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Kansas Farmer

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

MARCH 5, 1949



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**OUTPULLS THEM ALL . . . Because it takes a
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Firestone
CHAMPION GROUND GRIP**

THE Firestone Champion Ground Grip is the only tractor tire that takes a big, clean, "full traction bite" clear across the tread . . . from shoulder to shoulder and in the center too. That's why it outpulls other tractor tires by such a wide margin.

The Firestone Champion Ground Grip takes a deeper bite because the tread bars are higher, and a bigger bite because the tread bars are longer and there are more inches of contact with the ground. It takes a cleaner bite because the bars are joined at the center and flare outward to permit easy exit for mud and trash.

A look at the Champion Ground Grip tread will show you why this tire outpulls any other tractor tire. Your nearby Firestone Dealer or Store will be glad to put a set of Firestone Champion Ground Grips on your tractor and let you prove them to your own satisfaction.

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- THE 3 RULES FOR MAXIMUM TRACTION**
1. USE FIRESTONE CHAMPION TIRES
 2. USE FIRESTONE HYDRO-FLATION
 3. USE ONLY 12 LBS. PRESSURE

Plant a Garden Across the Ocean

KANSAS farmers are offered a chance to "plant a vegetable garden across the ocean" this spring. This can be done thru a new "CARE" vegetable-seed package now available. The new package, priced at \$4 with delivery guaranteed in 7 European countries, contains more than 3 pounds of 28 selected varieties of vegetable seeds. To insure delivery in time for the planting season, orders for the "CARE" seed package must be received by April 15. They can be sent to Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Greece, Poland, and the American, British and French zones of Germany. "CARE" also has available a new field-corn seed package, priced at \$4. This package will be delivered on a general-relief basis only to small farmers in Italy. Orders for the vegetable-seed or field-corn seed package can be sent to: CARE, 50 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.

More Fertilizer

Fertilizer supplies in the U. S. available up to June 30, this year, will permit farmers to use about 7 per cent more nitrogen, 5 per cent more phosphoric acid, and 10 per cent more potash than last year. This year for the first time plant food supply of the 3 principal elements mentioned is expected to top 4 million tons. To cut transportation and handling costs, the U. S. Department of Agriculture continues to urge fertilizer companies to provide farmers with fertilizers having increased average plant-food content.

To Avoid Blight

On farms where Victoria blight caused moderate to high losses during 1947 or 1948, only resistant oats varieties should be grown in 1949, according to Kansas State College agronomists. Cherokee, Nemaha and Clinton are resistant to Victoria blight, rust and smut. Cherokee and Nemaha are recommended for Eastern Kansas but seed may be unobtainable. Clinton can be substituted. In Central Kansas, Cherokee and Nemaha are much preferred as Clinton is not very tolerant to hot, dry weather. Kanota and Fulton, both resistant to Victoria blight, may be grown in Central Kansas if Cherokee and Nemaha seed supplies are not available. On Central and Western Kansas farms where Victoria blight did not cause damage in 1948, Osage and Neosho are good varieties for 1949. The seed should first be cleaned and then treated with New Improved Ceresan at the rate of 1/2 ounce per bushel at least 2 days before planting. Cleaned and treated seed should be planted in a well-prepared seedbed as early as the season permits, and on land that has not produced oats for at least one year.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

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McAllister's Cow Yields "Ton of Gold!"

Wins National Award

SHELBYNA, MO.—William L. McAllister, of this village, was recently presented with a Ton-of-Gold Certificate! This award, made by the American Jersey Cattle Club, is in recognition of a record yield of butterfat . . . 2011 pounds . . . produced during a 4-year period by one of McAllister's cows, Sam's Design Peerless.



2,000 One Pound Packages!

THIS OUTSTANDING NATIONAL AWARD topped many high production performances by McAllister's Jerseys. No lack of milk for his Wheaties! Has 'em often. Started by noticing those orange and blue Wheaties packages at his grocery store . . . then decided to try them. Wheaties his favorite cereal ever since.

* * *

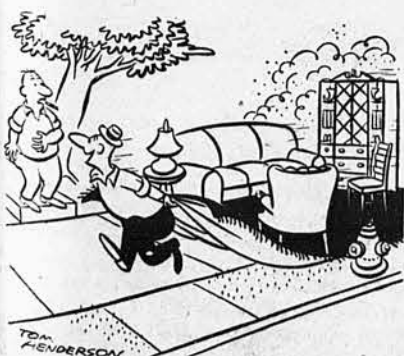
JUST TOLD HER I NEEDED MORE MILK FOR MY WHEATIES!



Record butterfat production isn't champion McAllister's only interest. Spends spare time fishing, watching baseball and football games. Also likes a good breakfast. Enjoys Wheaties with bananas and milk. Says he likes Wheaties "because of their flavor and wholesomeness." Famous training dish. Three B vitamins in these 100% whole wheat flakes. Also minerals, food energy, proteins. Second helping good, too. Had your Wheaties today? "Breakfast of Champions!"

Extra-Big-Pak of Wheaties holds 50% more than regular size package. Popular with active, outdoor families. Ask your grocer for Wheaties—the Extra-Big-Pak!

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



"The Rileys promised me a bowl of Wheaties if I'd help 'em move."

Better Than Necessary

FERTILIZER materials in Kansas usually have a higher plant food content than the label indicates, according to Paul Ijams, director of the control division for the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

In a report just released covering fertilizer analysis for 1948, it is demonstrated that most fertilizers averaged a higher plant food content than they claimed on the labels.

Under the Kansas law, Ijams stated, fertilizers must be truthfully labeled with regard to the nitrogen per cent, available phosphoric acid and potash. Of the 158 samples collected during 1948 and the 309 chemical analyses made, these requirements were more than met by the manufacturers.

As an example there were 12 different samples of fertilizer labeled 18 per cent superphosphate collected. Actual analysis showed an average of 18.35 per cent available phosphoric acid in the samples.

The same story was true for the mixed fertilizers such as the grade labeled 2 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid and 6 per cent potash. Actually the 21 samples tested revealed that the material averaged 2.11 per cent nitrogen, 12.41 per cent phosphoric acid and 6.11 per cent potash.

This report, Ijams stressed, is an indication of the value of the fertilizer law, both to purchasers and honest manufacturers. It protects both from either buying or competing against cheap products that are misrepresented on the label regarding their value as a fertilizer.

Butterfat Support

The price of butterfat will be supported at a national average of 90 per cent of parity during 1949, as required by the Agricultural Act of 1948. Support operations will be carried out thru offers by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to purchase wholesale butter, when necessary.

As a support operation, the Department will offer to buy U. S. grade-A or higher at 59 cents a pound for delivery before September 1, and at 62 cents for delivery on and after September, 1. Purchase price for U. S. grade-B butter will be 2 cents lower in each period.

Any butter acquired under the program will be available for sale in the domestic market at not less than the purchase price, plus storage and other carrying costs. It also will be sold to other Government agencies and school lunch programs.

DDT Test Protects Public

Insecticide chemists have devised a sensitive test that enables them to detect and identify extremely small quantities of DDT. This is regarded as important, because it simplifies protection of public health by making practical the analysis of spray residues and the detection of even traces of DDT in such animal products as milk, eggs and meats which may have been contaminated as the result of animals eating forage coated with too large amounts of DDT, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A substance suspected of containing DDT is treated first with a mixture of concentrated sulfuric acid and fuming nitric acid, after which sodium methylate is added. This gives an intense blue color from the more poisonous fraction of DDT and a violet-red color from the less active fraction. This color reaction, "permits the estimation of as little as 10 micrograms of DDT."

Butter Trouble

When I try to churn, winter or summer, it takes a good hour for the butter to come and it will not gather in a lump, but stays in little particles. I have to put it in a colander or sieve to catch the butter.—Mrs. D. H., Linn Co.

I am sending you some mimeograph material which I am sure will be helpful in overcoming this difficulty. Also, let me suggest that you adjust the temperature of the cream to 55 to 60 degrees F. before churning. Make sure that the butterfat content is between 30 to 35 per cent and that the churn is not more than 1/2 full of cream.—W. H. Martin, Department of Dairy Husbandry, KSC, Manhattan, Kan.

WHR HELMSMAN 89th

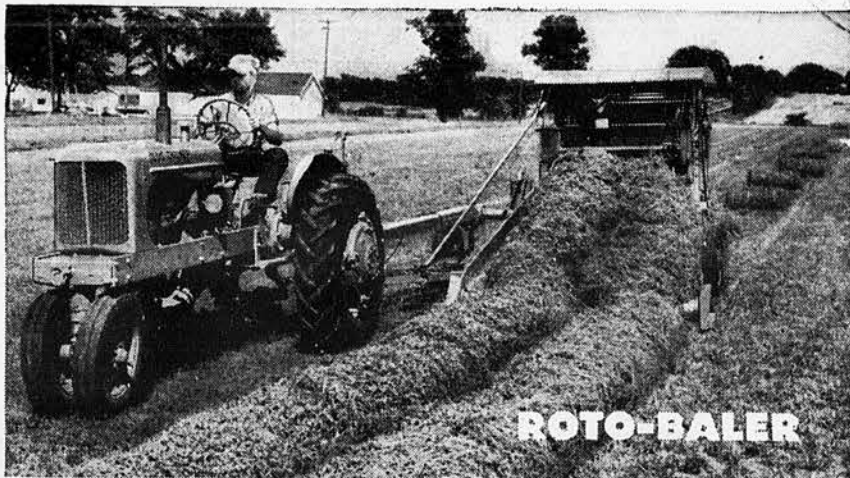
samples the ROLLED BALE and approves



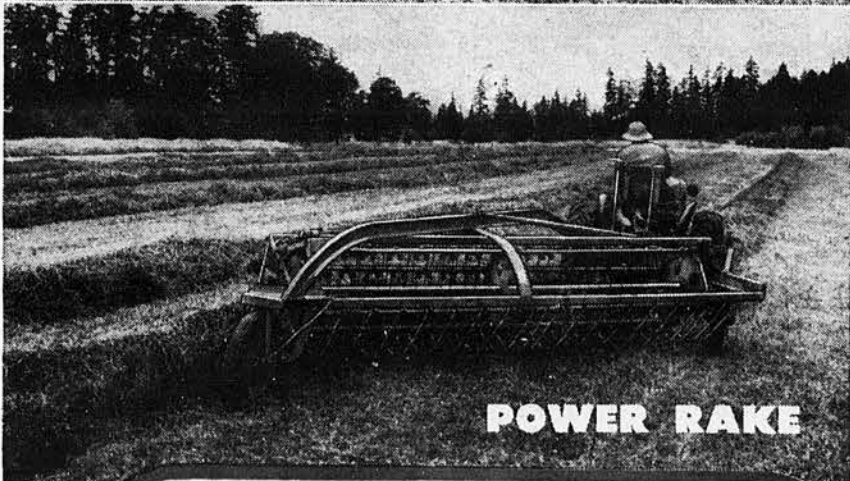
You might call this a \$61,000 taste test. With that kind of a price under his hide, WHR Helmsman 89th, the all-American record priced Hereford Bull, might well be choosy about his menu. With the rolled bale he can be.

The luscious, protein-rich leaves are locked inside, gently rolled up like a carpet. These bales are twine-wrapped (no wire), weather-resistant, easily handled and stacked, easily fed from the stack, on the range or in the feed rack.

With the coming of the rolled bale, western ranchers are realizing greater feeding value from their brome grass, alfalfa and native grasses. Hiwan Ranch at Evergreen, Colorado — owners of WHR Helmsman 89th — consider their new Allis-Chalmers Side-delivery Rake and Roto-Baler important improvements in their feed-handling equipment.



ROTO-BALER



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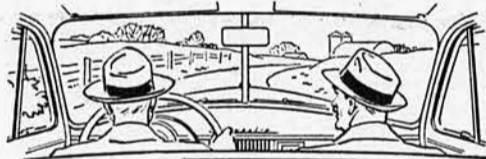


Farmers expect more from a car . . . that's why they think Chevrolet's the most beautiful BUY of all!



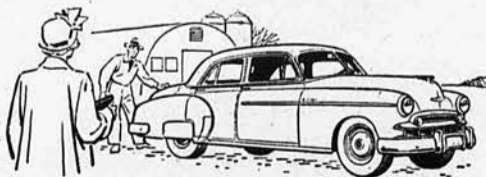
Farmers know that Chevrolet has plenty of power for the tough back roads

Driving conditions can get pretty rugged in the country, but no road's too rough or rutted for the smooth power of Chevrolet's Valve-In-Head Thrift-master engine. This sturdy power unit has proved its dependability, efficiency and durability on the "world's toughest proving ground," as well as in millions of miles of actual farm use.



Farmers like the all-around view they get from Chevrolet's wide safety plate glass

The new Chevrolet has curved windshield, thinner windshield pillars and 30% more window area all around. You can really see where you're going and what's going on in every direction. You get greater driving enjoyment—you get greater driving safety from Chevrolet's greater visibility.



Farmers like to go to town in Chevrolet's kind of style—a style that will be good for a long time to come

The modern, luxury look of the new Chevrolet is no candy coating! This rugged beauty can take on the toughest workday chores you'll put to it. It'll take them for years and years, and still keep the "Sunday best" appearance that makes you so proud you're a Chevrolet owner.



There are no two ways about it—a car has to be good to measure up to a farmer's standards. For on the farm, value is what counts . . . and value is what Chevrolet delivers. Chevrolet gives the farmer more of everything he wants in a car—long-lasting beauty and styling; powerful, tireless engine performance; ease of handling and riding comfort; thrifty operation and upkeep—at the lowest cost. For rural America's money, Chevrolet is *the most beautiful buy of all!*

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

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FIRST FOR QUALITY AT LOWEST COST



Farmers find that Chevrolet carries the whole family in comfort . . . and a big trunk-load, too

Chevrolet's spacious "Five-Foot" seats afford generous helpings of head, leg and elbowroom. (Six grown-ups can ride in comfort.) The trunk's giant-size, too—big enough for all those bulky packages you buy in town. And the whole family will enjoy the added riding comfort of Chevrolet's low center of gravity.



Farmers know that Chevrolet gives a good accounting for every dollar put in

Count up all the high-priced car advantages you get at lowest cost in Chevrolet—Certi-Safe Hydraulic Brakes; push-button starter; Hand-E-Gearshift; improved Utilized-Knee-Action ride; airplane-type shock absorbers; Box-Girder Frame, to mention a few. You'll agree that Chevrolet is far and away the most beautiful BUY of all!

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BRAND NEW—GUARANTEED
WESTINGHOUSE
Air Compressor
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 • Tire Inflating • Greasing
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 AIR, 3.27 C. F. M. at 600 R. P. M. 6.54 at 1200. Suggested operating pressure 75 P. S. I. DIMENSIONS: 9" wide, 11 1/2" high, 6 1/2" deep. Wt. 23 lbs.

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 For use on: farm trucks, tractors, Jeeps, garage service trucks, pneumatic devices, etc. Run off fan belt or power takeoff. Light weight, compact, versatile. Simple in operation, operates under all climatic conditions.

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Fairbanks-Morse new *Convertible* pump offers you more years of dependable service, and more value for your money! Here's why.

The *Convertible* is a performance-improved ejector type, shallow well pump which can be converted easily to service as a deep well pump. Thus, when your need for a greater volume of water becomes apparent, or when falling water levels compel you to go to greater depth for sufficient volume, you need only to install the conversion parts to change your *Convertible* pump from shallow well to deep well service—at a big saving in time and money.

Before you buy any water system, ask your Fairbanks-Morse dealer to show you the new *Convertible* with improved performance and design: Or, mail the coupon for complete information.

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 Kansas City 7, Mo. F15-3

Gentlemen: Please send me full details about the new *Convertible* water system.

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Address _____ RD _____

City _____ State _____

Beef Faults

"Raising plain quality stocker and feeder cattle is always a bad practice because good quality stock takes no more feed," states A. G. Pickett of the Kansas State College animal husbandry department.

Some of the other bad practices cattlemen might avoid are listed as: "Feeding cattle too finely ground feed, either grain or roughage; not having a definite objective suited to a particular farm's setup; failure to sort and feed cattle by age, sex and intended market; leaving a bull with cows 12-months a year; using a "cow freshener" instead of a purebred bull; failure to dehorn and castrate calves by the time they are 3 months old; failure to vaccinate for blackleg and Bang's, and confining cows to small, muddy lots or buildings.

Dairy Faults

Bad dairy practices being followed in Kansas are listed by F. W. Atkeson, head of the department of dairy husbandry, Kansas State College. Among these are:

Stock field starvation, insufficient protein, lack of feed reserves, too rough roughage feeds, unbalanced rations, underfeeding dry cows, and starvation thru pasture shortages.

"Pickings in stalk fields should be salvaged by young or stock cattle, not milk cows," he says. "Kansas is deficient in protein-rich feeds and these feeds are expensive," he points out. "But milk cows cannot produce on sorgo butts, sorgo silage, and farm-grown grains, without alfalfa hay. Dairy cows need generous amounts of protein-rich feeds."

Poultry Faults

What are the bad practices in poultry management that you should avoid?

L. F. Payne, head of the department of poultry husbandry, Kansas State College, lists these as the worst: Feeding poultry on contaminated ground and filthy board floors, not feeding a balanced ration, and putting "too much stock" in mineral mixtures and poultry remedies of little or no value.

Other bad management practices are overcrowding, starting chicks on all-mash rations, and failure to provide separate growing ranges for young chicks. Professor Payne also recommends adoption of compartment-type nests, installation of running water in the laying house, and confining the laying flock during fall, winter and spring months.

Sheep Faults

Would you like to know the bad management practices to avoid in sheep production?

Rufus F. Cox, of the Kansas State College animal husbandry department, lists poor breeding as the start of most bad practices. He recommends using sound range ewes and good quality purebred rams.

Failure to balance farm feeds for sheep with protein supplements is probably the most common bad feeding practice, he says. Overfeeding and undernourishment are common in sheep production, he adds.

Hog Faults

Bad practices in swine production are listed by C. E. Aubel, swine specialist at Kansas State College. Some of these bad practices are: Hand-feeding and hand-watering; having herd sows farrow over long period of time, and feeding hogs to too heavy weights. He recommends use of portable ear-corn cribs converted into self-feeders, shades, feeding floors, and proper shelters.

A New Soybean

A new soybean variety, that may soon be certified for distribution in Kansas, was announced at the Agriculture Week agronomy sessions, at Manhattan, February 3.

The new soybean is Wabash, tested at the Kansas Experiment Station for the last 4 years. Wabash matures 3 to 5 days earlier than Gibson, is more erect and easier to combine, does not lodge or shatter so much, has an oil content higher than Gibson and makes about the same yields. The new variety is adapted only to Northeast Kansas.

Replace with a

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GOOD SERVICE

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LONG TIME



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DELCO-REMY
 WHEREVER WHEELS TURN OR PROPELLERS SPIN



Above: Every bird processed in the Cudahy plant, at Wichita, is inspected for wholesomeness by Dr. Nelson R. Boyes, federal inspector hired by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.



Above: Large users of poultry meat now can buy 5-pound packages of all breasts, all thighs, like these being packed at Wichita. The housewife soon will be able to buy 1- and 2-pound packages of any part of the chicken.



Above: This frying chicken has been cut up and put in a convenient package ready for the pan. Packages like this one can be found in the self-service freezer at your grocery store.

Now They're Selling Cooked Whole Chickens

Or cut up and packaged in every way imaginable

By Dick Mann

HAVING chicken for dinner is no trouble these days for the modern housewife. Did you know, for instance, that a New York housewife can step into her grocery store, take a can off the shelf, open it at home with a can opener and, within 15 minutes, have a roasted or baked chicken on the table ready to carve?

It's that simple now, due to the marvelous progress in poultry processing that has been made by progressive poultry processors.

At Wichita, for instance, the Cudahy Packing Company plant is marketing 25 per cent of all poultry now as cooked, whole birds. The chickens are dressed, eviscerated and quick frozen at Wichita, then shipped to Omaha where the Cudahy plant there puts them into vacuum-sealed cans, cooks them scientifically, and ships them all over the United States to grocery stores. Cooked and canned by this method, the poultry does not have to be kept under refrigeration. The groceryman can set the cans on his shelf along with other canned goods until the housewife decides to have that chicken dinner. A 15-minute finish in the oven is all that is required before serving.

Great strides in poultry processing have been

made in the last 5 years, states M. H. Simmons, manager of the dairy and poultry division of the Wichita Cudahy plant. And housewives are not the only ones to benefit.

Hotels, restaurants, hospitals and other users of large amounts of poultry meat can buy anything they want the way they want it.

Where most of the poultry once was sent to market as New York dressed, Cudahys now market only 10 per cent of their Wichita plant production as New York dressed. The other 90 per cent is eviscerated and marketed under about every type of packaging imaginable.

Hotels, grocery stores and other large users or sellers of poultry meat now can buy Cudahy processed poultry packed in the following ways:

1. Whole birds dressed, eviscerated and frozen, wrapped individually in cellophane and packed 6 to box.

2. Five-pound packs of all breasts, all thighs, all drumsticks, all wings, all backs and necks. These 5-pound packs are put in cases with 6 containers to the case. Giblets can be purchased in one-pound packs with hearts, livers and gizzards packed separately. That is, you can buy a pound of livers, [Continued on Page 38]



Above: Poultry is processed on an assembly-line basis at the Wichita plant of the Cudahy Packing Co. Poultry is shown here as it is being drawn and inspected. At another table the poultry is cut up and packed into various types of packages to give the housewife or large user of poultry meat a choice.



At Left: Whole birds are wrapped in cellophane, frozen, and packed 6 to a case for shipment to grocery stores. Whole birds also are canned and cooked for grocery store shelves.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

TODAY opens the 1949 observance of National 4-H Club Week, all over this nation. The nearly 2 million members of 4-H Clubs will hold "open house," so to put it, for their parents and friends to "drop in" and see what they have been doing, and hear what they plan to do during the coming year.

I understand the 4-H theme for the year is "Better Living for a Better World." It is a good sentiment. And we know, we who are acquainted with the 4-H Club movement, that 4-H'ers have been working sensibly and intelligently and perseveringly to bring about better living in a better world in the right way for the three decades or so the 4-H Clubs have been in operation.

And they are going about it the right way, starting at home, and in their home communities. I happen to know a good deal about 4-H Clubs. I have been a member of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work ever since it was organized. Even before that, thru the Pig and Calf and Poultry and Sewing Clubs that many of you readers of the Kansas Farmer helped organize before there were any 4-H Clubs, the foundations for 4-H were laid here in Kansas. I always have been proud of my connection with those pioneer boys and girls clubs; and also of the better organized 4-H Clubs which succeeded them.

The farm boys and girls between 10 and 21 years old who join these clubs learn to do by doing—a pretty good way of learning. They learn to do things themselves for themselves, to stand on their own feet and succeed by their own efforts. In this respect I believe the 4-H Clubs are just about the healthiest influence in America, among youth, today. They learn self-reliance; my guess is that the percentage of 4-H "alumni" who will become "learners," counting primarily upon being supported by someone else—Government for instance—will be very small indeed.

But while the 4-H Clubs develop self-reliance, self-respect, self-help, they do not stop there. The 4-H'er also learns to co-operate, to build community interest, to build community spirit and community life. They learn to accept responsibility by working in and for the group, rather than to dodge responsibility by depending upon some group to do things for them as individuals which individuals should do for themselves. They develop leadership for the purpose of getting things done that need to be done; not the overworked idea of leadership for leadership's sake.

I say the 4-H Clubs are doing a great work for the boys and girls who belong to them. And beyond that, they are doing a great work for farming and farm living as a way of life. The combination makes for the kind of citizenship that can lead to better living in a better world.

So, if you are acquainted with what your boys and girls are doing in the 4-H Clubs, as I know most of you are, give them a boost this week in their observance of National 4-H Club Week. If you are not too well acquainted with the 4-H Clubs, this a good time to get acquainted. Attend some of their meetings and exhibits of their work; the boys and girls will enjoy showing you what they have done and are doing and hope to do—and I can promise you will be most welcome. Also, you will enjoy yourselves.

While I am at it, I guess I might as well put in a little plug for their Rock Springs Ranch (State Headquarters) project, here in Kansas. I think the Rock Springs Ranch project is a good investment for Kansas, and particularly for the farms and

farmers of Kansas. Ask some of them about it. It is their project, and they can explain it a lot better than I can.

Suppose you and I take a week off from worrying over the world's troubles, and enjoy our boys and girls and their work instead. After all it is these boys and girls who are going to have to solve the world's troubles, and in the 4-H Clubs they are starting right—right at home.

Know the Soil

I THINK we ought to find out all we can about our soil. And what our soil needs. It seems we have barely scratched the surface so far, to use an old expression. If we don't keep busy on this problem, our state will be neglecting our most important job.

We all agree that too much topsoil has been lost. We also agree that too much fertility has been taken from the soil that is left. While a good deal has been done to stop soil from washing and blowing away, the job isn't finished. The same is true about soil fertility. We are doing something about this thru planting legumes and applying fertilizers. But I feel this part of the job is scarcely started.

It will cost money to study our soil and its needs. We know that. We already have spent considerable money on this. But I feel such money has been a good investment. That it has been repaid many times. President Milton Eisenhower, of Kansas State College, is a good authority on this subject. He says that results of research at Kansas State College are worth 100 million dollars a year to the people of Kansas. That is research or study of crops, soil and livestock problems. I am sure he has given a very conservative estimate.

Let me quote another authority along the same line. He is C. E. Skiver, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association. He says that development thru research of Pawnee, Comanche and Wichita wheats has brought a net annual return of 55 million dollars to Kansas wheat growers; a net return of \$709 for each dollar spent in wheat research, for each of the last 2 years.

Now, it stands to reason that if research in the past has been that valuable, continued study of crops in the future will be even more worthwhile. And it is just as reasonable to believe that research and study concerning our soil will prove as valuable.

No getting around the fact that soil is the most important resource of Kansas. I know farmers realize this fact. No one knows better than farmers that fertility has slipped away, or that it must be replaced. This is proved by the fact that for years farmers have been working legumes into their crop rotations to add plant food to the soil. It also is proved by the growing use of fertilizers. On good authority I find that use of commercial fertilizers has increased remarkably. It is estimated that total plant food used in fertilizers in Kansas was 20 times greater in 1948 than in 1930. I am told no other state in the North Central region, of which Kansas is a part, has had a comparable percentage gain in fertilizer use. Of course, other states have used more fertilizers than Kansas because they have been doing it on a large scale for a longer time. But Kansas will make more and more use of them as we learn more about their efficient use.

There is where study and research will come in handy. Such study will find out why soil condi-

tions vary so much from county to county, even from field to field in a county. It will discover more definitely exactly what changes take place in the soil when different crops are grown on it. And it will tell us how to feed our different soils under various conditions encountered for best results. I feel

there is no hope of taking full advantage of a complete soil-conservation program, or of actually following a balanced-farming plan, without more complete knowledge of our soil. We must know the soil treatment necessary to establish grasses successfully to help hold the soil and provide an income that will mean a profit.

We must know how to treat the soil so crops will produce the most economical yields of high-quality grain and other foods. I am convinced that the future will bring its problems of stronger competition in marketing farm crops. That is, virtually everything that is sold in the years to come will be marketed on a quality and grade basis. We simply must study our soil so we will know what must be put into it to produce higher-quality products. We see now that eggs go to customers on a grade basis. Wheat and corn are sold by grades. This idea of quality in products is bound to be carried further in the future, and we must be ready for it.

I want to make one more remark about grass. Our scientists tell me that fertilization of pasture lands is far more important than many have thought in the past. It is a well-known fact that comparatively little study has been made of this subject. Pasture and ranges, it is pointed out, frequently occupy the poorest soils. It seems reasonable to believe that fertilizer on these pastures would provide more grass of better quality. The only way to find out is thru study and testing. We should find out.

Our Kansas scientists know how to go about the research work I am suggesting. They have in mind such objectives as finding the most efficient and economical types of fertilizers for farmers to use on their crops. They would study the response of fertilizers on different types of soil, measure chemical and physical properties of the soil, find out what lime and fertilizers can do for grass lands, hunt out the best methods of rebuilding badly eroded fields.

These scientists would study the effects of fertilizers on crop and food quality, determine the best methods and rates for fertilizer application, develop and put into use more accurate methods of testing soils, study soil conditions that might limit crop production in any section of the state.

These and many more problems would be studied—big problems, important problems that concern every person living in our state. I hope farm folks and city folks alike will back such a research program to the limit. It frankly isn't a matter which can be denied. Failing to do this research work we can expect our soil to deteriorate, our crop yields to drop, income to slip down the scale, our whole standard of living slump. On the other hand, if we do a real job of finding out what is the matter with our soils, and correct whatever is wrong, then we can expect Kansas to hold its place among the most progressive states, our soils will improve, crop yields will increase in volume and quality, income will not skid below the national average, and our standards of living will continue to be a matter of pride to all of us. Again I say this state should sponsor the most thoro, the most complete, program of finding out all we can about our soil.

Arthur Capper
Topcka.

Stalling for Time on Farm Legislation

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

year from the big drop of January, 1948. The 1949 drop was not as sudden as the 1948 break, but it was substantial just the same.

Since the first of the year corn has dropped 21 per cent, oats 22 per cent, rye 30 per cent, soybeans 20 per cent, lard one third and steers one fourth. The decline in wheat prices was rela-

tively smaller, less than 10 per cent; cotton did not take much.

But the 1949 drop was from a considerably lower level of prices than that of January, 1948. When the '48 collapse started, wheat was close to \$3 a bushel; corn about 25 cents less. When the 1949 decline started, wheat was around \$2.25 and corn about \$1.48. There was not as

much room for a decline farmers believe.

On farm legislation, the Department of Agriculture—the Administration—seems to be stalling for time; waiting to see what happens thru March and perhaps April. Hence, any major farm legislation enacted will come very late in the session; if extremely late, either a hastily patched compromise, or acceptance of the main provisions of the Hope-Aiken (flexible support prices) for 1950.

What has happened in the past is no
(Continued on Page 32)

ADMINISTRATION'S view in Washington is that what the most of the country is calling a "business recession" is really only a period of "market flurries and healthy business readjustments." So Administration is waiting hopefully for a business pickup in March or April.

However, there is every indication that the recession is on for farmers, with or without the expected March-April pickup in business generally.

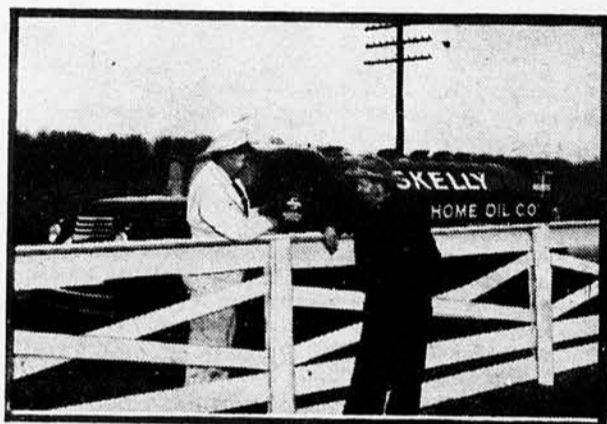
The 1949 market break on farm commodities came a little more than one



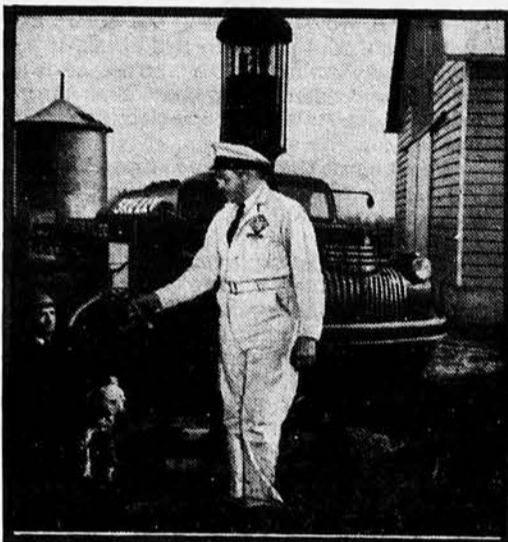
Austin Roth greets Skelly Tank Man, Ben Moser, of Home Oil Company, Morton, Illinois.

