronomy department. Kansas in particular, he said, has the following advantages: "High quality of the people, rich fertility of soils, ideal climatic conditions, availability of irrigation, an abundance of agricultural limestone thruout the state, the presence of some of the finest grassland in the world (both tall and short varieties), and the presence of a nitrogen-fixing plant within the state."

In listing these resources Doctor Myers said, "Agricultural lime in Kansas is so abundant we do not realize its

value. If we didn't have any we would be willing to pay many times its present price to get it. "Irrigation, at present," he continued, "is only a minor factor affecting about 100,000 acres. However, it can be doubled or tripled and have a great crop-stabilizing effect in large areas of the state."

"Loss of nitrogen in wheat-growing regions of the United States amounts to 20 to 40 per cent of the original amount, or about 1 per cent year of cultivation," stated F. W. Smith, assistant professor of soils, Kansas State College. About 25 per cent of the original nitrogen in the soil is lost during the first 20 years of cultivation, and another 10 per cent during the next 20, Professor Smith reported.

Loss of phosphorus probably is doing more to cut crop yields in Kansas than loss of nitrogen, he said. Some soils also are now showing a deficiency in potassium. Soils on which legumes have been grown over a long period are more likely to show a potassium deficiency, he pointed out.

Explaining that Kansas farmers are returning to the soil only a small fraction of the nutrients being lost thru cropping and erosion, Professor Smith said: "During the next few years agriculture must be directed toward attaining a positive balance in soil productivity thru appropriate crop rotations and supporting practices."

Pointing out that Kansas does have large soil resources, L. E. Willoughby, Kansas State College agronomist, stated that they are being used up rapidly. "The 1947 wheat crop removed 360 million pounds of nitrogen, equal to 553,846 tons of ammonium nitrate fertilizer, or equal to 2,400,000 acres of sweet clover plowed under," he said. "The cost of replacing this nitrogen thru commercial fertilizer would be \$33,230,760."

"The crop also removed 150 million pounds of P205, equal to 375,000 tons of 20 per cent phosphate that would cost \$11,250,000. The crop removed 100 million pounds of K2O, equivalent to 83,333 tons of potash fertilizer worth \$6,249,975. Total fertilizer cost to replace the drain of this wheat crop would be \$50,730,735. These figures apply if the grain only was removed and all straw returned.

"Legumes should be grown in rotation with depleting crops in about the ratio of 1 year of major legumes for every 150 bushels of grain removed for soil maintenance, and more for soil improvement.

"Soil improvement or even maintenance is difficult unless erosion is controlled. Rotations are effective in erosion control and increasing crop yields.

"A rotation of grain crops where grain only is removed, requires about 1 pound of nitrogen for every bushel of grain. The major legumes supply about 100 to 150 pounds of nitrogen a year."

The following rotations were listed by Mr. Willoughby as being satisfactory:

"Corn, oats, wheat, red clover. Corn, oats, wheat, sweet clover. Corn, corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa, alfalfa."

Of outstanding interest at the conference was the large number of war veterans in attendance. At some sessions more than half those present were veterans. These men are taking their farming operations seriously and are making every effort to get abreast of scientific advancement. A great many of them also are enrolled in the veterans' training program.

In opening the conference, L. C. Williams, dean and director of the Kansas State College division of extension, noted that 1947 was the 79th year in which the college had co-operated with the people of Kansas in conducting farm, home, and industrial conferences.

4-H Club Book Off Press

WHEN the 1,200 4-H Club young folks and the 300 adult guests sat down at the breakfast in the Stevens Hotel Crystal Ballroom, in Chicago, during the National 4-H Club Congress, right beside their plates they each found a copy of a book, "Call of the Land." This gift was given by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company and, better still, the author sat at the speaker's table.

A very special hurry-up job on the part of the author and the publishing company made it possible for the books

to be ready for the annual congress. The first edition was printed especially as a souvenir for the occasion.

Harold M. Sherman, the author, is a writer of sport and adventure novels which have been favorites of the younger generation. "Call of the Land" pictures experiences common to farm boys and girls the country over. It is a story of high adventure in 4-H Club work. Mr. Sherman has answered the call of the land and has moved from his former home in Chicago to a new home in the hills near Mountain View, Ark.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By C. P. Wilson, Livestock; Paul L. Alley, Poultry, Eggs and Dairy.

What is your advice as to when to market hogs that are nearly ready for market?—J. L.

Hog prices reached the seasonal low late November, and prices are now the seasonal upswing. This upward trend should carry into February and March. There may be periods of temporary set-backs but the general trend upward.

There has been some comment that farmers were holding hogs until the tax year, and this might cause a catching of receipts during early January. This is not likely to be important cause farmers have been sending hogs to market in large volume in recent weeks. This will leave fewer hogs market in the weeks ahead. It would seem from a price standpoint that later the hogs are marketed during the next few weeks, the higher prices will be.

What is the outlook for handling cattle during the coming year? Would you advise buying stock cows and raising calves, or getting 400- to 500-pound calves, grassing and selling off grass beefing for about 90 days off grass?—S.

For the person who is in the cattle business, 1948 probably will be another stable year. For the person who is buying in at the present time, he is assuming a very high risk. Farmers who own a sound, stable cattle program adapted to their farm can afford to continue in production. For "inners-and-outers" this is not necessarily true, particularly when starting this late in season. Buying stock cows at present prices would seem very risky because it would require considerable time to make a turnover on your investment. And by the time the turnover was made, inventory prices might have declined considerably. For a person buying into a cow, the slow turnover and high original investment at the present time are principal disadvantages. Selling calves would provide a faster turnover and if the calves had

been bought 2 months ago it would have been a desirable program. Prices have advanced more than \$3 since mid-October. Feeding calves on the Kansas deferred feeding system is a sound year-in and year-out program providing it fits the conditions of your farm. But it must be planned months in advance and the details of management carried out faithfully.

Any cattle program carries considerable risk and requires an extremely large investment at this time. If you are willing and able to assume this risk, there is a possibility of profits for the coming year, but certainly no assurance of it, particularly when starting this late in the season. Cattlemen must recognize that the future is uncertain and he must use every possible precaution to keep risk at a minimum.

Are butterfat prices expected to go much higher during January?—J. B.

Butterfat prices to grade-A milk producers probably will average slightly higher during January than for December. However, producers selling manufacturing milk should expect to see the spread between grade-A milk prices and manufacturing milk prices tend to widen slightly as milk production increases seasonally. Recent reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate that farmers' milk prices are likely to average moderately higher than a year ago during the period from now until late spring.

I have some turkeys left to sell. Do you think that I will get a better price for them now or later on?—R. H.

Those producers who did not market their birds during the Christmas holidays probably will find it to their advantage to hold them until they are properly finished, and to market them when they have reached their proper weight and finish. Quality will be important in these late marketings as some producers may be marketing poor quality birds during the post-holiday season.

If you have a marketing question you wish answered, send it to Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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Way Back in 1947

(Continued from Page 5)

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problems during 1947, since the school reorganization law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Consolidation of rural schools continued under old laws. New school legislation probably will be passed by the next legislature.

Another farm trend was outlined in the October 4 issue of Kansas Farmer. It is the trend toward increased use of grass silage to spread the pasture season. Kansas Farmer told how farmers are using this valuable feed in their feeding operations.

Thru Kansas Farmer, readers learned during 1947 of progress being made in the 2 largest reclamation projects being conducted within the state. One story, August 2, explained the Morton County Grazing Association and the work being done in that area to reclaim the former dust bowl. Then, on September 20, Kansas Farmer jumped to the extreme Southeast corner of the state to tell what was being done to reclaim the strip-mine area around Pittsburg. These 2 projects are bringing thousands of acres of former wasteland into fruitful production.

