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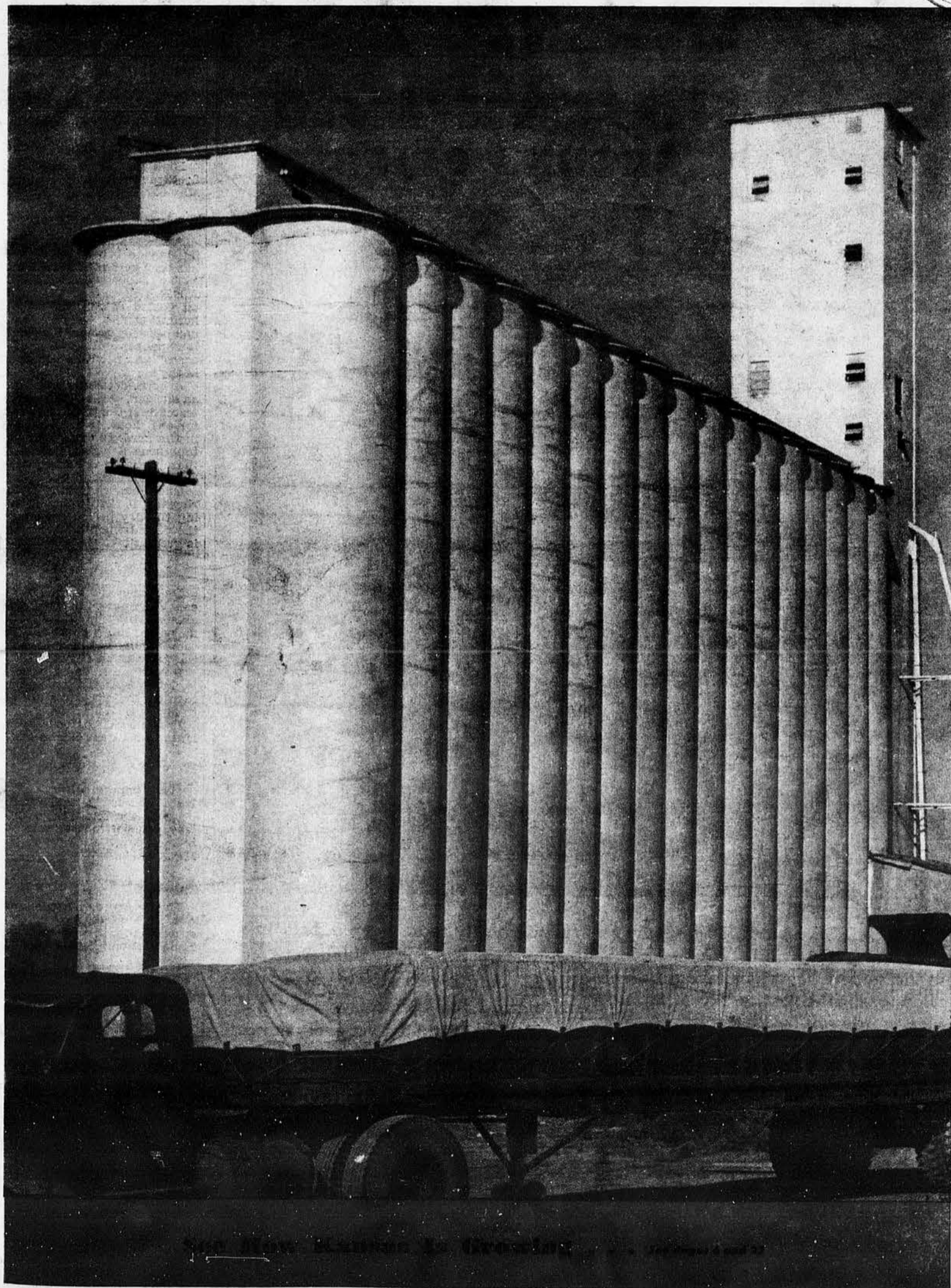
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Cop 2

Kansas Farmer

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

APRIL 2, 1949



My Dad can beat your Dad plowin' ...
Any time with these NEW —

Firestone

LOW PRESSURE

CHAMPION GROUND GRIPS



OF COURSE he can, and at any other farming operation. Why? — because Firestone Champions take a full-traction bite all-the-way across that massive, sturdy full-traction tread.

Just look at it. Notice how the higher, longer bars are curved and braced for extra bite and extra pull. No wonder they OUTpull all other tractor tires.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone every Monday evening over NBC and Americana over NBC Network Television Stations

Underneath those rugged bars is a low-pressure tire body which runs on only 12 pounds pressure. This allows the entire tread bar surface to make full ground contact and deliver every ounce of extra traction that's built into it.

For additional proof, see your Firestone Dealer or Firestone Store.

THE **3** RULES FOR
MAXIMUM
TRACTION

1. USE FIRESTONE CHAMPION TIRES
2. USE FIRESTONE HYDRO-FLATION
3. USE ONLY 12 LBS. PRESSURE

Dairy Shows Coming

DATES and places for some of the Spring Dairy Shows already have been announced by Jim Linn, Kansas State College Extension dairyman. Kansas Farmer again will offer ribbons in the Kansas Farmer Judging Contest, a feature of the spring shows. Winners from these shows will compete at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, next fall, for cash prizes.

Spring shows already announced include:

Milking Shorthorn

Kinsley, April 25; Wakeeney, April 26; Junction City, April 27; Horton, April 28; Chanute, April 29, and Hutchinson, April 30.

Guernsey

Ft. Scott, April 18; Sabetha, April 20; Salina, April 21, and Newton, April 22.

Jersey

Highland, May 2; Junction City, May 3; Clearwater, May 5, and Oswego, May 6.

Quick Dairy Test

A new, simple, quick test for detecting bovine brucellosis in dairy cattle has been perfected in Denmark.

The Danish procedure, called the A.B.R. test, or ring test, can be made on pooled samples of milk from the herd. It can be used for periodic check-ups between annual blood tests, to allow prompt discovery of "relapse cases" and newly introduced infection in the herd.

A germ-detecting substance, known as antigen, is placed in the milk to be tested and the milk is then incubated for one hour. If brucellosis is present in the herd, the ring of cream at the top turns a blue-violet color. One of these antigens is said to be more than 80 per cent accurate.

One factor that will limit use of the ring test is that it cannot be used during the dry period prior to calving — the period when danger of brucellosis is greatest.

Dairy Warning

Dairymen are warned by the American Veterinary Medical Association about using thyroid stimulants for dairy cattle. "Extended feeding of these drugs is likely to be harmful," the association says.

Investigators say that better feeding, management, and standard disease control measures are safer ways to increase production.

It is illegal to feed thyroid stimulants to cows on official test.

Box Saves Time

When papering, keep an empty cardboard box handy into which you can drop all the scrap trimmings. In this way you will not be annoyed by the bits of paper sticking to the floor. — Mrs. C. L. W.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kansas

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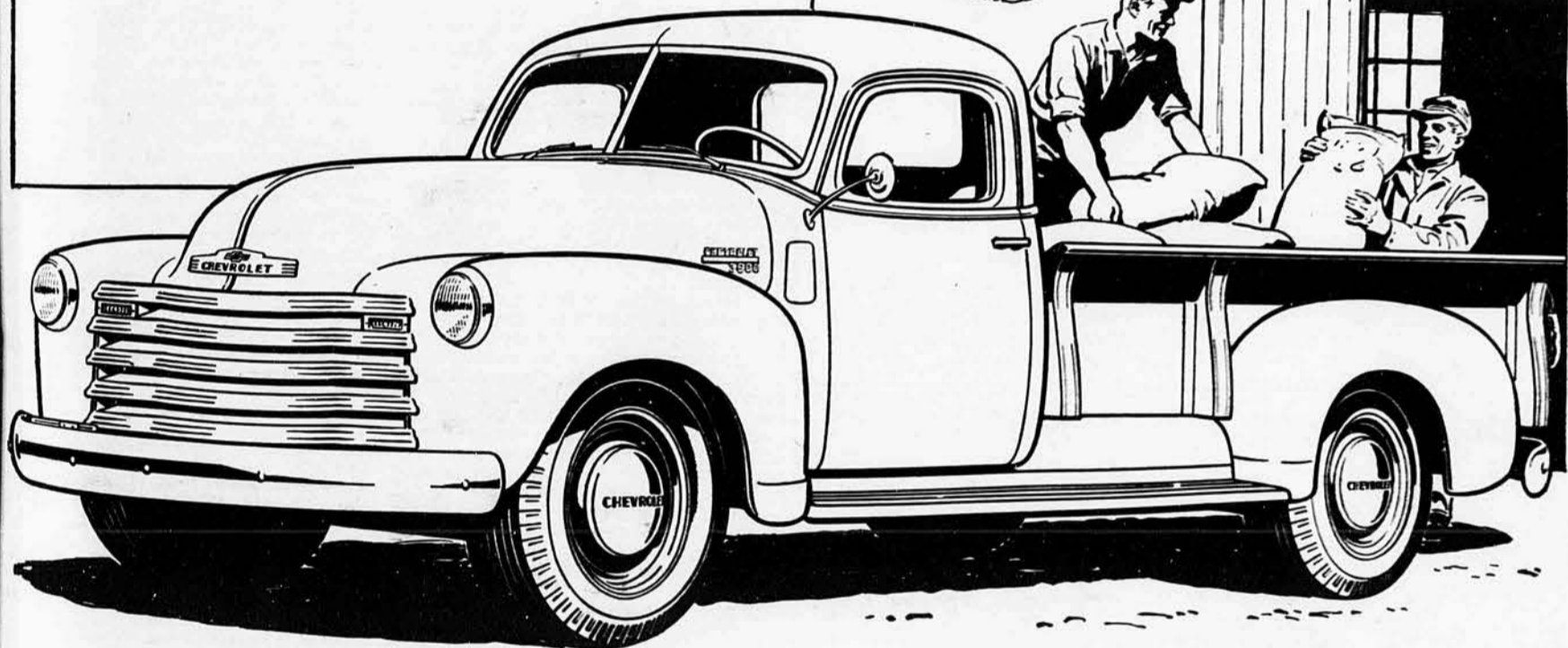
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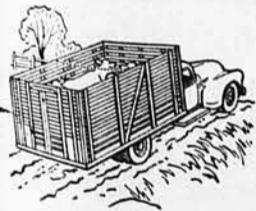
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Operation is easier, quicker and quieter and you can maintain speed and momentum on grades with this new transmission. It is on all series 3800 and heavier duty models.