"Skelly has never let me down!"

Austin Roth of Morton, Illinois, a Satisfied Skelly User for Over 25 Years



Mr. Roth and Ben discuss the fine points of Skelly Tagolene lubricants. The 160-acre Roth farm has hummed along on Skelly products for more than a quarter century. Mr. Roth gives Ben Moser, with his prompt deliveries, a large share of the credit for helping make his place the going concern it is.



"Fill 'er up!" says Roth, as Ben replenishes his fuel supply. "Come summer's sun or winter's snow, Skelly's always made the grade to my farm, and that means a lot," says Roth. Born and raised on his farm, he has never once switched from Skelly service.



Fueling up Roth's tractor is typical of the many "extra" services that win friends for Skelly Tank Men. "I can always rely on Skelly for really friendly service," says Roth. Ben knows that being helpful benefits him as much as his customers. He's always ready to give assistance on special lubrication problems, too.



Ben takes a look at some of the 100-bushel-per-acre corn the Roth farm produced last year. Other yields: oats, 70 bushels, and beans, 30 bushels per acre. Roth also has 20 head of cattle, and grew an 18-ton-per-acre pumpkin crop in 1948. He's proud of this record—and so is Ben!

Skelly Farm Service can help you, too. Contact your friendly Skelly Tank Station Salesman or Jobber today. His line is complete, includes Skelly Fortified Tagolene and Skelly Fortified Tagolene Heavy-Duty Motor Oils, greases, accessories, and fuels. **Money-back guaranteed!**

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For positive Weed Control, use 2,4-D with FLUOL; it kills the entire weed—roots and all. And 2,4-D WITH FLUOL IS GUARANTEED NOT TO CLOG SPRAYER NOZZLES OR YOUR MONEY BACK!

Ask your Skelly Tank Station Salesman for complete information about 2,4-D with FLUOL, or write Skelly Oil Company, Box 436, Kansas City, Missouri.



Coyotes Like Young Turkeys

HAVING trouble keeping the wolf from your door? No? Then you just aren't a turkey farmer. And we mean that literally. We mean the kind of wolf that really howls—for fat young turkeys. Not the kind that is waiting at the backdoor to foreclose the mortgage.

Where there are fat young turkeys on the roosts, wolves are wont to sneak in during the early morning hours. Just half an hour before the sun comes up. It's funny about their breakfast habits, isn't it?

Now the Irish say plant potatoes on St. Patrick's day. Others plant them at a certain stage of the moon. Still others plant when they can get around to it. But for every turkey farmer you can find you will learn there are just about that many methods of keeping the wolves from the roosts.

Since turkeys grow better out on clean range, it is impractical to put them in a house at night. So, what do some turkey growers do? They take their sleeping quarters out to the turkeys.

Uses a Trailer

We know one turkey farmer who sleeps in his bed in his home all winter long. But when his turkeys go out on range in spring, he follows them with his trailer house. It isn't such a bad job at that. His days are free all summer if he likes. And at night all he has to do is sleep with the turkeys and keep the wolves away.

That may be the most certain method of keeping wolf-calls on the other side of the hill. But, understandably, there are very few turkey farmers who can get by with that plan. It would even be difficult to hire a man for the job. It would be a job for an older man or a young boy. And these are the days when older men get \$50 a week plus room and board, while the kids are quitting those jobs for better ones.

Recently we visited with Jim Krehbiel, in McPherson county, who is a young farmer and raised his first flock of turkeys a year ago. He set flare pots around the roost location at the beginning of last season. It worked fine for a while, but suddenly, he lost 16 birds. The coyotes become accustomed to a steady light, he believes. After a time they become brave and use the light from flare pots to select the fattest birds.

Checking on his flare pots late one night, Jim says he saw a pair of green eyes peeping over the hill. Immediately he wheeled the car in that direction and took after the eyes. But the coyote was speedier than the car over the open field.

"It made me so mad my hair stood (Continued on Page 9)



"Careful with that razor, Pop—I gotta use it for whittin'!"



SKELLY OIL COMPANY

Tune in Alex Dreier with his first network news commentary of the day, Monday thru Friday, and to Lloyd Burlingham on Saturday, over NBC.

on end," Jim says. We can sympathize with him. We got just that mad at a flock of crows one time after they had left us one little baby turkey out of a full setting.

But Jim's next trick of keeping Mr. Coyote in the distance was pretty slick. One of his neighbors tipped him off on how to do it. Running a single-wire electric fence around the roosts, he installed a few fluorescent light bulbs. One end of the bulb was connected to the wire, the other grounded. The fence was charged with just an ordinary hot-shot charger; 110-volt current is not necessary. Then every time the charger clicked, the fluorescent lights flashed.

It's an eerie looking arrangement at night. Can't say we blame Mr. Coyote for keeping his distance. At any rate, Jim lost no more turkeys last year.

Mr. Krehbiel isn't sitting back and taking it easy, tho. He fully expects the coyotes will get wised up about his fluorescent lights and come in again for the kill.

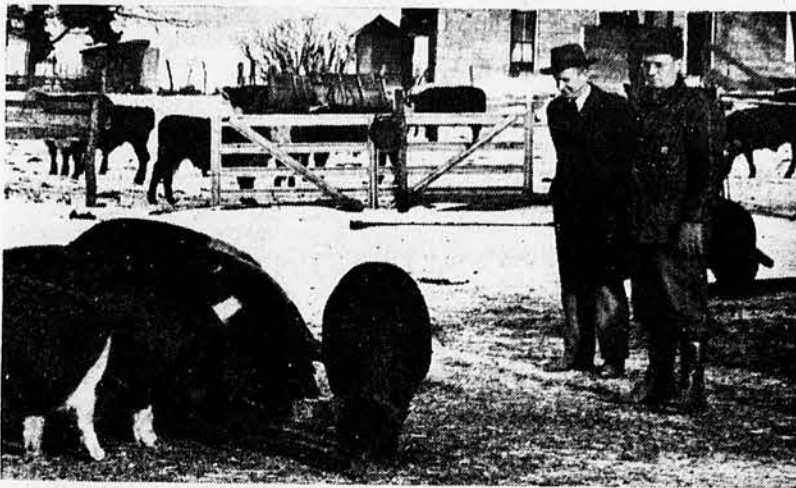
What will he do then? Well, there are several things others have tried with varying degrees of success. One is to hang a pair of your shoes on the fence. After you have worn them that day, of

course. The logic here is: Wolf is afraid of man, shoes smell of man, wolf afraid of shoes. Now that might work and it might not. Others have improved on that plan by hanging out the underwear they wore thru that day.

But if nothing else works, Jim has one more high card still well up in his sleeve. Wolves are afraid of gunpowder. Anyway that is a common conception. He has a shotgun-alarm clock combination in mind as the last straw. The alarm will be set for about 30 or 45 minutes before sunrise. At that time it will begin winding up a string which is attached to the trigger of the shotgun. Just a few minutes before Mr. Coyote makes his scheduled visit, the shotgun will be discharged. Then the smell of black powder hanging over the area will be the wrong seasoning for the turkey meat the intruder had in mind.

In the meantime, Mr. Krehbiel will use the fluorescent light flasher to advantage. Should the coyotes get wise to it, chances are the shotgun contraption will be given a tryout, at least. But after that? Surely, someone will think up a new way to keep wolves away from turkey roosts.

Three Main Points In His Hog Success



August Noll, right, Jefferson county farmer, shows his fine bred gilts to Clarence Ater, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county FHA supervisor. The Noll hog program takes advantage of low feed costs and a high market, plus cross-breeding for extra vigor.

THREE points in the August Noll hog program pay off with big dividends for this Jefferson county farmer. The 3 points are: maintaining hybrid vigor by cross-breeding; breeding for spring litters only to take advantage of pasture; and breeding for early-fall marketing when hog prices are most favorable.

Mr. Noll breeds 30 to 40 Hampshire gilts each year for spring litters and plans those litters so they will arrive the last of February or first of March. This gives him the use of alfalfa pasture. "I can put hogs on the market thru pasture at about half the cost of fall-litter feed bills," says Mr. Noll.

A registered boar of a different breed is crossed on the Hampshire gilts. The breed of this boar is changed every year. No gilts are held over for a second litter. "I have better luck with gilts

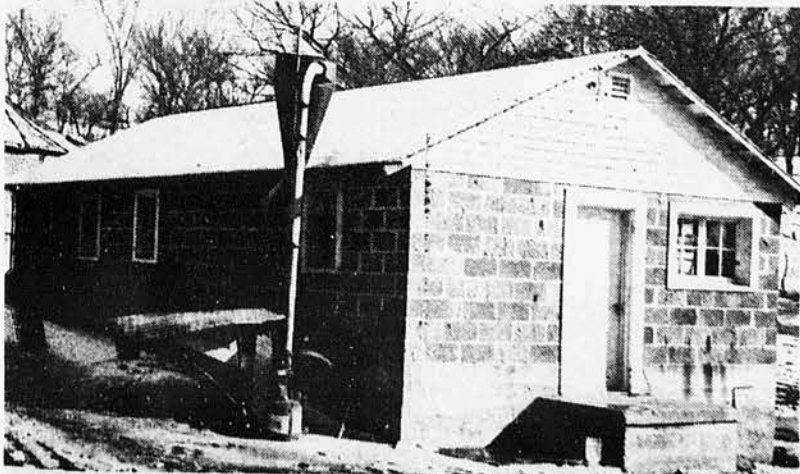
saving their pigs," says Mr. Noll. He saves back the thriest gilts from the biggest litters for breeding the next year.

The Noll pigs are marketed early in September weighing 200 to 225 pounds at a time when the price is high. Over a period of years Mr. Noll has been getting a 20 per cent premium on this marketing date.

A-type farrowing houses are used on clean ground. Sows are penned 2 weeks before farrowing. The pigs are allowed to run to a creep as soon as they will eat. From then on they get plenty of clean water, alfalfa pasture and all the grain and protein they will eat.

The management program includes following these practices: Castrating at 4 weeks, vaccinating at 6 weeks, weaning at 8 weeks, and worming at 10 weeks.

Low-Cost Milk Parlor



THIS 16- by 32-foot grade-A milk parlor with stanchions for 6 cows was built by Russell Shaw, of Jefferson county, at a material cost of only \$500. The door opens into the milk room. Note how feed is ground and blown into feed room at left front window.

REASOR-HILL Insecticides, Weed-Killer

This Year I'm Ordering Mine EARLY

Don't take chances on losing a crop if your dealer can't supply the last minute rush. See your local Reasor-Hill dealer now. Place your order early so that he will have a plentiful supply of Reasor-Hill products on hand.

Don't Be Caught Short — ORDER EARLY

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For livestock and crop spraying. Kills insect pests on livestock and crops.

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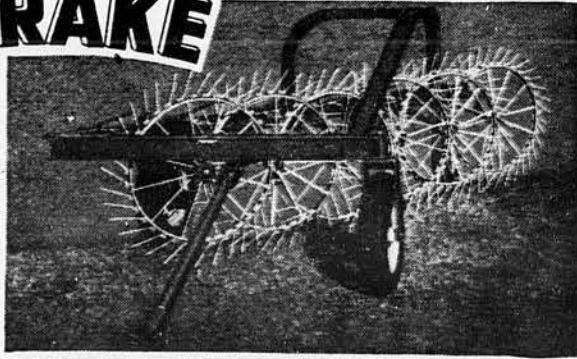
Kills grasshoppers and other harmful insects infesting corn, orchards, alfalfa and other crops.

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Easy for One Man to Operate

Portable . . . Wheel Anywhere

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Rakes Faster . . . Cleaner . . . Smoother

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If you do any kind of raking on your farm here's a machine that will save you lots of hard work, save time . . . harvest more of your crop! You'll find this side delivery ROTO-RAKE will do a faster, cleaner, smoother job.

With the ROTO-RAKE you can rake equally well on smooth, rough or terraced ground. Rakes desired size windrows at speeds of 3 to 20 miles an hour.

Because ROTO-RAKE raking teeth (Pat. Pend.) are scientifically angled to produce a free-sweeping action, windrows are uniform . . . no roping or bunching. ROTO-RAKE won't "jack-knife" on hillsides. Rear ground wheel controls width of swath—from 4 to 9 feet. Raking wheels can be raised quickly for road or across-fields travel. ROTO-RAKE has been thoroughly tested and proved—handles crops wet or dry, heavy or light. Quality of construction and performance guaranteed.

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For 40 years the Nourse Oil Company has produced Specialized Farm Lubricants. Every product sold by Nourse has been tested under the toughest farming conditions. Thousands of midwest farmers are depending on Nourse Oils and Greases to keep their tractors, trucks, cars and other farm machinery operating regardless of weather or how tough the job.

Nourse Oils and Greases are sold by Implement Dealers—Independent Oil Jobbers and Hardware Dealers throughout the Midwest Farm area.

NOURSE

Accurate Reports Would Help

SEVERAL Western Kansas stockmen expressed their views in the February 19, 1949, issue of Kansas Farmer, page 12, on the weather reporting situations for their respective areas.

Another stockman who has ideas on the matter is L. L. JONES, prominent Hereford breeder of near Garden City. He says:

"If there is any way to improve on the present method of reporting storms to make it a little more accurate, I'm highly in favor of it. The forecaster missed our November storm and has forecast several since then that never arrived. We never mind getting ready for a storm that fails to arrive. I think with the radio reports and by watching the barometer, which always indicates a high wind in advance, we can get along somehow.

"When we get a report of a bad storm, we put our cattle in small pastures or lots where we can get to them. We always have feed available. Each fall we equip our tractor with a dozer and fill the radiator with Prestone. The tractor always is ready to go during a storm or immediately after a storm.

"With this equipment we clear the drifts, and also clear part of our lots so cattle have places to lie down. This makes it possible to get feed to them quickly after a storm. We found this machine most useful last year in the March storm, and again last fall. I realize that a man with a small herd of stock might get along without so much preparation.

"What I have been saying refers more to cattle than to sheep. When there is wheat pasture there are thousands of sheep on wheat pasture in this section. Very few sheep men have any protection. They got along fine until the last 2 years, when there has been a big loss. If a man wants to gamble I think there is no better way than to put a lot of lambs on wheat pasture in this country with no protection in case of a storm. Had the country had more wheat pasture last fall, the sheep losses would have been terrific.

"In my opinion, and it also is the opinion of practical sheep men I have talked to, protection for lambs that would have saved the losses that occurred this winter, can be set up cheaply. It is done by having the sheep in a lot with panels on the north, east and west sides of them and 2 snow fences of pickets or panels about 75 feet apart north of this lot fence.

"This kind of arrangement will catch drifting snow. I have had stock in every storm in this section since 1918, with very little loss, by using the snow fences I have described. The proper kind of windbreak is better than a poor shed as the shed will fill with snow.

"I understand there is considerable agitation for a weather forecasting station in Western Kansas that would give us more accurate reports on weather conditions. If this could be done I am sure it would be welcomed by everyone, especially the livestock men."

4-H Roundup

The 1949 Kansas 4-H Club Roundup will be held May 31 to June 4, on the Kansas State College campus, Manhattan. This will be the 25th annual gathering of club members from every county in the state for a week of instruction and recreation.



"Now, don't act silly—just because I happen to come down and meet you on payday!"

The Cover Picture

A Different Kind of Livestock Sale

SOMETHING new in livestock sales is working well in Jefferson county.

It is called the Jefferson County Purebred Livestock Sale, which was held for the second year during February. Purpose of the sale, sponsored by Kansas State College Extension Service and the Jefferson County Purebred Livestock Association, is to promote production of more and better livestock, both purebred and commercial.

Most of the purebred livestock men in the Jefferson county area have small herds and flocks, and the job of getting their surplus animals placed on more farms has presented some difficulty.

Under the county association, breeders of beef and dairy animals, hogs and sheep have banded together to give farmers a chance to make their selections at one annual sale.

At the second annual sale, held at Valley Falls, February 14, some 15 beef cattle breeders offered 44 animals of 3 beef breeds, 3 dairy breeders offered 6 dairy animals of 3 breeds, 6 hog breeders offered 18 hogs of 4 breeds, and one sheep breeder offered 2 sheep of one breed.

Altho most of the buyers were farmers producing commercial livestock or just getting started in the purebred business, prices paid were very good.

Brought a Good Price

A bred Hereford heifer, Miss Aster 1, consigned by E. G. Becker, Meriden, topped the cattle sale at \$335. Top Hereford bull was Mister Domino, consigned by James J. Burns, Valley Falls, and selling at \$305.

Top Shorthorn bull was Harvester Star, consigned by C. H. Thompson & Sons, Perry, and sold at \$220. Top Shorthorn female, Orange Prude, was consigned by George H. Swoboda, Meriden, and sold for \$165. Top Angus bull, an unnamed entry consigned by Daryl Nieman, Nortonville, sold for \$285.

In the dairy cattle sale there were not enough animals offered to determine a market. The highest price paid was \$197.50 for Brandtjen's Mildred, a Guernsey cow consigned by LeRoy Don Vandebos, Valley Falls.

Top fall boar was a Chester White consigned by Lloyd Cole, North Topeka, and selling for \$65. Mr. Cole also consigned the top-selling gilt, Silver Queen 2d, which brought \$111. Two Duroc females consigned by Roy E. Feer, Winchester, brought \$110 each.

Two Shropshire females offered by R. W. Clarke, Meriden, brought \$30 and \$27.50.

Auctioneer Bert Powell, Topeka, says: "This sale gives a pretty good idea of what farmers will pay for good livestock, even after wading snow and ice for 2 months."

The weather before and on sale day was very unfavorable. The livestock market had been declining steadily for a week prior to the sale, also, and this had some effect on prices paid. However, the sale barn was crammed with buyers and spectators and the offering was well scattered.

One buyer made this remark: "I like these sales because they give us a



Arlan Thompson, of C. H. Thompson & Sons, Perry, with Harvester Star, top Shorthorn bull at the Jefferson County Purebred Livestock Sale, Valley Falls. This annual sale is designed by breeders to help farmers get into the purebred livestock business at their own prices.

chance to buy purebred livestock at our own price."

Clarence Thompson, Perry, president of the association, says 2 sales are planned for next year. One for the 3 beef breeds, another a month later for swine, sheep and dairy breeds.

Other officers of the association include Milton Rhodes, McLouth, vice-president; Russell Klotz, Oskaloosa, secretary-treasurer; Robert Clarke, Meriden; Roy Freer, Winchester, and Wilfred Schuler, Nortonville, sale committeemen.

Breeders consigning stock to the sale this year included:

HEREFORDS—Elmer Becker, Meriden; James Burns, Valley Falls; Garland Gideon, Paxico; L. H. Gideon, North Topeka; Howard Heck, Lawrence; Clyde Kovor, Rossville; Floyd Lawrence, Ozawkie; Kenneth Moore, Larkinburg; C. P. Morrison, Meriden; E. W. Rezac, Rossville, and Don Roelofs, Perry.

SHORTHORNS—George Swoboda, Meriden; Loren Lyons, Oskaloosa, and C. H. Thompson & Sons, Perry.

ANGUS—Daryl Nieman, Nortonville.

AYRSHIRE—John Bomar, Williams-town.

HOLSTEIN—Martin Dickinson, Homewood.

GUERNSEY—Leroy D. Vandebos, Valley Falls.

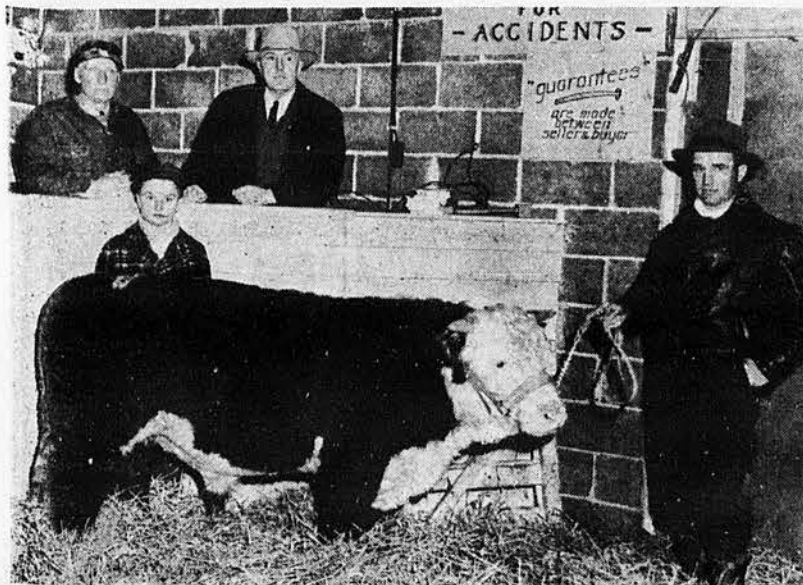
DUROC—Ruth Burns, Valley Falls; Robert Clarke, Meriden, and Roy Freer, Winchester.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA—Lee George & Sons, Nortonville.

CHESTER WHITE—Lloyd Cole, North Topeka.

BERKSHIRE—John Hamon, Valley Falls.

SHROPSHIRE—Robert Clarke, Meriden.



First bull thru the ring at the Jefferson County Purebred Livestock Sale was Anxiety Lamplighter, a Hereford consigned by Garland R. Gideon, Paxico, shown at the halter. Also in the picture are Mr. Gideon's son and C. H. Thompson, left, president of the sale association, and Bert Powell, auctioneer.

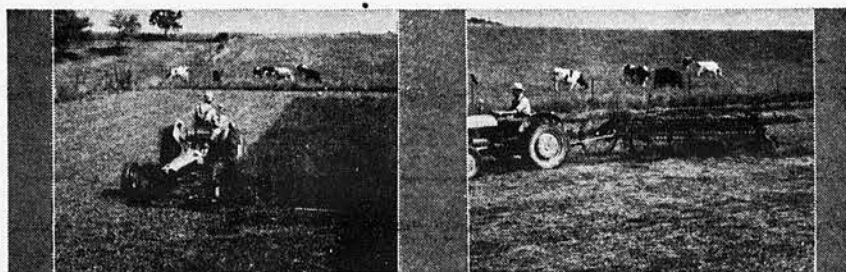


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An all-new rake, specially built to suit tractor speeds—doesn't batter hay. Flexible spiral reel, reversible for tedding. Patented double-curved teeth, quickly detachable. Readily adjusted to varying conditions. Unusually well protected against wear.

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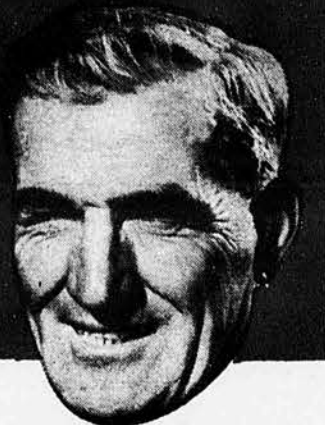
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HAVE INCREASED GRAIN
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EXCELLENT RESULTS ON
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FARMERS AND STOCKMEN all over the country are using ORTHO 2,4-D Weed Killers, ESTERCIDE and WEED-B-GON products to increase profits.

Farmers report ORTHO 2,4-D Weed Killers give them greater corn and grain yields—reduce harvesting and handling costs—improve quality and *increase farm income*. For example, preemergence spraying in one locality eliminated all cultivation and showed a 15% increase in yield.

Stockmen say ORTHO 2,4-D Weed Killers greatly improve growth of range or pasture grasses. When weeds are dead they can't compete for food and moisture with grass. 2,4-D Weed Killers properly applied will not harm livestock.

ORTHO 2,4-D Weed Killers are proved products—millions of acres have been sprayed with them. Call your ORTHO Dealer today—he'll give you expert spraying advice plus full information on these outstanding ORTHO 2,4-D Weed Killers:

ESTERCIDE 330 Weed Killer

• An Isopropyl Ester formulation of 2,4-D which contains 3.3 pounds (52.8 ounces) of parent acid per gallon. • Completely soluble in oil. Reduces evaporation in low volume (2 or 3 gallons per acre) applications. • Will form a stable emulsion with minimum of agitation when mixed with

water. • Maximum wetting through better penetration of plant tissues. • Effective against waxy-leaved plants such as cat-tails, wood perennials such as willows, poison oak, and most broad-leaved plants such as morning glory, curly dock and many other difficult-to-control weeds.

WEED-B-GON 64 2,4-D Weed Killer

• An amine salt of 2,4-D containing 64 ounces (4 pounds) of parent acid per gallon. • Completely soluble in water with slight agitation. No settling out of material. • Excellent wetting and penetrating agents for maximum kill. • Non-

volatile and easy to handle. • Effective against wild radish, wild mustard, sunflower, fan weed, Russian thistle, cocklebur, many broad-leaved water weeds, tules and other narrow-leaved sedges.

ESTERCIDE-T 245

• A hormone Weed Killer— isopropyl ester of 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, plus oils, wetting agents, carrier solvent, emulsifying agent. • Mixes readily with water or may be diluted with kero-

sene or stove oil. • For use in controlling woody plants and gives better control than 2,4-D of hard-to-kill woody perennials. • Can be mixed with ESTERCIDE 330 for extended coverage and utility.

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He Stepped on a Land Mine

But That Blast Didn't Keep Him From Farming



Ellis Hill, center, disabled World War II veteran of Wabaunsee county, talks over his farm-training problems with Horace Cummings, Topeka, left, agricultural training officer for the Veterans' Institutional On-the-Farm Training Program, and Harry Converse, Eskridge, instructor in veterans training.

Editor's Note: This is No. 4 of a series of articles on the progress being made by World War II veterans learning to farm under the Veterans Institutional On-the-Farm Training Program.

THINGS looked mighty bad back in 1944 for Ellis Hill, a Wabaunsee county farm boy. He was in the infantry during the war and fought thru the African campaign, then up into Italy. He was injured twice in battle but returned to combat duty. Just a few days before fighting ceased for the winter months, he stepped on a land mine. One leg was shattered. He was picked up by 2 stretcher bearers to be taken to a field hospital. Before they had gone far one of the bearers also stepped on a mine and lost a leg. Ellis received severe powder burns and additional shock from the second blast.

His one injured leg was amputated and he was released from service in June, 1945, classed as 50 per cent disabled. Just before he entered service, Ellis had purchased a 152-acre farm in Wabaunsee county. His father had lived on the farm during the war but was physically unable to farm the land. Much of the farm was left idle while Ellis was gone. The question now was: could he go back and make a success of his dream under the handicap he would have to carry?

Underway in 1946

Mr. Hill moved out onto his farm in July, 1945, too late to get any farming done that year. It wasn't until the spring of 1946 that he got underway on his crop program. As soon as he could, he enrolled in the Veterans' Institutional On-the-Farm Training Program and started attending classes at Eskridge.

"I was raised on a farm but never had any experience managing one," Ellis says. "While I had some plans in mind about a farming program, they weren't too definite. With the help of the Veterans' Training Program, I now have a balanced livestock and crop program underway."

In his early studies, Ellis learned about soil conservation. As a result he already has started terracing and will have all cropland terraced eventually. All farming will be done on the contour, all cropland will be limed and all crops will be fertilized.

His rotations will be built around alfalfa and sweet clover. He plans to sow 10 to 15 acres of new clover a year.

Altho his major livestock projects will be dairy and beef, Ellis has not decided just what his beef program will be. "I will either have a small cow herd, raise my own calves and finish them out on a deferred feeding program, or take a straight deferred program and buy the calves each year," he said.

Two brood sows, 6 milk cows and 150 laying hens will complete the farm program. All feed and part of the grain for his livestock will be raised on the farm.

Like most of the farms veterans have been able to afford, the Hill farm was badly run down, with both the soil and the farm buildings needing a lot of attention. Despite his physical handicap, Ellis has done all the work in improving his farm so far.

Starting with the house, and doing

all his own work, Ellis remodeled the 3-room structure and added 2 more rooms and a bath, made his built-in cabinets for the kitchen, constructed an enclosed porch off the kitchen, installed a sink and drain, cleaned up the yard and fenced it and did some landscaping work. He also wired the house for electricity, which will become available thru a rural line extension this year. When his electricity arrives, Ellis will install a water system.

A new poultry house has been completed and a new concrete block cattle shed will be built this fall and a new barn next year. "I am making improvements on a pay-as-you-go basis," says Ellis, "to keep from going too heavily into debt." All of the farm has been refenced.

In addition to major improvements to the house and outbuildings, Ellis has done a lot of work on machinery. Several old horse-drawn type implements have been remodeled for use with tractors and 2 trailers have been built for handling his feed crops. A trench silo also has been constructed.

Altho Ellis deserves a lot of credit for his hard work in putting his farm in condition, he gives much of the credit to the help he is receiving from the Government. In addition to technical help in the training program, he is receiving a subsistence payment each month for his family and his 50 per cent disability allotment. The Government also gave him an amputee car. His is an Oldsmobile with hydromatic shift so he does not have to use his foot on the clutch.

Wishbone Contest

A nation-wide campaign to make "Chicken Every Sunday" a byword in America was launched during February by the Poultry and Egg National Board and the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation.

Three regional winners will be chosen in a unique "Wishbone Contest" in connection with the campaign. Consumers are asked to submit essays on "Why I like chicken every Sunday," and to include a real chicken wishbone with their entry. Winners will be given tours of Hollywood, and will meet stars of the glamour industry.

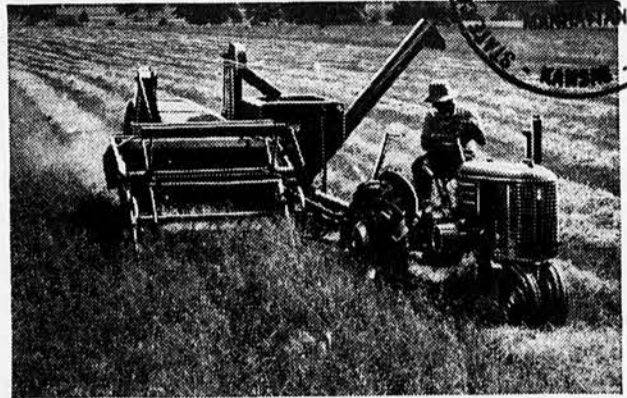


"We were very happily married—until one night I missed a ten-thousand-dollar question on a quiz program!"

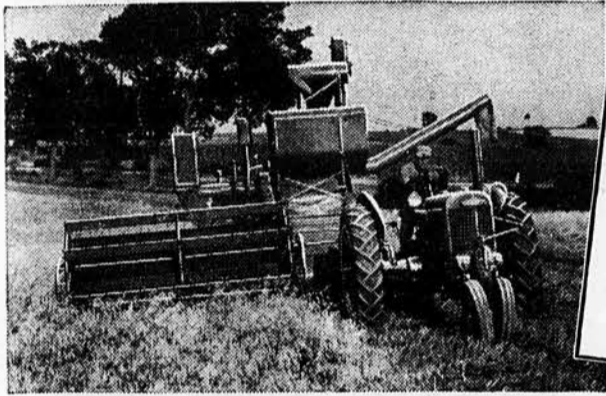


Count Your Savings

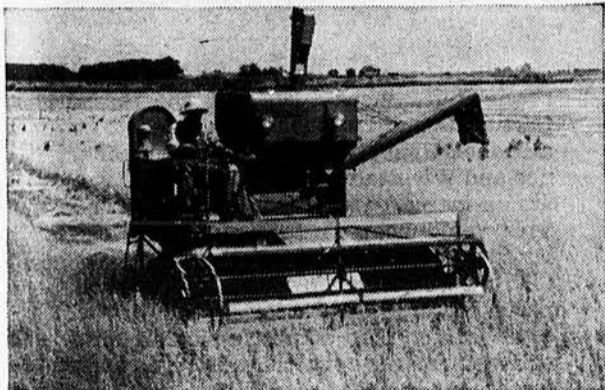
With a CASE Combine



The low-cost 5-foot Model "F-2" with power-take-off drive is just right for use with the Case "VAC" or larger tractors. Its easy concave adjustment and seed-tight construction adapt it to varied crops.