Government flood-control plans kept valley farmers jittery thruout the year. Several large ranchers had to move out of the Fall River area in Greenwood county due to the large flood-control project there. Farmers in the Blue Valley were upset by renewed efforts of engineers to revive the Tuttle Creek dam project. Out in Solomon Valley farmers were in the midst of an injunction suit over flood and irrigation problems.

The first State Terracing Contest was held in Brown county during 1947. It proved a popular attraction and may grow to rival the big corn-husking events of the past. A Kansan went on to win the national terracing contest to put Kansas at the top in this department.

No story of 1947 would be complete without mentioning the State Fair, which broke all previous records for exhibits and attendance. Farmers attending found many fine improvements had been made in facilities on the grounds.

Over in Leavenworth county farmers tried out a new invention for the first time in history. It was a telephone system using electric power lines instead of telephone lines. How the system works was explained in the November 1 issue of Kansas Farmer.

Extensive experiments with use of nitrogen fertilizer on corn were carried out in co-operative plots during 1947 by Kansas State College. Results have not yet been announced, but from these tests farmers probably will get valuable information on the future use of nitrogen for corn production. Many

farmers had experiments of their own along this line during the year, with varying results.

Along in November, Governor Frank Carlson launched a state-wide fire-prevention and fire-control program with definite procedures for permanent protection. Considerable emphasis will be on rural fire prevention. Kansas Farmer was the only publication to give farmers the complete story on the governor's program.

Both Kansas State College and farmers extended their cattle-spraying program in 1947, but also branched out into a new field—spraying alfalfa for increased seed production. Again, final results have not been announced, but reports indicate such sprayings may be a big boost to seed yields. Also, many experiments were carried on with sprays for weed control with good success.

Late in the fall Kansas Farmer ran several articles defending Kansas farmers against charges of wasting grain. We knew that farmers would be the first to know the need for saving and, in these articles, we pointed out how farmers were changing their feeding programs to utilize all grain to the best advantage. We also warned against following the government's poultry-culling program too closely, since Kansas poultry numbers already are below normal.

In the second issue for December, Kansas Farmer took up the problem of water for dairy cattle during cold weather. We pointed out in this story that too much emphasis is placed on feeding and not enough on water in the winter dairy program.

How did you like the Kansas Farmer cover pictures during 1947? Kansas Farmer editors drove hundreds of miles during the year to get pictures of Kansas farm people, farm activities, and farm scenes. We believe such pictures, printed on the covers of Kansas Farmer, help dramatize the greatest industry in Kansas—farming.

Won at Chicago

Here is a list of prizes received at International Grain Show at Chicago, by Howard E. Hanson, of Eskridge.

Second place on 10 heads blackhull kafir; 4th place on peck sample of threshed kafir; 5th place on certified Kansas 2234 white hybrid shelled seed corn; 10th place on certified Neosho seed oats; 12th place on hard red winter wheat.

There was very strong competition on all classes entered. More than 3,000 grain samples were entered in the show.

Mr. Hanson is a well-known grower of hybrid corn and certified field seeds. He raises Hereford cattle and Hampshire sheep.

Whey Goes in the Silo



Here dried whey is added as a preservative in a grass silage demonstration, using a temporary silo, on the farm of Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam, Wis. The grass, mixed legumes, was chopped in the field. Whey powder, about 30 pounds to the ton, was added as the chopped grass was fed to the blower. F. F. A. members are following thru to study quality of silage as it is fed out, and effect on milk production. Earlier tests indicate whey will do the job.

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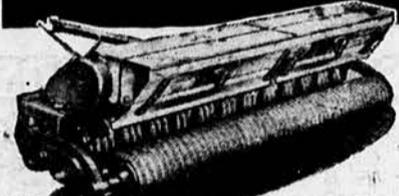
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Dollar Income Will Be Good

(Continued from Page 6)

angle—this is part of the political strategy to "contain" Soviet Russia, fight Communism, and give United States world leadership. Americans used to call this world power politics.

Third, there is the disposal of surpluses—not only farm surpluses, but prospective surpluses of manufactured products. Industrial and industrial labor want to continue peak production comparable to that during the war, and these world aid programs promise world markets, at least as long as America provides the goods for export, and also the money to pay for the goods exported.

There was a time when such a program would have been regarded as economically unsound, even fantastic. But those days are gone—albeit probably not forever. Anyway, right now the outmoded economics that trade is an exchange seems to have gone with the wind.

What this program, when finally rounded out, amounts to is something like this:

American producers provide the goods for export.

American taxpayers provide the money to pay the producers (and processors and handlers) for the goods exported under the program or programs.

American consumers pay several times the amount they pay in taxes for producing and exporting the goods, thru the higher prices for goods and materials in short supply. Unless, of course, thru price controls and rationing, in addition to export and facilities controls and very likely production controls, the Government is able to clamp down and prevent prices from going up, ignoring several other factors that enter into the price picture.

There is another program in the making that in the course of a few years will complicate the American farm problem.

This other factor, about which not much has been said so far, is the proposed farm price support program for non-European countries—meaning largely South America.

Representative Clifford Hope, of Garden City, Kan., chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, on the showdown voted against the so-called anti-inflation bill passed by Congress the last day of the special session. Congressman Hope has gone along with the Administration on all phases of its foreign policies, up to now.

The Western Hemisphere (it could be stretched to include Australian products such as wool) farm price support program would extend incentive payments for increasing production in other countries (outside Europe), and promises from the Secretary of Agriculture to producers in these countries that the United States will guarantee "firm prices" for such production for a stated number of years.

Proponents of this legislation, before Congressional committees, admitted that the resultant increase in food and feed production cannot be obtained until 1949 at the earliest, perhaps not until 1950.

"I cannot see where it is sound policy for the United States Treasury to be used to guarantee markets and prices for farmers in other countries who will be producing foodstuffs, particularly

wheat, to compete with our own farmers, in world markets in the future," said Congressman Hope, in explanation of his vote against the bill.

Farm opposition in Congress knocked out a provision in the temporary "anti-inflation" bill passed. This provision would have permitted the Department of Agriculture to carry on programs to encourage the conservation of grain "Thru marketing of livestock and poultry at weights and grades that would represent the most efficient utilization of grain."

Congressmen from farm states and districts were not able to get from Agriculture and State Department witnesses a clear enough picture of what the program would call for, nor how it would be administered. But they did get enough information to make them suspicious, so they just rebelled, first in the House, and then in the Senate. So that provision was stricken from the bill.

Incidentally, there is a string attached to the Hemisphere farm price support program. The Secretary of Agriculture has to report this program back to Congress, which then will have 60 days in which to reject the plan proposed.

Cash farm income this year is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at an all-time record high of \$30,300,000,000 (in much cheapened dollars, however). That is nearly one fifth above the 1946 figure.

Receipts from marketing totaled an estimated \$30,000,000,000; Government payments, \$340,000,000. Government payments are less than one half what they were in 1946.

Gross farm income, including home consumption and rental value of dwellings, is estimated at \$34,600,000,000.

Production expenses are listed as \$16,600,000,000, leaving a net income of \$18,000,000,000 to pay taxes, interest, buy new machinery and pay the hired help. Most of the increase over 1946 is due higher prices; volume of farm marketings is reported as only 3 per cent above 1946.

Harrow Was Covered

A few years ago Harry Haldeman, Dickinson county, left a harrow near a fence at the edge of a field. After a rain he noticed the harrow was nearly covered with dirt that had silted in. Mr. Haldeman says he wants his 80-acre farm to provide him with a living so he decided to do something about that loss of soil.

There is a very slight slope on part of this farm, perhaps as little as 2 per cent. In these places he constructed small terraces, about as much ground as could be thrown up after several rounds with an ordinary plow. Where the slope was greater the terrace was made higher.

Altho some of his terraces appear small, Mr. Haldeman says they do the job. Water is led around to his native pasture before it is permitted to go downstream. The small terraces near his farm lot have kept water out of the corral. Larger terraces on the greater slope have stopped the gullies and kept water on his land longer before moving downstream.