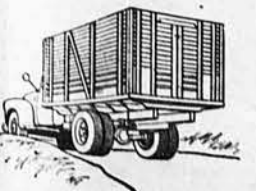
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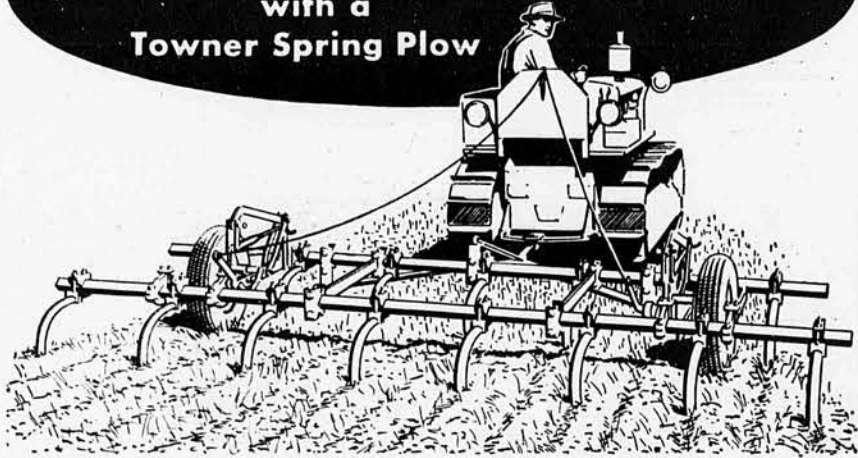


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The Towner Spring Plow will soon pay for itself in greater crop yields by reducing your soil erosion two ways:

- 1. REDUCES WIND EROSION.** The miniature mountains and valleys created by each plow shank, together with a forest of binding stubble, reduce the wind speed at the ground, and prevent loss of soil from wind.
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This two-way action against erosion adds up to bigger, healthier crops... not only this year, but in years to come.

Check these Spring Plow features at your nearest Towner Dealer:

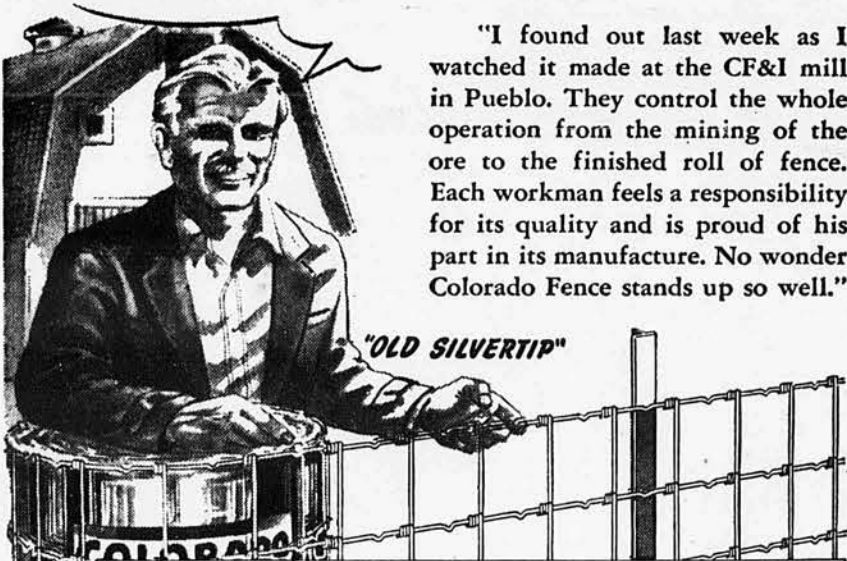
- Special, heavy duty plow shanks
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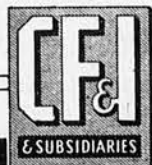
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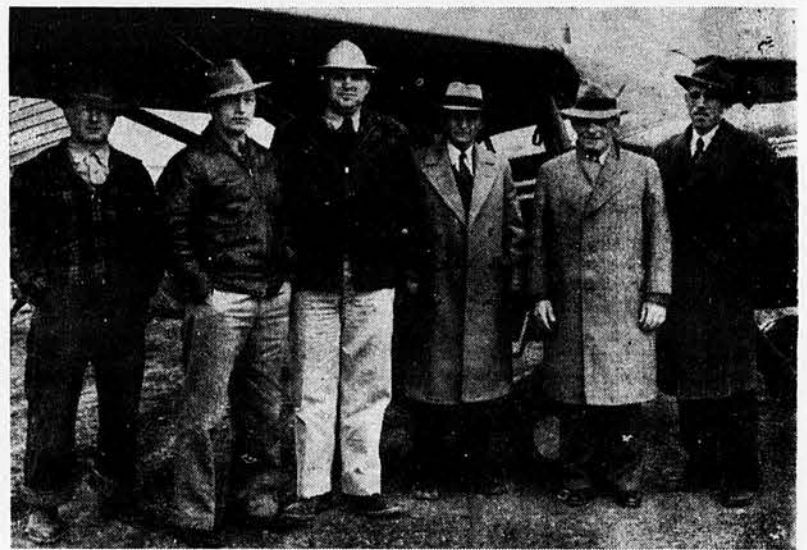
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Flying Farmers Present New Look in Conservation

By ED RUPP



First farmers to take to the air went with Ailiff Neel, Windom, far right, president of the Flying Farmers. In his Flying Station Wagon he was able to haul 3 passengers each trip. All passengers seemed to have the same comment: "I had no idea there were that many ditches." Reading from left to right are Joe Hellmer, Olpe; A. F. Lutz, Olpe; Frank Slead, Emporia, veterans' instructor; J. W. Geiger, Olpe, and Tom Love, Emporia.

TERRACES and waterways can be seen better from the air. Ditches and gullies show up more clearly, too. That is what 72 farmers from Lyon county learned March 16 when they took free air rides with a group of Flying Farmers from the Emporia Municipal airport.

The occasion was a soil conservation demonstration day. It was planned cooperatively by the Lyon county soil conservation district, Lyon County Farm Bureau and the Kansas Flying Farmers.

Meeting in the main hangar at the Emporia airport, both farmers and flyers were briefed on what they could expect to see along the 20-mile triangular course that had been planned. Each farmer and each pilot was given a mimeographed map of the area to be flown. Farmers wanting a ride over the course signed their names on a registration sheet. Then rides were taken in turn as planes were available.

Four farms along the route had been marked with white crosses of lime to make identification from the air more simple. Farms viewed from upstairs that day belonged to Ulysses Matile, Emanuel Klumpe, Arthur E. Price and Roy Schlender.

Much Work to Be Done

Terraces and contour farming can be seen on all 4 of these farms. Also from the air, these 72 farmers got a bird's-eye view of grassed waterways and outlets, ponds and windbreaks. A good conservation system definitely identifies a farm when seeing it from the air. But, as might be expected, these 72 farmers were more impressed with the amount of work yet to be done to keep our soil from washing downstream.

Only a handful of the 72 farmers taking rides had ever been up in an air-

plane before. Returning from the 20-minute trip, their enthusiasm seemed boundless. This reporter visited with several of them after they had taken their "New Look" at soil conservation. All were just a little excited at what they had seen.