The 9-foot "M-2" and 12-foot "K-2" have auger-type headers and rub-bar cylinders. Both are built and balanced to travel at any speed that suits the crop, hustle the harvest on large acreages of grain.



Case Self-Propelled Combines are built in 9 and 12-foot sizes. They have a wide range of travel speeds, to make full use of machine capacity and do the finest work in every crop condition.

Clean Work TO SAVE MORE SEED AND GRAIN
Steady Going TO SAVE TIME, FINISH SOONER
Low Upkeep TO SAVE MONEY
Long Life TO SAVE DEPRECIATION

You get clear velvet when you get extra bushels of yield out of the straw. That's how the threshing power in the cylinder of a Case combine puts extra dollars in your bank account. It's how the "agitator" action and liberal length of Case straw racks shake extra dimes into your pocket.

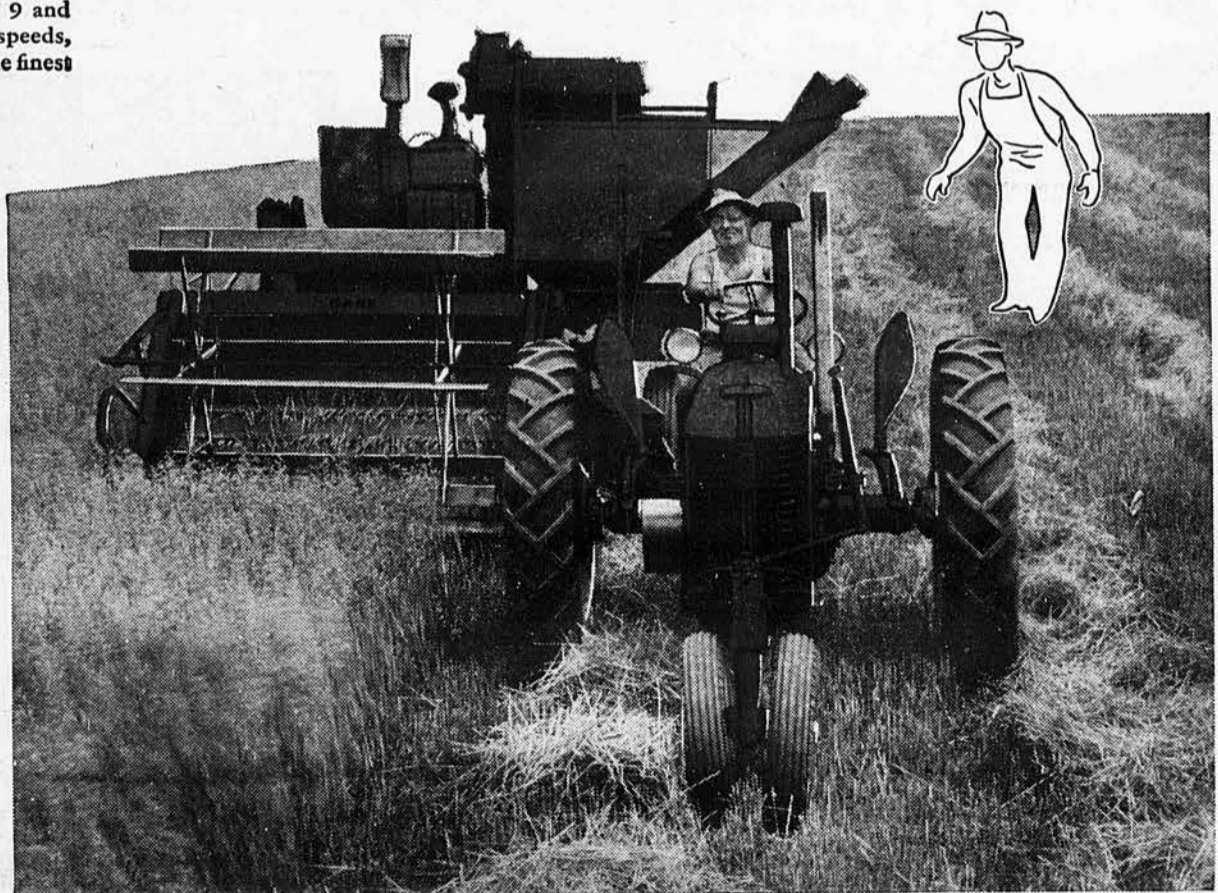
In all Case combines the cylinder size is proportioned to apply its threshing power to the right amount of material . . . neither too thick nor too thin . . . to get big capacity and guard against wastage or creakage. There are positive adjustments to take care of widely different crops and conditions.

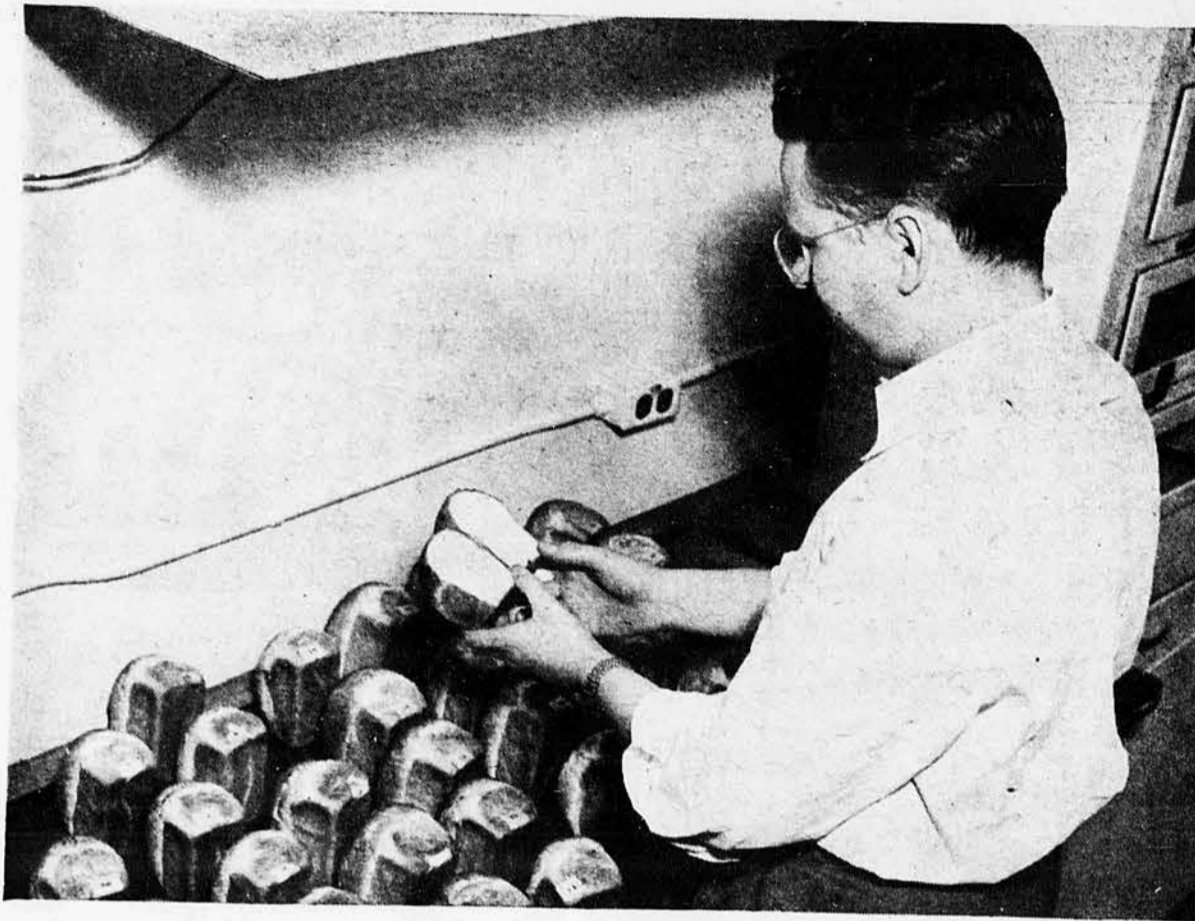
For the most diverse and difficult conditions, the six-foot Case Model "A" with spike-tooth cylinder stands in a class by itself. Seed growers use it for mustard and extremely fine vegetable and flower seed, also for lima beans where the slightest scratch or bruise does damage to germination. It has the power and capacity to conquer rank straw, tough heads, and close-clinging hulls.

In every size and type, you find Case combines built a bit better than might seem necessary. In the Model "A," for example, every bearing is supported directly on the angle-steel frame. The ENDURANCE you get in a Case combine cuts down yearly upkeep, gives you long years of use from your investment.



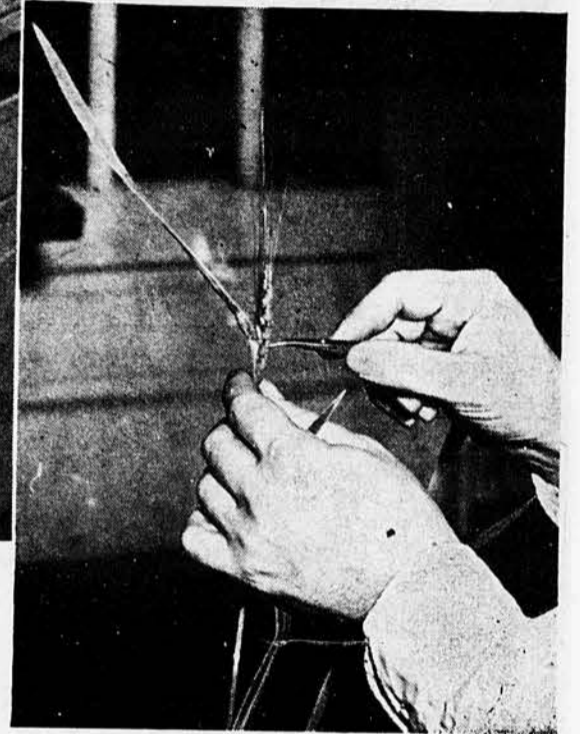
A CORDIAL INVITATION
Drop in at this sign for first-class dealer service and for full information on any of the 77 modern Case machines. Write for catalog on any model of combine, any size of tractor, to fit your farm. Also mention if you need any kind of plow, harrow or cultivator, planter or grain drill, Slicer-Baler, rake or mower, field forage harvester, corn picker, or spreader. J. I. Case Co., Dept. C-47, Racine, Wis.





At Left: Much of the research expense is in testing wheat varieties for milling and baking qualities. Here, bread loaves from various wheat varieties are being compared for quality in the baking laboratory at Kansas State College.

Below: Breeding wheat varieties is a tedious hand process. Here the pollen from one variety is being taken for transfer to another plant in the cross-breeding process.



\$709.75 for Every Dollar Invested!

HOW would you like to get \$709.75 back for every dollar you invested in your farm enterprise? That would be swell, you say, but it is impossible.

Well, hold onto your hat! You and other Kansas farmers have been getting that high return the last 2 years on the money Kansas has spent for research on 3 wheat varieties—Comanche, Pawnee and Wichita.

Maybe you still don't believe it. Here are the figures as worked out by C. E. Skiver, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, in co-operation with R. I. Throckmorton,

dean of agriculture, Kansas State College.

The 3 wheat varieties—Comanche, Pawnee and Wichita—made up 50 per cent of the Kansas wheat acreage in 1947 and 1948. They brought farmers an average increased yield over older varieties of 20 per cent, and an increased yearly income of 55 million dollars. The amount spent for research on these 3 varieties was \$77,500 each year. This figures down to a return of \$709.75 for each dollar spent on research.

"We'll admit the last 2 years have been exceptional, both as to wheat yields and prices

received for wheat. Just for the record let's take a 150-million-bushel crop selling at \$1.50 a bushel. Using those figures, Comanche, Pawnee and Wichita would return to Kansas farmers an increased yearly income of \$22,500,000. This would mean a return of \$293 for each dollar spent on research.

What we are getting at is this. As wheat exports fall off, competition for quality will become keener. The domestic market for wheat will become very exacting. More and more effort is going to be needed to improve the quality of Kansas wheat if [Continued on Page 39]



Above: Certified seed growers like Rudolph W. Roenfeldt, Ford county, help increase the seed supplies of improved varieties under rigid-growing conditions. Mr. Roenfeldt produces certified Comanche.

Below: Many test plots for studying wheat variety growing and yield qualities are needed. C. E. Skiver, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, examines one of these plots at the college.



Above: Wheat-breeding operations are carried on in the greenhouse at Kansas State College, Manhattan. Shown here is E. G. Heyne, agronomist and specialist in breeding of small grains and sorghums.

Amazing New Life-Giving LIVIUM Helps SAVE MORE CHICKS

"They're ALL Alive!"



**Sensational New Vitamin Discovery
Most Important Chick Feed
Development In Years!**

**Nutrena Stepped-Up With
"Livium" For Greater Chick
Growth And Life Protection!**

**ONLY NUTRENA GIVES YOUR
CHICKS "LIVIUM"**

Today, the new mystery vitamin substance contained in "Livium" steps-up Crumblized Nutrena Chick Mash to make it the *safest* baby chick feed in Nutrena's history! Now, Nutrena can help you *save* more chicks, have stronger chicks than ever before. And, **ONLY** Nutrena Chick Mash contains "Livium".

"What is Livium"?

Scientists have long known that one of the secrets to chick life and

growth lay in a mysterious vitamin substance which they called the "Animal Protein Factor". Fish meal, meat scraps and other feed ingredients contain some of it, but the amount varies a great deal. There was no way to control the amounts of this vital substance in the feed.

Positive Control

After many months of research, scientists discovered a way to make a powerful concentrate of the "Animal Protein Factor". The process is very similar to that used in making Penicillin. This newly discovered product is blended with other materials by Nutrena to make "Livium".

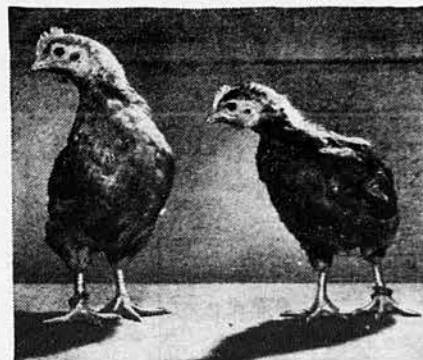
New Safety

Now for the first time your chicks can get the life-giving advantages of this new vitamin discovery. Crumblized Nutrena Chick Mash is stepped-up with "Livium" for greater safety—greater protection for the lives of your baby chicks.

As for the feed itself, it is the same good old dependable Nutrena Chick Mash feeders have demanded year after year. The difference—and what a difference!—is "Livium".

Don't Take Chances!

Don't take chances with the lives of your precious baby chicks! See your Nutrena dealer today to make sure YOU will be able to get Crumblized Nutrena Chick Mash containing "Livium".



At Nutrena's Biological Laboratories, tests show the amazing growth power of "Livium". At 4½ weeks of age, the chick that got "Livium" in its ration weighed 42% more than the chick that didn't get any "Livium".



C. H. "Tub" North, Manager of Nutrena's Proving Farms, says, "For years, poultry raisers have looked to Nutrena for the latest advances in the field of poultry nutrition. The announcement of 'Livium' seems to me to be the greatest of all. Everyone will welcome Crumblized Nutrena Chick Mash stepped-up with 'Livium'."

HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU caught yourself dreading to make that early morning trip to the brooder house . . . afraid you'll find some of your precious little chicks didn't live through the night? Whose fault? Yours? . . . the FEED? . . . or What? Now you can go to the

brooder house with greater confidence if you feed Crumblized Nutrena Chick Mash stepped-up with "Livium". This amazing new chick-saving, life-giving vitamin substance "Livium" makes Nutrena Chick Mash the **SAFEST CHICK FEED** in Nutrena's long history.

NO CHICK CAN LIVE WITHOUT IT!

The presence of the "Animal Protein Factor" in certain feed ingredients has long been known both to scientists and feed manufacturers. It is a "must" in any feed. But, it was mysterious and difficult to control.

Science at last found the answer to positive control in the new vitamin substance which Nutrena carefully blends with other materials to make "Livium". Nutrena is proud to bring you this great advance in chick nutrition. Now, with "Livium" in Crumblized Nutrena Chick Mash you can eliminate one more chick-raising hazard.

HOW DORIS BROWN CURED HER "JITTERS" ABOUT BABY CHICKS:

I JUST LOVE TO RAISE BABY CHICKS... BUT HOW I DREAD TO PICK UP THOSE FEW POOR BABIES THAT DIDN'T LIVE THRU THE NIGHT.

HAVEN'T YOU HEARD ABOUT NUTRENA'S NEW "LIVIUM"?

AT NUTRENA'S LABORATORIES: GENTLEMEN: AT LAST THE ELUSIVE CHICK-**SAVING** VITAMIN SUBSTANCE IS CONTROLLED SO THAT NUTRENA CHICK FEEDS ARE SAFER THAN EVER!

DORIS TESTIFIES: ALL MY CHICKS ARE ALIVE AND GROWING UNBELIEVABLY FAST ON CRUMBLIZED NUTRENA CHICK MASH WITH "LIVIUM"

ASK FOR



**Nutrena
CHICK MASH**

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Stepped-Up With

LIVIUM

NOTICE TO BROILER AND TURKEY GROWERS:

Crumblized Nutrena Broiler Mash and Crumblized Nutrena Turkey Starting Feeds are now also stepped-up with life-saving LIVIUM to protect your birds and profits.

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End drought threat and insure ample "rainfall" for the growing season by installing inexpensive Atlas Portable Overhead Irrigation System designed by experienced irrigation engineers. Saves expense of leveling. Leaves fertile top soil in place—saves water. Will not waterlog your soil. Write for literature and prices.



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Men Who Make Kansas Great



Scientists honored at Manhattan, seated left to right: Dr. L. E. Mechers, Dean L. E. Call, Cliff Skiver, Andy Erhart, Fred Jagger, L. C. Aicher, R. C. Cotton. Second row: Dr. John Shellenberger, Embert Coles, Karl Finney, Dr. H. C. Myers, Dr. F. C. Gates, Dean R. I. Throckmorton, Dr. H. H. Laude, Lowell Penny, Alvin Lowe, Dr. J. A. Hodges. Back row: Dr. Lloyd Tatum, M. C. Axelton, Walter Peirce, A. L. Clapp, A. F. Swanson, Dr. Earl Hansing, Dale Weible, Walter Moore, Lloyd Davidson, Don Crumbaker, Robert Sloan, and L. L. Compton. Absent: Bruce Stinson.

AN OUTSTANDING group of Kansas plant scientists, whose work has contributed immensely to the wealth of Kansas, was honored February 9 in Manhattan during a conference of experiment station personnel, certified-seed producers, and others at Kansas State College. A banquet for the group was given by the Kansas milling industry and the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association.

President Milton S. Eisenhower, of the College, placed a value on research when he said that "the results of research at the College are worth 100 million dollars a year to people of Kansas. These figures," he added, "we can prove. Above that are benefits that we can't prove, but of great value." He expressed the College's appreciation to millers for their co-operation with the College in research work.

Development thru research of Pawnee, Comanche, and Wichita wheats has brought a net annual return of 55 million dollars to Kansas wheat growers—a net return for each dollar appropriated to research in this field by the Kansas legislature of \$709 (for each dollar spent in wheat research) for each of the last 2 years, said C. E. Skiver, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association.

Other speakers included John Cain, Kansas City, Mo., president of the Midland flour mills, who spoke of the contributions the scientists have made to Kansas; Ellis English, Kansas City, Mo., vice-president, Commander-Larabee Mills, of contributions to the food industry; and Elmer Reed, Salina, president, Shellenberger's, Inc., of the contributions the scientists have made to all mankind.

Good Wheat Important

The millers emphasized the value of wheat improvement, pointing out that science has developed wheat of such good quality that Kansas is able to maintain her market, and that her flour will sell with any flour.

Jess Smith, Kansas City, president of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, presided.

Those honored include:

Geneticists: A. F. Swanson, Hays; Alvin Lowe, Garden City; Don Crumbaker, Colby; Lloyd Tatum, Manhattan; Dale Weibel, Manhattan; Lowell Penny, Hays.

Testing and screening new varieties: Dr. H. H. Laude, Manhattan; L. C. Aicher, Hays; Embert Coles, Colby; Andy Erhart, Garden City; Bruce Stinson, Tribune; M. C. Axelton; Meade; Robert Sloan, Belleville; Walter Moore, Wichita; Lloyd Davidson, Thayer; A. L. Clapp, Manhattan; Fred Jagger, Minneapolis.

Testing for disease and insects: Dr. Hurley Fellows, Dr. Earl Hansing, Dr. F. C. Gates, all of Manhattan; John M. Miller, Topeka; Dr. E. G. Kelly, whose death occurred February 7, after 30 years an Extension entomologist.

Milling quality: Dr. John A. Shellenberger, John Johnson, Dr. R. T. Cotton, and Karl Finney, all of Manhattan.

Administration: Dean R. I. Throckmorton, Dean L. E. Call, and Dr. Harold E. Myers, all of Manhattan.

Others named as contributors include Walter Peirce, Hutchinson, president, Kansas Crop Improvement Association and a prominent certified-seed grower; L. L. Compton, KCIA secretary; Dean L. C. Williams and Extension Editor L. L. Longsdorf of the Kansas State College Extension Service; Dr. J. A. Hodges, acting head, department of economics and sociology at Kansas State College; and Harvey Bross, member of the Kansas State PMA committee, all of Manhattan.

Candle Wax Handy

I save leftover candle stubs and use them to start fires in the fireplace. They are a grand substitute for kindling wood.—Mrs. F. W. T.

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Surplus O. D. WOOL TROUSERS
Sizes 28 to 32
1.99

SHIRTS
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Much less than the price of the cheapest overall. 100% all wool serge. These have been used but are in perfect condition. All have been cleaned and pressed by the Q. M. Corps. A truly remarkable value. Add 12c postage per garment.

KHAKI SUNTAN (8.2 CHINO) SHIRTS - TROUSERS
Made from genuine 8.2 Type 4 chino material. Full cut. Shirts have 2 pockets with button-down flaps, pants with wide belt loops and cuffs. Special sale price. Add 12c postage per garment.

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NAVY STYLE TURTLENECK SWEATERS
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Just a limited quantity is being offered at this low price. Reversed uppers, oak leather inner sole, composition outer sole. Rugged and comfortable. Add 27c postage.

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Reversed uppers. Full oak leather sole with composition outer sole. A bear for wear. Comfortable, too. Add 22c postage.

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SIZES 34-46
B-15 STYLE
This is the best quality B-15 jacket. Full pile lining, including sleeves. Genuine mouton collar, 4 pockets, wool knit wristlets and bottom, zipper opening. Add 25c postage.

New Price Lows

- B-11 PARKA JACKETS**
Fingertip length. Full pile lining, pile parka hood, mountain cloth outside. Full zipper opening on parka and front. Sizes small, medium and large. Add 35c postage. **17.77**
- B-9 PARKA JACKETS**
Made identical to the B-11 jacket except that it has a genuine mouton parka hood, with quilted body and sleeve lining. Small, med. and large. Add 35c postage. **22.95**
- NAVY DECK JACKETS**
These are Navy Style Deck Jackets. Full pile lining, pile collar. Drawstring at the bottom, zipper opening. Sizes 34 to 46. Add 25c postage. **11.88**
- Aviator Wool Lined LEATHER GLOVES**
Aviators' gloves. Genuine goatskin outside, wool lined, wool wristlet. Size 8 to 9 1/2. Add 6c postage. **1.88**
- 50% WOOL SOCKS**
Khaki and natural. Medium lightweight. Rugged and warm. Add 3c postage. **38c**
- Navy Ex. Heavy Wool SKI SOCKS**
Knee length. Extra heavy wool. Regular \$2.00 value. Gray only. Add 5c postage. **77c**
- 63% WOOL CUSHION FOOT**
Khaki and white. Full cushion foot. Elastic top. Add 3c postage. **47c**
- 100% All Wool O. D. MELTON TROUSERS**
Regular \$12.00 value. 100% all wool O. D. melton cloth. Sizes 28 to 33 only. Add 13c postage. **5.99**

Surplus U'SUITS
VALUES TO \$3.95
1.66

Medium wt., long sleeves, ankle length. Ecru and random colors. Included are such brands as Munsingwear, Coopers, and all the best makes in the country. Sizes 38 to 44. Add 15c postage.

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- Surplus All-Rubber 4-BKLE O'SHOES**
Heavy weight. Genuine Surplus. Size 11 to 13 only. Add 20c postage. **2.88**
- 4-BKle All-Rubber OVERSHOES**
For dress or work. Medium weight. Fresh stock, less than 60 days old. Sizes 6 to 12. Add 20c postage. **3.33**
- A-9 FLIGHT BOOTS**
Aviators all rubber flight boot. Zipper opening. Thick wool lining, sheep lined top. Large only. Add 20c post. **5.55**
- A-2 Leather FLIGHT JACKETS**
Here's a real bargain. Fine flexible pony and goatskin leathers, chocolate color. Knit bottom and cuffs; fully lined. Sizes 34 to 46. Add 25c post. **15.88**
- Surplus Shaker Knit SWEATERS**
Worth at least \$8.00. Fine baby shaker knit. O. D. color. Slipover style. Add 12c postage. **3.88**
- PAR'TROOPER BOOTS**
Made like the paratrooper boot. 10" high. Elk and retan uppers. Goodyear Welt. Full oak sole with composition tap sole. Sizes 6 to 12. Add 25c postage. **8.88**

Flyers' Leather Sheeplined Jackets
USED PERFECT BRAND NEW
10.55 **18.88**

These are used but are in absolute perfect condition. All have been reconditioned and reglazed, almost like new. Just a limited quantity to go at this new low price. Sizes 36 to 40 only. Add 35c postage.

NAVY WHITE T-SHIRTS
55¢

Full cut. Combed yarn. We sold thousands of 69c. Sizes small, med. and large. Add 6c postage.

Officers' Style DRESS OXFORDS
REDUCED TO ONLY
5.88

Remarkable value. Best quality uppers, genuine Goodyear Welt, top quality oak leather soles. Sizes 6 to 12, D & E. Add 20c post.

Aviators' Down Filled FLIGHT TROUSERS
These are the genuine "Eddie Bauer" make. BRAND NEW. Fine tackle twill lining, downfilled. Regular \$40.00 value. Size 36 and 42 only. Add 35c postage. **8.88**

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We Are Seeing America

Why Don't More Farm Folks Take Vacation Trips?

By FRANCES R. WILLIAMS, Marshall County

Cold, isn't it? But let's warm up to vacation plans, because here we have our traveling farm woman back with us. This time Mrs. Williams tells about Maine—including blueberries, a "gospel truth" spy scare, and a visit to the "Longfellow" home.—R. H. G.

THE state of Maine is an ideal place to spend a summer vacation. Every summer 1,000,000 people go there to enjoy the sandy beaches along the coast, or the coolness and bright sunshine of the forest camps. Every village is a summer resort.

As we followed the coastline toward the city of Portland we were aware of a feeling of cleanliness. It seemed as if the whole countryside had been washed and hung on the line to dry: the white sandy beaches, the clean, freshly-painted houses, the blue water of the ocean with an occasional white sail, contrasting with the cool dark green of the forest in the background.

Calais and Machias, Maine, are in the heart of the blueberry region. It took considerable practice for us Kansas folks to pronounce the word "blueberry" as the New Englanders do. They call it BLU-BURY, with the accent on the "blue" and "berry" sounding as one syllable instead of two.

Blueberries Grow Everywhere

Maine produces large quantities of canned berries. Blueberries grow everywhere in the acid soil of all the New England states and Canada. There are several different varieties, which ripen at different times, thus prolonging the season. The low-bush variety seemed more numerous than the high bush. There are fields of the cultivated berries, which are larger than the wild ones, but most New Englanders prefer the flavor of the smaller wild berry.

Trucks filled with berry pickers going to or returning from the fields were numerous on the highway. The pickers were young boys and girls for the most part. The berries are stripped from the bushes, then the leaves and sticks are removed by machines not unlike a fanning mill.

At Thomaston we stopped to visit "Montpelier," the reconstructed home of General Henry Knox. General Knox was one of the leaders in the Revolutionary War, and served as Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet. When Knox retired from public life, he built the palatial home at Thomaston. The original house was torn down to make room for the railroad station and re-

constructed on the top of a hill which commands a fine view of the town and countryside.

General Knox was a wealthy man. The money came from his wife's father who was a czar in the shipping industry of Boston. The house is large and furnished with the lavishness that characterized the Federal period. The greater part of the furniture is the original used by the Knox family.

On display in one of the downstairs parlors is the camp kit carried by the General on his campaigns during the war. The kit was a gift of his friend, General Lafayette. It contains a compact tea set, shaving articles and a sewing kit.

The beautiful hand-carved woodwork and stairway in the home shows the remarkable ability of the workmen of that day. The most beautiful room in the house is the bedroom called the "Gold Room." Lafayette slept in the magnificent bed which has a huge canopy of gold brocade when he visited the home in 1825. The window drapes, the carpet and other furnishings of the room were in keeping with the bed.

Used Cumbersome Utensils

The great kitchen is in the basement. The big fireplace, heavy iron kettles and cumbersome kitchen utensils are a great contrast to modern kitchen equipment. It must have taken many servants to provide for the comfort of the Knox family and the many notable guests they entertained. One large room, formerly the carriage room is now used for chapter meetings by the Thomaston D. A. R. The chapter members have had a great part in the restoration of this artistic house.

The 10 days we spent in the city of Portland were a pleasant experience. We found the people very friendly, proud of their historical background, but the natives are independent and resent any attempt of being pushed around. The leading hotel has a rule against dogs. This rule is strictly kept. When Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt appeared with her famous pooch, Fala, the hotel management refused to admit the dog, and the lady was forced to find refuge in nearby Yarmouth, whose hotel had no scruples against dogs.

The population of Portland, including the outlying districts, is about 150,000. It is built on Casco Bay. There are 365 lovely islands of various sizes in this bay. Before and during the war, Portland suffered all the pangs of a
(Continued on Page 18)

First to Reach Goal



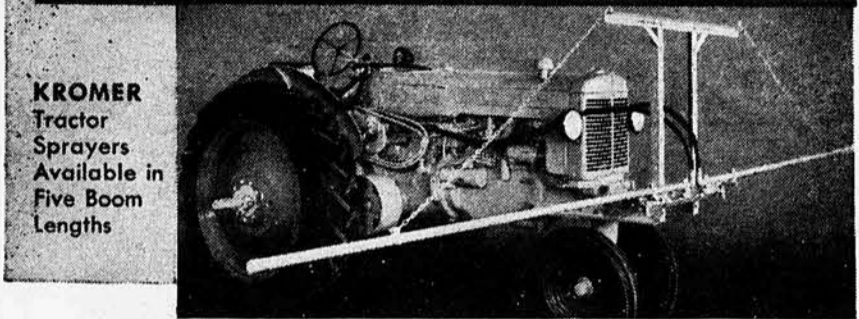
—Photo courtesy of The Ottawa Herald

FIRST of 18 Franklin county 4-H Clubs to reach the \$200 minimum goal in the county drive to raise funds for the state 4-H Club camp, at Rock Springs, was the Taub Toilers, of northeast of Ottawa, shown here. They asked farm residents for corn donations. Some gave corn, others gave cash. Result was 111 bushels of corn, and \$47 in cash. Total receipts from the corn and cash, \$199.46. Adult leaders made up the difference to \$200.