Beekeepers to Meet

With the attention of all agriculture centered on the current shortage of legume seeds, it is significant that the nation's beekeepers are to meet on January 15 and 16 in the state capitol of Utah, a leading state in alfalfa-seed production.

Importance of honeybees in agriculture will be discussed by Director R. H. Walker, of the experiment station at Utah State Agricultural College. Relationship between honeybees and conservation of our natural resources will be told by Dr. H. H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D. C.

New and improved plants for nectar and pollen, new insecticides and new methods that permit their use against plant pests without undue loss of pollinating insects, improved stocks of bees—all will be discussed. More than 50 crops depend on insects for pollination, or yield more abundantly when pollinating insects are plentiful, visitors will learn.



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1/4	\$4.90	1/2	\$9.80
3/4	6.80	3/4	19.90
1	8.80	1	29.40

 Cuts and borders are permitted only in Poultry, Baby Chicks, Livestock and Pet Stock Ads. Write for special display requirements.

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
 Topeka, Kansas
 Livestock Editor
 and **MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman,**
 Muscotah, Kansas.

WITH the beginning of the new year there appears little to indicate lower prices for purebred livestock. This is especially true of cattle. However, many in a position to know, probably basing their opinions largely on past experiences, have for the last 2 years predicted lower prices for all classes of registered livestock. And, in some instances, men who remember the hangover boom following World War I, have predicted a greater calamity than just lower prices.

Several factors are responsible for the continuing demand and attractive prices of registered livestock in Kansas. One of these factors is the high market prices paid for old fat bulls and low-producing and 3-teated cows.

This, with the several heavy wheat yields of past years and the big acreage, heavy yields and record price for wheat in 1947, have made possible debt liquidation and bank balances drawing little or no interest.

This situation has been responsible for making Kansas one, if not the leading state, in the Union from the standpoint of buyers of both beef and dairy cattle.

But, after all, the controlling factor for more and better livestock is education, and the better understanding by prospective buyers as to the value of high-quality breeding animals. Farmers have learned the lessons that prove it is an expensive luxury to feed high-cost grain and utilize high-priced grazing lands for inferior cattle.

But what of the future? Can it be that we have listened so long to low-price predictions that have not materialized that we are beginning to think that high prices will last indefinitely and the cry of "Wolf, Wolf" is no longer heeded?

JESSE R. JOHNSON

MISCELLANEOUS
Electric Household Refrigerators
Gas and Electric Kitchen Ranges
Oil and Gas Space Heater
 All for immediate delivery. Limited supply. Write or visit
MIDWEST APPLIANCE STORE
 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas

Plastic Gravemarkers. Something different. Beautiful beyond description. Nothing like it on earth. Inexpensive. Illustrated folder free. Hood Memorials, Kannapolis 12, N. C.

Read Capper's Weekly and receive a gift. It's the most interesting and informative weekly newspaper you have ever seen. Write Capper's Weekly for details. Circulation Department K, Topeka, Kansas.

Save Chicken Feed! Don't feed the sparrows high priced chicken-feed. My homemade trap guaranteed to catch them by the dozens. Easy to make. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

Envelopes, 150 printed \$1.00. 500 \$3.00. Harold Haus, Lancaster, Ohio.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN
 Look Here! Wanted—Men to start in business on our capital. Sell some 200 farm-home products. Thousands our dealers now make quick sales, big profits. For particulars write Rawleigh's, Dept. A-192-KFM, Freeport, Ill.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS
 Deluxe Stock and Grain Farm. Highly productive 315-acre North Missouri farm with 100 acres bottom, much valuable timber to cut, borders fish stream, dandy 6-room electric-lighted hilltop home—only \$6,300! Gravel RFD road, phone, electric lines, mile grade school, 5 high school depot town 1/2 hour college city; 113 tillable, 4 alfalfa, 10 lespedeza, 60 wooded, estimated 100,000 ft. marketable timber to cut; good 6-room white frame house, electricity, choice home site on hilltop amidst cedar and maple shade, 24x32 barn, good henery, 40-ft. cattle shed; owner moving to distant state, extraordinary value at only \$6,300, \$3,800 down! Special with big free winter catalog many states, United Farm Agency, 428-KF BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

4 1/2 Sections Eastern Colorado near Kansas line; close to railroad town in big wheat country. About half tillable; fine combination for wheat and cattle. Light improvements. Sacrificing \$15.00 acre; terms part; might divide. Mack, Box 1158, Wichita, Kan.

White People Only. Farms of all size, cheap, and on easy terms, too. In the beautiful Ozarks or the famous Pettit Jean Valley, in the nation's Wonder State. Write for 1948 Farm Catalogue. Mills Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

Strout's Farm Catalog describes over 2,800 outstanding farm bargains—Coast to Coast. Many with stock, eqpt. included. Pictures galore. Mailed free. Write today, Strout Realty, 20 West 9th St., Kansas City 6, Mo.

4,000-Acre Nebraska Ranch, 1,000 acres hay land, fine improvements, immediate possession, \$15 per acre. L. E. Cozad, 612 First Nat. Bank, Lincoln, Neb.

960 Acres El Paso County, Colorado. Well located. Fair improvements, 300 acres under cultivation. Price \$14,400. Terms. Possession. Louis Miller, Frankfort, Ind.

Big Year for Kan. Milking Shorthorns

KANSAS BREEDERS OF MILKING SHORTHORNS can point with pride to the things they accomplished from a breed promotion angle during 1947. At home in Kansas this dual-purpose breed has made great strides and when Kansas breeders went into competition with breeders of this beef and milk breed at the National Milking Shorthorn show and sale held at Kansas City, during the American Royal, Kansas Milking Shorthorns gave an excellent account of themselves.

Kansas Milking Shorthorn breeders like to get things done. They have a state-wide program for their breed and they make this program function. Ask the extension dairymen of Kansas State College about the Kansas Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Association and they will tell you this group is very active and they get a lot of things done. No group of breeders, beef or dairy in Kansas, back up their breed association better than do these men who own the red, white and roans that they call the farmer's cow.

The shows held thruout the state early in the year as a whole were well attended. Breeders are interested in classification, type and production as never before. They want this breed to be truly dual purpose and they are conscious that the breed must be just that to maintain the position that it now commands. At the Kansas State Fair 22 Kansas herds were represented. In the bull classes they exhibited 25 head, while 70 head contended for awards in the female classes. A good showing was made in the group classes.

The National Milking Shorthorn show was the big event of the breed for 1947, and Kansas breeders took advantage of this great show, held in connection with the American Royal at Kansas City, to tell the livestock world what Kansas Milking Shorthorns were doing. With 17 states represented by 104 breeders, the national show afforded plenty of competition. Kansas breeders were well out in front in many classes but the awarding of the grand champion female ribbon to Joe Hunter, of Retnuh Farm, Geneseo, on Retnuh White Stylish, was an event that made all Kansas Milking Shorthorn enthusiasts feel proud. She later topped the national sale at \$3,200, going to L. M. Brooks, Chester, Conn. Two trophies awarded for grand champion Milking Shorthorn female went to the owner of this great cow.

Awards in the National show to Kansas Milking Shorthorn breeders were as follows: Mature bulls—2nd, H. H. Cotton, St. John; 2-year-old bulls—11th, Dale E. Leichter, Nickerson; senior yearling bulls—5th, Nels T. Torkelson, Everest; junior yearling bulls—7th, Retnuh Farms, Geneseo; best 3 bulls from any one state—Kansas breeders in 8th place; mature cows—1st, Retnuh Farms, Geneseo; 4-year-old cows—1st and grand champion to Retnuh Farms, Geneseo; 3-year-old cows—11th, Retnuh Farms, Geneseo; 2-year-old heifers—2nd, Vern Lindholm, Windom; senior yearling heifers—11th, Morrison & Otte, Great Bend; heifer calves—John B. Gage, Eudora; best 4 females in milk owned in one state—in this class 15 groups were shown and Kansas breeders won 1st, State herd—15 groups of 8 head each were shown, and Kansas breeders won 1st in this hotly-contested class.