J. W. Geiger, Olpe, said it was his first ride. It was a swell trip, but he didn't know there were that many ditches in the whole country.

A. D. Engle, Virgil, taking his first ride, said he certainly could see more erosion in the fields than he ever thought was there.

We overheard Ernest Dilley talking to County Agent Luroy McDougal. He and his 5-year-old son, Ronnie, had just returned from their first air ride. "I've heard you fellows preach it," Mr. Dilley was saying, "I've read about it, I've heard it over the radio, but I never realized from the ground how bad it really was."

Two of the passengers that day were 5-year-old boys. The other was Richard Edmiston, son of Frank Edmiston, Americus. It was the first time up for both of them, too.

Ditches Show Up

Although the intention was to let farmers see soil conservation from the air, it was natural that ditches, eroded cow trails and off-colored patches of washed-away ground would linger in the memory of the passengers. There is just so much more of that than there is conservation. It was bound to leave an impression on these farmers just as it does on everyone who takes to the air.

Writing in behalf of the Lyon County Soil Conservation District, O. R. Caldwell, secretary-treasurer, says, "I want to thank you for the help you have given us in showing our farmers what



Returning from his first ride, A. D. Engle, Virgil, standing on the wing, said, "You can see more erosion from the air than I ever thought was there." He flew with Parry Reed, Reading, who is standing in his Ercoupe.

soil conservation looks like from the air.

"Many of the men," he continues, "have commented how plain the ditches show from the air and one man told me that it looks as if we're going to have to protect our pasture land, too. I am sure a flight like this impresses upon everyone the urgent need for protecting our soil."

"The decision your club has made to try this project of giving farmers rides in the interest of soil conservation I'm sure will prove to be a good one," writes Roy M. Davis, district conservationist. "Farmers who took the rides definitely are more conscious of how serious soil erosion is and the need for conserving the soil. When you Flying Farmers help to stimulate interest in this program and cause more farmers to conserve the soil, your contribution is an investment in the future of our country."

An additional attraction for the day was a demonstration of lespedeza seeding by airplane. The demonstration was put on by Harold Farthing, Emporia. He made several runs across the airport scattering the seed while in flight. Quite a large area in the bluestem region has been seeded with lespedeza in this manner. With the airplane it is possible to seed areas where terrain is too rough for ground implements. There also has been considerable airplane seeding of sand love grass in sandy regions in the western part of the state.

Among the Flying Farmers taking part in the demonstration were Ailiff Neel, Windom, president of the club; Parry Reed, Reading; Bill Cessnun, Council Grove; Clee Ralston, Augusta; Roy Rodgers, Lyndon; Fred Sickler, Jr., Emporia; Wayne Markle, Lyons; George Baxter, Marion, and Howard Culbertson, Sterling.

In the middle of the afternoon, weather reports received from the western end of the state indicated that ceilings and visibility would be low before nightfall. Several flyers coming rather long distances had to leave early. To help pilots remaining at the field, Warren Rogers, Emporia airport manager, flew several loads of passengers in his 4-place plane.

The bite of the cold wind blowing that day was softened by hot coffee and doughnuts served in the main hangar by the Sky-Jockeys, an Emporia flying club. Dr. C. E. Partridge is president of the group.

To Freeze, Plant These

If you wish to put some vegetables in your home freezer and the locker this year, there are some varieties which are especially good for this purpose. You may want to jot down the names of these varieties before you go to town and purchase your garden seed.

For spinach, the Bloomsdale Long Standing; for peas, the Thomas Laxton or Laxton's Progress; for broccoli, Green Sprouting; for cauliflower, Snowball; for green beans, Tendergreen and Tender Pod; for bush limas, Thorogreen and Fordhook 242; for sweet corn, Golden Cross Bantam; for sweet potatoes, Nancy Hall; for summer squash, Early Yellow Summer; edible soybeans, Bansei and Aoda; for asparagus, Mary Washington; rhubarb, McDonald and Ruby.

Of course, there are other good varieties, but you won't go wrong by using the ones from this list. Freezing is an excellent way to hold the good, fresh flavor and appearance of vegetables. In most cases it is easier than canning, altho slightly more expensive.

Need Better Feed

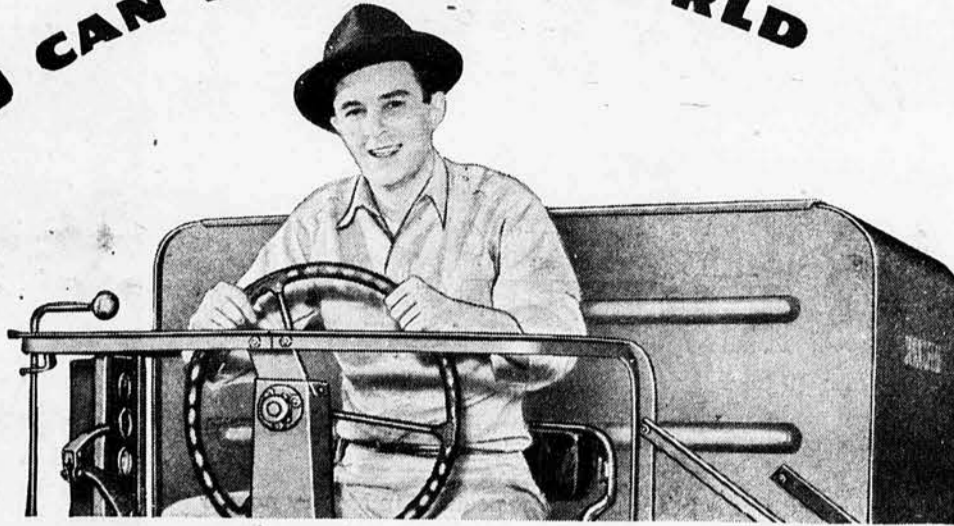
Pigs need a better diet than you think. Included on the daily menu for hogs are at least 8 different vitamins, 10 minerals, most of the amino acids contained in meat and vegetable protein, plus fats, carbohydrates, and green roughage.

Failure of many swine growers to supply these essentials—thru use of grains, hay, pasture plants, and protein concentrates—accounts for a large portion of the heavy losses, claim veterinarians.

Brush Wax on Floor

When waxing the floor with liquid wax, apply it with a paintbrush. It goes on so much easier and smoother. If you use paste wax, use a thick wool shoe polisher for the polishing job.—Mrs. C. L.

"YOU CAN TELL THE WORLD



You Get 'Tops' in Combine Performance WITH A JOHN DEERE"

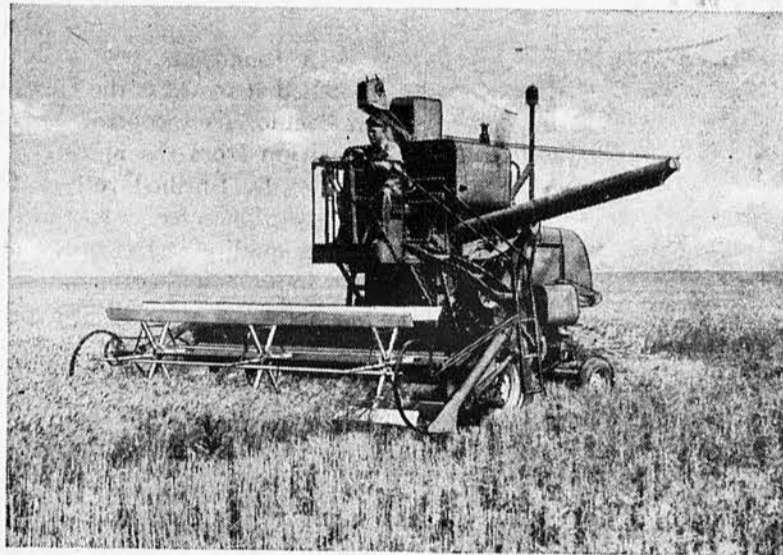
Whenever farmers gather to talk shop, you can bet your bottom dollar some enthusiastic "evangelist" will start "singing the praises" of John Deere Combines. And it's no wonder. Just as naturally as night follows day, owners of John Deere Combines quickly become their best salesmen.

Bigger capacity in cutting, threshing, separating, and cleaning units, *plus strength* and plenty of it, are the big reasons why John Deere Combines are such outstanding performers—why they consistently lead in harvesting *more acres every day* and in *saving more bushels per acre*.

Whether you raise 50 or 1,000 acres of combineable crops, there's a *tested and proved* John Deere Combine to match your every requirement.