In the picture are, front row, left to right: Bobby Dougherty, Jay De Garmo, Homer Baldwin, Jerry Seyler, Alberta Baldwin and Luella Wood. Back row: Carolyn Carpenter, Jo Ann De Garmo, Vincie Jo Wood, Karen Smith, Donnie Smith, Trexel Warren, Max Dougherty, Gloria Seyler and Cleo Wood, club leader. Club members not in the picture, but who helped with the drive, are Donald Rose and Kaye Kyle.

Now... Better than Ever!

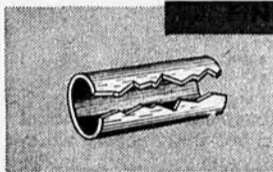
KROMER'S WEED INSECT SPRAYER



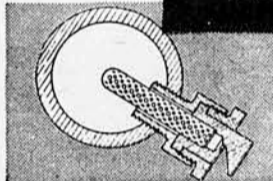
KROMER Tractor Sprayers Available in Five Boom Lengths

KROMER tractor and trailer model weed and insect sprayers have an enviable reputation. Their use in the field during past seasons, under the most difficult spraying conditions has shown that they deliver the correct volume and an even distribution of chemical.

KROMER'S FINISH "X" Utilizes The Superior Strength and Durability of Steel



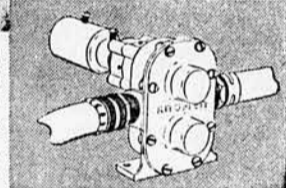
A new, secret process gives KROMER seamless steel booms and tanks a coating resistant to chemicals and acids that attack aluminum, brass or stainless steel. FINISH "X" adheres tightly, is flexible and very durable.



— KROMER'S exclusive fan type nozzle, developed specifically for weed spraying, guarantees even distribution of chemicals. Long-life, non-clogging, non-fogging tips and screens easily disassembled by hand.

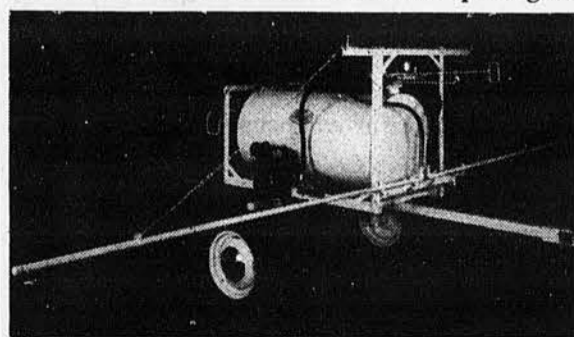
The KROMER Gives You the Capacity and Pressure For Every Spraying Need...

The KROMER all metal, power take-off pump has anti-friction bearings requiring no lubrication. The KROMER pump is made of brass and stainless steel and has no valves to leak or stick. It delivers the correct pressure and volume for every spraying requirement, including corn borer, livestock and pre-emergence spraying.



One KROMER Sprayer For All Spraying Conditions

The KROMER Sprayer has ample pressure and volume for crop spraying of various chemicals and insecticide spraying on plants and animals. KROMER booms have 10 inch nozzle spacing for high gallonage applications and row crop work. Equipped with plugs for every other nozzle for low gallonage spraying.



KROMER Tractor Mount Sprayers available in five boom lengths. KROMER Trailer Models available in three models with six boom lengths. KROMER Hand Sprayer and Row Crop Attachment furnished as special equipment.

KROMER Trailer Models available in three models with six boom lengths.

Fill out and mail coupon now for more information.

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Send me descriptive literature and more information about the KROMER Tractor mounted sprayer Trailer Unit .

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Town _____

State _____





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If you are not satisfied with your present method of plowing, check these six reasons for changing to the Towner Two-Way Disc Plow:

- 1. TURNS THE EARTH TWO WAYS**
... providing double mulching without burying the top soil.
- 2. LEAVES THE LAND LEVEL...**
and returns earth to its original position. No annual "migration" of top soil to right or left.
- 3. CONSERVES HORSEPOWER...**
Rolling Moldboards give less drag, freeing horsepower for useful work.
- 4. CUTS FULL WIDTH AT UNIFORM DEPTH...**
assuring a complete tillage job and a level field.
- 5. TURNS RIGHT OR LEFT...**
making possible any field pattern you wish.
- 6. CUTS 6" TO 8" DEEP...**
or as shallow as desired.

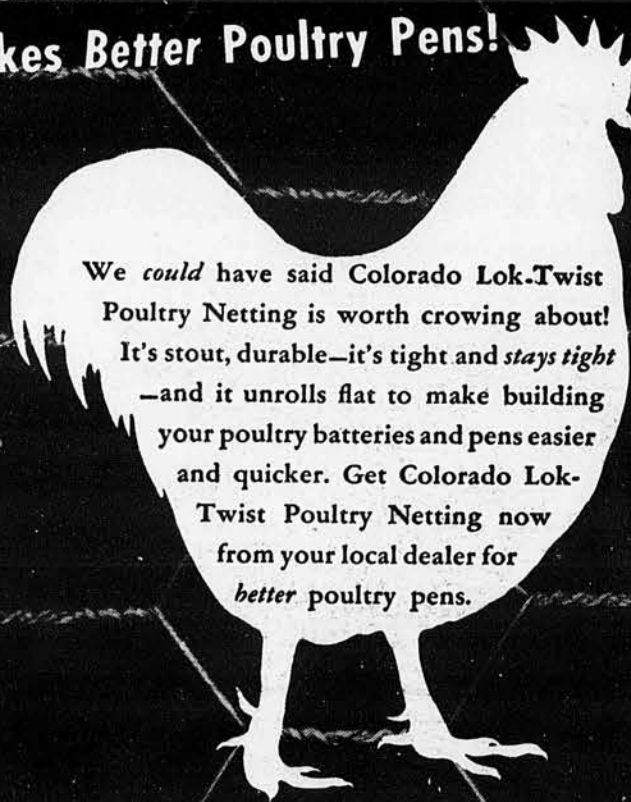
Yes, the Towner Two-Way Disc Plow is a welcome improvement over moldboard or one way disc plowing... and it's also the answer for orchard and vineyard work, summer fallowing, seed bed preparation, vegetable farming, and for turning under grain stubble, cotton or corn stalks. Compare this with any other tillage tool.

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Colorado Lok-Twist Poultry Netting Makes Better Poultry Pens!



We could have said Colorado Lok-Twist Poultry Netting is worth crowing about! It's stout, durable—it's tight and stays tight—and it unrolls flat to make building your poultry batteries and pens easier and quicker. Get Colorado Lok-Twist Poultry Netting now from your local dealer for better poultry pens.

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The **Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation**

General Offices: Denver, Colorado

Pacific Coast Sales: The California Wire Cloth Corporation, Oakland, Calif.



We Are Seeing America

(Continued from Page 17)

ship-building boom. The contract to build 30 Liberty ships for the British, before Pearl Harbor, brought many workers into the city. During the war Portland became an important naval base and when the fleet came in the population was doubled overnight. Now that the boom of the ship-building days are over, new industries are being established to provide work for those formerly employed in the ship-building trade.

Two Women Disappeared

The following story was related to us as being "gospel truth," but we have no proof as to its authenticity. Just before the war began 2 German women with their several children came to Portland. They had fled Nazi Germany to escape oppression. The refugees were welcomed with open arms by the good people of Portland. The children were placed in schools in different parts of our country.

The women wanted privacy so they rented a house in a secluded part of Cape Elizabeth. The house was situated so there was a good view of the harbor, the shipping activities and the coming and going of the fleet. The women had complete freedom to come and go as they chose. They gave lectures before church and club groups and were entertained in the best homes. Many letters went out to their offspring in different parts of the country. Then one day, the 2 women disappeared. Rumors flew thick and fast. Nothing creates quite as much excitement as a "spy scare." People are still wondering what happened. Me, too.

An Old City

The history of Portland goes back to 1623 when the first attempt of settlement ended in failure, because of the frigid climate. In 1690 the small settlement was wiped out by the Indians who massacred the entire population. In 1776 a fort was established to protect the town but the fort fell before the onslaught of the British, who burned the city. Each time the city was rebuilt. During the war of 1812 the bay was the scene of a naval battle between the English brig "Boxer" and the U. S. brig "Enterprise." Both of the captains were killed during the battle, and both are buried in a park which overlooks the scene of the battle.

There are modern, up-to-date shops and markets. There are miles of beautiful drives along tree-lined streets, and well-kept parks. Deering park is mentioned in one of Longfellow's poems.

A visit to Portland would not be complete without a visit to the "Longfellow" home. Located on Congress street, this 3-story brick dwelling was the home of the Wadsworth family, the mother of Longfellow, and here he spent much

of his early and his adult life. Many of his poems were written here. The house is open to visitors during the summer months and under the supervision of the Maine Historical Society.

The building and museum of the society adjoins the grounds of the Longfellow home. Most of the rooms are attractively furnished in the period of 1840, in the manner of a moderately well-to-do family of that age. The kitchen was dark and musty. I have never envied the housewife of the past generations, her task of feeding her family.

The poem "The Rainy Day," was written on a desk in the study. A piece cut from the "vine" mentioned in the poem hangs from the wall of the room. The garden is shaded by fine old trees. There are walks bordered with shade-loving plants. The "Arrow and the Song" is said to have been written in the garden.

One of the most famous lighthouses on the New England coast is the Portland Headlight. It has been photo-

Spring Sewing

For the housewife busy with spring sewing, the booklet, "Pattern Alteration," will be found most useful. Besides many other suggestions, the booklet has complete instructions regarding measurements, fitting, for the stout, and the slender. There are illustrations on 34 of the 48 pages in the booklet. For a copy of the booklet, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. It is free as long as the supply lasts.

graphed more times than any other lighthouse. We drove thru Fort Williams, which is located on Cape Elizabeth, in order to reach the lighthouse. The soldier on guard at the entrance of the fort scrutinized us closely, took our car number and names, looked under the car, before we were allowed to enter. When we returned, he repeated the performance. We wondered whether there was another spy scare.

The Portland Headlight is located on a rocky promontory which extends out into the ocean. The lighthouse was established by George Washington in 1790. The light is 32,000 candle power and a 500-watt bulb. The light tower is 88 feet high and 110 feet above sea level. The climb up the steeply winding stairs is a test of one's stamina, but the view after the top is reached is well worth the effort.

More travel experiences by Mrs. Williams will be printed in an early issue.
—R. H. G.

GRANDMA . . . By Charles Kuhn

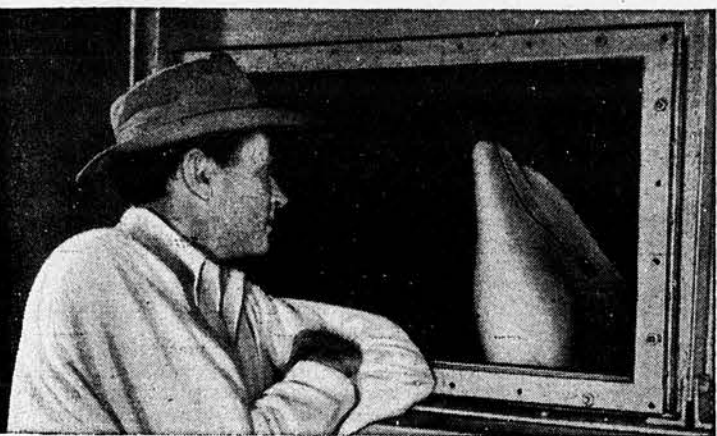


BURDEN'S

Smart idea!

200 portholes "in the ocean floor" at Marine Studios attract 30,000 monthly!

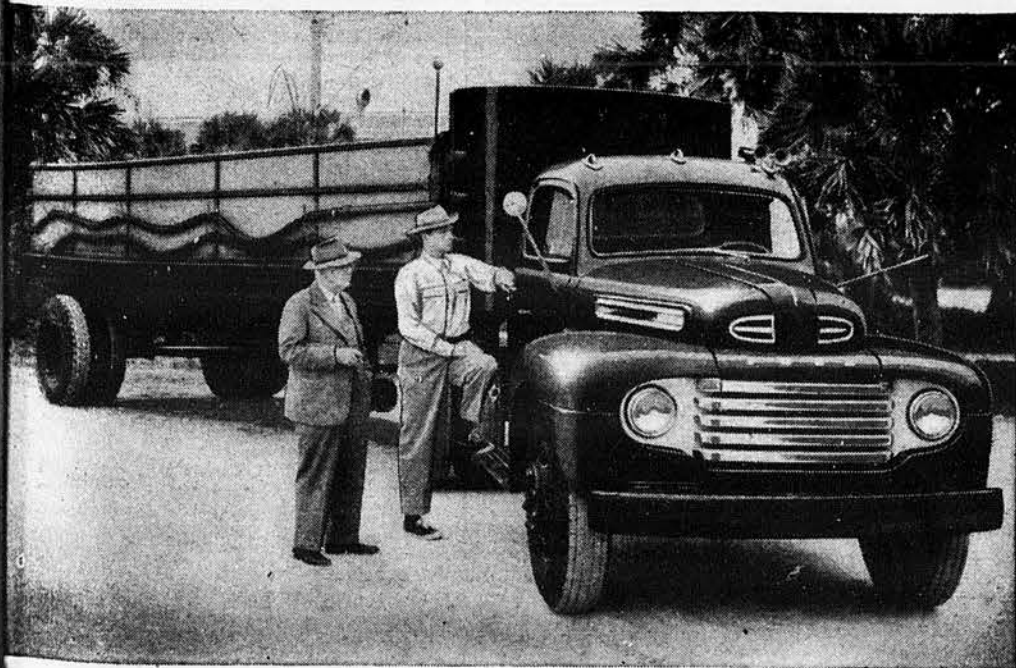
GIANT SHARKS, tarpon, porpoises, rays and tropical fish live together in two huge tanks at "the world's only oceanarium" at Marineland, Florida. Spectators view this colorful undersea world through more than 200 observation portholes placed in the sides and bottom of the 700,000-gallon capacity tanks. Because violent deaths are a frequent occurrence in the sea world, a special fleet of boats searches for new specimens continually. Douglas Burden, president of Marine Studios, says that a fleet of trucks—two of which are Fords—is required to service boats, tanks, and concessions. The oceanarium, started in 1938, was built at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000.



"BIG FEATURE OF THE OCEANARIUM," says Douglas Burden, "is the fact that it gives you the opportunity to see the dramatic and mysterious life of the undersea world approximately as it exists in the open sea. Marine life is not segregated by species, but placed together in the giant tanks."



DIVER FEEDS A PORPOISE by hand. These air-breathing and warm-blooded mammals, reputed to be the only captive porpoises in the world, are transported to Marine Studios by Ford Trucks from various points on the Florida coast.



"WE TRUCK OUR SEA WORLD SPECIMENS from as far away as Key West," Douglas Burden tells Ford Dealer, Pitt Barnes. "Our new 145-horsepower Ford F-8 Big Job is just the ticket for long runs like that." Replies Dealer Barnes, "I see what you mean. Ford Trucks specialize on long runs of all kinds. They're Bonus Built to last longer, too. That goes for over 139 Ford Truck models from the 145-horsepower Big Job down to the smallest Pickup."

BURDEN'S

Smart bet!

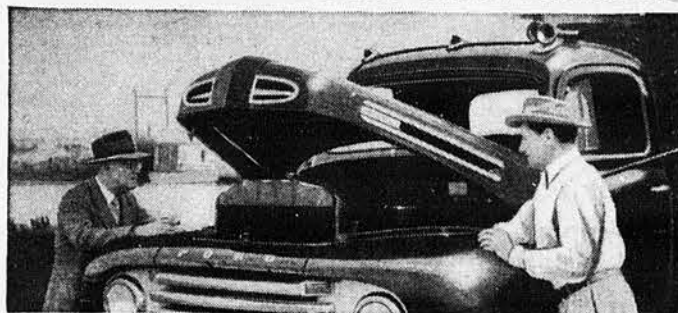
FORD TRUCKS LAST LONGER!

Using latest registration data on 5,444,000 trucks, life insurance experts prove Ford Trucks last longer!

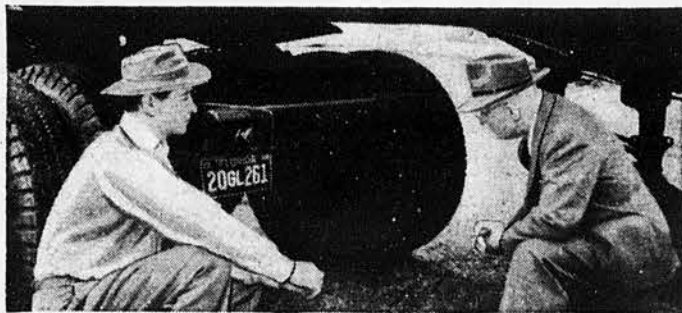
BURDEN'S

Smart move!

He uses Ford Bonus Built Trucks in his business. Smart Move! Smart Business!



"THE 110 GALLONS per minute, handled by the Ford cooling system, sounds small alongside 8,000,000 gallons required daily for your tanks," says Barnes, "but it's one of the reasons why this 145-h.p. engine is tops in performance."



"WE'RE THOROUGHLY SOLD on this extra heavy-duty 2-speed axle," says Burden. "It gives us the speed and power we want . . . when we want it. Gasoline mileage in the high axle range is amazingly good for this size truck."



A TRUCK DRIVES UP

your sawmill, ready to go!

This portable lumber harvester, powered by a GM "71" Diesel, is operated out of Durham, N. C., by Jackson's Timber Service. The owner reports, "I am especially pleased with the ability of the GM Diesel to maintain proper speed under sudden and heavy loads."

A 3-cylinder General Motors Series 71 Diesel engine belted to a 50" saw gives this Jackson Lumber Harvester an average capacity of 1,000 board feet an hour. It handles logs up to 30" in diameter, 24 feet long. It can be set up in 30 minutes, dismantled in 15.

The entire unit travels from farm to farm at 45 miles an hour—sawing as little as 3,000 feet at a set-up—providing a custom lumber harvesting service for "on-the-site" construction of homes, barns, sheds, fences and the like.

Here, again, the portability of GM Diesel

power is making possible a job that couldn't be done as efficiently or as economically any other way.

GM Diesels are 2-cycle engines with power on every downstroke of the pistons. They are therefore smoother in operation, compact and easily transportable. They start quickly, pick up their load fast, and stick to the job day in and day out with little attention.

You have everything to gain by looking into this modern power. Let's hear from you. We'll see that you get all the details.

DETROIT DIESEL ENGINE DIVISION

SINGLE ENGINES... Up to 200 H.P. DETROIT 28, MICHIGAN MULTIPLE UNITS... Up to 800 H.P.

GENERAL MOTORS



DIESEL BRAVN WITHOUT THE BULK

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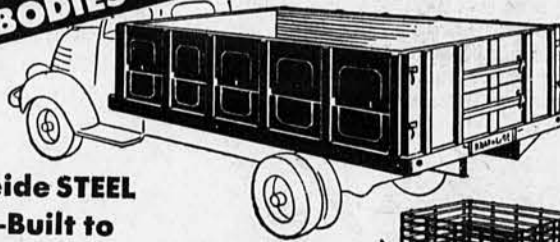


SCIENTIFIC FACTS: Both coffee and tea contain caffeine—a drug—a nerve stimulant. So, while many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect—others suffer nervousness, indigestion, sleepless nights. But POSTUM contains no caffeine—nothing that can possibly keep you awake!

MAKE THIS TEST: Buy INSTANT POSTUM today—then drink POSTUM exclusively for 30 days—and judge by results! . . . INSTANT POSTUM—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran. A Product of General Foods.

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BUILT Grain-Tight . . . STAYS Grain-Tight!



New Knapheide STEEL Grain Body—Built to Take Kansas Weather

High strength rust-resistant steel sides—won't rot, shrink, splinter or warp—STAYS grain-tight! Stronger, yet weighs less . . . you can haul heavier loads. Welded construction—no bolts to shake loose. 2" tongue and groove flooring. Built to outlast any truck. Hauls more—lasts longer—saves you real money on investment and repairs. On thousands of farm trucks today. For all 1½ to 3-ton trucks.

Knapheide Slip-On Rack

Light weight, sturdy livestock rack. Can be quickly and easily put on or removed by one man.

WRITE for circular and name of nearest dealer to:

O. J. Watson Co., 2115 N. Broadway, Wichita (Kansas Distributor)

THE KNAPHEIDE MFG. CO., Quincy, Illinois

Flying Farmers

GET a bird's-eye view of soil-conservation practices from the air. Farm land under control really looks different from upstairs. Terraces and waterways form a wash-tight pattern of farming. Add a little color to the scene with different crops growing along the contour lines. Then you really have a beautiful picture.

Would you like to see it from up there? Members of the Kansas Flying Farmers Club will make that possible for you this year. These farm flyers will be on hand for many soil-conservation demonstrations over the state. They will be there with their planes and will give non-flyers a ride over the area to see how it looks.

The first such demonstration program will be in Lyon county, March 16. Roy M. Davis, district conservationist, advises that plans for the event are being made by County Agent Luroy McDougal and SCS personnel in Lyon county.

The tentative program lines up like this: Farmers attending the meeting at the Emporia Municipal Airport will be given a preflight briefing of soil-conservation work in the county. In addition they will be supplied with mimeographed maps of the county showing soil-conservation jobs of special interest which they can expect to see while riding with the flying farmers.

The beauty of soil-conservation practices is plainly seen from the air. It is just as easy to spot the scars of erosion, perhaps easier because there are more of the latter. And plowing thru those eroded areas doesn't hide them from view. A difference in the color of the soil plainly marks the outlines of those areas even after attempts are made to correct them.

Plans call for more flying demonstrations during the year like this one. It is another service point for the personal airplane.

Flying farmers are still talking about Mexico after their return from the 2-week vacation trip down there in January. They are doing more than talking. Now they are showing the many pictures which were taken.

Mrs. H. K. Culbertson, of Sterling, writes that nearly 40 members of flying farmer families in Rice and McPherson counties met at the Ailiff Neel home, Windom, to show their various moving picture versions of their trip to Mexico.

With the reels of color movies they were able to relive memorable experiences of the trip as recalled by pictures on the screen.

Among those attending were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wilkens and family and Mr. and Mrs. Ted Wilkens and family, Lorraine; Mr. and Mrs. Art Fry and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Neel, Little River; Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Markle and family and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wright and family, Lyons; Mr. and Mrs. Rollin Mead and Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Culbertson, Sterling; Mr. and Mrs. William Janssen, McPherson and Harry Mosier, Herington.

The Mexico trip was an educational vacation. At the same time it emphasized the importance of flying farmers wives to any successful flying farmer venture. Mrs. Ted and Mrs. Clarence Wilkens were unable to accompany their husbands on the Mexico trip. After hearing all the glowing reports of the vacation and seeing the many beautiful pictures, they said never again would their husbands go without them.

And that is the attitude which the club encourages. Flying farmers want flying farmers wives to take a part in their activities. For that matter, wives of flying farmers can become bona fide members of both the state and national associations for \$2 a year.

A Clever Play

A humorous, witty and most interesting play, "Big Business, or the Doings of the Culture Club," is written in poetry and has 5 characters. It is a take-off in a most clever way, on women's clubs. It is equally fitting for a small or large group. For a copy of the leaflet, please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 10c.

Soil-Building Legumes Need Fertilizer, Too

Legumes need mineral fertilizers. What kind and how much to use for clovers is explained here. This is No. 3 in a series of articles which you will find in Kansas Farmer this year listing specific fertilizer recommendations for various Kansas crops. These recommendations are taken from an outline submitted by Dr. Harold E. Myers, head of the Agronomy Department, Kansas State College.

LEGUMES are soil builders. They improve soil tilth. They store large amounts of nitrogen in soil. But at the same time these legumes are great users of plant food. In fact, agronomists give legumes first priority in the fertilizer program.

Look at the amount of minerals these legumes need. (This data is taken from various sources, the USDA, Morrison's Feeds and Feeding, and others.) One ton of air dry sweet clover the first year takes 10.1 pounds of elemental phosphorus, 37.4 pounds of potassium oxide, 73.5 pounds of calcium carbonate. The second year each ton (air dry) requires 8.7 pounds of phosphorus, 43 pounds of potassium and 47.5 pounds of calcium. Seems like a lot of minerals for a soil builder, doesn't it?

In a Ton of Clover

Here is what 1 ton of air dry red clover requires: 8.2 pounds of phosphorus, 37.9 pounds of potassium, 60.5 pounds of calcium. Even lespedeza, a weak legume, takes a big share of this plant food: 8.7 pounds of phosphorus, 20.1 pounds of potassium, 49.5 pounds of calcium.

Yes, legumes require large amounts of potassium and calcium. But fortunately, most Kansas soils are well supplied with potassium. And it is quite a simple matter to supply the necessary calcium by spreading lime. Amount to spread depends on individual soils. Best bet is to have your Extension agent test the soil, recommend a proper amount. Usually best results are obtained from lime by applying it 6 months or more ahead of legume seeding time. More of the calcium carbonate then will be available for the legume.

But many soils in the Eastern half of Kansas are low in phosphorus. For those soils Dr. Harold E. Myers, head of the Agronomy Department, Kansas State College, recommends treatments which

will supply annually from 30 to 40 pounds of available phosphoric acid. That means from 150 to 200 pounds of 0-20-0 each year. For the biennial legumes, sweet and red clover and lespedeza, one application is recommended for both years at time of or ahead of seeding.

Best use for rock phosphate is with legumes. It should be applied at the rate of 1,000 pounds an acre ahead of seeding. When applied for legumes, the rock phosphate can be expected to benefit from 2 to 4 grain crops which follow the legumes, Doctor Myers points out. Lespedeza, however, is less efficient in using rock phosphate than sweet clover, red clover or alfalfa.

Apply Enough for Both

When these legumes are seeded with other crops, it would seem advisable to apply sufficient phosphatic fertilizer for both the grain and legume crops ahead of or at time of grain seeding. Both crops will compete for available supplies of phosphorus.

A few Kansas soils need potassium. Generally, Doctor Myers points out, they are soils with a distinct clay pan development and those developed from sandstone. For the most part they are confined to the extreme Southeast corner of the state, 4 or 5 counties.

For legumes in these soils, Doctor Myers suggests a fertilizer ratio of 0-2-1. A 0-14-7 mixture would be satisfactory. By supplying necessary amounts of phosphorus with such fertilizers, necessary amounts of potassium also would be supplied.

Should farmers prefer to spread muriate of potash, 35 pounds an acre are recommended. Muriate of potash contains 60 per cent available potassium oxide.

Fertilizer used on legumes is a safe investment. It is the best bet in a long-time program. Supply legumes with proper amounts of fertilizer, turn them down for green manure, and watch succeeding grain yields improve.

Save Paper

On returning from a shopping trip, I save all wrappers and string. The children like to press the paper with a warm iron thus making it ready for wrapping parcels at any time. I find this saves me much time.—Mrs S. E.

Heater Made a Profit



RUSSELL SHAW, shown at left talking to Clarence Ater, Oskaloosa, says this water heater has held milk production in his herd to near normal this winter at a cost of 2 gallons of kerosene a day. Last winter he did not use the heater and production dropped 30 per cent. The \$40 investment in the heater has paid back more than \$100 in one winter's operation.

"For real pipe pleasure, there's no other tobacco like **PRINCE ALBERT!**"

says Al Earl

I GET REAL
SMOKING COMFORT
IN A PIPEFUL OF P.A.
AND WITH THE NEW
HUMIDOR TOP, P.A.
STAYS SO FRESH
AND RICH-
TASTING

Al Earl

"Prince Albert's crimp cut, rich-tasting tobacco is a grand smoke," says Al Earl. "P.A. smokes cool and mild—right down to the last pipeful." Yes! Prince Albert's choice tobacco is specially treated to insure against tongue bite.

MORE MEN SMOKE

**PRINCE
ALBERT**

THAN ANY OTHER TOBACCO

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

TUNE IN: "Grand Ole Opry",
Saturday Nights on NBC

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

THE NEW
HUMIDOR TOP
LOCKS IN
THE FRESHNESS
AND FLAVOR



Silo Preservative

for every kind of silo. Makes inside walls acid-proof and air-tight. For free descriptive folder write FIERPONT PAINT & COLOR CO., Inc., Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia 10, Pa., or local distributor
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Write us today for complete price list of over 50 varieties of the choicest fish. Our prices are right.

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It's a Fingertip Harvest



and You're the Crew

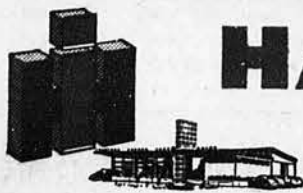
You sit in comfort above the dust on the McCormick No. 125-SP Harvester-Thresher. You are the whole harvest crew! And you see the work ahead of you. A fingertip touch of a convenient hydraulic control adjusts the cutting platform to the height you command.

Depress the heavy-duty engine's clutch pedal and the machine halts—but the separator keeps threshing, so you can clear the machine in tough going. The responsive 6-cylinder engine develops ample power for its double-duty job. From your control platform it's handy to check on the separator's job. Control levers and gauges are conveniently grouped. The No. 125-SP is designed to make one-man harvesting a simple, easy job.

You save grain when opening "lands"—no backswath, no running over uncut grain. Cut close to ditches or levees—clean out fence corners. Avoid unripe spots to harvest later. Four forward speeds and one reverse give you a speed for every condition, and fast field-to-field transport.

Special attachments for the No. 125-SP make it easy to harvest 'most any crop, from grasses to beans. See your IH dealer for complete information on this modern grain-saver and other McCormick combines.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS
Listen to James Melton on "Harvest of Stars"
every Wednesday evening over CBS.

A Bear by the Tail?

By DICK MANN

KANSAS farmers may have a bear by the tail, but fortunately they can tame it. That's the impression I got from attending the Aerial Agricultural Spraying Conference, at Manhattan, February 24. Incidentally, it was the largest aerial spraying conference ever held in the United States, with between 400 and 500 persons present for the 2-day educational meeting.

Here is the problem, as brought out at the conference. There are many new herbicides and insecticides on the market now that will control weeds and many of the worst insect pests that destroy crops. These chemicals compare with some of the new miracle drugs in medicine. They have the power for tremendous good, but they also have the power for great harm if improperly used.

Almost overnight, these powerful chemicals have come into widespread use, in spray or dust form, by both aircraft and ground equipment.

Kansas farmers last year sprayed at least a million acres of crops—mostly wheat—for weed control, and may spray 1½ million acres this year. Demand last year was far ahead of the equipment and trained personnel needed to do the job.

Spraying Will Increase

This year, as a result, everybody and his Dutch uncle wants to get into the spraying business. If Kansas has another season like last year's, no one can estimate how much spraying will be done, either by plane or ground equipment, but it will be terrific.

With this information as background you can see that many persons are deeply concerned over the possibilities of this thing getting out of hand. As usual with a problem of this size, there is more than one side to the question. The main problem is: Should the state step in and set up controls and, if so, how severe should they be?

The State Board of Agriculture already has introduced a control bill in the legislature. It is House Bill No. 176, and you will hear a lot about it soon.

In brief, this bill would require commercial spray operators to register with the State Board of Agriculture. Air operators would be charged \$25 for the first plane and \$5 for each additional plane. Ground operators would be charged \$5 for each unit. Operators would have to pass an examination to show their knowledge of the chemicals to be used and their proper use. They also would be required to post \$2,500 bonds or show that they had liability insurance in that amount. Their equipment would be inspected to see whether it met state requirements. They would have to keep accurate records on each spray job and report to the board on the chemicals used, the mix used and the application rate. Operators also would be required to notify county weed supervisors or county clerks in advance as to where and when they would be spraying in the county.