The Kansas herd was selected from the following breeders: Joe Hunter, Retnuh Farms, Geneseo; Vern Lindholm, Windom; H. H. Cotton, St. John; H. R. Lucas, Macksville; Gordon L. Janssen, Bushton, Nels T. Torkelson, Everest; John B. Gage, Eudora; E. L. Walker, Fowler; Walter Otte, Great Bend; Dale E. Leichter, Nickerson.

The sale held following the show saw a number of Kansas breeders adding to their herds. These buyers were: Thesis Company, Dodge City; R. B. Wilson, Hutchinson; E. W. Breckenridge, Stillwell; Leo F. Breeden, Great Bend; Kline Brothers, Miller; Ezra L. Wolf, Quinter. E. E. Robertson, Topeka, was Kansas' heaviest buyer, as he purchased 5 head of females. No bulls in the national sale came to Kansas. Thirty-three females in this national sale averaged \$643 while 4 bulls averaged \$1,137.

K. W. PHILLIPS & SON, Manhattan, in sending in a remittance for an advertisement run on their registered Holstein bulls, write as follows: "Advertised 2 bulls and sold 4. We did O.K. I think." Signed K. W. Phillips.

ROY E. DILLARD dispersed his herd of Hereford cattle December 6 at the Beverly sales barn in Salina. The sale attracted a large crowd and bidding was very brisk thruout the entire event. Don Fossey, of Nickerson, paid \$635 for the top price in the bull section. Jesse Rifel and Sons, Enterprise, paid \$545 for the top female of the auction. Twenty bulls averaged \$227, and 41 females averaged \$320. Sixty one lots averaged \$289. The cattle were sold in everyday working condition.

CLARENCE ROWE, Scranton, writes with enthusiasm about the Poland China business. Clarence states he had a good sale last fall with a top of \$400 on harts to the well-known Kansas breeder J. J. Hartman, Elmo. Clark Huber, of Nebraska, bought the top gilt at \$200. Forty head were sold for an average of \$125. The boy has a fine Angus calf for 4-H work and he also will have a good litter of Poland Chinas as a part of his project work. Kansas buyers, as in the past, bought a good share of the Rowe sales offering.

The Milking Shorthorn fraternity lost one of its most capable breeders and workers when HAROLD HEIKEN, of Lorraine, passed away. Although 42 years old, he had already taken a place among the top breeders of the state. Early as a breeder he decided that horns had no special use if cattle could be bred just as good without them. Acting on this theory, he began to select good breeding stock from leading Polled Shorthorn herds. When the herd was established he lived on a rented farm near Bushton but a few years ago bought a farm especially adapted

to the breeding of livestock. Since that time he, with the co-operation of his wife and children, has worked hard in improving the farm and herd. Mr. Heiken was a fine citizen, active in the affairs of the Milking Shorthorn society and the school, church and 4-H clubs of his locality. He will be greatly missed among the progressive farmers and stockmen of his own locality and other places where men of his sterling character meet.

Kansas-Colorado-Nebraska Hereford breeders assembled at the E. J. BARNES ranch, Collyer, December 15. This being the date of the dispersion sale of Mr. Barnes' good herd of Hereford cattle. Twenty bulls averaged \$409 a head. Seventy two females brought an average of \$373. Bowen Brothers, Culbertson, Nebr., were the purchasers of the top bull at \$2,150. These gentlemen also paid \$1,000 for the top female of the sale. Ninety two lots were sold in the auction for a general average of \$381 a head. The cattle were presented in good, thrifty breeding condition.

The UNITED DUROC RECORD ASSOCIATION, Peoria, Ill., certainly had a banner year. The largest number of Durocs recorded in any year of the last 25 was the record made during 1947. It was an 18.8 per cent increase over 1946. Total number recorded was 100,259. This is 15,846 more Durocs recorded than during the same period one year ago. The 1947 Duroc boar and gilt fall public sale summary is as follows: 171 sales totaled \$1,014,572.46. General average on 8,237 head of boars and gilts sold averaged \$124.39. Average on 3,765 boars was \$136.46 and the average on 4,167 gilts was \$114.19. Average gross receipts on 171 sales was almost \$6,000.

The price outlook for the 1948 pig crop is good as the estimated number of pigs to be farrowed is at a 10-year low. This is the information put out by the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C. The department said the spring crop would be 9 per cent smaller than this year's total spring pig crop and 12 per cent smaller in the corn belt. The 1948 pig crop is estimated at 45,000,000 head. This is 4,200,000 below this year's spring production. Pork products on the basis of present consumption are likely to be in good demand in the fall of 1948 and both breeders and farmers with desirable stock for sale at that time should realize satisfactory prices.

On his well-improved and attractive ranch located 5 miles northwest of Junction City, COL. J. W. WOFFORD is making steady progress in building what promises to become one of the strong Aberdeen-Angus herds of the state. In selecting breeding stock when establishing the herd, care was taken to buy high-class animals from the standpoint of both bloodlines and individual quality. To do this, it was necessary to visit and make choices from some of the best herds in the entire country. Smaller numbers were bought, and for this reason the herd has been kept down in numbers. Quality, rather than quantity, has been the motto. The farm is fenced with boards painted white and is located on Rural Route 1 from Milford.

R. F. COX, secretary-treasurer of the KANSAS PUREBRED SHEEP ASSOCIATION, reports a very successful annual sale of the association held at Hutchinson, November 25. About 150 interested sheep growers and prospective buyers were in attendance, altho the day was cold, cloudy and some snow falling. Harold Tonn, of Haven, was the auctioneer. Fifty-five head were sold, all of them staying in Kansas. Mr. Cox says the consignments were of very high quality and the sale is helping to build a market for better sheep. He says the consignors are to be complimented on the sale from the standpoint of the offering and the way the entries were conditioned. Nine head of Suffolk averaged \$97.22; 21 Hampshires averaged \$75.24; 7 Southdowns averaged \$57.64, and 18 Shropshires averaged \$38.33, with a general average on the 55 head of \$64.52. William Conde, of El Dorado, bought the top Hampshire ewe at \$145. The top Suffolk went to A. J. Swanson, Medford, Okla., at \$130. Thomas F. Hart, of Macksville, topped the Southdowns at \$80 and the top Shropshire was purchased by Gene Wilson, Little River, for \$60. Another sale is planned for spring or early summer.

The AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION, Chicago, held its annual meeting during the International and at the annual banquet held on December 3 more than 750 breeders and friends attended. At the meeting of delegates J. Mill Tudor, Olin, Ia., was elected president succeeding W. A. Rafferty, Morocco, Ind. J. J. Hendren, Fowlerville, Mich., was elected vice-president. E. M. Tipton, of Jefferson City, was appointed to the board of directors to fill the unexpired term of the late James E. Nugent, of Kansas City. Secretary Frank Richards stated that registrations for the 1947 fiscal year was \$1,992, an all-time high. Transfers were 69,574. Memberships for the year were 1,665.

Lending a familiar atmosphere to this important Aberdeen-Angus event was the selling at public auction of the one-millionth registration number in the herd books of the association. As the bidding reached the \$5,000 mark the registration number went to Sam Fullerton, Miami, Okla. Immediately Mr. Fullerton called Freeman Keyes, of Danville, Ky., to the speakers table and presented him with the registration number and trophy that accompanied it, for Master Prince of Sunbeam, grand champion Angus bull of the 1947 International.