No. 55 Twelve-Foot Self-Propelled Combine

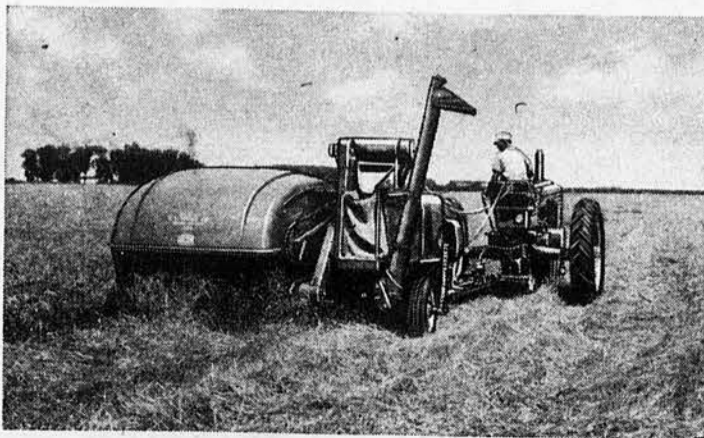
The No. 55 twelve-foot combine has established itself as the true leader of the self-propelleds. Unusual comfort and ease of operation from the high, roomy, operator's platform . . . selective ground speed control, which permits combining at any speed from a mere crawl on up . . . engine and grain tank on top of the combine, which gives you an equalized load on the wheels for best traction and stability, easier steering and more even cutting . . . double-ram hydraulic platform control—these are but a few of the *extra-value features* of the No. 55.



No. 12-A Six-Foot Combine

Small-acreage farmers look to the No. 12-A for complete satisfaction in every combineable crop. Cutting a six-foot swath, this full-width, straight-through combine is the *practical, general-purpose* outfit for straight or windrow harvesting. It has tremendous capacity for handling the heaviest crops without waste.

See your John Deere dealer for complete information on these money-making combines or write today for free folders.



JOHN DEERE



Moline, Illinois

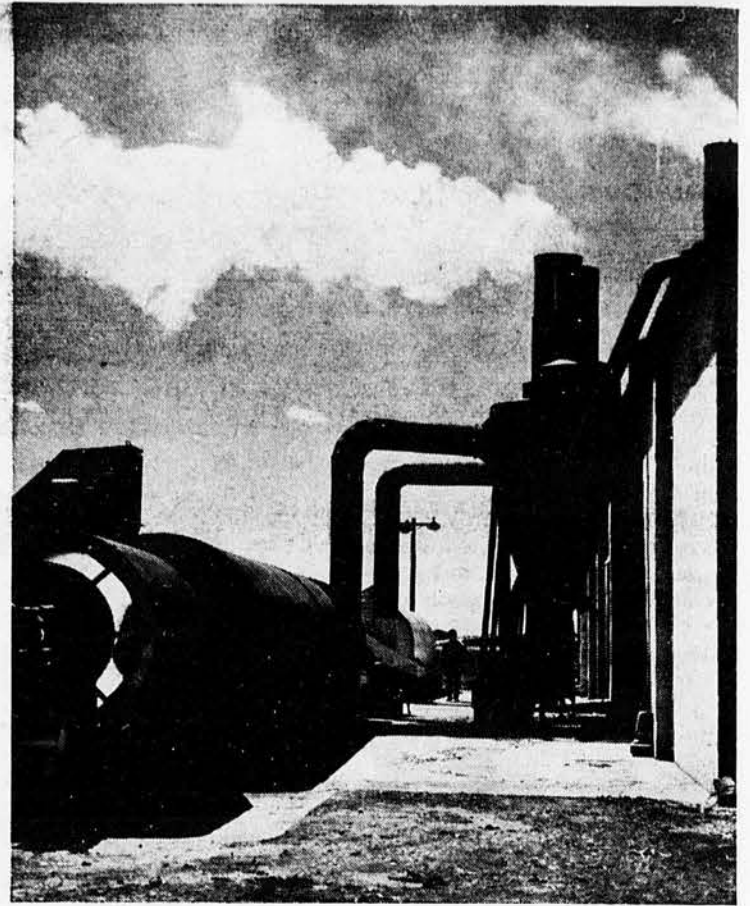
See How Kansas Is Growing!

By Dick Mann

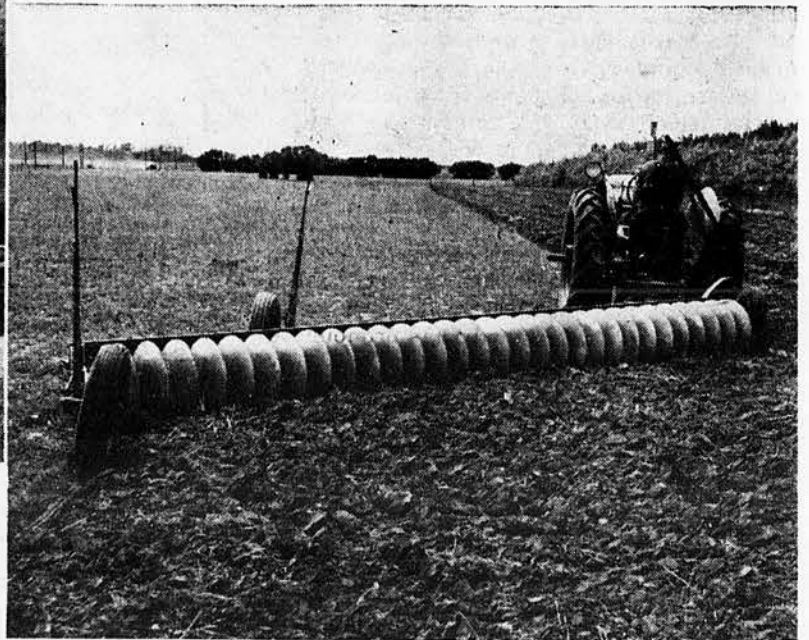
ONE reason Kansas agriculture is in the strongest position in history now is that 10 years ago the state set up the Kansas Industrial Development Commission to balance agriculture and industry. You can remember that back in the '30's, consolidations of land holdings and more efficient methods of production made it possible for one man to do the work several had done before. People left the farms for towns and cities but couldn't find work there, either. The result was they loaded their belongings into the family jalopy and left the state. From 1930 to 1940, Kansas suffered a net population [Continued on Page 22]



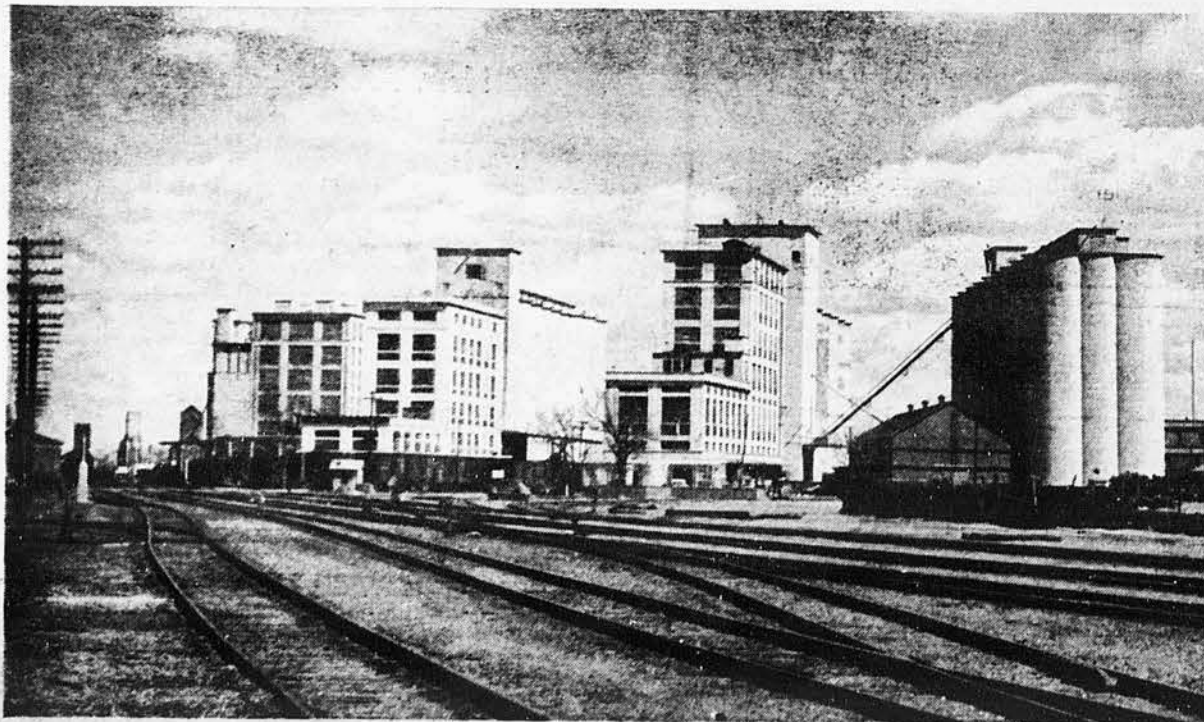
Wheat-King grain beds, manufactured by Trade-wind Industries, Liberal, are typical of the many products now being made in Kansas.