Must Protect All Farmers

In explaining this bill at the conference, Ted Yost, state weed supervisor, pointed out that a control bill is necessary to protect the farmer hiring the service, and to protect his neighbors and other innocent bystanders. "The farmer has paid his money and the operator is often out of the state before results on the job are apparent," Mr. Yost said. "Last year we had definite complaints for damage to crops near fields being sprayed. We think this control bill also will protect the legitimate operators." Members of the legislature attended the conference to hear the views of farmers and spray operators and also will hold committee hearings on the bill later. The bill is certain to be modified or changed from the outline given here.

Flight operators in the spraying business are wary of a control bill at this time. They recognize that they have a big responsibility and say they are willing to accept it. Most of them feel there should be registration of operators. Many of them think they also should post bonds, altho they point out that under present laws they can be sued anyway for fraud or damage. They have their own reputations at stake and do not want to lose a paying business by doing sloppy work or laying themselves open to damage suits.

One thing they are afraid of is that state laws will hinder the free movement of operators across state lines. I

talked to one Missouri operator who sprays for corn borers in Missouri and Iowa, for weeds in Kansas wheat and for grasshopper control in Nebraska and the Dakotas. Restrictive state laws, varying from state to state, might tie up his equipment at some state line and cost him his entire season's profits.

Roy Mahon, Dodge City, president of the Kansas Flight Operators, says many of the spraying jobs are emergencies that require large numbers of units during a short time. "There will be times when we desperately need to call in all the planes we can get to meet such an emergency," he said. "Restrictive state laws might cost the farmers thousands of dollars in the emergency area by keeping out distant operators who otherwise would be available."

Sometimes Change Plans

Flight operators are much opposed to advance notice to county weed supervisors on when and where they will be spraying. They put it this way: "We already have to keep records and make reports to the Civil Aeronautics Association on pilots and equipment. We can't spend a lot of time running around to county offices and making out all kinds of reports. And we sometimes have to change our plans on short notice. For instance, we may plan to spray John Jones' wheat field tomorrow morning and then find at the last moment the wind direction is wrong for that field. To keep our equipment operating, we may have to jump over into the next county and spray some other field where conditions are favorable. We can't keep some county officer informed in time of these sudden changes."

Another thing that rankles with operators is that application methods are ahead of research on the chemicals. Conditions are different in Western Kansas than in Eastern Kansas. They don't think state-wide rules on application can be laid down. A lot depends on the experience and judgment of the operator on the scene, they claim.

Farmers themselves come in for some criticism from operators. If you want a field sprayed, say the operators, be sure you know how many acres are in that field. One operator told of a farmer who asked him to spray an 80-acre field. He made his mix for that acreage and went to work. He later found there were 92 acres in the field. This meant his application was not correct if he covered all 92 acres, or else he had to land and make another batch to finish the 12 acres overlooked by the farmer.

Wilts the Tops

The most trouble operators had with farmers last year was where farmers insisted on spraying mature weeds in grain crops, thinking the spray would knock down the weeds. All spray does at that late date is wilt the tops, altho some help in combining is possible if the farmer waits 2 weeks to allow the weeds to dry out after the spraying. One operator told me: "Time after time farmers insisted that I spray their fields even when I told them it wouldn't do any good. Then they were dissatisfied when their weeds didn't fall down."

There are a lot more problems involved with these new chemicals but the brief outline here will give you some idea of the job ahead. Powerful killers like 2,4-D, DDT, and others can be a great boon to all, but they are not playthings. Everybody who uses them or asks for their use has a definite responsibility.

Hilarious Games

We have just prepared another new leaflet entitled, "Hilarious Games." They are intended for a fairly large group of people, perhaps a minimum of 10 or 15. Most of the games require more room than is available in the average home. Suitable for 4-H Clubs, school parties and church groups. Anyone can play them for they require no special knowledge and virtually no equipment. They promote good fellowship and co-operation, the most important function of any game.

Send 5 cents to the Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and your order will receive prompt attention.

Make that water walk downhill



IT doesn't take a "gully-washer" or a "goose drownder" to rob you of your precious topsoil. Bare land, up-and-downhill row crops, and over-grazed range all invite rain to escape without working for you—and to erode your topsoil away. But sod or cover crops act like a blotter to absorb and hold the growth-giving water. Slopes and hillsides tilled on the contour, with alternating strips of crop-land and grass, save maximum amounts of water, hold erosion to a minimum. Flatter fields may be sub-surface-tilled to keep the protective rain-absorbing trash on top. Correct rotations of crops, which include plow-under crops, will help absorb and hold moisture.

You need lots of water. It takes about 200 barrels of water to grow one bushel of corn. That's around 625,000 gallons for every 100 bushels. And most other growing plants also require large amounts of moisture . . . You can't control the amount of rainfall you get. But you can conserve it, so that every drop does the best possible job of making grass or crops for you.

As farmers and ranchers in every state well know, water has a "split personality."

It can be your ally, or a devastating foe. Lashing rains can erode away inches of fertile topsoil in a short time. But it takes nature 300 to 1,000 years to rebuild each lost inch. That's why the control of water is so important in a good land management program. Considerable progress in erosion control has been made in the past ten years. But we've still got a long way to go! Hundreds of millions of productive acres are endangered by erosion and gullying. They're washing away! Only good land management can save our soil and keep America strong. It will pay you—and all of us—to make that water walk downhill.



Soda Bill Sez:
The feller who rolls up his sleeves seldom loses his shirt . . .
If you must stir up a mess of trouble, use a long-handled spoon . . .

Growth

As every boy and girl should know, Big oaks from little acorns grow. And that's the way with business, too. Your growth depends on the job you do.

Gustavus Swift, away back when, Slaughtered a heifer, and he then Peddled the meat, also the hide. Got back the cost . . . a small profit beside!

From that small start in this big land Swift kept pace with the job at hand. As the job grew bigger, Swift grew, too. Yes, growth depends on the job you do!

OUR CITY COUSIN



"See the lambs gambol!" City Cousin turns pale, For back in his city they put gamblers in jail!

New Grass Varieties

by Wilkie Collins, Jr.
Soil Conservation Service
Lincoln, Nebraska



Wilkie Collins, Jr.

Good pasture is the key to production of more meat, milk and wool, at lower cost. In addition, a good cover of grass protects your soil against wind and water erosion. When you have improved pasture, or range, good livestock and a sound conservation program, you have a profitable combination.

Many new grasses have been developed in recent years. Several of these promise to become real money-makers for livestock men. They outyield old grasses, give a longer grazing season, and provide better soil protection.

- 1. Smooth Brome**—The Lincoln, Auchenbach and Fisher strains give higher yields, are easier established and withstand summer heat and drought better in the central, eastern and southern brome areas.
 - 2. Intermediate Wheatgrass**—A high-yielding, sod-forming cool-season grass that is easier to establish than most varieties. It is highly palatable and does exceptionally well in the central and northern plains and western mountain area.
 - 3. Sand Lovegrass**—Highly palatable, especially well adapted to sandy soils.
 - 4. Tall Wheatgrass**—A high-yield cool-season bunchgrass that does better than other grasses under alkaline conditions.
 - 5. Ky-31 Fescue**—High-yielding, supplies longer grazing, especially good for southern and southeastern states.
 - 6. Russian Wild Rye, Blackwell Strain or Switchgrass, Hays Buffalo Grass, Yellow Bluestem and Sweet Sudan** are other new or improved grasses for adapted areas.
- Grasses usually give higher yields and better quality forage when grown in association with an adapted legume.

Martha Logan's Recipe for

BEEF PLATE WITH HORSERADISH SAUCE

(Yield: 3 to 4 Servings) 1/2 cup sliced onions
1 1/2 pounds beef plate floured 1/2 cup chopped celery
2 tablespoons shortening or celery leaves
1 teaspoon salt 1 1/2 cups water

Cut meat into serving pieces and dip in flour. Melt shortening in heavy kettle. Brown meat well on both sides. Add salt, onions, celery, and water. Cover and cook 3 hours. Serve with Horseradish Sauce.

HORSERADISH SAUCE—Melt 2 tbsp. butter or margarine in a saucepan, blend in 2 tbsp. flour, mixing well. Slowly add 1 cup milk, stirring until well mixed, and thick and smooth. Add 1 tsp. salt, 3 tbsp. lemon juice, 1 tbsp. sugar, 3/4 cup horseradish. Cook over low heat until thoroughly heated.



A System that Works!

I get riled up when I hear talk of changing our system of government, or our system of doing business, here in America. Sure, there's always room for improvement. But you can improve a

house without wrecking the building! Any system that produces worthwhile results must be a pretty good one. I think our way of doing things has worked out mighty well for Americans.

Here we are—about 6% of the world's population, living on less than 6% of the world's land. Yet, through what I like to call our "three I's"—Initiative, Ingenuity and Industry—we have created the American way of life. We enjoy greater freedoms than the other 94% of the world's people. We have educational opportunities for all . . . schools, colleges, universities, libraries. And 48% of the world's radios. As just one measure of personal comfort and convenience, we have 92% of the world's bathtubs. We have a motor vehicle for every four people. And more than 286,000 miles of paved roads for them to run on.

Most important of all, thanks to your system of agricultural production, we have plenty of food for all of us—and enough to help feed our less fortunate neighbors. Yes, I think it's worth getting riled up in favor of the American System now and again.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Dept.

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Nutrition is our business—and yours



Specials The Meal-in-One

By Florence McKinney

MEALS in minutes? That's not impossible these days with the many modern-day developments to aid the homemaker. Latest is minute rice, following right on the heels of the many new food mixes. With minute rice, there's no washing, no rinsing, no draining, no steaming. Just add water and bring to a boil, then let it stand for 10 minutes while you are preparing the rest of the dinner. This fluffy white rice is quicker to fix than potatoes and is proof against under or overcooking. Minute rice is precooked. Rice is a frequent ingredient of one-dish meals.

One-dish meals are a timesaver for the cook and popular with the family. Many of them save one or more pans to wash. Any one of the following tested recipes will make a well-rounded meal when served with a green, leafy salad and a fruit dessert.

Tomato Rice With Bacon

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| ¼ cup onion, diced | ½ teaspoon salt |
| 2 tablespoons butter | dash of pepper |
| 3 cups cooked rice | ½ teaspoon sugar |
| 2 cups tomato juice | 8 slices bacon |

Fry onion in butter until tender, but not browned. Add cooked rice, tomato juice, salt, pepper and sugar. Mix lightly, pour into casserole and heat in moderate oven (350° F.) for 15 minutes. Place hot, crisp bacon slices on top and serve at once.

Sausage Rice Casserole

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 pound sausage links | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 3 tablespoons water | 1 tablespoon chopped onion |
| 2½ cups cooked tomatoes | 1 teaspoon ground sage |
| 1½ cups cooked rice | ¼ teaspoon pepper |

Place sausage links in frying pan, add water, cover and simmer 5 minutes. Remove cover and cook until links are browned. Use sausage drippings to oil the casserole. Reserve 3 tablespoons of the drippings and add to the tomatoes, rice, onion,

sage and pepper. Place mixture in casserole. Arrange sausage links on top of the mixture. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 30 minutes.

Hamburger—Spaghetti Dish

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 pound ground beef | 1 small can mushrooms |
| 3 tablespoons fat | salt to taste |
| 2½ cups cooked spaghetti | pepper to taste |

Cook spaghetti. Brown ground beef in fat while stirring. Add cooked spaghetti, salt, pepper and mushrooms with liquid. Cook together in skillet for about 10 minutes. Add meat herbs for unusual flavor, if desired. Add small amount of water if mushroom liquid is not sufficient. Put in casserole, let stand 10 minutes in moderate oven (350° F.) and serve immediately.

The New Seed Catalog

The mailman brought my new seed book today
And now I sit and dream before the fire,
Enchanted by the pictures I behold
I'm checking off the things that I desire.

Ah, roses, colorful and big as life,
Nasturtiums; snapdragons and petunias, too.
Mignonette and larkspur, double moss rose,
Zinnias and marigolds, to name a few.

Some golden bantam corn, large podded peas,
Stringless beans and dark red canner beans,
Radishes and lettuce, most every kind,
Cantaloupes and watermelons, honey sweet.

Oh, so many things! I find that as I look
I want most everything that's in the book!

—By Mary Holman Grimes

Stuffed Pork Chops With Spiced Prunes

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 4 thick pork chops | ¼ cup milk |
| 2 cups soft bread crumbs | ½ pound dried prunes |
| ¼ teaspoon salt | 1½ cups water |
| ¾ teaspoon meat herbs | 2 tablespoons brown sugar |
| 1 tablespoon minced onion | 2 tablespoons vinegar |
| 2½ tablespoons butter | ½ teaspoon cinnamon |
| ¼ teaspoon salt | ¼ teaspoon cloves |

Cut a slit in each pork chop for dressing. To make dressing, mix bread crumbs, salt and herbs. Brown onion in butter. Pour onion and melted butter over bread mixture and mix well. Stuff dressing in chops. Arrange stuffed chops in baking dish or platter, sprinkle with salt and pour on milk. Cook prunes in water about 20 minutes or until almost tender. Add sugar, vinegar, cinnamon and cloves. Simmer for 10 minutes. Arrange prunes on platter with pork chops. Bake in moderate oven (350°) for about 1 hour. Makes 4 servings. See picture on this page.

Tamale Dinner

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 pound ground beef | ½ cup ripe olives, chopped |
| 1 large onion, chopped | 2½ cups cooked tomatoes |
| 1 can cooked kidney beans | ¾ cups whole grain corn |
| ½ green pepper, chopped | chili powder to taste |
| | 2 cups cooked cornmeal |
| | cheese, sliced |

Cook all ingredients except cornmeal and cheese, together for about 1 hour. Simmer slowly. Pour in greased casserole, cover with layer of cooked cornmeal mush. Lay slices of cheese on top and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) until cheese is melted and slightly brown.—By Mrs. J. J. Y.

Tag-End Triumph

Dice leftover beef, lamb or pork. Heat in gravy. Mix with cooked rice and serve in casserole.

Homemaking News

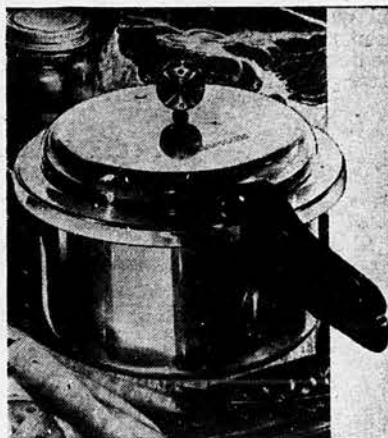
A new collapsible and disposable nursing bottle, the Shellie Nurser, does away with air-swallowing, collapsed nipples, comes sterilized. Mother uses it once and discards it. It is sold in kit form containing 2 three-bottle rack, 6 nipples, inner rings, outer rings and Shell-caps, a bottle expander, a roll of Shellies, the collapsible bottles.



The airtight lids keep contents fresh and clean. No odor gets in, no odor gets out. These Bakelite canisters are light in weight, long-wearing and are odorless and tasteless. They fit snugly on top each other, thus conserving space. When not in use lids and canisters nest, one inside the other.



A pressure saucepan big enough to hold a large chicken or a good, big Sunday dinner pot roast. This Mirro-matic pressure pan has a 10-inch diameter bottom to brown a wide piece of meat, will hold 7 pint jars and 4 quart jars in canning. It has automatic pressure control with 5, 10 and 15 pounds pressure and easy-closing handles.



Flavor-Perk is a cold-water type electric percolator with a double-wall pump, starts to perk in less than a minute. It has an easy pouring spout, molded plastic legs and cool plastic handle. It has a capacity of 8 cups and is made of durable 14-gauge aluminum.



News for the flower lover. This decorative, water-resistant flower pot container is made of Vinylite rigid sheet plastic, eliminating the need for paper trimming. The potted plant is kept in the plastic container, into which water is poured so the plant receives moisture by absorption. Made in red, white, dark blue and green.



YOU JUST CAN'T BEAT BUTTER-NUT COFFEE FOR DOWNRIGHT DELICIOUS FLAVOR

So Good It Is First Choice in a Million Homes

There's nothing like extra fine flavor to make a coffee popular. We never forget that. So we hunt the world over for the most delicious coffees we can buy. As a result, Butter-Nut is the favorite in more than a million homes. Costs less than a penny a cup. You can't afford NOT to serve the best at a cost small as that.



BUTTER-NUT GLASS JARS ARE REAL FRUIT JARS. SAVE THEM



Homemaking

Nitrates Dangerous to Babies

Farm Bureau Women Give Publicity

THE nitrate content of drinking water in Kansas has been found to be harmful to infants. Drinking water containing more than 50 parts per million is considered unsafe, while a nitrate content of 100 parts per million is actually dangerous to babies of 3 months or younger. This information has been released by the Kansas State Board of Health. Boiling the water will not help. The Associated Women of the Farm Bureau have been asked to assist in publicizing the importance of testing water for nitrates where there are infants or where babies are expected. High-nitrate water is equally dangerous when used alone or mixed in the formula. It causes a condition in which the infant's blood cannot carry oxygen

Bacterial analysis does not reveal the nitrate content of water. Mrs. G. W. Bennington, of El Dorado, district chairman of the Associated Women for Southwestern Kansas, is desirous of getting this information into every rural area in the state.

She adds, "If you are expecting a baby soon, be sure to have your water supply tested. If you have a health department, they will check the water for nitrates. If there is no health department in your county, collect a sample of water in a clean pint jar or similar container, pack carefully and mail to the Division of Sanitation, Kansas State Board of Health, Marvin Hall, Lawrence, Kan. Be sure to label the container and write on it NITRATES, also your name, address, date and source of water, whether dug well, drilled well or cistern water. If the water is to be used by a baby, there is no charge."

Pollution originally was considered the cause of nitrates in water. Scientists now believe that much of it may be caused by geological formations.

Olathe, county seat of Johnson county, is "beautiful" in the Shawnee Indian language.

to the tissues. The blood loses its normal color and the skin turns blue. Other symptoms of nitrate poisoning are drowsiness, failure to gain weight, vomiting and excessive crying. Death may result in extreme cases.

Dr. Paul Ensign, director of the Division of Maternal and Child Health, says that both private well water and municipal water supplies are being tested. Physicians are being notified when water is found to be high in nitrates. Municipal water supplies are easily handled, but the matter of the farm well is not so simple. For this reason, the women of the Farm Bureau have been asked to assist in giving the matter publicity.

Fun-to-Make Favors

Here are dozens of suggestions for making favors for every event and season of year. Some make use of dried fruits, bits of paper, eggs, toothpicks, pipe cleaners, nuts, pine cones, gumdrops, cellophane and bits of colored cloth. There are illustrations for each favor. This 8-page leaflet will be sent to you for 5 cents. Write Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

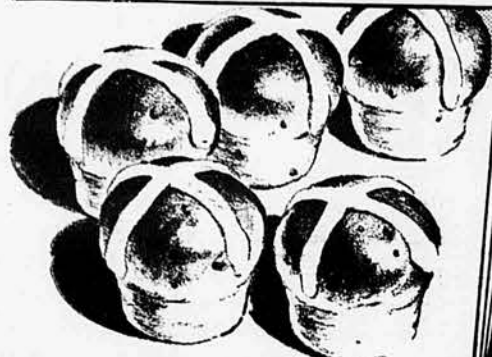


30 MINUTE HOT CROSS BUNS

- 2 packages Red Star Special Active Dry Yeast
- 1 1/2 cups warm water (105° to 110° F.)
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1 1/2 teaspoons salt
- 1 egg
- 3 cups sifted all purpose flour
- 1 cup raisins
- 1/2 cup chopped citron
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 2 tablespoons shortening, melted and cooled to lukewarm

Step 1: Dissolve yeast in warm water (105° to 110° F.) in large mixing bowl. Step 2: Add sugar, salt, unbeaten egg, flour, raisins, citron and cinnamon. Beat well with electric mixer on low or medium speed, or by hand with large wooden spoon. Add shortening, beating until thoroughly mixed. Step 3: Spoon dough into well greased muffin pans, filling about one-third full. Step 4: Let rise in warm place (90° to 95° F.) until dough has risen level with top of muffin pans (about 25 to 30 minutes). Step 5: Bake in moderately hot oven (375° to 400° F.) 20 minutes. Step 6: Remove from pans and glaze with thin powdered sugar icing. When cool, make a cross on each with plain icing. Yields 18 to 24 buns.

I LIKE RED STAR'S FAST RISING ACTION



Let this tested recipe introduce you to wonderful Red Star yeast. You'll want to use Red Star in all your recipes. Remember, it keeps fresh for months without refrigeration.

"This Greyhound Trip Has Given Me an Idea..."



I've Seen New Farm Methods I Can Use Before Planting... and We've Had a Good Time, too!"

Now is the time to take your vacation... before spring work catches you. Take the family and look around, see new places; different crops, soil conservation, and agricultural improvements in other states. You'll return happy and rested—perhaps with

new ideas for the planting season ahead.

Pack your bag, tell the family the good news... take a trip combining pleasure and profit. Your nearest Greyhound Agent will help you plan a trip that's easy to take and easy to afford.

FREE FOLDER!

For colorful folder describing many scenic attractions, mail this coupon to GREYHOUND TRAVEL BUREAU, 917 McGee St., Kansas City 6, Missouri.

Name.....
Address.....
City and State.....

TAKE AN AMAZING AMERICA TOUR!

Enjoy a trip completely planned for you! Hotels, sightseeing, transportation—all arranged in advanced for one low cost. Ask your local Greyhound Agent for full information.

See More - Save More!



Go GREYHOUND



New for Spring



4632 — Something different in this new design. The top of the back lets down for sunbathing. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 4 3/4 yards of 35-inch material.

9124—Your little one will love it. Wings at her shoulders and a dirndl skirt. Panties are included. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 6 uses 2 1/4 yards; 1/2 yard of contrasting material.

9250—Delightful date dress with slim waistline and whirl skirt. Just 3 main pieces to sew. Sizes 11 to 17. Size

13 requires 2 5/8 yards; 1 yard of contrasting 35-inch material. An attractive spring and summer dress.

4843—A casual dress that takes pounds off your figure. Narrow front gores and long collar. Sizes 34 to 50. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material.

4592—Start the day right in a gay frock. Pretty and practical. Sizes 12 to 20 and size 40. Size 16 requires 4 1/2 yards; 3/8 yard of contrasting 35-inch material.

Send 25 cents for each pattern to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Fifteen cents for the new Spring Pattern Book with a free pattern printed in the book.

Homemaking

Old Day-Bed Now a Charmer



Colorful cotton fabrics decorate this corner of a bed-sitting room. Tiers of floral print adorn one wall, match the pillow-shams and ruffled flounce. Quilted cotton on the sofa, which serves as a bed is matched by the rug.

Where It's Used First

The old rule for convenient storage of kitchen utensils, "Keep it where you use it," has now been changed following study by household equipment specialists of the U. S. D. A. experiment stations. Now the rule is, "Keep it where you use it first." This applies especially for a utensil that is used often. If this new rule is followed pans and kettles will not all be kept by the stove as the former method advised. For example, take saucepans. Because they are first used with water, store them either near the sink or near the teakettle on the stove. Several different spots may be equally good for

some kinds of utensils. For some jobs such as coffee making, the most convenient storage depends on the type of equipment. A cold-water coffee maker is first used at the sink, a hot-water coffee maker at the stove.

Such items as frying pans, the pancake turner, the 2-tine long fork, the potato masher, the ladle and cooling rack for baked goods are best stored very near the stove.

By the sink should go the dishpan, dish-draining rack, vegetable brush and the colander. Near the mixing center keep the egg beaters, mixing bowls, can opener, measuring spoons.

These specific spots for specific utensils are highly recommended for all kitchens. But is especially advisable for a large kitchen, where there would otherwise be much walking back and forth.

Trousseau Beauty



7007



Begin this now for that June bride. A lovely pair of sheets and pillowcases is a gift she'll appreciate for many years. Embroidery directions and crochet directions included with easy-to-see charts and photos.

For Pattern No. 7007, send 20 cents to the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. If you wish the Needlework Book, send 15 cents more. It contains many easy-to-crochet designs and illustrations of needlework, plus a free pattern printed in the book.

About Clocks and Cocks

Some folks need alarm clocks, Others hearty shakes To waken them from slumber Fit for their breakfast cakes.

Granddad spurns assistance To get him up betimes. It's not what you'd imagine 'Tis one of nature's chimes.

Before the sun comes up, Granddad's nerves grow tense, "Confound that pesky cock 'rel A crowin' from the fence!" —By C. W. W.

Ferns Dislike Gas

Ferns are especially sensitive to the presence of gas in the air, whether from a coal stove or gas stove or even to gas from factory smoke. Keep all ferns cool, moist and out of drafts as much as possible.

Prophecy for Bride and Groom

We have prepared a new leaflet entitled, "Prophecy for Bride and Groom." With some slight revisions it can be made to fit any local situation and any recently married or engaged couple in your community. It should be presented for an afternoon or evening program in combination with a shower for the bride and groom guests. It requires a reader, 1 or 2 singers and a pianist. Costumes and other stage settings are not necessary.

It will be sent to you upon receipt of 5 cents. Write to the Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

I CUT DOLLARS OFF MY FOOD BILL... HAVE BETTER MEALS FROM MY GARDEN...

EARL MAY GARDEN SEEDS

TAKE THE AX TO YOUR FOOD BILLS

TRIPLE TESTED

EVERY PACKET GUARANTEED

- LABORATORY TESTED to assure high germination.
- GARDEN TESTED to search out the really better varieties.
- TABLE TESTED to assure you tenderer, finer flavored vegetables.

This is the year to have a "grocery store garden." It will pay you. In more ways than one! Your family will enjoy an abundance of finer, fresher foods. Your cost will be only a fraction of what you would have to pay if you bought it. The way to bigger yields of the really better varieties is to plant Earl May Triple-Tested Seeds. EVERY PACKET GUARANTEED.

AT YOUR LOCAL DEALERS OR NEAREST EARL MAY STORE

EARL MAY SEED CO. SHENANDOAH, IOWA

3 PKTS. Beautiful, Hardy, "Most Fragrant of All" CARNATIONS

Bloom in Garden Like in Greenhouse

3¢ STAMP if you act now!

Gorgeous Colors Red Pink Yellow

To acquaint you with our Hardy, NORTHERN-GROWN seed and nursery stock, we're sending these 3 pkts of Carnations practically free. 1949 catalog and FREE subscription to our Planting Magazine come, too. Just send 3c stamp.

GURNEY Seed & Nursery Co., 1715 Page Yankton, S. D.

The Story of THE CAPPER FOUNDATION

tells of crippled children made whole! Of sad parents made happy! Of more and more handicapped children to be made "like other boys and girls." It tells how you may do something worthy of the best there is in you by helping in this ever widening mission of healing! Get your free copy of this story. Write today to THE CAPPER FOUNDATION for CRIPPLED CHILDREN Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Do you suffer distress from 'periodic' FEMALE WEAKNESS

With Its Nervous, Highstrung Feelings?

Are you troubled by distress of female functional monthly disturbances? Does it make you feel so nervous, cranky, restless, weak, a bit moody—at such times? Then do try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms! Women by the thousands have reported remarkable benefits.

Pinkham's Compound is what Doctors call a uterine sedative. It has a grand soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs. Taken regularly—Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such distress. It's also a great stomachic tonic! All drugstores.

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If the functional 'middle-age' period peculiar to women makes you suffer from hot flashes, weak, highstrung, irritable feelings—try Pinkham's Compound to relieve such symptoms. It's famous for this purpose.

Monthly Female Pains
Pinkham's Compound is very effective to relieve monthly cramps, headache, backache, —when due to female functional monthly disturbances.

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Homemaking

A Country Woman's Journal

By MARY SCOTT HAIR

"There is a mystery in human hearts,
And tho we be encircled by a host
Of those who love us well and are be-
loved,
To every one of us, from time to time,
There comes a sense of utter loneli-
ness."
—Anon.

in plenty of time to put out the wel-
come mat for the sun. Washing, clean-
ing, cooking, a bit of writing at the
kitchen table sandwiched in between
chores, then noon, and the day is half
gone.

"Let's butcher the hog?" said the
Mister, sort of hopeful-like and in the
form of a question rather than a sug-
gestion. Hasty preparations, water boil-
ing in the big black kettle and soon the
porker we'd been feeding was ready
for that modern miracle in our part of
the world, the frozen foods locker plant.
Good eating at the Sheepfold for win-
try days!

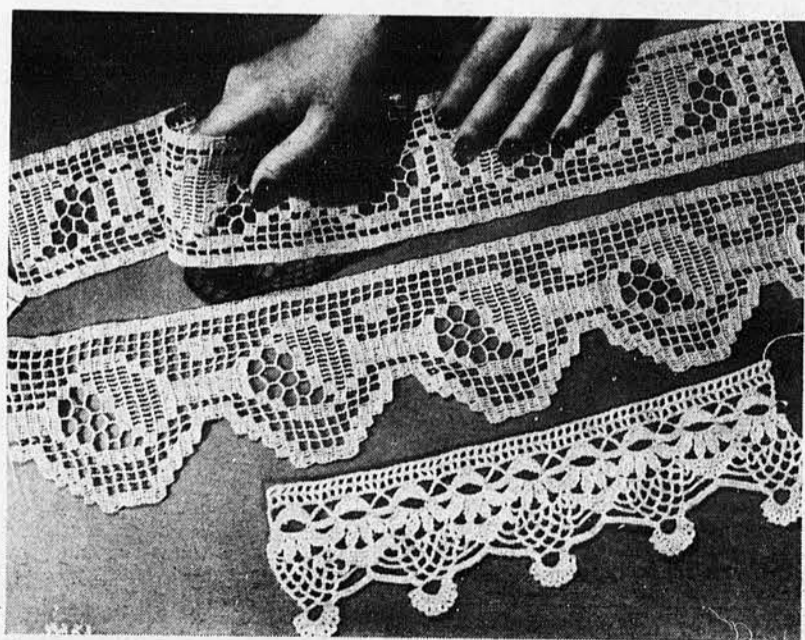
Most every farm shelters a flock of
hens, some of them numbering into the
hundreds, others just a dozen or so.
Somehow I've never been very success-
ful as a poultry raiser. Trouble with
me is that the chickens end up by being
pets, each an individual in her own
right. That was true of my last sum-
mer's brood. They were such pretty
orange-colored birds, just the shade of
my colored dishes I got out of oatmeal,
that it was almost a tragedy to dress
the young roosters for freezing. I kept
the pullets, 13 of them, and they follow
me about in exactly the same way as
my cat tribe.

If you're looking at that red circle
drawn big and red on the kitchen cal-
endar, that's the day I went hopefully
looking into nice soft nests that had
been conspicuous for their lack of eggs.
In other words the egg drouth had
reached that stage when the Mister
chided me about running in the red on
my hen venture. My hens were beauti-
ful, yes, (said the Mister) but where
were the eggs? "I knew it!" I shouted
in triumph. "Here are 5 nice eggs!"
Pampered hens is a name not usually
given to the egg-laying variety, but
mine qualify, for they're pampered!

Tuesday I was guest at a county-wide
women's meeting in a neighboring
county, a fine large day spent in plan-
ning and visiting. I had time to visit
the home economics class where I ex-
plained in detail how to make a doll like
the Raggedy Ann I had with me. The
girls cut off patterns from the ones I
had with me and promised to do their
part in spreading cheer via the rag-doll
way.

A bit of this and that filled what was
left of the week. Mending, a new recipe
from Ruralist which turned out well,
the twilight hour, a time for medita-
tion. And I said, thankfully, "This was
a good week!"