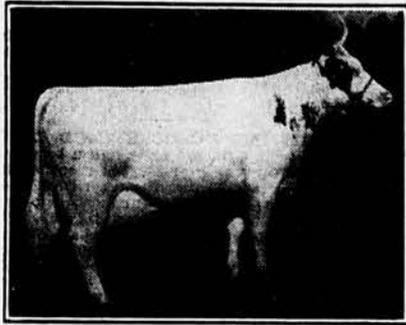
The FLINT HILLS HEREFORD ASSOCIATION 1947 Show and Sale at Cottonwood Falls, December 13, was a decided success and buyers took the excellent 54-head offering of fine Herefords at an average of \$434 per head. The bull offering averaged an even \$500, with the top price of \$1,725 for Royal Tredway 67th, consigned by J. J. Moxley, of Council Grove, selling to Vance Washington, of Manhattan. This bull, the champion bull of the show, was calved January 3, 1947. The female offering averaged \$391. The top heifer, Princess Treadway 4th, consigned by Titus & Stout, of Cottonwood Falls, went to E. B. Shawver's Stellar Ranch, at Douglass, at \$900 and was champion female of the show. She was calved November 21, 1946. The judging was handled by Dr. A. D. Weber, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of Kansas State College. A good share of the cattle stayed in Kansas. Other states represented on the buyers' list were Missouri and Texas. Buyers were well pleased with the cattle and the association has made tentative plans for November 23, 1948, for their next sale. The next meeting of the Flint Hills Hereford Association is planned for the evening of May 15, 1948 at Eureka. All Hereford breeders in the Flint Hills area are invited to become members of this association. R. E. Felton, Marion, is the secretary.

Ayrshire Auction

60 Head Selling

At the FAIRGROUNDS — TIME 1 P. M.

Hutchinson, Kansas, Tuesday, January 20



29 Bred Heifers, 10 Young Cows

Most of Them Due During Next Three Months

29 Real Good Heifer Calves
Just the Right Age for 4-H Projects

3 Young Bulls Sell

This Auction Offers the Best in Breeding: This is a sale of young females that are backed by proven ancestry in their pedigrees. Two daughters of the Approved Woodchuck Challenger, one daughter of Donald Of Atwood Orchards, Approved, Glenarry Sir Burton, Approved, several granddaughters as do Quiet Valley Star Advancer, Approved; Whitpain Advancer, who will soon be approved (of his first 13 classified daughters 12 are Very Good and 1 good plus); Fenshurst Man O War 35th; Fenshurst Last Man, Approved; Cherry Bank Winter Royal; Cherry Bank Brown Bomber; Glenngary Bridesmaid, record as 5-year-old of 13,892 pounds 4.27% milk, 593 pounds of fat, is the dam of Glenngary Bomb, who has several daughters selling. Le Moines Point Manifest has two daughters selling and one of them the 6-year-old Very Good show cow, Le Moines Point Henny, record 11,197 pounds of milk, test 4.1%, 459 pounds fat in 365 days as a feature attraction of the sale. Never Before Has There Been an Opportunity Such as This for Selecting 4-H Calves. There are many outstanding calves in the group and not a poor one in the lot. These Are Herd Heading Bull Prospects. Selling is Preferred Pedigree bull calf, Woodhull Rare Goods, sired by Woodhull Rare Jim, Approved and out of the Excellent Woodhull Sunny Thistle, 654 pounds fat in 305 days. One select pedigree bull calf sired by Whitpain Sunny Lad and one sired by Neshaminy Prince (full brother to the cow that topped the Neshaminy Dispersal sale).

For Catalogs, Write

G. FRED WILLIAMS, Route 2, Hutchinson, Kansas

Auctioneer: Bert Powell, Topeka, Kansas Mike Wilson representing Kansas Farmer

Complete Dispersal Polled Milking Shorthorns

Sale in Heated Sales Pavilion at
KANSAS STATE FAIR GROUNDS

Hutchinson, Kan., Thurs., Jan. 15

The Sales Offering—There will be a number of grand producing cows all R. M. or on test now. Bred and open heifers. Bull calves to past yearling age. Breeding is Retnuh and Haumont. All cattle or classified and have been under D. H. I. A. supervision for 10 years.

For Sale Catalog Write to
Harold Heiken Estate, Lorraine, Kan.

Administratrix: Mrs. Lena M. Heiken
Auctioneer: Gus Heldebrecht

Dairy CATTLE

THE SONS OF "BURKE"

In service at
SUNNIMEDE FARM
PABST BURKE LAD STAR

Senior Sire
PABST BURKE NED

Junior Sire
Sons of these sires now available. Herd on 17th consecutive year of Holstein-Friesian Improvement Test.

C. L. E. EDWARDS, Topeka, Kansas

Holstein Bull Calves

for sale. Born May 11, May 29, Dec. 19, 1947.
Sired by Mt. Joseph Tidy Vene Vern.

LAURENCE KOCH, Clyde, Kansas

Smoky Valley Holsteins

Carnation Countryman in Service. Bull calves for sale.

W. G. BIRCHER & SONS, Ellsworth, Kansas

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.

GUERNSEY BULL FOR SALE

15 months old, registered and of good quality and breeding. Out of a high-producing dam. Priced right.

J. W. WOFFORD, Rt. 1, Milford, Kansas
Telephone Junction City 83F02

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Since 1906 High Production. Correct Type. Popular Bloodlines.
Ransom Farm, Homewood (Franklin Co.), Kan.

YOUNG JERSEY BULLS

For sale: Two bulls (6 and 9 months old) from dams classified "Very Good" and over 500 pounds of butterfat, 305-2X. Sired by Aack-Aack of Oz. Very Good 6 Star son of Zantra of Oz—breeds only 7 Star Superior sire. Farmer price. Inquire of A. L. MILLER, Partridge, Kan.

HOGS



Registered Blocky Type Pigs
PETERSON & SONS
Oswego City, Kansas

HEREFORD HOGS Expressed C. O. D. subject to your approval. High-winning herd National show. Bred gilts. Boars. Unrelated pigs. Circular.
YALEHURST FARMS, PEORIA, ILL.

HOGS

Production Tested Hampshire Boars

These are the type that will sire the kind of barrows that the packers like. For sale now—boars weighing from 150 to 250 pounds and priced from \$100 to \$150 each. Registered—vaccinated—price crated F.O.B. our express station. Come see our herd. We are 40 miles southeast of Iola, Kan.
O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS



Bergstens' Improved Hampshires

Now offering outstanding spring boars, ready for service. Immuned and registered. New breeding for old customers. Reserving our open gilts for our February bred gilt sale.

R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS
Randolph, Kansas

Tops of Later Spring Boars

For sale now. Sired by Crown Prince 1st and Broadacres. Registered. Immune. Shipped on approval. Come or write.

WILLIS HUSTON, Americus, Kansas

CHOICE DUROC GILTS

Sired by Top Crown. Bred to real herd sires for fall litters. Best type conformation and color. Fancy Spring Boars and Open Gilts by Top Crown. One fall boar.

B. M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kansas

Shepherd's Superior Spring Boars

Sired by Lo Thick Master and Super Spot Light (top boars coming to Kansas in '48). These are growthy, real red, very thick, deep, smooth bodies, great hams, low set, none better. Immuned and guaranteed to please. See them or write us before buying your boar. Kansas' oldest herd. G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

YORKSHIRE HOGS

The lean-meat, post-war breed. Bred gilts, unrelated pigs. Write for illustrated circular.
Yalehurst Yorkshire Farms, Peoria, Illinois

Bauers Offer Polands

For sale now—Fall Boars and Fall Gilts. Write for prices. Bred gilt sale on February 16 at Fairbury, Nebraska.

Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Nebraska

ETHYLEDAL FARM

Herd Sires
BRIGHT GLORY
SPOTLITE SUPREME
SPOTLITE JR.
Spring boars and gilts, ready for new homes.
Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

YORKSHIRES

Establishing herd? Changing breeds? Write
CHURCHSIDE 7, Lunenburg, Ontario, Canada

An interesting letter comes in from WILLIS HUSTON, Duroc breeder of Americus. Willis did not hold a fall sale but, up to the middle of December, he had sold over 50 boars and had sold them into 10 states. He states that he has started selling fall boars and says he has the nicest bunch of fall pigs he has produced in a long time. His gilts being bred for spring litters are coming along in fine shape but he is breeding them to farrow a little later than he has in former years. He states that most inquiries he has about bred gilts want them bred late, so as to get the benefit of green feeds, and not have to feed the litter too long before next harvest. In concluding his letter, he states: "I will send copy for new ads soon, and have had a very good inquiry from ads run in Kansas Farmer this year."