Scores of dehydrating plants like this one now dot the Kansas plains. KIDC-sponsored research at Kansas State College and Kansas University have helped this industry grow.



Above: Farmers start many new industries in Kansas. Here is the Krause one-way plow, invented by a Kansas farmer, manufactured at Hutchinson, and used over a wide area.



At Left: Kansas leads the nation in flour milling and wheat storage capacity. This picture was taken of flour milling plants at Salina.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

SOMETIME this month or early next month, the Senate of the United States is scheduled to ratify the North Atlantic Pact. The real name for the pact should be the North Atlantic Military Alliance.

By its terms, the United States by treaty promises that an attack on any one of the signatory nations will be regarded as an attack upon each and every one of the other signatory nations. Including, of course, the United States of America.

The treaty includes some rather ambiguous language to the effect that each of the signatory nations, in case of such an attack, will decide for itself what its own action shall be in accordance with its own laws and procedures.

This provision is pointed to as meaning in case of such an attack the United States is not committed to declare war—that the power to declare war still remains, under our Constitution, the sole prerogative of the Congress of the United States.

But everyone knows and understands that if the United States is attacked, the armed forces of the United States will resist that attack, without waiting for the Congress to declare war. And it then will be the bounden duty of the Congress to declare that a state of war exists.

I am not writing this as an argument against the United States going ahead and joining the proposed North Atlantic Military Alliance against the Soviet Union. I am just pointing out what Senate ratification of the Pact means. And I do not consider it what the English call cricket for advocates of the alliance to try to lead the American people to believe that ratifying the treaty does not commit the United States to go to war if one breaks out in Europe. It does.

Furthermore, it is well understood in Washington that following the North Atlantic Pact, there will come a similar pact embracing the nations of the Mid-East (Mediterranean) and the nations in the North Atlantic Pact. Secretary of State Acheson already has pronounced that our obligations in regard to Greece, Italy and Iran will be kept, altho they are not included in the North Atlantic Pact.

And I notice that the London newspapers already are editorializing to the effect that without a similar Pact, or Alliance, or treaty, for the Pacific (Far East), the North Atlantic Pact cannot be regarded as effective. If this British view is held also by our State Department—or is adopted by our State Department—then the United States is going to be committed to defend the territories and possessions of all the signatory nations in Europe, the Mid-East, and the Far East.

These proposed treaties of alliance, I believe, may be taken as parts of the so-called Truman Doctrine, enunciated a little more than 2 years ago by President Truman in his Greek-Turk aid message to the Congress. In that message the President made the statement that United States aid would be forthcoming against acts of aggression against free nations from within as well as from without. This would seem to indicate that signatory nations to whatever pacts

finally are consummated would include support from all the parties to the pacts against insurrections as well as against attacks from enemy nations.

The significance of this lies in the fact that several European nations still hold colonial possessions in the Orient. I believe it should be made plain, in the Senate debates and action on the first of these pacts, the North Atlantic Pact, whether that is their purpose.

We have been informed that following the ratification of the North Atlantic Pact, Congress will be asked to appropriate the first billion or two billion dollars for a Lend-Lease program to rearm the Western European nations. I wonder just how far it is expected that this Lend-Lease program will extend. A leading national magazine last week suggested, pointedly, that maybe the United States is biting off more than it can chew; that perhaps the United States is not able to take on all the world's troubles, in addition to its own, and still pay all the bills on time. In addition to Lend-Lease, there is our own growing bill for our own armament program. Aid for other countries is costing a lot. Farm support prices, care of veterans, and an expanding social welfare program—no one has yet figured out where all the money is to come from.

A Good Investment

I ALWAYS have found the right equipment for any job is a good investment. That is true in my business. I am sure it applies equally well on the farm. One thing more. You must have the right men, intelligent men, to operate equipment efficiently to get the job done. That combination is the thing which makes private industry the great success it is here in the United States.

As I see it, no business needs or deserves efficient equipment more than agriculture. I know great strides have been made in all lines of work when it comes to getting the job done with machines. But it seems to me the farm equipment manufacturers have kept right in step with progress. The wide variety of farm machinery, and the efficient results it produces, are nothing less than amazing. I have seen great changes take place in the farm machinery line.

Now, as to good men operating machinery on the farm, there is no question. Farm boys study how to use tractors and combines and all the other power tools from the time they are old enough to enroll in Vocational Agriculture and 4-H Clubs. They are thoroly familiar with the working parts of each machine. Older men have proved themselves real mechanical engineers and operators.

The contribution good machinery and good operators has made can be measured in several ways. First of all, I think it has resulted in better farm health—farm work has been a little easier on the back. There is more time for more kinds of work on the farm. Time even for a little recreation. When we look at the tremendous

food-production job done thru the war emergency and since, we feel like taking off our hat in sincere respect to these modern miracle machines and the men who operate them.

When it comes right down to brass tacks, however, any machine—to be worthy of its hire—must justify its purchase in dollars and cents. It must pay for itself and make a profit. I know thousands of Kansas farmers can prove by their farm accounts that their tractors and combines, among other equipment, have done this. In this connection, I have just read an interesting report from the U. S. Department of Agriculture which adds further proof of this point.

It tells about a survey made among 120 Wisconsin farmers regarding what happened in that state during the last 2 years. As in Kansas, farmers up there have purchased "more machinery than ever before" in the last few years. Of 400 tractors purchased, more than half of them went on farms which already had one machine. After buying new tractors, farms with 2 or more averaged 60 acres of cropland to the tractor. The new machine was used for common farm operations, and the old one for additional power during rush seasons. About 80 per cent of the farmers interviewed who had bought a second tractor did not have too much invested in them for the size of the farm operated. "Almost all of the farmers were free of debt and paid cash for their second tractor."

Most of the combines purchased were profitable, "since on the average each one was used enough to save 175 to 200 hours of man labor a year plus some savings in power."

Among the machines purchased by the farmers interviewed, the biggest saving in man labor was made by the 2-row corn pickers. They were used to harvest an average of 120 acres to the machine with a saving of about 650 man-hours. One-row pickers also resulted in a substantial saving. Used to harvest an average of 85 acres, they saved an average of 375 man-hours. And time certainly is money to a farmer.

Finally this report goes on to say: "A full line of modern laborsaving machinery is a large investment for the average Wisconsin farm. For a 2-tractor farm, for instance, a full line including a field-forage harvester, a combine and a corn picker will cost \$12,000 to \$15,000 (at 1947-48 prices). However, most of the farmers interviewed have made profitable farm machinery investments in view of the work done or the labor situation facing the farmer." And it added, "In most cases these farmers had the money to pay for the machinery."

Kansas always has been a leading state in using farm machinery. As a matter of fact, I have been told that Kansas is looked upon as a proving ground in many cases. Out of it all comes the fact that good farm equipment belongs here. It is doing a big job, and doing it well.

Arthur Capper

Topcka.

How Price-Support Battle Is Doing

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

(Senate) bills. With a few minor exceptions, the compromise just passed 2 separate bills under one title. The Hope bill simply extended the 90 per cent postwar price-support program for a third year—making the expiration date December 31, 1949, instead of December 31, 1948.

The Aiken bill, unless Congress acts, goes into effect January 1, 1950. It does 3 things of major import to American agriculture and farmers.

1. Substitutes flexible price supports (from 60 to 90 per cent for named basic commodities; from zero to 90 per cent for other farm commodities) for the

flat percentage supports (generally 90 per cent) of the postwar price-support program extended for this year's crops thru the provisions of the Hope bill.

2. The Aiken bill revises the parity formula, both as to objective and as to method of computation. The original parity objective was a price for each commodity which would give a unit of that commodity the same purchasing power it had in a base period—gener-

(Continued on Page 88)

MOST of the advance discussion of farm legislation in this session of the Eighty-first Congress has revolved around price-support provisions of the Aiken-Hope compromise. This compromise was accepted in the closing hours of the regular second session of the Eightieth Congress, last July.

In reality the Aiken-Hope compromise was not a single bill rewritten from the Hope (House) and Aiken

NOW READY } FOR ALL FARM ENGINES



Get All 3 Modern Oil Qualities . . . !

"Anti-Acid"? **YES!**
"Detergent"? **YES!**
"High V.I."? **YES!**

*High Viscosity Index — means high resistance to change in body under extremes of heat and cold.

1 **Free-Flowing**—Here's fast engine turnover— instant flow of lubricant to all moving parts.

New Mobiloil's high V. I. and rich lubricating qualities result from years of research by Socony-Vacuum.

2 **Full Protection**—Choice stocks and "built-in" cleaning properties mean unsurpassed protection against friction, wear, deposits.