Guest Room Frills

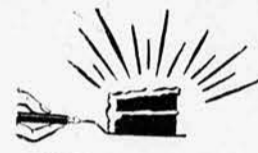


Shadowy filet crochet for both insertion and lace to match. One other crocheted edging. Directions and pictures of all 3 will be sent you for 5 cents. Write the Women's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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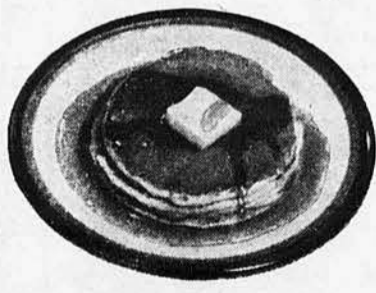
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Serrated Cutting Edge*

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other serrated for cutting tender, flaky
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cakes without crushing or tearing.

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slips under pieces of pie or cake more
easily, for serving. Polished, one-piece
molded black handle of unusually at-
tractive design. Truly a fine piece of
table cutlery you'll be happy and proud
to own.

Order Now! Supply is Limited
Don't wait! Get Sweetose, the extra-
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your Cake and Pie Server while they're
still available. Once you've seen and
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Jittery?... Irritable?... Can't enjoy life fully?... People everywhere—people who once suffered just as you do—have found the answer in switching from coffee and tea to POSTUM.



EXAMPLE: A woman in New York City writes this sincere and moving letter: "My switch to POSTUM has given me a new lease on life! I no longer fear the sleepless nights and the nervous tired feeling that made life a bore!"

SCIENTIFIC FACTS: Both coffee and tea contain *caffein*—a drug—a nerve stimulant! So while many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect, others suffer nervousness, indigestion, sleepless nights. But POSTUM contains no *caffein* or other drug—nothing that can possibly cause nervousness, indigestion, sleeplessness!

MAKE THIS TEST: Buy INSTANT POSTUM today—drink POSTUM exclusively for 30 days. See if POSTUM doesn't help you, too, to sleep better, feel better, enjoy life more!... INSTANT POSTUM—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran. A Product of General Foods.

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Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of plain syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make at home. Take 2 cups of granulated sugar and 1 cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking! No trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This gives you a full pint of wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It makes a real saving because it gives you about four times as much for your money. It lasts a long time, never spoils, and children love it.

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Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a most reliable, soothing agent for throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Homemaking

Books On Review

No Place to Hide

This book gives a straight, down-to-earth description of what an atomic bomb can do to ships, islands, ports and human beings. The author, David Bradley, a young medical doctor, was a radiological monitor with the task force that made the tests at Bikini. The book is in the form of a diary, it gives a day-by-day, week-by-week account of just what took place. Most of the men remained for several months.

Doctor Bradley believes American people have not been sufficiently informed, and that most of us have been lulled into a false sense of security. He states definitely that atomic war has no remedy and that our only hope is to control the power that if loosened, will destroy us.

The facts published in the newspapers and magazines that all the ships were not sunk was far from the end of the story. When the Geiger counter men went in to check radioactivity after the test in which the bomb was dropped under water, they found every seam, every painted deck, every hull was fatally poisoned. The water of the islands, the floating oil slick, the sand on the bottom of the ocean, the coral, the rocks, everything buzzed and crackled in the Geiger counters. Even after the shorter radiation faded, the horrible menace of free plutonium remained... the most insidious poison known and more than deadly because it is difficult to detect.

Tests were made to determine whether the floors of decks could be freed of deadly radiation. Only by planing down the surface about ¼ inch, could this be done. Doctor Bradley says it is and will be impossible to do the same to harbors, to the streets and buildings of San Francisco or New York City. The atomic bomb will annihilate the people, destroy the food supply, render useless all objects exposed to it.

One book reviewer called "No Place To Hide," a quiet diary of doom. It is published by Little, Brown and Company, of Boston. Price \$2.

Kansas Wild Flowers

For those interested in wild flowers, who wish to identify those they picked when children, who wish to know the names of those growing in the pastures and roadsides around them, this new book is ideal. Published in 1948 by the University of Kansas Press at Lawrence, and written by William Chase Stevens, professor emeritus of botany, it contains 761 photographs and additional drawings.

The book is a mine of information for nature lovers, gardeners, students of Kansas history. It contains explanations of scientific names and use of plants by Kansas pioneers. Price \$7.50. Write to University of Kansas.

Gardens in Color

This lavish book tells how you may produce each garden on your own soil, what year-around plans you must make, and just what to do each month to create your own magical landscape. There are chapters on wire gardens, jungle gardens, a spring garden, gardens without flowers, four-season window gardens, picasso gardens and indoor gardens.

There are many pictures of gardens in color. "Gardens in Color," by Richard Pratt, is published by the Garden City Publishing Company, Inc., Garden City, N. Y. Price \$5.

New Booklet Out

We have the 1949 booklet called, "Smart Sewing with Cotton Bags." More and more women and girls are sewing at home than ever before. We think this booklet will give you new suggestions for all types of home sewing, dresses for all ages, aprons, curtains, slip covers, and luncheon sets.

Write for your free booklet to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



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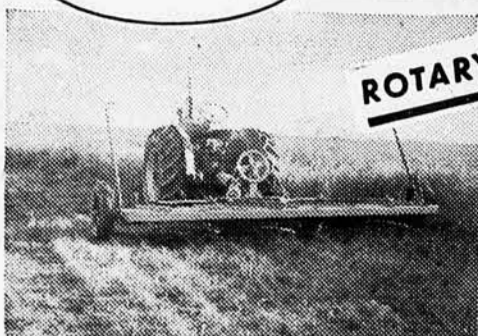
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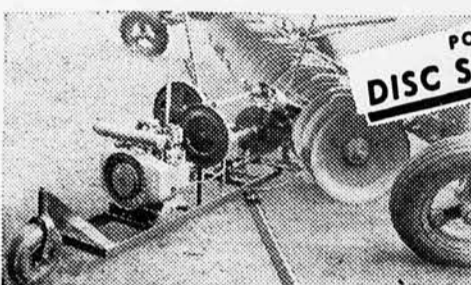
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Now Let's Take a Look at . . .

Abnormal Precipitation

By A. D. ROBB, Meteorologist
Weather Bureau, Topeka, Kansas

STRANGELY enough, normal precipitation, as related in Kansas Farmer for February 5, 1949, is rarely experienced and therefore cannot be relied on too much in crop production. But abnormal precipitation, which also is rather infrequent in actual occurrence, depending on the extent of the abnormality, must be taken into consideration in many ways.

Abnormal precipitation may be considered to cover very heavy rains, sleet, severe hail, prolonged wet spells, or the long periods with little or no precipitation.

CHART NO. 1 gives the amounts of annual precipitation recorded in each county during the year of greatest precipitation in Kansas since the weather records have been compiled on a statewide basis, beginning in 1887. This was in 1915 when wheat was cut with binders mounted on kegs for support because of the very soft ground. The average annual precipitation that year was 40.77 inches and exceeded by 3.30 inches the next wettest year of 1944.

Burlington, in Coffey county, received 63.04 inches of moisture, the greatest annual amount on record in Kansas. Fort Scott also received slightly over 60 inches. Tribune, Greeley county, in the extreme west reported 33.39 inches which is about the normal for Wabaunsee county. Only 14 counties had less than 30 inches and only Lakin, in Kearny county, measured less than 20 inches, 18.86 inches for the year.

At some Eastern Kansas stations, rain fell on 100 to 126 days in 1915 and there was an average of 95 days with measurable precipitation for the whole state. By contrast the dry years of 1934 and 1936 had rain or snow on only 52 and 54 days respectively for a state average.

At the other extreme, 1936 was the driest in the recorded history of Kansas with an average precipitation of 18.31 inches, less than half of the amount in 1915 as shown in CHART NO. 2. Only 2 other years had an average of less than 20 inches, 1910 with 19.67 inches and 1917 with 19.60 inches.

Three counties only, in Southeast Kansas, received more than 30 inches of precipitation. Except for Hutchinson, in Reno county, all the rest of the stations in the western two thirds of the state reported less than 20 inches and 2 counties in the eastern third also



A. D. Robb, Meteorologist
Weather Bureau, Topeka, Kan.

had less than 20 inches. Two stations in the extreme west received less than 10 inches of moisture during the entire year, 9.86 inches at Syracuse and 9.73 inches, the least, at Elkhart.

The average precipitation received over Kansas in 1936 was 8.60 inches less than the normal of 26.91 inches, or about two thirds of the normal. A number of stations in the east-central and north-central parts of the state, however, where the drought was more severe, had only about half the average amount. Emporia, in Lyon county, received 18.13 inches, 53 per cent of normal; Garnett, in Anderson county, 19.78 inches, 52 per cent; Burr Oak, in Jewell county, 12.38 inches, 50 per cent; and Smith Center, in Smith county, was relatively the driest with 10.11 inches or 44 per cent of normal.

Weather seems to acquire habits the same as people, and when a "spell" of weather once starts it is amazing how long it may persist. In a comparison of the wettest and driest 10-year periods Dodge City has experienced, we find the greatest accumulation of moisture in the 10 years, 1877-1886, when approximately 29 inches of moisture fell in excess of the normal. The greatest

(Continued on Page 31)



CHART NO. 1—This map shows the wettest year on record (1887-1945 inclusive). It was 1915. Figures in each county give the amount of precipitation received that year. Burlington, in Coffey county, with 63.04 inches of moisture topped the list.

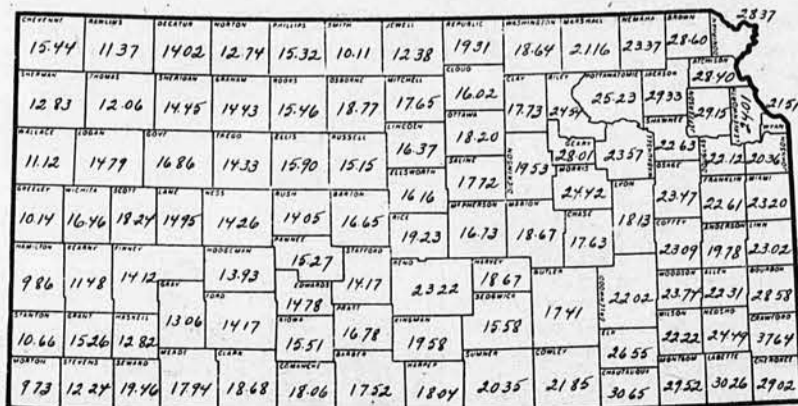


CHART NO. 2—This map shows the driest year on record (1887-1945 inclusive). It was 1936. Figures in each county show the small amount of precipitation received that year.

drouth was, of course, in the famous '30s, 1930-1939, when the accumulated deficiency totaled almost 45 inches. In other words, Dodge City only gained a year and a half of moisture in the 10-year period of greatest precipitation, but lost over 2 years in the 1930's.

Perhaps the most noticeable precipitation abnormality is the greatest 24-hour falls; these are the result of very severe conditions and often bring disaster to buildings and crops. CHART NO. 3 gives the greatest 24-hour precipitation over Kansas. The heaviest 24-hour fall was at Burlington, in Coffey county, on May 31-June 1, 1941, when 12.59 inches was measured. Lindsborg, in McPherson county, is a close second with 11.39 inches on October 19-20, 1941. Practically all parts of the state are subject to 5 inches of rain in 24 hours and the eastern part to somewhat greater amounts.

One very fortunate thing about heavy rains such as Burlington, Lindsborg and Iola have reported in 24 hours is that they are mostly quite local in nature.

The abnormality in the other direction, lack of rain, is shown in CHART NO. 4 where the maximum length of drouth conditions is given. Dodge City has the longest record, 86 days, almost 3 months without a day with more than 0.25 inch of rain in the crop period of 1913. Norton in Norton county, Hays in Ellis county, and Burr Oak in Jewell county have records of 81 to 85 days without a quarter of an inch on any one day. And 4 stations in the eastern third have passed 70 days or more with little or no rain, while only 2 stations in the

extreme west have gone 70 days or more without a 0.25-inch rain from April 1 thru September 30, 1901-1945.

There is no great difference in the length of dry periods between Eastern and Western Kansas, but, as shown by CHART NO. 5, the number of periods of 30 days without a quarter of an inch or more of rain in 24 hours is about 3 times as great in the western third as in the east. The central third has about twice as many such occurrences as the east. From 1901-1945 some Eastern Kansas stations have passed 30 days or more from April 1 to September 30 without a rain of 0.25 inch or more in 24 hours, 15 times, or about once in 3 years; the central third has had about 30 such occurrences; and the western third averages about one such period a year.

These abnormal conditions of extreme drouth and overabundance of moisture have been experienced many times in Kansas and as it is said, history repeats itself, they will be a very real part of the future. Sometime, and it is hoped many years hence, the extremes of wet and dry years, 1915 and 1936, will be exceeded.

These climatological lessons are spread on the financial pages of Kansas as well as on the faces and even the character of the people. If in years with abundant rainfall, as Kansas has had in the '40s folks will remember the '30s, and if in years like 1901, 1913, with little or no corn, and 1917 and 1935 when the wheat crop was short, the more bountiful years are recalled, hope will ease the despair and the lessons of adversity will not be lost.

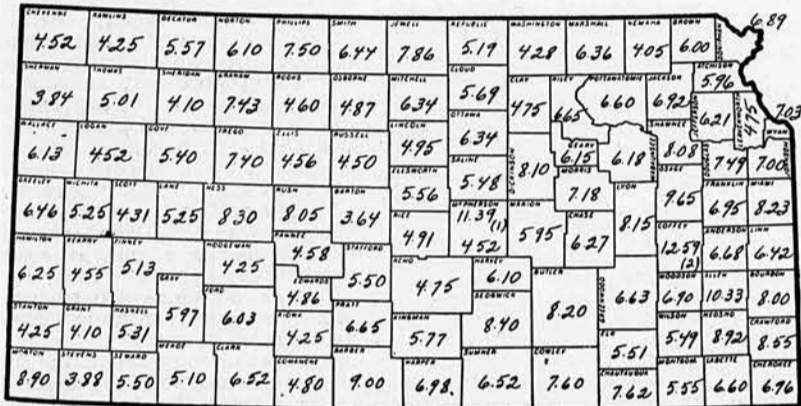


CHART NO. 3—This map shows the wettest 24 hours over Kansas, from the beginning of record keeping thru 1945. Burlington, in Coffey county, leads with 12.59 inches of rain on May 31-June 1, 1941. Lindsborg, in McPherson county, is a close second with 11.39 inches of rain on October 19-20, 1941. Note the strange thing that happened in McPherson county. While Lindsborg got 11.39 inches, the town of McPherson recorded only 4.52 inches.

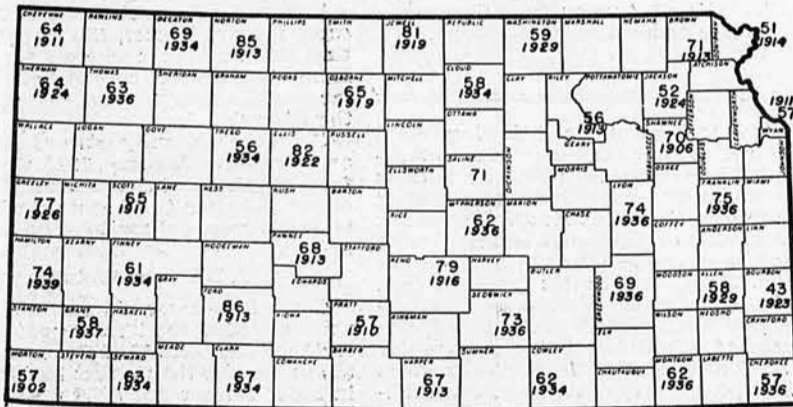


CHART NO. 4—This map shows the longest dry periods, in days, and the years they happened, 1901-1945. A dry period, as considered on this map, is 30 consecutive days, or more, from April 1 thru September 30 with not more than 0.25 inch of precipitation on any day.

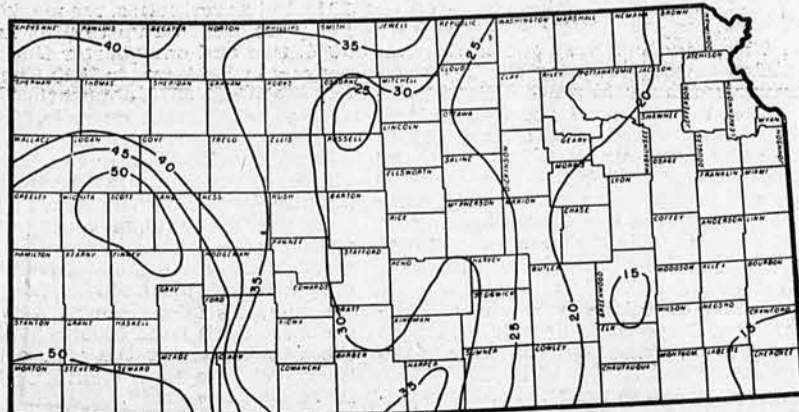


CHART NO. 5—This map shows the number of times, April 1 to September 30, during the 45-year period (1901-1945), that 30 consecutive days passed with not more than 0.25 inch of precipitation on any day. The line marked 20, for example, shows where 20 of these dry spells hit.

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Stalling for Time

(Continued from Page 7)

guarantee as to what may happen in the future.

The postwar world which followed World War I is not the same postwar world following World War II.

Following World War I the United States decided not to undertake responsibility for guiding the destiny of the world, as it has attempted in this postwar period for World War II. The United States did not join the League of Nations after World War I. It practically is the United Nations Organization following World War II.

Following World War I the Western World, to all appearances, still held domination over the Oriental world, although Japan was showing signs of chafing at the bit.

But Not as Enemies

Three powerful nations in the western world—Britain, France, the United States—emerged as principal victors from World War I, but not as enemies of each other. Rivals, perhaps, but not enemies. Japan in the Orient had placed herself in a strong position for expanding, but the Western nations did not realize it. Russia looked no more of a world factor than Italy, in the game of world power politics.

Generally speaking, the peoples of the world looked forward hopefully to a period of peace; the war to end all wars, and to make the world safe for democracy, had been won by the peace-loving, democratic nations—this was the general idea.

In the United States, agriculture had expanded considerably; war had made heavy demands for grains and for cotton and livestock products. Industry had expanded also. Agriculture and industry were looking for foreign markets to continue to take their surpluses.

For Youth Leaders

A booklet has just been published for leaders of youth groups, containing suggestions for co-operation between the rural church and farm youth movements. For several years the General Mills, Inc., has felt this need keenly and asked T. A. Erickson, better known as "Dad" Erickson to thousands of 4-H members thruout the United States, to write the booklet after his general research on the subject. Kansas Farmer has made arrangements with the publishers to have a copy of the booklet sent free to leaders of 4-H, FFA and Vocational Agriculture Groups. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

The postwar picture following World War II is politically very much different. The war ended with two nations predominant—capitalist United States; communist Soviet Russia. Western domination of the Orient had come to an end, or at least to the beginning of the end. The United States faces the task of preserving the civilization of Western Europe. Russia looks like the spearhead of an ultimate Oriental (Asiatic) inundation of the Occident—Western Europe, perhaps the Western Hemisphere to boot.

Back of the threat of Communist Russia to western civilization, some profess to see a rising tide of color threatening to overflow and overthrow the white races.

Can Make Comparisons

This situation, very much oversimplified in the foregoing sketchy summary, gives a very much different picture of the aftermaths of World War I and World War II. But at that, trying to look to the immediate future and the after effects of inflation following the two World Wars, the following comparisons might have some bearing on the gamble which is farming in America the next few months and the next few years.

Among the things the Bureau of Agricultural Economics does is to try to keep track of the farmer's share in the consumer's food dollar in the United States. One of the means used is to utilize the "market basket" figures it collects, puts together and analyzes. This particular market basket is presumed to be the food purchases of city consumers. The measure is the average

amount of money spent for food for 3 persons in a number of selected representative cities in the country.

Starting with figures for the period 1913-15, the BAE reports show that the market basket for 3 persons, back in 1913-15, cost \$268 for 1 year.

Of this \$268 the farmer got \$123, and the others—processors, handlers, and others concerned who collected marketing charges, got \$145. In other words, the farmers were getting 46 cents of each consumer's "food dollar," and marketing charges took the other 54 cents.

For the year 1920 (following World War I) the consumers paid \$568 for this market basket for 3. The farmers got \$245 of the \$568; marketing charges took the other \$323. The farmer got 43 cents of the consumer's food dollar; the other 57 cents went for marketing costs. The 3-person market basket cost the consumers \$300 more than prewar; the farmer got \$122 more, and the marketing crowd \$178 more. Consumer cost went up to 212 per cent of prewar; farmers' share was 200 per cent of prewar; marketing costs were 223 per cent.

Farm Share Dropped

A sharp recession came in the latter half of 1920. By 1922 the cost of the market basket to the consumer was down to \$408, the farmer getting \$163 and the marketer \$245. The farmer's share of the consumer's dollar had dropped to 40 cents; the marketing share had risen to 60 cents. Consumer's cost had dropped 30 per cent from 1920; farmer's share of the consumer dollar had dropped 33 per cent, marketing charges dropped only 24 per cent.

By 1929 the cost of the market basket had risen to \$435, the farmer's share to \$183; the marketing charges to \$245. The market basket cost the consumer \$27 more than in 1922, the farmer getting \$20 of the increase, marketing charges were up \$7. The farmer's share of the consumer's dollar was 42 cents; marketers, 58 cents.

Then came a depression, and the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar had dropped to 33 cents, the marketers share was up to 67 cents, for 1933. But there were not so many dollars. Cost of the market basket to the consumer was down to \$276, almost as low as 1913-15 average, but the farmer's share was only \$89 (instead of \$123) while marketing charges were \$187 (instead of \$145 in 1913-15).

Now here is the market-basket pattern for World War II—from 1940 up to January of this year.

For 1940, consumer paid \$317 for the same market basket, the farmer getting \$128 and the marketers \$189. The farmer's share of the consumer's dollar was 40 cents; market charges took the other 60.

Came the war and postwar inflations, and we look at January, 1948, when the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar had risen to 55 cents. And there were lots more dollars, lots and lots. Inflation.

A Different Picture

Cost of the same old market basket was up to \$694, the farmer getting \$381 and the marketers \$313. Consumer paid \$377 more for the market basket than in 1940; farmer got \$253 more; marketers, \$124 more. Consumer's cost was 219 per cent of 1940; farmer's take was 300 per cent, and marketers was 165 per cent.

There was the sharp break in grain and some other prices in January of 1948, but nevertheless, the market basket price went on up to \$708 in July, 1948, two and one-quarter times (223 per cent) what it was in 1940. The farmer's share was \$378, almost three times (295 per cent) what it was in 1940; the marketer's share was up to \$330, or 174 per cent of 1940. But the farmer's share of each dollar had dropped slightly, being only 53 cents.

By the first of January, this year, the falling prices were getting in their work. Cost of the market basket had dropped from \$708 to \$663 in six months; the farmer's take from \$378 to \$339, the marketer's from \$330 to \$324. And the farmer was getting 51 cents of the consumer's food dollar. Prices have fallen since, as noted.

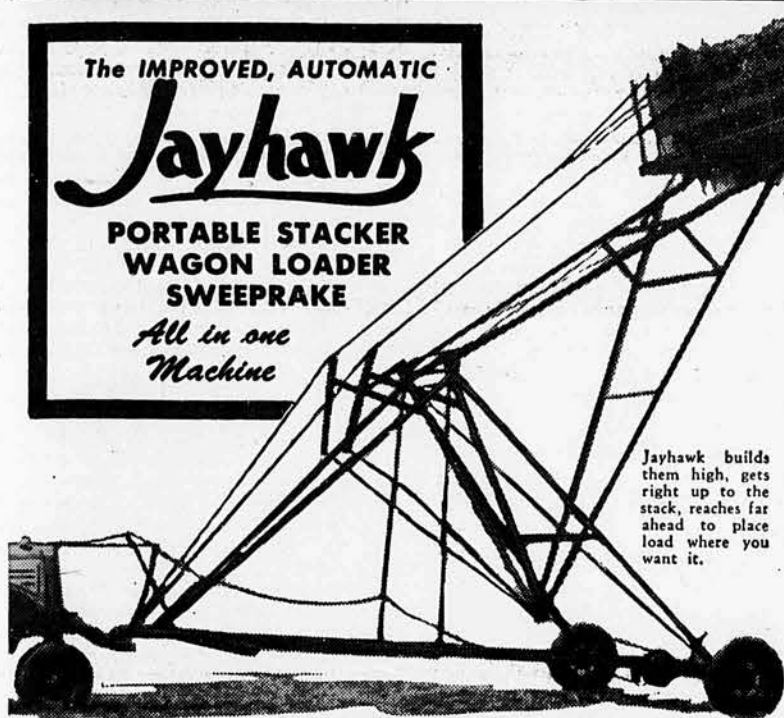
The country is uneasy; farmers are demanding higher price supports than the 60-90 per cent flexible ones in the Hope-Aiken bill; the Administration is waiting to see.

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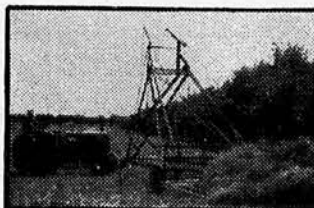
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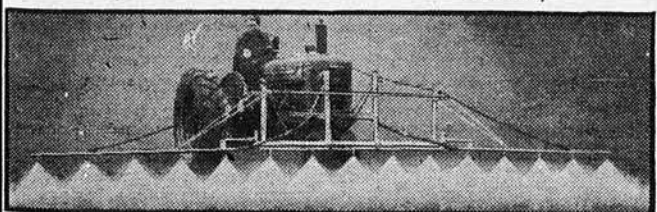
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- STANDARD TREAD (Model W)**
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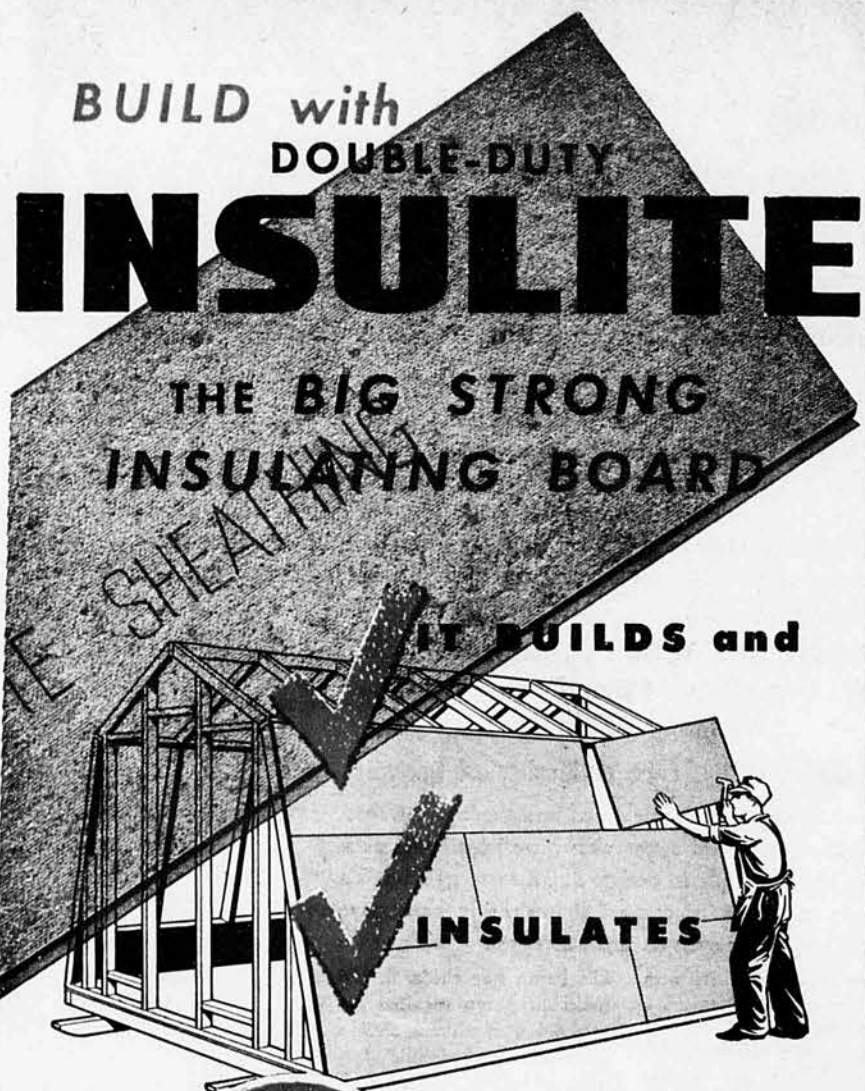
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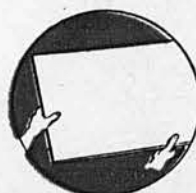
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Is Your Soil Sick?

Cowley County Farmers Find Out About Theirs

By ED RUPP

EXACT fertilizer prescriptions for sick soils. That may become a possibility with new soil analysis equipment installed in the county Farm Bureau office at Winfield. Modeled after soil-testing laboratories in use on the county level in Illinois and Missouri, the Cowley county laboratory is the first of its kind in Kansas.

A little more than a year ago, this writer was having lunch with Raymond Hoyt, Atlanta, then president of the Cowley County Farm Bureau, and George Gerber, county agent. Part of the conversation that noon was about county soil-testing laboratories. The suggestion was made that these men make a special trip to Missouri or Illinois to help them form an opinion of the merits of county laboratories.

Several months later the trip was made. Accompanying Mr. Gerber and Mr. Hoyt were Homer Detwiler and Ed Kindt, both of Rock. These men examined the county laboratory at Butler, Mo., discussed it with the county Extension agent there and with a number of farmers to get their reactions.

Purchase Was Ordered

At the next meeting of the Cowley county Farm Bureau board, the purchase of a county laboratory was ordered. Mr. Gerber was instructed to buy the necessary equipment to give the county a laboratory for its own use. Cost of this equipment was about \$400. Funds were supplied by farmers in the county. Tax money was not used.

Farmers in the county really wanted the laboratory. That was emphasized during a regular educational meeting in the county where wheat agreements were being explained. Mr. Gerber was asked to discuss soil fertility and soil laboratories on the basis of his observations. After his discussion, one farmer attending the meeting stood up and said he wanted to give \$10 toward the purchase of a laboratory. Others followed suit and in a short time nearly

\$1,000 had been subscribed. But since funds were available from another source, it was not necessary to collect these pledges.

Operating the laboratory for Mr. Gerber is Max Stout, a junior chemistry major at Southwestern College, Winfield. The laboratory provides a part-time job for Mr. Stout, a bomber pilot during the war. At the same time he will get up to 2 hours of college credit for his work in the soils laboratory. To meet all expenses of the laboratory, a charge of \$1 a sample is made.

Much of the actual laboratory work is routine. But a technical knowledge of the equipment used does lend accuracy to the reports obtained for each soil sample.

An Important Tool

Most important single piece of equipment is the photometer. It is most expensive, too. Its cost amounts to nearly half the outlay for the whole laboratory. But all readings for each soil sample are obtained on the photometer. Mr. Stout records readings for organic matter, phosphorus, potassium and calcium. Then these readings are handed to Mr. Gerber for interpretation.

A total of 24 soil samples can be run thru the laboratory at one time. The test for organic matter requires an incubation period of 4 hours. Others can be run in much less time. Total time required to run 24 samples is about 5 hours. But Mr. Stout hopes to reduce that time to about 4½ hours.

The test for potassium is one of the most critical and difficult. All of the potassium soil extract or filtrate must be forced into the reagent under pressure. A hypodermic syringe is used for this job. If any portion of the extract just drops into the reagent, it can cause an inaccurate reading. Then photometer readings for potassium must be made within 10 minutes after the 2 solutions have been together 5 minutes.