With the recent death of F. M. "Fred" Gifford, of Wakefield, Kansas has lost one of its oldest and finest agricultural citizens. Mr. Gifford came to the farm as a boy with his parents and had lived there in the same house ever since. He was born at Essex, N. Y., in the fifties and up almost to the day of his death enjoyed good health physically and mentally. At an age when most men have surrendered the responsibility of livestock farming, he was still maintaining a good commercial herd of practically purebred Shorthorn cows. About 75 years ago, Fred and his father, the late C. M. Gifford, established what came to be considered as one of the strongest Shorthorn herds in the early history of better cattle in Kansas, ranking along with the herds of Col. W. A. Harris, T. K. Tomson, Tom Babst, and the Morse herd, owned and developed by the father of T. W. Morse. The Gifford Young Marys was one of the most popular and most sought-after families of that time. About 40 years ago, the herd was sold to S. B. Amcoats, of Clay Center, and since that time nothing but high-grade commercial cattle have been kept on the farm. Mr. Gifford loved good cattle and the land that sustained them. No scrub bull ever grazed in his big Blue Stem pastures and no cockleburbs ever seeded on his fertile Timber creek farm land. What he accumulated in the way of worldly goods was a result of his doing the work he loved to do. He lived a quiet and unassuming life and was universally loved for his sterling honesty. And he faced death as courageously as he had every problem of life. Measured by every rule, he was an outstanding citizen and will be missed by all who knew him.

Weather and road conditions were not favorable for buyers coming a great distance for the NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS HOLSTEIN sale, Washington, December 5. A sleet storm just previous to sale day broke down many telephone lines and made traveling hazardous, but the sun shone bright on December 5 and a very good crowd turned out and made this one of the better Holstein sales of the year. The cattle were not highly fitted and the sales offering was assembled on rather short notice, but prices paid indicate a stable price of this popular breed in Kansas. Sixty-seven head were sold for an average of \$283.50. The 67 head selling consisted of 43 registered and 24 grades. The registered cows and heifers, 34 head selling, averaged \$290.88. An average of \$259.44 was made on 9 young bulls. The average on registered and grades varied slightly but in the purebreds many more young Holsteins were sold than among the grades. Twenty-four grade cows and heifers averaged \$275 and the first 12 grades to sell averaged \$351. Four high-selling registered animals sold for \$400 to \$585. E. C. Koencke, Bremen, bought the top purebred cow at \$585. This 1942 cow was a line bred Rock River Hengerveld A1 and was due in March to Pride Piebe Ormsby Posch Transmitter and was consigned by Elmer A. Dawdy, Salina. Marcia Jean Bingham, Topeka, had the second high registered cow and she sold for \$505 to Oscar A. Ohlde, Palmer, Richard Bingham and Robert Bingham, both of Topeka, sold 2 head for \$490 and \$400. These cows were bought by E. H. Ohlde, Linn, and Ed Peterson, Waterville.

Good grade cows were in strong demand that day and a grade cow consigned by E. H. Lohmeyer, Greenleaf, sold for \$450 to L. P. Phillipson, Delphos. Edwin H. Ohlde, Linn, sold his good grade cow for \$500 to Elmer Stark, Fairbury, Nebr. This association plans another sale to be early in November. The sales committee consisted of W. F. Frerking, Herkimer; K. W. Phillips, Manhattan, and Edwin Ohlde, Linn. Elmer A. Dawdy, Salina, was the sales manager and the auctioneers were Bert Powell, Mike Wilson and Ed Spitznoggel.

The Holstein sale of WALDO E. NELSON and S. L. SHIRCK was held at the Waldo Nelson farm 6 miles northwest of Waterville, December 1. The Nelson farm sale held that morning attracted a very large crowd and standing room was not available inside the tent when the sale of registered and high grade Holsteins started at around 1:30 P. M.

This sale represented a complete dispersal for Waldo Nelson. The herd was established by Mr. Nelson's father in 1923. During the intervening 24 years this herd has been constantly improved by the use of better herd sires, constant culling for production and type and a proper know-how in handling a dairy herd. Also consigned to this sale were top animals from the herd of S. L. Shirck. Both men had used herd sires in partnership.

Forty-two head sold for an average of \$334.46, with 19 registered averaging \$353.16 and 23 grades averaging \$314.65. Six purebred cows sold from \$405 to \$625. The top cow at \$625 was a 9-year-old cow and had been fresh since January 20th. She was bred to calve in March and is one of the highest producing cows in the state, as she had produced 810 pounds of fat in 10½ months in her present lactation period. E. H. Warman, Powell, Nebr., was the buyer. Walter Plegge, Marysville, paid \$610 for the second top. This cow was recently fresh and a high producer. Her bull calf sold for \$100. The top cow was from the Nelson herd and the second top from the Shirck herd. Registered cows selling from \$405 to \$535 were purchased by August Plegge, Marysville; J. W. Anderson & Son, Waterville; Everett H. Griffiths, Clay Center; Elmer J. Melley, Scandia. To the best of our knowledge the high-selling grade cow in Kansas was sold in this sale. She was one of Waldo Nelson's good cows that had produced over 600 pounds of fat in 321 days and was still milking on sale day. This 6-year-old cow was due in March and sold for \$525 to P. A. Hawkinson, Cleburne. Three more grades sold for \$455, \$425 and \$400. Buyers of these cows were Elmer J. Melby, Scandia; Harry A. Lunt, Pratt; W. C. Nelhart, Lyndon. This sale indicates a good demand for Holsteins, either grade or purebred, with desirable type and good production. Elmer A. Dawdy, Salina, had everything moving smoothly during the auction and managed the sale in an able manner. Bert Powell conducted the sale, assisted by No-tvetny, of Beatrice, and Fisher, of Oketo.

INTERLOCK WHITE TOP SILO

A few of the many reasons why it is the leader among farmers:

1. S-type, Book-end, Specially Designed Interlocking Staves.
2. The only Silo built with Corrugated Staves which hold the heavier inside plaster coat for Grass Silos.
3. First to install light weight Concrete Chute with Specially Designed Staves.
4. First to install the large 24-inch Refrigerator Type Swinging Door.
5. We build nothing but Silos. Write for literature and information on early Spring erection.

INTERLOCKING STAVE SILO COMPANY
720 N. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kansas
Cherryvale, Kansas
Enid, Oklahoma

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

Registered MILKING SHORTHORNS

Offering for sale 5 heifers, 3 months to a year old, and several young cows. Also my herd sire, 3 years old out of R. M. Dam record 254 BF in 259 days as a Jr. 2-year-old, and sired by Maid's Duke, second place at the American Royal. Come and have a look at these cattle. Priced to sell.
N. J. MEYERS, Chase, Kansas

DUALYNN Milking Shorthorns

Bull calves, including a son of the National Grand Champion Cow, Bluejacket Roan Lou, for sale at reasonable prices. Two calves closely related to our other National Grand Champion, Dualynn Juniper. Herd sires: Queenston Babraham, RM; Imported Iford Earl Gwynne 11th; Neralcam Admiral and Count Perfection. Write for prices and descriptions.
JOHN B. GAGE, Eudora, Kansas

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Let us help you locate the cattle you need and want. For particulars write Kan. Milking Shorthorn Soc., C. O. Heldebrecht, Sec., Inman, Kan.