3 **Maximum Economy**—Special processes remove undesirable elements—put in effective agents that retard corrosion, reduce "inside" troubles. Result: Money savings in terms of fewer repairs, greater operating economy. Get New Mobiloil for all farm engines.



Call in Your Mobilgas-Mobiloil Man!
SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.

UNSURPASSED TRIPLE-ACTION!

Farm Goals Up-to-Date

AN INCREASE of 8 per cent in corn acreage this year over last is called for in the newly-announced crop goals set by the USDA. Acreage asked this year is 2,700,000 compared to 2,498,000 acres last year.

A decrease of 6.8 per cent in wheat acreage is asked for in the new goals. This would bring Kansas wheat acreage down to 13,500,000 compared to 14,480,000 last year.

Other crop goals called for include increases of 2 per cent on oats, 18 per cent on barley, 23 per cent on all sorghums, 63 per cent on rye, and 2 per cent on tame hay. Decreases called for include 6.8 per cent on wheat, 13 per cent on grain sorghums and 36 per cent on flax. Soybean acreage for Kansas is set at the same figure as last year, 167,000 acres.

No new goals have been set for beef cattle. Farmers did better on beef cows and all cattle and calves than had been set for January 1, 1949, it was announced.

A national increase of 3 per cent in milk production for 1949 is asked. The goal calls for 120 billion pounds. Ten per cent increases are called for in the number of chickens and turkeys raised this year, and farmers are asked to increase sheep and lamb numbers as much as conditions will permit.

Kansas farmers were called on to increase spring sows to farrow by 23 per cent, compared to a national increase of 21 per cent. Farmers indicated that farrowings would be increased nationally only 14 per cent, however.

Price support levels for various crops this year will be as follows:

Feed grains—corn, 90 per cent.

Soybeans—not yet announced.

Wheat—90 per cent.

Rye—It is expected support will be in line with prices of other grains, considering relative feeding value.

Flaxseed—Not less than 90 per cent. Support operations will be carried out thru non-recourse loans to producers. Purchase agreements may be available.

Legume and grass seeds—No support prices announced but a policy will be developed.

Seed Shortage

Apparently, U. S. farmers do not produce enough seed to meet their own needs. The USDA reports that during the 7 months from last July thru January, 1949, some 54.9 million pounds of agricultural seeds and 1.3 million pounds of vegetable seeds were imported.

A total of 12.2 million pounds of this seed was alfalfa seed imported from Canada, Australia, Argentina and South Africa. From Canada alone came 3.9 million pounds of brome seed, nearly 3 million pounds of alsike and red clover seed, 1.5 million pounds of flaxseed, and 16.4 million pounds of sweet clover seed.

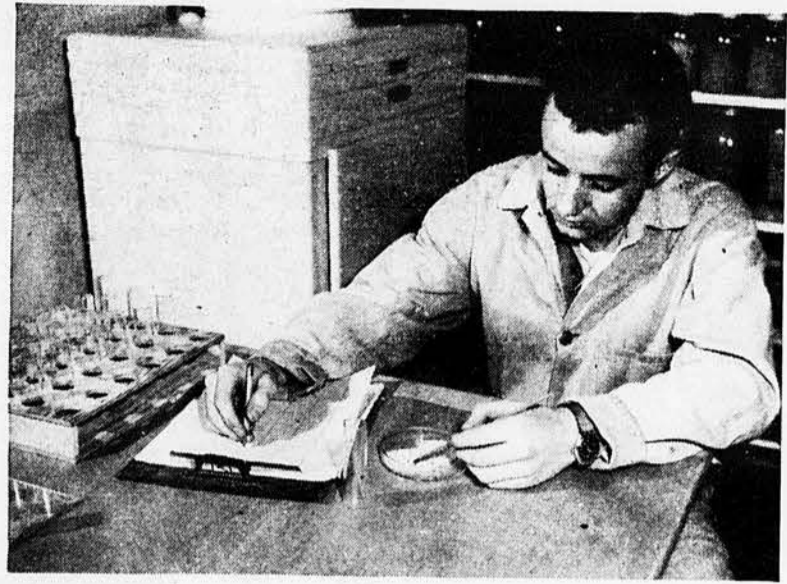
Tree Pruning Scaffold

Here is an idea for working at the top of peach, cherry and other low-growing fruit trees. A wooden platform fastened to the front of a tractor is surrounded by a railing so one man can remain up on the platform while another drives the tractor thru the orchard. A kit fastened to the guardrail keeps tools handy.—Mrs. E. S.

Arc Welding Ideas

Many types of welding ideas pictured in a recent 20-page booklet, "Arc Welding Ideas for the Farm," published by the Lincoln Electric Company, include the following: Broken parts that can be repaired such as shafts, hitches, frames, sprockets and tools; worn parts that can be reclaimed such as plow shares, shafts, treads and cutters; equipment that can be improved by alterations. There are at least 2 photographs and drawings on each page of the booklet, thus making the information easily understood and followed. The Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will have a copy of the booklet sent free upon receiving your request.

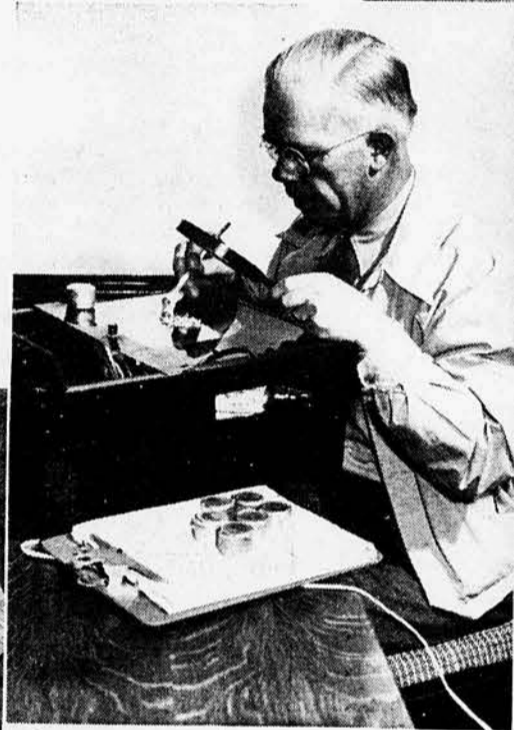
Fighting Pests in Farm-Stored Grain



Technician James K. Quinlan makes, and records, the mortality count on experimental insects that have been exposed to the residual action of a new insecticide under test.

BECAUSE insect damage in stored grain will be a major problem in Kansas again this year, Kansas Farmer is presenting this picture story on USDA research being conducted by entomologists stationed at Hutchinson. They report damage in some bins is costing farmers \$10 a month for each 1,000 bushels of stored grain. These pictures show the methods being used in testing damage in farm-stored grains in the Hutchinson area, and in treating both bins and stored grain to cut this insect-caused damage to a minimum.

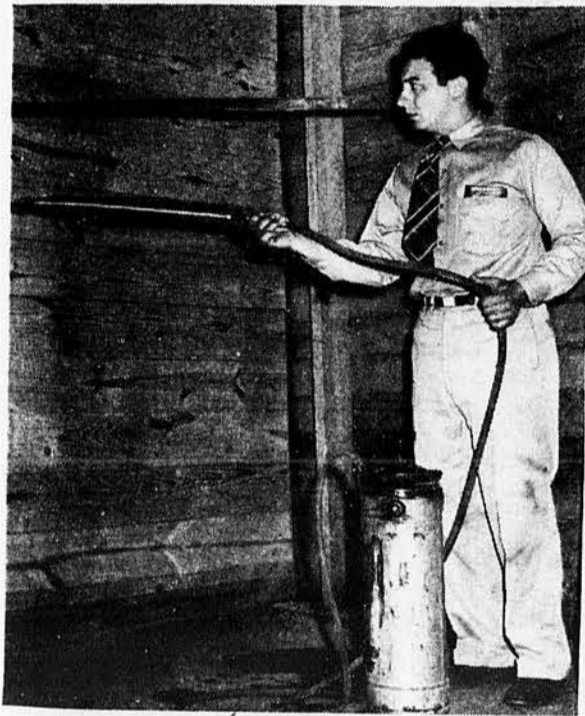
Pictures Courtesy USDA



In the laboratory Entomologist H. H. Walkdon takes a count on damaged kernels in a sample submitted. He uses a special apparatus in which mirrors make all sides of the kernel visible at once.



In this picture Mr. White treats the surface of grain in a farm bin with one of the new inert dusts under test by his laboratory.



Entomologist Gailen D. White, Hutchinson, sprays DDT on walls to protect next crop. Use 3/4 pound of 50 per cent wettable powder in 2 gallons of water to cover 1,000 square feet of wall area. Treat between April 15 and harvest.



Samples of grain are dumped into a metal trough, then into a pan with a wire-mesh bottom thru which Mr. White will sift out any insects, dead or alive, and record number.