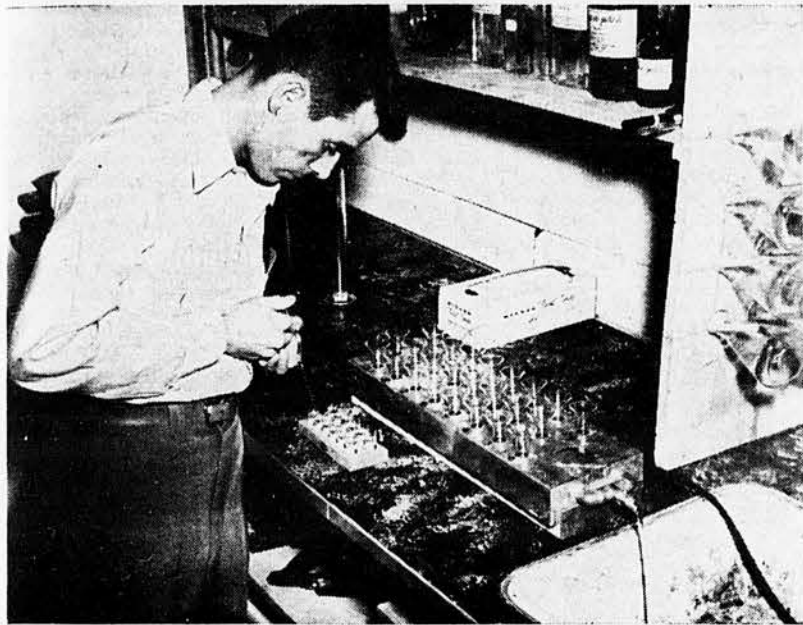
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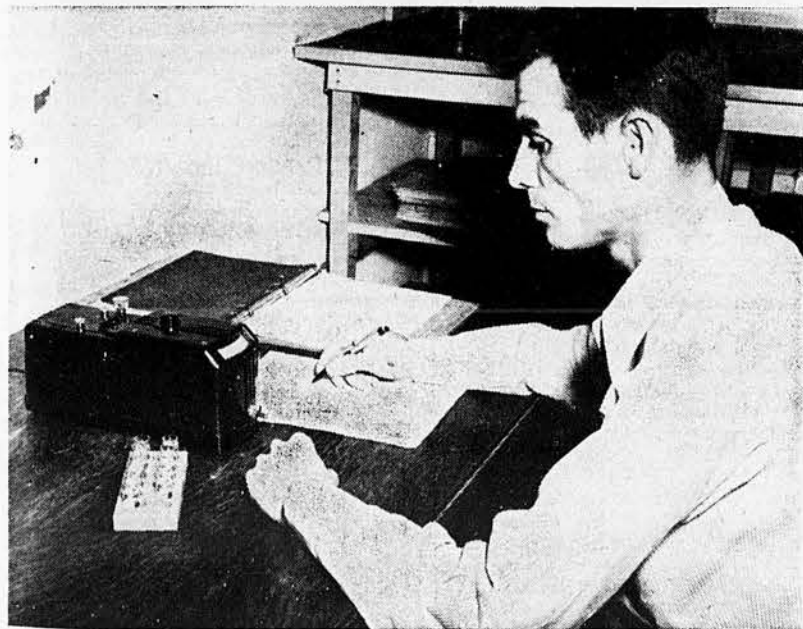
Tests for organic matter are important, believes John F. Clarke, one of the first Cowley county farmers to have his soil tested. Where he grows best crops, organic matter was relatively high. Here he pushes a thin slice of soil into the bucket to be mixed with 2 other samples taken in that area. He mixes 3 samples thoroughly then keeps enough for the laboratory test. It lessens chance for error.

Accuracy and care are important from start to finish of the whole process. In the first place, care is necessary in taking the soil samples. Possibly the best method was demonstrated by John F. Clarke, one of the first Cowley county farmers to have his soil tested. Instead of one sample from a given area, Mr. Clarke takes 3. He steps off at least 50 feet between the 3 sample sites. This helps prevent inaccuracies due to old stack bottoms, urine spots or other influences which would cause a false report. These 3 samples are dumped into a bucket and mixed thoroly. Then enough of this mixture

to fill a small ice-cream container is kept for the laboratory test. Method of taking the individual samples varies. A small auger can be used effectively. Mr. Clarke gets his samples with a spade. First he digs a small hole at least 7 inches deep. Then, with his spade, he takes a thin slice from the edge of the hole. The important thing is to get a representative sample from the top 7 inches of soil. Along with the soil samples, each farmer fills out a form which gives Mr. Gerber an accurate history of the area to be tested. Included in the report is a
(Continued on Page 36)



Potash test is one of the most critical. Max Stout, laboratory technician, forces potassium filtrate into reagent with hypodermic syringe. All filtrate must go into the reagent under pressure.



The photometer is the key to this soil-testing laboratory. It is the small box-shaped instrument on the table. Mr. Stout is recording photometer readings from a group of soil extracts in the holder at left.



County Agent George Gerber has the big job. He combines soil history with photometer readings to arrive at specific fertilizer recommendations for specific future crops.

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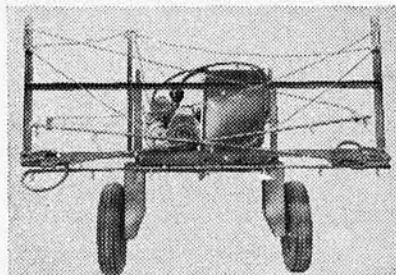
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Is Soil Sick?

(Continued from Page 35)

history of crops grown on the land the last several years along with fertilizer used on those crops, as well as information about slope, drainage and other factors. He combines this information with a knowledge of soil types on individual farms. Then, with the laboratory readings as a final guide, he makes specific fertilizer recommendations for specific crops according to their plant food requirements.

For comparative purposes, Mr. Gerber is asking farmers in the county to bring him soil samples from native pasture or meadows and from fence rows as well as samples from cultivated fields. A check between them shows how much plant food has been removed from much of the cultivated soil. Of these, organic matter is the most outstanding. The amount of nitrogen which a soil releases for crop growth is calculated from the per cent of organic matter. Mr. Gerber pointed out that early tests showed most native soils were running above 4.0 per cent organic matter. Cultivated fields were running from 1.3 to 3.0 per cent. One exception was found on the John F. Clarke farm and that was explained by sedimentation in that area from overflow waters.

Most Important Test

The Cowley county agent is inclined to believe the test for organic matter is one of the most important produced by the laboratory. Long before the equipment was set up, he stated repeatedly that the laboratory would be worth its cost if it would only demonstrate effectively the loss of organic matter in cultivated fields.

Of course, phosphorus is important, too, as well as other plant foods. A large majority of soils in the eastern half of Kansas respond favorably to phosphorus applications. And the laboratory is demonstrating that deficiency, too. But individual field tests provided by this laboratory give Mr. Gerber background for specific phosphate recommendations for specific crops.

The tests for calcium present some interesting results. The common practice has been to correct acidity with lime. Lime supplies calcium. But not all acidity is due to a deficiency of calcium. It is possible to have a sufficient amount of exchangeable calcium in an acid soil. It also is possible to have a calcium deficiency in a soil that is not acid. As a matter of fact, those conditions were experienced in the first 50 soil samples run thru the laboratory. And to add calcium to a soil already high in exchangeable calcium could increase the difficulty. Many Kansas soils do need lime for maximum crop yields. Safest bet still is to follow county agent recommendations.

In most Kansas soils, the potassium level is extremely high. So high that it goes off the potassium scale provided with this laboratory. But soil-building crops like alfalfa and the clovers require large amounts of this plant food. It is reasonable to assume that Kansas soils sometime may need potassium, too. It is suspected that a few in the southeastern counties already do. This laboratory provides a check on the level of potash in the soils.

Plant Food Pinch Coming

Early development of this laboratory took place in Illinois. Missouri applied these developments and made some additions of her own. It is natural that these states would be ahead of Kansas in this development. Soils in those states are more depleted than Kansas soils. It was a necessity. In Kansas the pinch for plant food is just beginning to be felt. We have only started to use fertilizer in Kansas.

Back in Illinois where these tests were developed, C. M. Lindsley, associate professor of soils, says the tests offer a guide to fertilizer use. But he warns that they must be used with a thorough understanding of soils and crops or they can be misleading. But he also adds that soil testing has been one of the most effective teaching methods, because it offers a plan for both farmer and extension worker to take hold of the soil problem.

It is something new for Kansas. Mr. Gerber compares the soil-testing plan with the feeding of a balanced ration to cattle. Why not feed the soil a balanced ration? he asks. We know certain crops need certain amounts of plant food. Why not balance soil elements with plant needs?

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RELIEF FOR ACID
INDIGESTION,
GAS AND
HEARTBURN**



**TUMS
FOR
THE TUMMY!**

Marketing Viewpoint

By C. P. Wilson, Livestock; John H. McCoy, Feed Grains; Joe W. Koudele, Poultry and Eggs.

I moved to a new farm on March 1, and need some cattle to fill a pasture. I have never handled cattle on bluestem grass before. What kind of cattle should I buy, heavy or light, good quality or plain?—W. D.

During the last 10 years while cattle prices have been advancing, there has been more profit in handling heavy cattle. However, in a period of declining prices, as we appear to be in at present, there is less risk in handling light cattle. Furthermore, it would seem desirable to handle good-quality cattle in contrast with plain-quality cattle.

In general, the possibility of making a profit by purchasing cattle at the beginning of the grazing season and selling off grass at the end of the grazing season is limited. For the last 3 years, while the inflationary spiral has been turning upward, this has been profitable. But normally, and particularly when prices are declining, seasonal price declines during the grazing season about offset cheap gains on grass. Your county agent or the Department of Animal Husbandry at Kansas State College can offer suggestions on beef production systems that might be helpful to you.

I have some corn in storage. Do you advise selling it or holding it?—R. B. H.

At this time, it appears that the most advantageous thing would be to hold the corn. In your situation there appears to be little doubt that your corn will qualify for Government loan or purchase agreement. You have until June 30 to take advantage of the support program on corn. Some rise in prices is expected before that time, but if this does not take place to the extent where you can get the equivalent of the loan rate, you still have the opportunity of obtaining a loan or purchase agreement.

What is the outlook for egg prices during 1949?—H. R.

Egg prices in 1949 are expected to average slightly lower than in 1948. Continued increases in the rate of lay in the first part of 1949 will about offset the smaller number of layers on farms than we had in the first 6 months of 1948. Prices probably will not be much different from those in 1948 during the corresponding period.

In the last half of 1949, the average of egg prices probably will be lower than in the corresponding period of 1948. Price weakening factors include the increase in egg production accompanying an expected increase in numbers of chickens raised, possibilities of some decline in consumer incomes and an anticipated increase in pork supplies.

Job for Hybrid Corn

American hybrid corn may be the most important factor in putting the European livestock industry back on its feet, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Most observers of tests made in Italy, predict hybrid corn will increase European corn production 20 to 25 per cent. Increases up to 50 per cent are reported for American hybrids over some native Italian varieties. Shipping improved seed corn is cheaper than furnishing the grain for hungry Europeans.



"Well, lift up your feet!"

Winning Hybrids ON YOUR LAND



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The world record plot was planted exclusively to Genuine Pfister Hybrids No. 347 and No. 170, new hybrids developed by the Pfister Associated Growers research department.

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Behlen Gear Box really cuts tractor time. No more tiresome inching along when you can use speed. Helps do many more jobs in a day. Ideal for bucking hay, rotary hoes, long hauls, etc. Does not interfere with present gears. Bring your old tractor up-to-date with a New Behlen Gear Box.

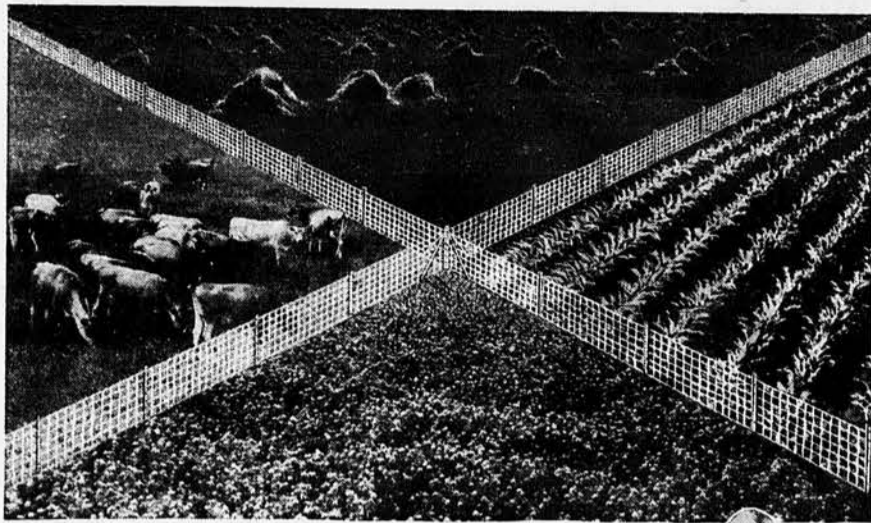
Close-up of Behlen Gear Box on John Deere.

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CITY _____ STATE _____



They're Selling Cooked Chickens

(Continued from Page 6)

a pound of hearts or a pound of gizzards.

3. Individual birds cut up and packed one bird to the box and 12 boxes to the case.

4. Canned whole birds ready for oven finish.

The housewife now can buy her poultry packed in the following ways:

1. Single whole birds dressed, eviscerated, frozen and wrapped in cellophane.

2. Single birds cut up into pieces and cartoned for retail refrigerator self-service sale.

3. Canned and cooked whole birds ready for the oven finish.

These are in addition to the New York dressed and drawn poultry familiar to every housewife.

Buy All White Meat

The Cudahy plant now is getting supplies ready to start marketing 1- and 2-pound retail packs of the various parts of the chicken so that you, too, soon can buy all breasts if your family prefers them.

Many housewives will find it handy, as do hotels, restaurants and institutions to buy the giblets separately for special gravies, dressings, hors d'oeuvres and many other special uses. If your family likes stewed chicken and gravy you can buy just the backs and necks at a cheaper cost than for the whole bird.

Where poultry is cut up and sold by the pound in pieces the livers bring the highest price, says Mr. Simmons. Breasts rank second in cost; thighs, third; drumsticks, fourth; wings, fifth, and then the backs and necks. So, instead of paying one price for the whole bird, you can pay more or less than the average price for whatever pieces you want.

Modern processing of poultry, as practiced by the Cudahy Wichita plant, is a science, too. The poultry is hung on overhead racks that move by endless chain around the room while the birds are being processed.

So you can better visualize this process, let's start at the beginning of the line and follow one of these birds thru.

The bird is first hung by the feet while the pinfeathers are removed. It then passes thru the singeing flame and immediately undergoes an inspection. If not completely devoid of pinfeathers it is returned to the start of the line.

After this first inspection the crop is removed by slitting the neck up the back. Then the vent is cut preparatory to drawing.

At this point the bird passes in front of Dr. Nelson R. Boyes, a veterinarian and a federal inspector employed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Doctor Boyes inspects every bird for wholesomeness and general qualities.

Following federal inspection, the bird's giblets are removed and passed to a washing table for washing and trimming before packing either with the bird or separately.

Lungs and kidneys next are removed from the bird by means of a scraping knife. Following removal of all organs, the bird passes thru a washing area where the inside is flushed by a hose putting out water under a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch.

Legs and feet next are removed and the remaining bird is hung back on the moving rack by the wings. It is again inspected inside and out—inside for improper cleaning, and outside for pinfeathers, torn skin and other defects.

From here, the bird passes thru a second spray, which washes the outside under 100 pounds pressure. After this second wash, the line carries the bird for 50 feet to the cutting table. The 50 feet is required so the bird will be sufficiently dry for cutting and packing.

At the cutting table, the bird is cut and wrapped, then packed in one of the many methods outlined previously.

Into the Sharp Freeze

During the process, all packaged poultry is removed at 15-minute intervals or less and put in the sharp freeze, where it is kept for 72 hours at a temperature of 20 degrees below zero.

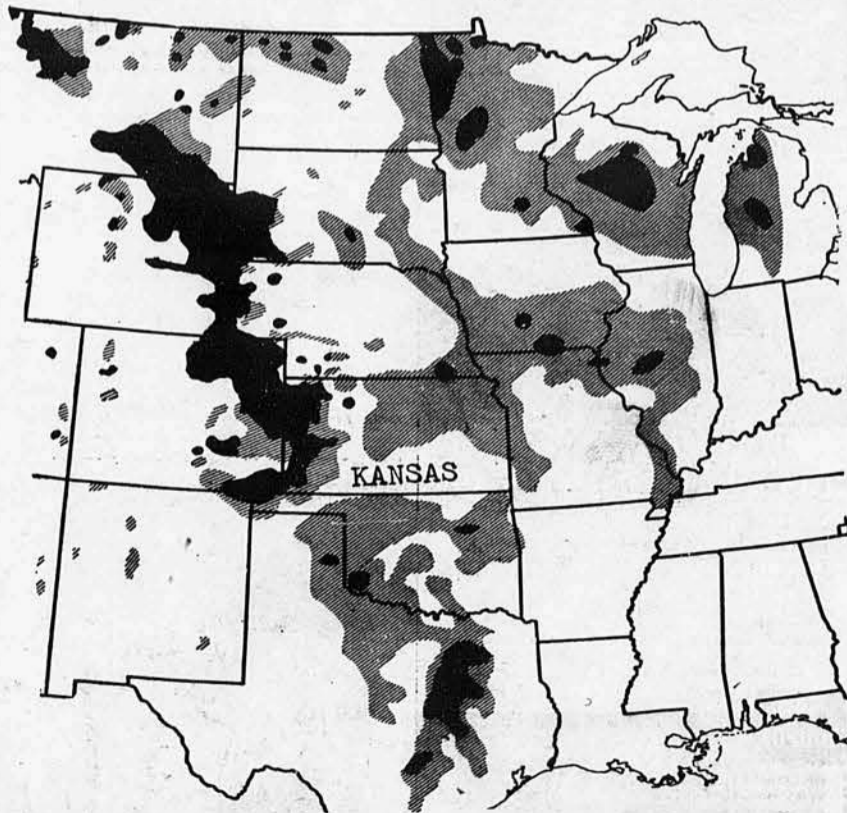
Later, the poultry is put in storage at 20 degrees below and is kept at below-freezing temperatures from that point until it reaches the consumer.

From this description, you can see that processing of poultry has been put on the assembly-line basis, and that every care is taken to see that the finished poultry is of high quality and processed under the strict sanitary conditions.

Processing plants like Cudahy have their own very strict rules on sanitation and on the health of employees. Every employee must have a certificate of health signed by a reputable physician. The room in which poultry is processed must meet rigid sanitary requirements, and each bird processed at the Cudahy plant has the additional safeguard of federal inspection.

All of these things are done to make it easier and more desirable for the consumer to put poultry on the daily menu more often.

Here's Where 'Hoppers May Be



KANSAS and other plains states may be threatened with the worst grasshopper invasion in years during 1949. This map shows the areas threatened. Shaded areas are menacing and black areas are serious. The map, as prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows the northeast half of Kansas as menacing and the western fourth as serious.

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Bale Deck Heights
6'9" and 10'9"

Loads 75 bales in 15 minutes — picks them up just as dropped — straightens them automatically. Saves your back — saves your baler! No strain or breakage pulling skids or wagons!

Ground driven — light draft. Easily hitched to save time changing loads.

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Address _____ RFD _____
Tractor Make _____ Model _____
My Tractor Dealer's Name is _____

\$700 for \$1

(Continued from Page 14)

Kansas farmers are to remain prosperous.

Here are some figures that will help you see how the picture will soon change. During the last several years, our wheat supplies have been disposed of in this order:

- Domestic food—500 million bushels.
- Seed—93 million bushels.
- Feed—116 million bushels.
- Export—500 million bushels.
- Carryover—290 million bushels.

When you analyze these figures you note that 616 million bushels, or 43 per cent of our total production, have been going into the non-quality market—feed and export.

With world food situations being what they have been the last few years, European countries were glad to get our wheat regardless of quality.

Now, as wheat-producing nations begin to work out exporting quotas for the world, Kansas and other U. S. wheat producers will need to compete with Canada, Argentina and Australia for world markets on a quality basis.

Quality demands on the home market also are expected to get more severe as the world grain shortage disappears.

The question now arises—are we spending enough for wheat research? Most industries put aside from 3 to 5 per cent of their gross income for research to improve their products and expand their markets. Kansas now is spending .034 of one per cent on wheat research.

Mr. Skiver says our research problems from now on are going to be more serious than in the past because of decreasing soil fertility, more insect problems, more disease problems, in addition to keener competition for quality wheat.

He believes that research expenditures on wheat production and quality should be stepped up to perhaps one per cent to insure and improve the position of Kansas wheat in domestic and foreign markets.

The suggestion made by Mr. Skiver is worth thinking about, considering the high returns such research has brought to Kansas farmers.

More Turkeys

Kansas turkey growers will increase their 1949 production by 30 per cent, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

If intentions are carried out, this will mean production of 715,000 birds in 1949. The number of turkeys raised in Kansas has increased each year since 1945.


Growers in the U. S. as a whole plan to increase 1949 production by 25 per cent. Increased turkey meat prices and lowering feed prices are reasons given for increased production plans.

So Hens Lay Better

Hens will lay more eggs and make more money for their owner if confined during the entire laying season.

This fact was discovered by Iowa State College in comparative studies on 47 state demonstration flocks. Here are the actual records for confined vs. free range laying flocks:

| | Con-fined Range | Free Range |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Av. number of eggs per hen | 193 | 165 |
| Pounds of feed per hen | 105 | 102.7 |
| Total expense per hen | \$3.86 | \$3.85 |
| Average cost per dozen eggs | .24 | .29 |
| Profit per hen | 1.82 | 1.12 |
| Labor income per hen | 1.72 | .85 |



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Livestock, Grain, Platform Combination PULL THIS 28 FT. TRAILER With Your 1 1/2-2 TON TRUCK



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If You Plant Potatoes

By WILLIAM G. AMSTEIN
Kansas State College Extension Horticulturist

WHILE commercial Irish potato acreage has declined considerably in Kansas during the last 20 years, farm plantings for home use still are a common and useful part of the farm food program. Our commercial acreage decline has not been peculiar alone to Kansas, since a similar decline has taken place in most of the other states in our season of production all the way to the east coast. The exception in acreage trend and our principal competition has developed in recent years from California.

As this Irish potato planting season approaches, some planting suggestions are in order. Everything possible should be done to get early plant growth, and to maintain vigorous growth thruout the season, if good yields are to be obtained.

The potato is a cool-weather crop, doing best where the average mean daily temperature for the warmest month does not exceed 75 degrees F. The potato is best grown in Kansas as an early spring crop planted mostly during March and harvested in late June and July, except for Western Kansas. As a rule, only the earliest-maturing varieties are capable of producing a mature crop before high summer temperatures stop plant growth.

Ideal for Potatoes

Many types of soils can be and are used to grow Irish potatoes, but the ideal soils are loose and friable, well supplied with organic matter, deep, and well drained, yet holding moisture well. Heavy, sticky soils or very sandy soils are among the poorest choices and should be avoided. More attractive-skinned potatoes are produced on lighter soils. Alfalfa or sweet clover sod is especially desirable. One year of cultivation before potatoes is advisable.

Try to avoid choosing the same piece of ground for potatoes year after year. In most Central and Western Kansas locations, the choice of a summer-fallowed piece of land is very desirable. If irrigation can be provided, extra good yields can be obtained many seasons in this way.

In addition to soil fertility stored in the soil, some commercial fertilizers can often be used to advantage to improve yield in Eastern Kansas, or where commercial fertilizers are commonly used. A home gardener will get good returns from using 200 to 500 pounds to the acre of a mixed fertilizer at planting time. The use of 1 to 2 pounds of 6-30-0 or 4-12-4 fertilizer to a 100-foot row in the furrow before planting the seed potatoes is suggested. The fertilizer should be mixed with the soil before the seed pieces are planted so as not to injure the starting sprouts. On many fertile soils where only phosphate is needed, use 1/2 pound of 45 per cent phosphate or 1 pound of 20 per cent superphosphate to a 100-foot row.

Is Most Reliable

The Irish Cobbler is still the most reliable all-round variety for Kansas. Yes, it has too deep eyes for easy meal preparation, is subject to scab and spindle tuber, but it yields better, grows vigorously, is early, is our best home storage variety, and has as good quality as any other variety now available.

Red Warba is my second choice as a home garden variety. Commercially, I consider Red Warba equal or a little ahead of Cobbler. You can harvest Red Warba a little earlier and the Chicago market will often pay up to 50 cents a sack more for red-skinned potatoes. In fact, I would suggest planting some Red Warba as well as Irish Cobbler. Red Warba is earlier than the Irish Cobbler. In a dry spell the Red Warba may have too many small potatoes as it is inclined to set heavier than Cobbler. Red Warba is a good home garden variety for immediate table use, but does not store as well as the Cobbler.

The average quality of the Early Ohio seed now available is usually disappointing. The Ohio is likely to produce knobby tubers with bad growth cracks, and will not yield as well under good or bad conditions as the Cobbler.

The Bliss Triumph has not been very popular, due to low yield. It is not as early in maturing as we usually think, either. The Red Warba is a better choice. We receive many questions about growing some of the newer potato varieties that you hear about. Most of these have been tested along with our present commercial varieties. As a group, they do not mature early enough to avoid our hot, dry July and August temperatures. To name only a few of these that we have tried, the list would include Mesaba, Earliane, Pontiac, Chipewa, Katahdin, Houma, Pawnee, Kasota, Sebago, La Salle, Sequoia, and Mohawk. Some newer varieties from the University of Minnesota that we have tried only 2 seasons that further testing may indicate have a place are Waseca, Chisago and Satapa. Waseca is about as early as the Red Warba.

Only certified, disease-free Irish potato seed should be used where it can be obtained. I believe our neighbors in Arkansas and Oklahoma do not permit any other type of Irish potato seed to be brought in for sale as seed. Certified seed, as you recall, comes in bags, sealed and tagged with a blue label on which is stated the name of the variety as well as its source and the name of the certifying agency. Most of us will not be lucky enough to recognize diseased seed, especially since it may not be indicated on the surface. Do not get caught with a statement, "Just as good as certified seed."

Seed treatment is a practice that is too commonly omitted. Rhizoctonia, the dirt or black specks that will not rub off, may cause heavy losses in plant stand as well as yield. Seed piece decay is another common loss.

An organic mercury dip sold under the trade name of "Semesan Bel" is a convenient and satisfactory material generally available for use as a seed treatment. "Semesan Bel" should be used according to the manufacturer's directions.

Enough for 100 Pounds

Another seed treatment known as the acid corrosive sublimate solution is prepared by having your druggist mix 1/2 ounce of corrosive sublimate and 2 1/2 ounces of commercial hydrochloric acid. At planting time when the seed is ready to treat, add this mixture to 2 gallons of water in a wooden or earthenware container and dip the potatoes in this solution for 10 minutes. This will make enough solution for treating at least 100 pounds of seed. Do not use metal containers as treating equipment. Remember that corrosive sublimate is a poison.

Highest yields as well as better stands are obtained when seed pieces weighing at least 1 ounce are used. Tests have shown that maximum yields are to be expected when 1 1/2 ounce seed pieces are used. Of course, be sure to include one or more eyes in each seed piece. Use blocky seed pieces since they will not dry out as quickly as wedge-shaped ones.

As a rule, the seed pieces should be placed 12 inches apart in the row with the rows 30 to 36 inches apart. In early season planting the seed piece is covered deeper than in later season planting, or 3 to 4 inches early and 1 to 2 inches later.

Costly Borer

The European corn borer now has penetrated 1,167 counties in 29 states. The 1948 estimated loss to growers is 103 million dollars at \$1.20 a bushel.

The Stock-Share Lease

We often receive inquiries from subscribers regarding farm leases, and believe many of our readers will be interested in the booklet, "The Stock-Share Lease," recently revised and published by the Kansas State College Agricultural Experiment Station. The information is authoritative. Some of the subjects considered in the booklet are: Tenancy in Kansas; Reasons for Increased Use of the Stock-Share Lease; Advantages and Disadvantages of the Stock-Share Lease; Modified Forms of the Stock-Share Lease, and Drawing Up the Lease. We have made arrangements with the Experiment Station to send a free copy to all who request it. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Big Returns Little Bother



Mixing NITRAGIN inoculation with legume seed is no more bother than stirring up a batch of feed. Yet it pays off big by boosting yields and saving soil fertility. NITRAGIN gives legumes extra vigor, "ups" their protein content . . . costs only a few cents an acre. Inoculate all legumes with NITRAGIN. Get it from your seedsman.



A \$50 A DAY BUSINESS IN YOUR SPARE TIME

Take BELSAW Portable Sawmill right to the trees—turn out valuable lumber for local yards—do "custom sawing" for neighbors. BELSAW lasts a lifetime. No crew needed. Power with old auto engine. Beginners get excellent results, \$62.50 down. Send postal for FREE BOOK "How To Make Lumber." BELSAW MACHINERY CO. 856 Field Bldg., 315 Westport Rd., Kansas City 2, Mo.

OTTAWA Tiller & Mower

New Tiller and Mower with 2 H.P. "Red Seal Continental Motor." Two speeds and free wheeling. Does most any kind of mowing. Cuts close to trees and fences. Attachments for soil tilling, etc. Thousands in use. Sold direct to user. Now in our 45th year. FREE details. Low price. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 4-911 Lawn Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS

Everlasting TILE SILOS. Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reinforcing. No Blowing In. Buy Now. Blowing Down. Erect Early. Freezing. Immediate Shipment. Rowall Roller Gearing. Enlarge Cutters. Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents. NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY. 636 Livestock Exchange Building. KANSAS CITY 15, MO.

3% SAVE BY MAIL

Current Rate. NOW — let your idle funds be earning a LIBERAL dividend. We've been paying at least 3% on savings for over 20 years.

United Offers You — SECURITY . . . 8% DIVIDENDS AVAILABILITY

UNITED BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. MAX A. NOBLE, President. Write Dept. 14 for Information. 217 E. WILLIAM — WICHITA 2, KANS.

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Old Live Horses and Dry Bones. We Pay More for Them Than Anyone Else. Delivered Our Plant. HILL PACKING CO. Topeka, Kan. Tel. 8524

QUIET, EASY RUNNING, SELF REGULATING CURRIE WINDMILL AS LOW AS \$37.00

Better mill—lower cost, in famous Currie, dependable for 60 years. Guaranteed for 5 Years! Self oiling or open geared, direct center lift, automatic speed control, internal brake. More efficient vane and tail design; responds to slightest breeze. DIRECT FACTORY PRICES SAVE UP TO 30%. PROMPT SHIPMENT. FREE LITERATURE. WRITE TODAY. CURRIE WINDMILL, DEPT. C-47 SALINA, KANS. DIRECT TO YOU

Soil Saving Gets Ahead

EVERY county in Kansas was represented in a state-wide conference of county agricultural conservation associations at Wichita, February 16-18, when this year's agricultural conservation and price-support programs were discussed. About 450 persons attended this event which was sponsored by the Kansas State Production and Marketing Administration committee.

Glenn H. Johnson, state committee chairman, in reviewing accomplishments in 1948 pointed out that a total of more than 177 million dollars business was done in the county associations in carrying out price-support responsibilities. In all previous programs from 1938 thru 1947 the volume of business in Kansas was \$321,500,000.

Other Kansas accomplishments under ACP in 1948 were listed by Alvin V. McCormack, Washington, D. C., director. He said Kansas farmers constructed 43 million feet of terraces on 218,000 acres; farmed 115,000 acres of row crops and 278,000 acres of close-drilled crops on the contour; built 1,800 ponds; seeded 22,000 acres of pasture; turned under green manure on 108,000 acres; spread 11,000 tons of 20 per cent superphosphate on 135,000 acres of land, and spread lime on 281,000 acres.