HAIRD TONN

Auctioneer and Complete Sales Service
Write, phone or wire
Haven, Kansas

BERT POWELL

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

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer

Alden, Kansas

Ross B. Schaulis, Auctioneer

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

Livestock Advertising Rates

½ Column inch (5 lines) . . . \$3.00 per issue
1 Column inch 8.40 per issue
The ad costing \$3.00 is the smallest accepted.

Publication dates are on the first and third Saturdays of each month. Copy for livestock advertising must be received on Friday, eight days before.

JESSE B. JOHNSON, Livestock Editor
MIKE WILSON, Fieldman.
Kansas Farmer - - Topeka, Kansas

Second in Roads

Kansas now ranks second nationally in developing farm-to-market roads, states the public roads administration. Only Texas ranks ahead of the Sunflower state.

During this, the third year of a 3-year Federal plan for secondary roads, Texas has 4,290.6 miles of farm roads either built, under construction, or planned for improvement. Kansas has 3,128.4 miles; Minnesota, 2,070.6 miles; Iowa, 1,830 miles; Oklahoma, 1,730.1 miles; North Dakota, 1,523.3 miles; Missouri, 1,163.2 miles, and South Dakota, 1,066.5 miles.

Saves Bluegrass Seed

Bluegrass seed can be marketed without the usual time-taking and wasteful cleaning process if the grass is treated with 2,4-D before seed is harvested, states the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Experts claim that growers who do not get rid of weeds before harvesting bluegrass seed may lose as much as 40 per cent of it in the cleaning process.

Beef CATTLE



**Announcing
HEREFORD SALE**

January 28, 1948

**Schlickau & Olivier
Harper, Kansas**

**TRY PLAIN VIEW FARMS
POLLED HEREFORDS**

For sale now Young Herd Bulls and Heifers, the same breeding and quality as sold in our sale November 14, 1947, which was the highest average beef cattle sale in the state this year. Farms on highway K 43, eight miles north of Hope and 6 miles south and 2 1/2 east of Enterprise, Kansas.

ESSE RIFFEL & SONS, Enterprise, Kan.

FOR SALE

**1- and 2-Year-Old
Polled Hereford Bulls**

Plato Aster 35th. Worthmore and Plato breeding. Priced reasonable. Bob White Herd Farm, James Riffel, Manager, Enterprise, Kan. Woodbine telephone exchange.

Polled Hereford Bulls

will meet with your approval. Here is a top of choice calves from 6 to 10 months old, bred by Marvel Domino Jr. and featuring Prince Domino and Polled Marvel breeding. The farm is 10 miles from U. S. 77 and U. S. 50N on all-weather road. Come see these good calves or write.

D. C. SHIELDS, Lost Springs, Kansas

REG. SHORTHORN BULL

6 months growth, straight lined, red bull of Gold-bred breeding; 15 months old. Priced at \$250.

N. E. BERT, Detroit, Kansas

6 miles east and 6 north of Abilene, Kan.

Registered Shorthorn Bull

Roan Durham bull. A dandy, fine disposition. Priced at \$250.

W. L. GOODING, Modoc, Kansas

Farm 14 miles west and 4 miles north of Scott City, Kansas

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Bulls — FEMALES — 4-H Calves

C. H. RALSTIN, Mullinville, Kan.

Reg. Beef Type Shorthorns

General young cows and heifers. Bulls 6 to 22 months old.

ROY E. DICKSON, Calhan, Colorado

**BEEFMAKER BULLS
(Aberdeen-Angus)**

have become a fixed type in the opinion of good judges. They do well for others. Come see them. Next production sale Saturday, March 13, 1948.

C. E. REED

14 East Central Ave., Wichita 6, Kan.
Telephones 6-8313 residence; farm 5-3868

Applewood Bandoliers

Offering Aberdeen-Angus: 35 head of bulls and heifers (1947). All grand and double granddaughters and sons of Bandolier of Anoka 3rd (a full brother to International Grand Champion). This bloodline and the type that has been topping so many sales and the kind that breed on. Farm Near Kansas State Line. Inquire of Ed Polka, Box 20, Averton, Nebraska.

**OFFERING PUREBRED
ANGUS BULLS**

Good individuals from 1 to 15 months old. Excellent breeding and in the best of breeding form.

J. W. WOFFORD

Rt. 1 — Milford, Kansas — Telephone 83F02
Farm on highway 77, 5 miles northwest of Junction City.

**January 17
Will Be Our Next Issue**

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

Saturday, January 10

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

February 9—Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
February 24—U. S. Center Angus Association, Smith Center, Kan.
February 27—Heart of America Association, Kansas City, Mo. Leo B. Parker, Secretary, Walltower Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
February 28—L. M. Thornton, Garden City, Mo.
March 1—Johnston Brothers, Belton, Mo.
March 2—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.
March 13—Reed Stock Farm, Wichita, Kan.
April 17—Mid-Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Locke Hershberger, Sale Manager, Little River, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle

January 10—Amanda Farms, Dispersal, Lima, Ohio. Frank Lile, Sale Manager, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
January 20—Fred Williams, Hutchinson, Kan.
February 7—Oklahoma's Registered Ayrshire Sale, Newkirk, Okla. Frank V. Lile, Ayrshire Sale Service, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Guernsey Cattle

April 30—Missouri Guernsey Breeders' Association, Columbia, Mo. H. A. Herman, Secretary, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Hereford Cattle

January 28—Schlickau and Olivier, Harper, Kan.
February 2—Waite Bros., Winfield, Kan.
February 7—Northeast Kansas Breeders, Topeka, Kan. Elmer K. Becker, Secretary, Meriden, Kan.
February 16—State Hereford Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.
February 16—Kansas Hereford Association, Topeka, Kan. G. Pickett, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.
February 17—Lincoln County Association, Vesper, Kan. Jim Wright, Secretary, Vesper, Kan.
February 21—C-K Ranch, Brookfield, Kan.
March 1—Marshall County Hereford Assn., Marysville, Kan.
March 16—Northwest Kansas Hereford Association, Atwood, Kan. J. M. Rogers, Sales Manager.
March 22—Lyle Mitchell, Osborne, Kan.
March 23—North Central Missouri Breeders' Association, Concordia, Kan. Dr. Geo. R. Wreath, Manhattan, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle

April 12—Bob White Dispersal sale, Enterprise, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

March 23—North Central Kansas Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Mankato, Kan.
March 24—Reno County Shorthorn Breeders, Hutchinson, Kan. Mervin Aegerter, Seward, Nebr.

Polled Milking Shorthorn Cattle

January 15—Harold Heiken Estate, Hutchinson, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

February 2—Earl Martin & Son, DeKalb, Mo. Sale at South St. Joseph, Mo.
February 9—Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
February 11—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.
February 14—Kansas Breeders' Association, Topeka, Kan. John O. Miller, Sale Manager, c/o Chamber of Commerce, Topeka, Kan.
February 25—NCK Duroc Sale, Belleville, Kan. Morley & Wreath, Sale Managers.
March 2—Wreath Farm and German & Son, Manhattan, Kan.
March 25—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs

February 7—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.
February 12—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

February 14—Kansas State Poland Sale, Ray Saylor, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.
February 16—Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Nebr.
February 17—Raymond W. O'Hara, Mankato, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

March 2—Carl Billman, Holton, Kan.