A composite sample of grain from the surface is being taken by Mr. White after the grain has been treated with an experimental dust. The implement being used is a regular grain inspector's "trier" and samples are taken at different depths in the grain.

This Simple
SLICER-BALER
is Your Best Buy



It Costs You Less
to Get Good Hay
with CASE

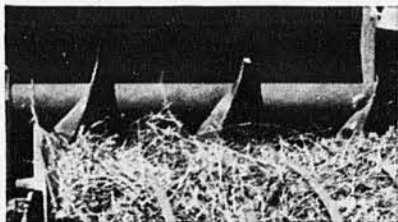
● You don't have to be an expert to use the Case Slicer-Baler. It is free from complicated mechanism—so simple that teenage boys operate it. What's more, it's so moderate in price that most any farmer can afford to have his own.

With your own baler you can start baling the minute your hay is cured just right, before sun-bleach spoils color and vitamins, before over-curing causes leaves to shatter. You run less risk of rain, too.

You get firm, neat bales of uniform size with a Case Slicer-Baler. It uses the standard wire tie—proof against weather, rodents, insects, rough handling and long hauls. Bales open up into uniform portions like sliced bread, easy to feed without tearing off leaves.

From hay in the windrow to bales on the wagon, this baler takes little labor. It handles windrows from 7-foot swaths at the same speed as tractor mower and rake. Years of use have proved it so sturdy it takes very little upkeep.

Feed Auger... Regular Equipment



● Formerly available as an extra, this feed auger proved so popular that it now is supplied as regular equipment. It does not drag the hay but assists the gentle-acting, leaf-tight cross-feed apron. Particularly valuable for light, fluffy hay and straw in windy weather, it promotes fast work in all crops. It can be easily attached to Case Slicer-Balers already in use.

Headquarters for modern haying. See your Case dealer for full information on balers, tractor mowers—both trailer and mounted types—and the 4-bar tractor side-delivery rake, geared to make fluffy windrows at tractor speeds. Write for free booklet "How to Make High-Protein Hay." Mention any size of tractor, any hay machine, combine, corn binder or picker, forage harvester, spreader or hammer mill, tillage or planting implements you may need. J. I. Case Co., Dept. D-47, Racine, Wis.



Control Grasshoppers By Starting Early

Here is your grasshopper control chart in simplified form.

What to Use

Sodium Fluosilicate—Chlordane—Toxaphene—Benzene Hexachloride.

Dry Baits

Poison bran mash: Mix 16 pounds of sodium fluosilicate with 100 pounds of bran and 300 pounds of sawdust.

Toxaphene: Mix 100 pounds wheat bran or middlings with 300 pounds of aged sawdust and one gallon of 42 per cent Toxaphene.

Chlordane: Use same dry mix but add 2 quarts of 45 per cent Chlordane.

Wet Baits

Toxaphene: Use same dry mix as outlined but add sufficient water to make wet bait. You can also make a wet bait by mixing 1 pound of technical Toxaphene with 1/2 gallon of kerosene and adding to dry mix and water.

Chlordane: Mix 1 1/2 pounds technical Chlordane with 1/2 gallon of kerosene and add to dry mix and water.

Dusts

Benzene hexachloride: 10 pounds an acre of BHC containing 5 per cent gamma isomer.

Toxaphene: 2 pounds of technical Toxaphene per acre.

Chlordane: 1 1/2 pounds technical Chlordane per acre.

Sprays

Toxaphene: 1/2 to 2 pounds technical Toxaphene per acre.

Chlordane: 1 to 1 1/2 pounds technical Chlordane per acre.

Bait Application

Dry bait should be applied at a rate of 5 pounds an acre.

Wet bait should be applied at a rate of 20 pounds an acre during the cool of the morning or evening. Scatter uniformly thruout the area in such a manner that lumps do not form and provide a hazard for livestock.

When and Where to Apply

Apply early in the season around margins of fields in the hatching beds, before grasshoppers spread to fields.

Effectiveness

BHC gives a quick kill but residual effectiveness is limited to 1 or 2 days.

Chlordane and Toxaphene give a slow kill but remain effective 5 to 14 days, depending upon conditions.

In areas of sparse vegetation and in areas of high grass or weeds, baits are more effective than sprays or dusts.

In general, sprays are more effective than dusts. Results with dusts are erratic, particularly when rain occurs within 24 to 48 hours after application.

Sprays and dusts are more effective than baits where grasshoppers must be controlled on lush or dense vegetation, in inaccessible areas, and under small field conditions where use of bait spreaders is impractical.

General Warnings

Do not use these chemicals on alfalfa when in full bloom.

Some of these chemicals are harmful to fish and should not be carelessly used near ponds or streams containing fish.

Farm animals should not be grazed on areas treated with insecticides for 1 to 3 weeks following application.

Just the Beginning In the War on Weeds

WONDERFUL as it is, 2,4-D is not the last word in weed killers. In fact, 2,4-D is just the beginning of science's chemical war on weeds. This was the message of Dr. Thomas K. Pavlychenko, director of agricultural field research for the American Chemical Paint Co. This statement was made in a talk at Kansas City before dealers representing the Peppard Seed Co., which is distributing agent for Weedone and other chemical weed killers manufactured by the American Chemical Paint Co.

Doctor Pavlychenko told of new chemicals still in the experimental stage that will do even better than 2,4-D. "The time will come," he said, "when we will have specific chemicals to do specific killing jobs. One of the newer and more promising of these will be a brush killer now being tested on a larger scale."

Another new chemical on the way that may clear the present confusion on 2,4-D, reported Doctor Pavlychenko, is LFN472. This new chemical, not yet

ready for commercial use, is a 2,4-D product that differs from any of the 3 basic types now being used. It will go into suspension in either water or oil. It has a fairly high penetrating speed, is very tolerant to crops and very toxic to weeds.

Confusion over 2,4-D exists today, he said, because there are hundreds of formulations of 2,4-D on the market. Some of them are good and some are bad. The buyer has no way of knowing exactly what he is buying. Most of these products are sold on their 2,4-D content, he explained, but that may not be the most valuable test of the product's value.

While 2,4-D is the actual killing agent, he said, it is worthless unless the other ingredients in the formula make it possible for the 2,4-D to stick onto the plant, then penetrate for killing purposes. There are good sticking agents and poor sticking agents, just as there are good suits of clothes and poor ones, he added. The answer, he

(Continued on Page 11)

feels, is to buy your 2,4-D products only from well-known and reputable companies, and never to buy them from someone who has bought the various ingredients and mixed them without a thorough knowledge of their quality and use.

Another point brought out by Doctor Pavlychenko is that the 2,4-D product giving the quickest killing results is not the best one.

"It is important," he explained, "that the top growth of the plant remains alive for 2 or 3 weeks so it can help carry the killing agent to all parts of the plant, including the roots, for a thorough kill. If you use a product that kills the top growth within a few days, the kill will not be complete. This is especially important when dealing with perennial weeds such as bindweed, which has a long and complex root system."

Doctor Pavlychenko issued a word of warning to farmers on the use of weed-killing chemicals. "They should not be substituted," he said, "for good seed and good cultural practices. All chemical weed-killers should be used in conjunction with good seed and good farm practices."

An Aid to Corn?

The scientist also denied that use of 2,4-D on corn, for instance, actually is of benefit to the corn plant. This claim has been made by some. Doctor Pavlychenko explains it this way. "If you sat down at the table to a good steak and ate all of it you would be well fed and your hunger satisfied. If 4 or 5 people divided the steak up among them none would be satisfied. It is the same way with the corn plant. When dozens of weed plants are feeding off the same soil area as the corn plant, the corn suffers hunger. When you eliminate the weed competition, the corn gets all the food and moisture in the area. That is the only benefit the corn gets from the chemical but that benefit is great."

In fact, the scientist explained, farmers are going to get greater increases in crop yields from chemical weed killing than they will get from now on thru better varieties of crop plants. He related how 2,4-D had been used to kill mustard weeds in part of a wheat field in Canada. "The untreated wheat made 3½ bushels an acre while the treated wheat made 27 bushels an acre," he said.

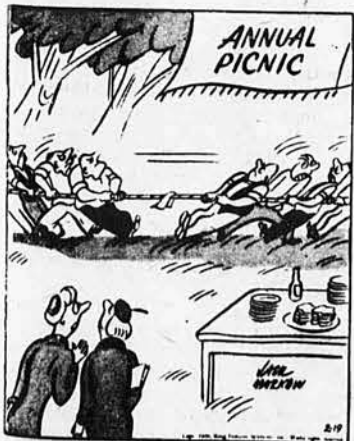
Increased yields of crops are not the only benefit received from weed killing, stated the scientist. There also is a definite improvement in quality—especially of grain.