J. A. Hodges, Kansas State College, said that our large acreage of wheat reduces the acreage of feed crops below that needed for adequate livestock production which tends to stabilize the farm business and community.

Need Better Balance

"Considering the high risk in wheat production, both from the standpoint of yield and price, any factors which will help stabilize either, will benefit not only wheat farmers but industries dependent upon them."

Asserting that farmers should put the construction of good storage at the top of their building projects, L. Carl Fry, Washington, D. C., said that when bumper crops come along the "luck" system many depend on breaks down. Farmers need storage for 3 reasons: It will help them get price support; it will make for more orderly marketing, and it will bring steadier livestock production.

Recommendations made by 3 workshop groups composed of county workers were heard and passed at the final session. The committee, headed by Henry Seidel, Glen Elder, recommended housing all agricultural agencies of the county in one central location, so far as practical; to change the plan of electing the county committee; and an annual state conference.

The committee on price-support and crop insurance favored support prices based on the Steagall amendment parity plan at not less than 90 per cent of parity. Agreeing that price supports might entail restricted production, the committee advocated production controls based on acreage allotments. No changes in the present crop insurance program were suggested. Ray Trostle, of Johnson, was committee chairman.

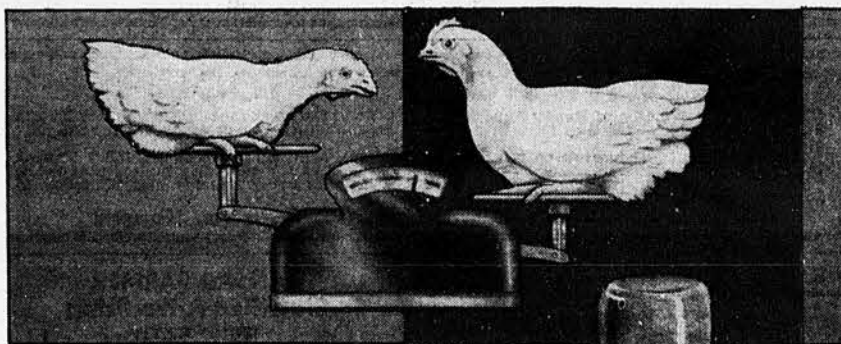
George Butell, Baldwin, headed the conservation and land use committee. It recommended that the state committee encourage all county committees to employ a full-time supervisor to assist the county committee. It suggested that the payment for seeding perennial grasses be increased to more nearly equal the percentage of the total cost of carrying out the practice. Another recommendation was that payments be made to farmers for performing a practice as soon as it is completed.



"I got married yesterday."

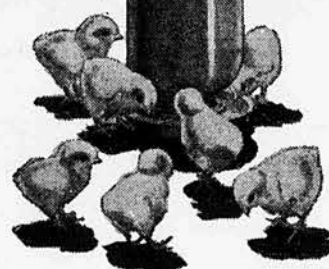
helps grow better birds

that mature quicker . . . lay earlier



Put DR. SALSBUARY'S Ren-O-Sal

tablets in chicks' drinking water right from the start



Get 14 Days Earlier Egg Profits

Larger Doses Give Low Cost Coccidiosis Control

The earlier your chicks mature and start laying, the more money you'll get for their eggs. For early eggs usually bring top prices. Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal helps you grow birds that mature quicker . . . lay up to 14 days earlier. These results are test-proved, using customary feeds. So, use Ren-O-Sal right from the start. Tablet form, easy to use in the drinking water.

Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal also prevents the spread of cecal coccidiosis. Generally costs less than one cent per bird. Has reduced losses for thousands of raisers. Use at first signs of an outbreak.

For earlier egg production—low cost coccidiosis control, buy Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal, today. In handy tablet form. At hatchery, drug or feed stores.

When you need poultry medicines, ask for

Dr. SALSBUARY'S

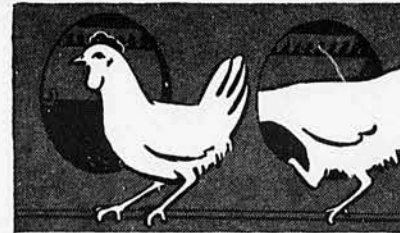
DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES Charles City, Iowa

Keep Your Laying Flock Profitable

Dr. SALSBUARY'S Avi-Tab

Special Drug Formula

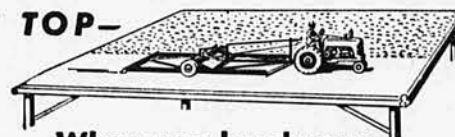
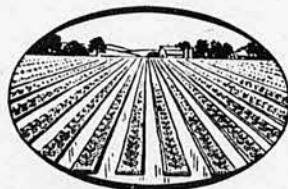
Watch for birds that "don't do their best." Avi-Tab has helped many such birds in thousands of flocks. See birds "perk up." Combs and wattles become redder. Low cost. Easy to use in mash. Avi-Tab is pack-



aged for every size flock. For a more profitable flock, buy Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab, today. See your local hatchery, drug or feed store, now. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

Buy United States Savings Bonds

LAND Like A TABLE TOP—



When you level your fields with an . . .

EVERSMAN Automatic Land Leveler and Dirt Mover

With WATER Running EVENLY DOWN THE ROWS

When you irrigate EVERSMAN LEVELED FIELDS it's a sight to see. No ponds, no high places, water running evenly down the rows. Saves water, saves much back breaking labor, greatly increases yields.

The EVERSMAN levels land AUTOMATICALLY. The blade moves up and down as the machine goes over irregularities in your field, filling in low places, knocking off the high ones, smoothing the surface. Breaks clods, mulches the soil,

firms and packs the surfacing, making a fine seed bed. Same machine is also an easy to operate dirt mover. Now easy to reclaim land . . . move small hills, fill pot holes. After dirt is moved it can be graded down and leveled with the same machine. Write today for FREE CATALOG.

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Dairy CATTLE

For 50-Ton Cows

Ayrshires are noted for life-time records of 100,000 lbs. 4% milk



Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale

Ayrshire Breeders' Association
280 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

RAISE AYRSHIRES

Offering Registered AYRSHIRE BULLS

3 Yearlings out of dams that classify Good and Excellent with records up to 555 pounds of fat. Also younger bulls. One from a first calf heifer at \$150.00 quick sale.

FRED STRICKLER, Hutchinson, Kan.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES

Bull and Heifer Calves sired by Locust Lea Nick, 3 times grand champion at the Kansas State Fair, and out of dams that classified Ex. and Very Good, with records of 400-500 Fat. (305 days). Heifers suitable for 4-H projects.
PRAIRIE BELLE FARM
Lancaster, Kansas

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS BULL CALVES

Out of high class, high record dams, at farmers prices. Yearly herd average 545 lbs. fat per cow.
WALLACE J. BECKNER
Belle Plaine, Kansas
Phone 3F2

WISCONSIN'S CHOICE

Registered Holstein, Brown Swiss, Guernsey heifer and bull calves. Also choice cows. Many from 500 lb. butterfat dams. Write or phone for prices and availability.
J. M. McFARLAND & SON
Watertown, Wisconsin

SMOKY VALLEY HOLSTEINS

Young Breeding Stock for Sale
W. G. Bircher & Sons, Ellsworth, Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
March 29—South Central Nebraska Angus Breeders, Hebron, Nebr. Claude L. Rowley, Sale Manager, Hebron, Nebr.

Guernsey Cattle
May 2—Missouri Guernsey Breeders' Association, Columbia, Mo. H. A. Herman, Secretary, Eckles Hall, Columbia, Mo.

Holstein Cattle
March 8—National Consignment Sale, Tulsa, Okla. C. O. Abercrombie, Secretary, Box 89, Vinita, Okla.

Hereford Cattle
March 7—Marshall County Hereford Breeders, Marysville.
March 15—Riedinger Ranch, DeSoto, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
March 16—Morris County Hereford Breeders' Association, Council Grove, Kan.
March 26—Jones Hereford Farm, Detroit, Kan., and Louis Kleinschmidt, Herington, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.
March 29—North Central Kansas Hereford Breeders, Belleville, Kan.
April 22—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association, Atwood, Kan. H. A. Rogers, Manager, Atwood, Kan.
November 7—Cowley County Hereford Breeders' Association, Chas. H. Cloud, Secretary, Winfield, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
March 16—Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Show and Sale, Fraley Sale Pavilion, Chillicothe, Mo. Mervin F. Aegerter, Sale Manager, Seward, Nebr.
March 23—Central Kansas Shorthorn Sale, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Frank E. Leslie, 516 West 15th St., Hutchinson, Kan.
March 31—Mid-Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Sale, Sallina Kan. Mervin F. Aegerter, Sales Manager, Seward, Nebr.
April 6—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders sale, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary.
April 7—Oklahoma-Kansas Association, Buffalo, Okla. Max Barth, Jr., Secretary, Buffalo, Okla.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
May 5—South-Central Milking Shorthorn Sale, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Harry H. Reeves, Rt. 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle
April 7—Oklahoma-Kansas Polled Shorthorn Sale, Buffalo, Okla. Max Barth, Jr., Sale Manager, Buffalo, Okla.

Hampshire Hogs
March 26—W. D. Ernst & Son, Avilla, Mo.

Sheep—All Breeds
June 24-25—Midwest Stud Ram Show and Sale, Sedalia, Mo. Rollo E. Singleton, Secretary, Columbia, Mo.

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 grandams.
H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

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

YOUNG REGISTERED BROWN SWISS BULL

Calved in July, 1948
GEORGE COOLEY, Rt. 2, Valley Center, Kan.

North Central Kansas Annual Hereford Show and Sale



Belleville, Kansas

(Fair Grounds)

Tues., March 29

Show at 9:30 A. M.

Sale at 12:30 P. M.

Consignors:

Ralph Billenwillms, Burr Oak
J. Harold Carswell, Alton
Cheyenne Hereford Farm, Jamestown
Fred Duey, Chester, Neb.
Perry Griffith, Beloit
Paul Hadley, Portis
Walter L. Hadley, Portis
Wendell M. Intermill, Mankato
L. H. & W. O. Kuhlmann, Chester, Neb.
L. A. Lohrengel, Washington
Linton Lull, Smith Center
Oliver G. Nelson, Leonardville
William O. Nelson, Riley
Stanley Novak, Belleville
Lawrence Olson, Kackley
Elmer M. Peterson & Son, Marysville
Hal Ramsbottom, Munden
Carl Swenson, Concordia
Emil L. Swenson, Concordia
W. G. Throne, Chester, Neb.
Ed Valek, Wayne
T. L. Welsh, Abilene
J. S. Whelan, Concordia
F. E. Williams, Scandia

51 HEAD of tops selected and approved by our inspection committee.

24 Bulls, all over one year, (including several polls).

27 Females, cows with calves at foot, and bred and open heifers. The natural accumulation from the herds of our 24 consignors.

For sale catalog or other information address:

GEORGE C. WREATH, Sale Manager, Belleville, Kan.

A business meeting and banquet will be held the night before the sale and all are invited and urged to attend.

Auctioneer: Charles Corkle
Mike Wilson or Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer
JOE LEWIS, of Larned, Kansas Will Judge the Show

The Morris County Hereford Breeders' Assn. Sale Council Grove, Kan., Wed., March 16—Sales Pavilion

Show 10:00 A. M.
Sale 1:00 P. M.

Col. Freddie Chandler and Col. Les Lowe, Auctioneers

22 Bulls—16 Females

The bulls include many ready for heavy service as well as some excellent prospects.
The females are bred heifers, cows with calves by side, and also splendid 4-H Club and FFA prospects. This selection is a useful lot with popular bloodlines and popular type, and from herds that produce top sellers in other sales.

All are tested for Bang's and Tb.
For catalogs, write
F. H. Manning, President
Joe P. Neill, Secretary
Morris Co. Hereford Breeders' Assn.
Council Grove, Kan.

CONSIGNORS:

Leodore Herpick, Herington
J. B. Prichard, Dunlap
Beck Brothers, Council Grove
J. J. Moxley, Council Grove
Forrest Ferguson, Council Grove
Harry Lee, Council Grove
Titus & Stout, Cottonwood Falls
Miller & Manning, Council Grove
Dean McCollum, Matfield Green
Thomas F. Cosgrove, Council Grove



ANNOUNCING THE RIEDINGER HEREFORD RANCH DISPERSION SALE

Of the Registered Hereford Cattle Owned by the MOTOR TRUCK SALES & SERVICE CO.
Sale Starts Promptly at 12 o'clock noon.
Sale will be held in tent on ranch 1 mile north of DeSoto, Mo. — Tuesday, March 15, 1949

Featuring QUALITY plus QUANTITY plus TOP BREEDING 100 LOTS—150 HEAD. 10 Bulls, 50 Cows and Calves, 15 Bred Cows, 15 Bred Heifers and 10 Open Heifers. Featuring the GET and SERVICES of: TH North Star 9th, WHR Helmsman 88th and TH Comprest Real. Buy with confidence. All Tb. and Bang's tested—individual health certificates furnished. Plan now to attend. Write at once for catalog to—

DONALD J. BOWMAN, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

Auctioneers: Pettit, James and Stovesand

Plan also to attend East Central Missouri Hereford Assn. Sale at Farmington, Mo., Mar. 16.

FREE BOOKLET tells why...

WIN-DEL Herefords are better for you

Please send me your free, illustrated booklet telling all about Win-Del operations and the type of calves we market annually.

STOP at the ranch. See our calves & yearlings.

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WIN-DEL RANCHES

Colorado Springs, Colo.

DEL LICHTENBERG



MAIN 0205 R1



Joint Production Hereford Sale

Dickinson County Sale Pavilion

Abilene, Kan., Sat., March 26 at 1 P. M.



40 Head selected from our herds

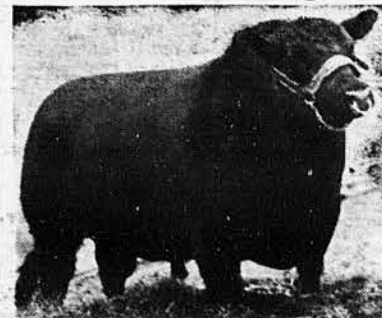
6 Bulls from 10 to 18 months old.
19 Cows and Heifers bred to Royal Tredway 76th and Royal Tredway L. 1st, sons of the noted J. J. Moxley bull, (WHR Royal Tredway 8th). Some cows with calves at foot.
15 Choice Open Heifers. More cattle with the blood of the famous WHR Tredway 8th sell in this sale than in any other sale ever held in Kansas.
Cattle from both herds have been heavy winners at recent shows. Young cattle calthood vaccinated.
For catalog address

Jones Hereford Farm, Detroit, Kan. or Louis Kleinschmidt, Hope, Kan.

Auct.: Ross B. Schaulis

Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer

South Central Nebraska Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn. Sale



March 29

At the Hebron Livestock Pavilion
Hebron, Nebraska

40 Head, 20 Bulls and 20 Females. These cattle were selected from 12 of the leading herds in South Central Nebraska. The cattle are very strong in Bandolier and Blackbird breeding. A type-school and show will be held in the morning prior to the sale. The sale will be at 1 o'clock. For information and catalog write

CLAUDE L. ROWLEY, Sale Manager
SOUTH CENTRAL NEBRASKA ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer

Beef CATTLE

POLLED HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Bulls and Heifers, 11-12 months old. Sired by Sheldomino 32nd and A. L. F. Beau Rollo 47th.
GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM
 O. J. Shields, Last Springs, Kan.
 "Polled Herefords since 1908"

REG. POLLED HEREFORD BULLS
 Quality bloodlines

6 good bulls from 12 to 15 months old. Farm 3 miles north of Kingman. Visitors welcome.
RAYL & COOK, Kingman, Kan.

Coming July Polled Hereford Bulls
 by Choice Domino 152 (a Kuhlman Bull), out of dams by Perfect Beauty 5th. Calves now on hand by P.V.F. Advance Worth 35th (a Jess Riffel bull). Visit us.
LESTER H. KOLTERMAN, Onaga, Kansas

• AUCTIONEERS •

Livestock Auctioneer

A number of registered dairy and beef cattle sales booked this fall for breeders and associations. I have sold successful for others—why not you? For sale dates phone or wire me at Rich Hill, Mo.

C. C. "CONNIE" MCGENNIS
 Box 116, Rich Hill, Mo.



HAROLD TONN

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

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

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer
Alden, Kansas

Does 9 1/2% on Your Money Interest You?

The Common Stock of a Kansas utility serving about 200,000 people with electricity, water and natural gas is selling presently at a price to yield a return of 9 1/2%, based upon dividends paid in each of the last three years.

Obviously underpriced, you will want to see our analysis of this Company.

USE COUPON NOW!

ESTES & COMPANY

INCORPORATED KANSAS
 TOPEKA 117 West Seventh St.
 25 years in the Investment Business in Topeka

Please send complete information.

Name.....
 R. F. D.....
 Town.....State.....

RAYL & COOK, breeders of registered Polled Hereford cattle, write as follows: "Would like to run the following advertisement. We had excellent results from advertising in Kansas Farmer last year."

I am in receipt of a report of the **OLD RELIABLE HEREFORD ASSOCIATION** sale held at Grand Island, Nebr., February 11. Sale Manager Clare Clement reports that about 900 buyers, visitors and bidders were on hand for this annual event. Ninety head were sold with 88 head staying in Nebraska. The highest-priced bull brought \$900 and went to H. Hord, of Central City, Nebr. Albert Sarpie, Cedar Rapids, Nebr., took the top female at \$485. The bulls averaged \$432 and the females \$248.50 with a general average of \$400 on the entire offering. The day was ideal and the local demand good. Charley Corkle was the auctioneer.

Thirty-eight bred gilts selling in the **WREATH-STREETER** Duroc sale held recently on the Wreath farm, at Manhattan, sold for a total of \$4,173, almost \$110 per head. Four fall boars averaged \$71.75. Albert Slnn, Riley, was a buyer at \$150. FFA boys, of Harveyville, took one at the same figure. J. E. Larson, May Day, was a buyer at \$135. Eleven FFA teams competed in the judging contest held previous to the sale. The first 5 teams in order of placings were Randolph, Alma, Clay Center, Lonford and Clifton. About 250 boys and their instructors attended. Duroc subscriptions and ribbons were given as prizes. Cliff Aibel, from Kansas State College, was the judge and Bert Powell, the auctioneer.

The **CLAY COUNTY PUREBRED HOG BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** held their bred gilt sale February 19, at the sale pavilion, in Clay Center. This sale consisted of Duroc, Hampshire, Chester White, Poland China, Spotted Poland China and Berkshire bred sows and gilts. Vernon Berggren, Clay Center, paid the top price of the auction, \$135, for a Berkshire gilt. A few fall boars were offered for sale. Harris Campell, of Clay Center, paid the top price of the sale, \$82.50, for a Duroc boar. The boars that were sold made an average of \$60 a head. A general average of \$99 a head was made on all gilts sold. The weather was very cold, therefore the attendance was somewhat smaller than it would have been had the weather been favorable. Colonel Ross Schaulis made the sale.

Neither lower commercial hog prices nor snow drifts interfered greatly with the successful Poland China annual sale held by **BAUER BROTHERS**, of Gladstone, Nebr., February 11. Nebraska took 19 head and Kansas 17 head. The top gilts went to Emmet Farm, Mason City, Iowa, at \$350 and the top fall boars to Harry Turner, Harper, at \$305. Forty-five bred gilts brought a general average of \$165 and 3 fall boars averaged \$110. The principal buyers from Kansas were Paul Sawyer, Morrowville; Ray Saylor, Manhattan; Charles G. Feller, Junction City; Jim Anderson, Cleburne; Jas. W. Neel, Jamestown; Kenneth Reynolds, Cuba; Geo. E. Smith & Son, Agenda; Fred Anderson, Cleburne, and Harry Turner, Harper. Iowa bought 5 head, Minnesota 4, Illinois 3, North Dakota 1, Missouri 1, Oklahoma 1, Colorado 1, H. S. Duncan was the auctioneer. The day was good. About 200 were at the sale and local demand was fair. The sale was held on the fairgrounds at Fairbury, Nebr.

The **MID-WEST DUROC BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** held its annual show and sale at Hutchinson on February 10. The event had been postponed from the scheduled date of January 27. The postponement was due to a severe blizzard and the new date was but little better from the standpoint of weather. Ralph Schulte, of Little River, showed and sold the top gilt. The sale of \$250 was by mail order and the buyer was a breeder from Salina. Herman Popp, of Haven, topped the boar sale at \$90. The buyer was Clinton Trossel, of Sylvia. Placings in the show were made by Ralph Karns, Newton High School Vocational Agricultural teacher. The bred gilts sold for an average price of \$100.18. Thirty-six head were sold. Six head of boars averaged \$44.60. A. B. McCreavy, of Plevna, and Melvin Murphy, of Larned, were the heaviest buyers. Four head went to each of them. Secretary of the association, Ward M. Lehman, says that bad weather conditions and uneasy markets were responsible for the offering selling below their value.

Trend of the Markets

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

| | Week Ago | Month Ago | Year Ago |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Steers, Fed | \$25.50 | \$23.50 | \$30.00 |
| Hogs | 21.25 | 21.00 | 25.25 |
| Lambs | 25.00 | 23.00 | 25.50 |
| Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. | .21 | .25 | .19 1/2 |
| Eggs, Standards | .41 | .41 1/2 | .40 1/2 |
| Butterfat, No. 1 | .58 | .55 | .72 |
| Wheat, No. 2, Hard | 2.30 | 2.26 | 2.76 3/4 |
| Corn, No. 2, Yellow | 1.37 1/2 | 1.36 1/4 | 2.41 1/2 |
| Oats, No. 2, White | .83 1/2 | .82 | 1.41 |
| Barley, No. 2 | 1.27 | 1.31 | 1.95 |
| Alfalfa, No. 1 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 37.00 |
| Prairie, No. 1 | 18.00 | 17.00 | 16.00 |

HONEY

New Crop. Fine Flavor and Quality. Sixty-pound can, \$12.00. Prepaid to 400 miles.

HAHN APIARIES
 1715 Lane Topeka, Kansas

Fertilizing is Easier and accurate with a "Hoppes"

BOB BUNTON
 R. R. 1, WICHITA, KANSAS

Hoppes POSITIVE FEED FERTILIZER
INSUL WOOL MACH CO.

Attaches To Any Drill
 Nitrogen, 20% or 47% phosphate or any commercial fertilizer is fed accurately by the new Hoppes Positive Feed mechanism. Consistent poundage is obtained by double augers that grind and distribute. Can be attached to any make drill and is always ready for top dressing, spring or fall planting.
 Also Available for Listers
INSUL-WOOL MACH. CO.
 119 N. DODGE - WICHITA, KANSAS

IF DEALER IS UNABLE TO SUPPLY - MAIL COUPON

INSUL-WOOL MACHINERY MFG. CO., INC.
 119 North Dodge
 Wichita, Kansas

Please send me additional information regarding the Hoppes Positive Feed Fertilizer attachment.

Name _____
 Address _____
 Make of Drill _____
 Size _____ Year _____

NEW Duplex HYDRAULIC SCOOP AND REVERSIBLE BULLDOZER & SNOWPLOW

For hydraulic equipped tractors. Hand lift model also available.

With this hydraulic scoop, you can dig, deliver, place more dirt faster, easier.

Write Today for Details and Literature
DUPLEX MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. A-9
 21st and Locust Sts., East Omaha, Nebraska

Illustration shows Ford tractor hitch

You Can Now Buy Original Kirlin Listed Corn Cultivator

For more than 50 years, the Kirlin has been the last word in efficient and economical listed corn cultivation. Double-row cultivator tractor drawn; steel sled-type runners, adjustable and replaceable; two 16-inch discs each row, Alemite Zerk oiled, cast iron bearings; discs adjusted to any angle; knives behind runners wonderful feature; strong and sturdy, cultivator will last for years. Can equip with hydraulic hitch for Ford and Ferguson tractors. From your dealer or direct from factory.

THE L. KIRLIN CULTIVATOR CO.
 Centralia, Kansas

V-BELTS V-PULLEYS for COMBINES
 by FARRAR

See our classified ad under "Farm Equipment"
FARRAR MACHINE SHOP
 111 Main Norwich, Kansas

JOHNSTON TURBINE PUMPS

irrigation pays off

According to Government figures the average yield of Lima Beans is:
Non-Irrigated . . . 14 bushels per acre
Irrigated 28 bushels per acre

Your Johnston Pump Dealer is experienced in underground water development. Ask him how irrigation will increase yields on your farm.

JOHNSTON PUMP COMPANY
 2324 EAST 49TH STREET • LOS ANGELES 11, CALIFORNIA

INTERLOCK WHITE TOP SILO

"For 40 years the leader in silo improvement"

In spite of ice and snow and sleet An "INTERLOCK WHITE TOP" can't be beat For keeping warm feed all the while You can almost see your "critters" smile. Keep them happy by ordering an "INTERLOCK" today

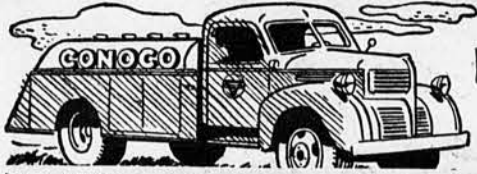
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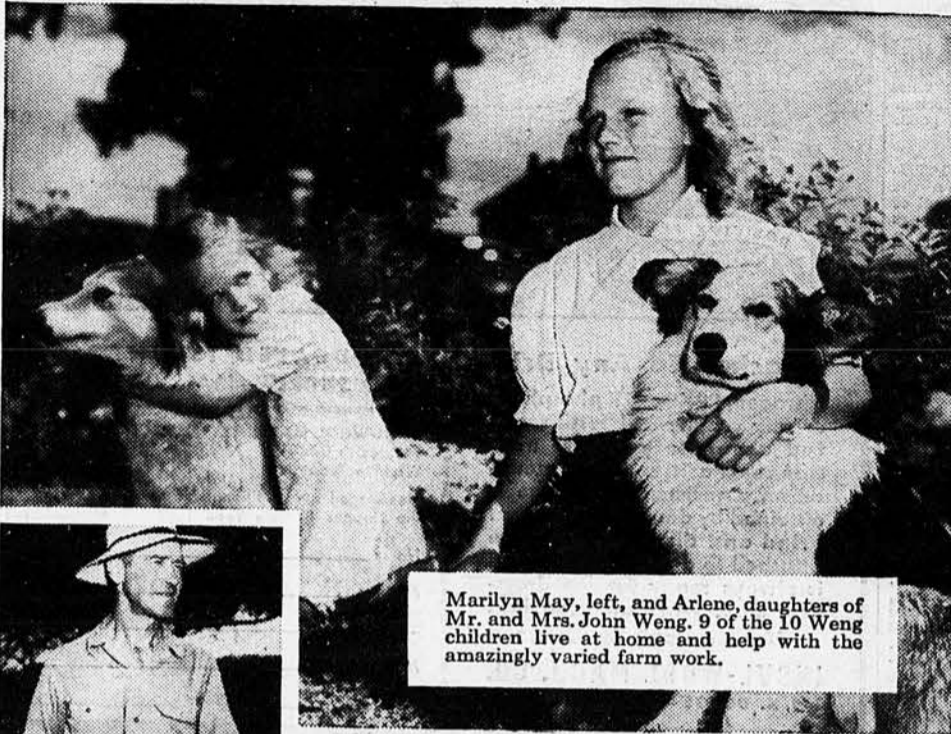
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BUY YOUR Omaha Quality DISC HARROW AT YOUR LOCAL DEALER

FORD MFG. INC. OMAHA, NEB.



The Tank Truck



Marilyn May, left, and Arlene, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John Weng. 9 of the 10 Weng children live at home and help with the amazingly varied farm work.



Oliver, left, and Norman Weng, 4-H Club champions, show some of their prize-winning stock entered at the National Western Stock Show.



John Weng credits Conoco Nth Motor Oil with a spectacular tractor service record.

Conoco Helps Colorado Farmer!

There are people who say a farmer's life is dull! They should try to keep up with a farmer like John Weng, Lyons, Colo. His is a story that would make the well-known, one-armed paper hanger green with envy.

Here's his last year's production record: 65 tons of alfalfa—45 tons of native hay—3,000 bushels of barley—1,500 bushels of oats—400 tons of ensilage. But you ain't heard nothing, yet! He also raised garden vegetables for a chain of summer hotels—kept a flock of 1,000

chickens—milked 12 cows—and fed more than 300 steers!

"All of my farm machinery," Mr. Weng states, "has been lubricated with Conoco Products exclusively. I am sure this practice has saved me money.

"My experience with a 1937 John Deere G bears this out. . . . For 11 years I used this tractor to farm an average of 400 acres. In addition I used it many hours for feed grinding and other work. During those 11 years I spent only \$85.63 for repairs! . . . I feel that OIL-PLAT-

ING is responsible for this performance."

That tractor was *extra* protected from wear by the exclusive *added* ingredient in Conoco Nth Motor Oil. An extra film of lubricant was fastened right to the cylinder walls and other working parts. This OIL-PLATING protected the engine from metal-eating engine acids and grinding "dry-friction" starts. That's why Mr. Weng gives Conoco Nth oil full credit for a record of so many years of trouble-free service with low repair costs.

No Shutdowns in 19 Years!



The Honorable Wesley A. D'Ewart, congressman from the great State of Montana, is a lawmaker who knows the farmers' problems. He's a farmer, himself—operates the 3,000-acre Flathead Ranch in the Shields River Valley, Wilsall, Mont. Congressman D'Ewart went to the valley in 1929, and has been a Conoco customer ever since. He says, "We have a large investment in equipment and manpower, and this necessitates uninterrupted service. Not once in 19 years have we ever been shut down due to lubrication failures. . . . Your local representative, L. E. Green, and his two able assistants . . . give us excellent service."

Good for Another 18 Years!

A pen of 3 Hereford bulls exhibited by the Snow ranch near Ferron, Utah, established the spectacular world's record price for a pen sold as a unit—\$6,000. These animals were exhibited by C. H. Snow. "It takes good feed and care to produce animals such as these," says Mr. Snow, "and it takes good oil to keep tractors in top shape. . . . That is why I have been a user of Conoco Products since 1930. . . . My McCormick-Deering tractor . . . has operated every year for 18 years and is good for another 18 on Conoco Nth Motor Oil."



Disc Weights!



Here's a way to add weight to your disc harrow. Line the disc top with tar paper. Fill with cement. Set a ring in the fresh cement. When the cement hardens, lift out the weights. Suggested by Joe Zimprich, R. 1, Janesville, Minn.

To Mend Sacks!



Every farm woman knows what a thankless job it is to mend sacks, says Mrs. Irving E. Wood, Bowman, N. D. But here's a way that makes it easy. Just use linoleum paste to attach the patches to the sacks!

PRIZES FOR IDEAS!

Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—and get a genuine \$8 D-15 Henry Disston Hand Saw for every idea that's printed!

Cheese!



. . . by Mrs. GEORGE R. HACKNEY, R. 2, Greenville, Tex.

1 qt. curd* 3/4 lb. butter
1 t. soda 1/4 tablet cheese coloring
2 1/2 t. salt 1 cup very thick sour cream
*1 1/2 gal. clabber milk makes 1 qt. curd

Put all ingredients except cream all together in top of double boiler and cook until smooth, stirring constantly. Add 1 cup very thick sour cream and cook a few minutes longer. Remove from fire and set aside to cool, stirring occasionally. If you want a thicker cheese, use less cream. Pimentos, pineapple, etc., may be added just before pouring up. Cheese is ready for use as soon as cold.

Send your favorite recipes to Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, Conoco Cafeteria, Ponca City, Okla. Get a \$7.50 pair of genuine Wiss Pinking Shears for each recipe printed here with your name. If duplicates are received, the one to be published will be determined by Mrs. Wheeler. All recipes sent in become the property of Continental Oil Company.

FARM KITCHEN



YOUR CONOCO AGENT