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	\$35.00	\$33.00	\$24.00
Hogs	28.75	26.60	22.75
Lambs	24.65	24.50	22.50
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.18	.18	.20 1/2
Eggs, Standards	.48	.54	.38
Butterfat, No. 1	.85	.78	.70
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	3.22	3.23 1/2	2.10 1/4
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	2.68 1/4	2.76	1.94 1/2
Oats, No. 2, White	1.37 1/2	1.32 1/2	.87 1/2
Barley, No. 2	2.09	2.03	1.28
Alfalfa, No. 1	39.00	40.00	35.00
Prairie, No. 1	20.00	21.00	25.00

Rid of Pests

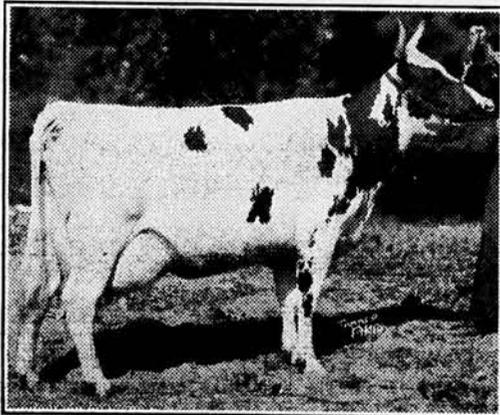
Very good control of flies in the dairy barn was achieved last summer by Albert Ackerman, Nemaha county, by use of a commercial whitewash containing 2 per cent DDT.

Fair control was obtained on spiders and other insects, too, reports Mr. Ackerman. The Ackerman barn is not a late style and has exposed overhead rafters. Previous to using the whitewash he had experienced difficulty in controlling spiders, which filled the ceiling with dirt-catching webs. When we saw the barn this November the ceiling was almost entirely free of webs and there were no flies.

Swap Oil

Soybean oil will be traded to foreign countries for olive oil, announces the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Olive oil has been in scarce supply in this country for several years. Several Mediterranean countries now have exportable supplies, but will not release them except in trade for other edible oils.

Oklahoma's Registered Ayrshire Cattle Public Sale



**Saturday
February, 7**

Heated Pavilion

**Newkirk
Oklahoma**

50 Superior Hand Picked Registered Ayrshires 50

Selected with the utmost care for this breed promotional sale Cows — Heifers — Bulls

All of most popular, proven, dependable bloodlines. Many real show prospects. Plan now to attend and see why the Ayrshire is the fastest growing dairy breed.

Write today for a complete catalog to

Frank V. Lile, Ayrshire Sale Service, Bellefontaine, Ohio

Auctioneer—Col. Bill Heldenbrand

Walnut Valley HEREFORD Sale Fourth Annual Auction Sale

AT WINFIELD FAIR GROUNDS February 2, Time 1 P. M.



O J R Jupiter Star 12th

45 HEAD SELLING 25 Bulls — 15 Bred Heifers — 5 Open Heifers

THE SALES OFFERING—STRONG IN HAZLETT AND W H R—CAREFULLY BLENDED. One of our Outstanding Herd Bulls Sell. We are offering in this sale our good herd bull O J R ROYAL DOMINO ROYAL 9th sired by O J R Royal Domino 11th and out of an own daughter of Prince Domino C. He shows Register of Merit 12 times in his 5-generation pedigree. SELLING 8 TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS—16 YEARLING BULLS sired by W H R Contender Domino 1st, W H R Worthy Domino 41st, Real Domino Return and O S R Domino Royal 9th. 15 TOP HEIFERS bred to O J R Jupiter Star 12th pictured above.

Write for Sale Catalog to Waite Brothers, Winfield, Kansas

Auctioneer: A. W. Thompson Herdsman: Albert Cundell Mike Wilson Representing the Kansas Farmer

Buy from KANSAS FARMER Advertisers For Practical Farming and Pleasant Living



The Tank Truck



**From a 90-acre field—
enough onions to feed
the nation for one day!**

The Wunsch Brothers, Christian and Fred, farm 300 acres of irrigated land 5 miles from La Junta, Colorado. That field of onions in the background produced over 120 carloads in 1948. To handle the work, the Wunsch Brothers use 2 Caterpillars, a D-2 and a D-4, 3 John Deere Tractors, 2 Trucks and other miscellaneous farm equipment. They've been Conoco customers for more than 10 years . . . and this is what they have to say:

"Conoco products are doing a fine job of lubrication on our farm. We appreciate Conoco service . . . not only the prompt delivery of fuels, oils and greases, but also the lubrication engineering service maintained by Conoco in aiding the farmer with his problems of using the right oil or grease in the many pieces of equipment on the farm."

3-brother team... Nth Oil helps win race against time!



The Larson Brothers . . . Raymond, Eldon and Albert . . . of Ault, Colorado, farm 400 acres of irrigated land in the shadow of the Rocky Mountains. Raymond, the spokesman for all three of the brothers, writes:

"I like your Nth Motor Oil. With Nth in the crankcases of our tractors, trucks and cars, they are ready for the job required of them. "We have an International F 14

tractor, an International H and an M & N tractor, 2 Chevrolet trucks and several cars. Our work in the busy season is a race against time and we have to have an oil that will stand our severe operating conditions. Nth Oil certainly gives us engine lubrication satisfaction.

"Also your Conoco Pressure Lubricant stays put under all kinds of heavy loads and heat and wet and cold weather."

French Fried Onions!



Try this prize-winner as soon as you can . . . from Mrs. P. A. Wilborn, Clark-wood, Texas.

- 1 cup thick buttermilk
- 1 teaspoon salt
- pepper to taste
- 2 medium onions

Mix milk, salt, and pepper. Slice onions crosswise. Dip into milk mixture and roll in flour. Fry in deep fat until brown. Excellent with fried fish or chicken.

Your recipes are worth money! Send your favorites to Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, Conoco Cafeteria, Ponca City, Oklahoma. Get \$5 for each one printed here with your name. If duplicate recipes are received, the one to be published shall be determined solely by Mrs. Wheeler. All recipes sent in become the property of Continental Oil Company.

FARM KITCHEN
\$500 for your favorite recipe!

20 years with the same tractor!

"Twenty years ago," writes Guy Palagi, Conoco Agent at Great Falls, Montana, "Clarence Schrader bought an International Tractor and started farming 900 acres on the Sun River Bench, a few miles west of Great Falls. Today, this same tractor is still going strong . . . and has only been overhauled once!"

"Mr. Schrader gives Conoco Nth a full share of credit for the fine condition of his 20-year-old tractor. He inspects it once a year . . . and so far has found very little evidence of wear on rings, pistons and bearings."

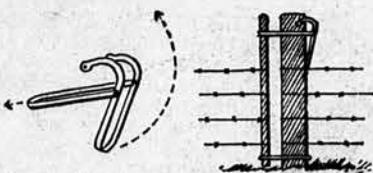
"And, in my experience," says Guy Palagi, "Nth Oil really deserves this kind of praise. That's because a special added ingredient gives Nth its wonderful ability to fasten extra lubricant to engine parts. This is called OIL-FLATING . . . and it fights for full engine power . . . for longer wear and lower operating costs!"



CONOCO

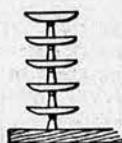
YOUR CONOCO AGENT

Wire gate fastener!



Bradley Ashmore, Paonia, Colo., contributes this wire gate fastener idea: Take 2 lengths of 3/16" x 5/8" strap iron. Heat and bend in shapes as shown above. Hinge the "loop" to the "lever" with 1/4" rivets, bolt "lever" to post with 1/4" x 3" flathead screws. It really works . . . keeps the gate tight.

Tool and bolt rack!



Jack Charvat of Ewing, Nebraska, makes a handy small-tool and bolt-rack for his work bench out of old Ely wheels. As shown at left, each wheel is separated by a disc bearing and spindle bolt bearing. A length of 1/2" pipe up through the work bench holds the assembly together.

DOLLARS FOR IDEAS!

Ideas are worth money. Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—and get \$5.00 for every one that's printed!

"No repair Bills in 6 years!"

According to Walter Dreibrödt, who farms 500 acres and raises livestock and poultry near Zorn, Texas, the best way to avoid motor trouble is to use Conoco Nth Motor Oil and drain regularly.

Here's what Mr. Zorn has to say: "I have used Nth Oil and Conoco Pressure Lubricant exclusively for the past 6 years, and have had no motor trouble with my 2 Oliver Tractors and Farmall B Tractor in all that time. I just drain all of the tractors and cars on the place regularly . . . and do not have repair bills."