Chemicals also are bringing other advantages to farm crops in the constant battle against weed competition, said Doctor Pavlychenko. He was referring to new chemicals being used to treat seed grains. These chemicals speed germination of the seed and help the plant develop a larger and more vigorous root system. Quick germination and a better root system will give farm crops a jump on weeds and a chance to better withstand drouths and competition for food and water in the soil.

Loan Grain

Kansas farmers had put more than 85 million bushels of grain under Government loans and purchase agreements as of December 31, 1948, announced Glenn H. Johnson, chairman of the Kansas PMA committee.

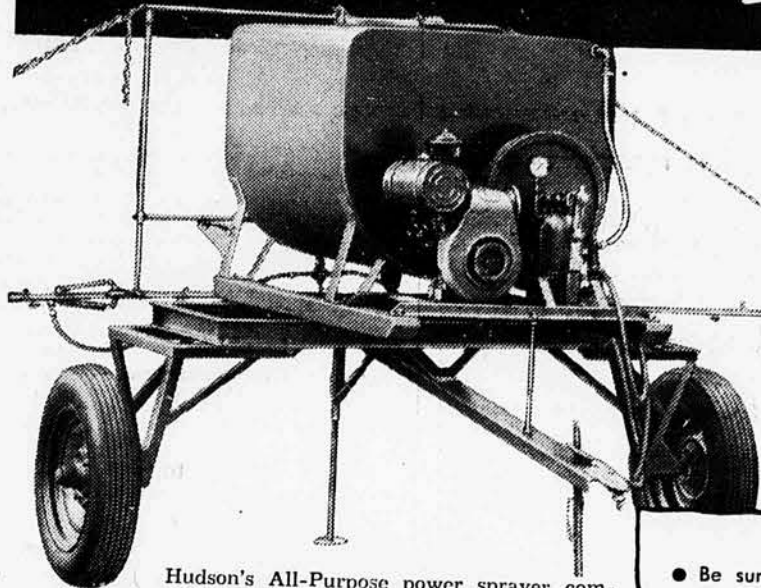
For the nation as a whole, 382 million bushels are under loan and 146 million under purchase agreements.



"Wouldn't it be much simpler if they got a knife and cut it?"

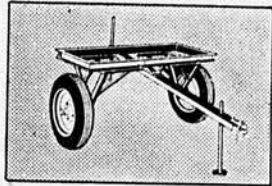
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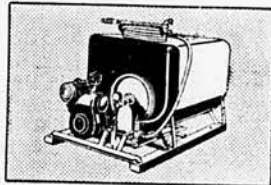


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Hudson's All-Purpose power sprayer combination-skid mounted sprayer on Adapto Trailer with "No-whip" MULTI-BOOM.



NEW HUDSON "ADAPTO" TRAILER, with tread adjustable from 52" to 84". Clearance 30".

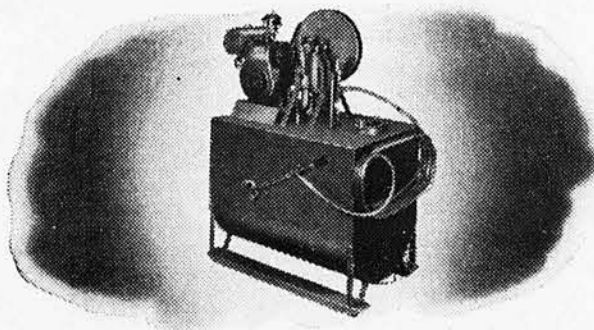


SKID MOUNTED—haul it any way you want: truck or trailer, tractor or jeep.

Hudson Power Sprayers are ALL-PURPOSE . . . for weed killing . . . for spraying livestock and fruit . . . also white-washing and cold water painting.

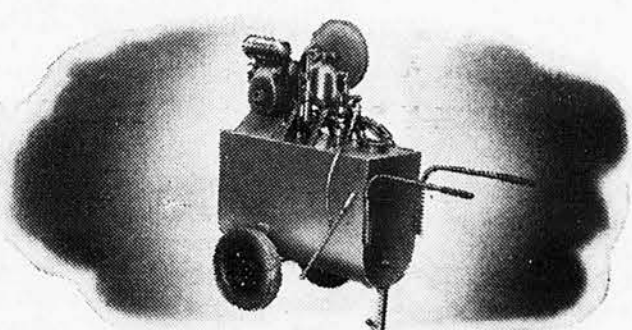
See the complete Hudson sprayer and duster line. Small household sprayers . . . compression sprayers . . . wheel-mounted hand and power sprayers . . . many other types including those illustrated.

- Be sure . . . it's an all-purpose sprayer! HUDSON sprayers can be used year after year for any spray job . . . for new chemicals . . . new methods!
- Be sure . . . it has full pressure range. Hudson Power Sprayers have enough pressure for any farm spraying job. 0-350 lbs. pressure.
- Be sure . . . it's a piston pump sprayer! Hudson sprayers have no leather to wear out . . . give longer service.
- Be sure . . . the boom is non-corroding! Hudson booms are all-brass, hose is oil and chemical-proof.
- Be sure . . . the boom is "whip-free". Hudson "no-whip" Multi-boom sprays evenly . . . will not snap.
- Be sure . . . it has mechanical double agitation. Full strength solution at all times in Hudson Power Sprayers!



HUDSON POWER SPRAYER ON SKIDS

Even when the ground you cover is rough, you'll find this skid-mounted sprayer safe. Compact design permits ease of operation on tractor or bed of truck or trailer. 2 or 4 g.p.m. discharge from 50, 100 or 150 gal. tank. Oil and chemical-proof high pressure spray hose.



HUDSON POWER SPRAYER ON TIRES

Timken bearing full pneumatic-tire wheels . . . don't injure sod. Low center of gravity helps prevent tipping on uneven ground. 2 or 4 g.p.m. discharge from 30 or 50 gal. tank. Oil and chemical-proof high pressure spray hose. Tractor hitch at low cost.

H. D. HUDSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
 SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS • HAY TOOLS AND BARN EQUIPMENT • LIVESTOCK EQUIPMENT
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TESTED AND PROVED
EQUIPMENT



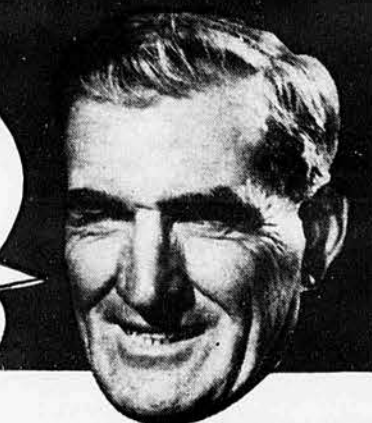
Send for the free, helpful "Power Sprayer Manual" on full line of Hudson Sprayers and Booms.

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Want to
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profit by \$10⁰⁰ or
more per acre?

FIELD TESTS WITH
ORTHO WEED KILLERS
HAVE INCREASED GRAIN
YIELDS UP TO 225% —
STOCKMEN REPORT
EXCELLENT RESULTS ON
RANGE GRASS, TOO



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*.

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 your grass. 2,4-D Weed Killers properly applied will not harm livestock.

Call your ORTHO Dealer today — he'll give you expert spraying advice plus full information on these outstanding ORTHO Weed Killers:

ESTERCIDE 7-245
(ESTER 2,4,5-T)

The newest in weed killers. Especially designed to control woody plants that have shown resistance to 2,4-D. Mixes readily with water or oils and can be used in a combination spray with ESTERCIDE 330.

WEED-B-GON 64
(AMINE 2,4-D)

Mixes readily with water and is suitable for application in all types of equipment; recommended principally for use as a selective spray in pastures and standing grain or grass-seed crops, but also used as a non-selective spray in summer fallow, stubble, or wasteland; safer to use than an ester, if easily damaged crops are growing nearby.

ESTERCIDE 330
(ESTER 2,4-D)

Mixes readily with water and is soluble in oil; can be used as a selective spray in growing crops, but is used mainly for control of hard-to-kill perennials in summer fallow, stubble, pasture, range or wasteland.

**Control
GRASSHOPPERS with
ALLTOX (toxaphene)**

**Control
CORN BORERS with
PEST-B-GON (DDT)
or
PERSISTO (DDT)**

Important: Note label directions

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ORTHO, WEED-B-GON, PEST-B-GON, PERSISTO TM's Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Back From the Pacific To Success on a Farm

By W. A. RAWSON
Vocational Agriculture Instructor, Concordia, Kan.



Swenson with his homemade plow and disc for his Ford tractor. In background is a brooder house he uses for a laying house in the winter.

IT IS a far cry from the battle-torn islands of the Pacific to a peaceful farm in Kansas. Many a farm boy has been confronted with the job of changing from army life to that of farming, and their problems have been big ones. Many of them find it difficult to find the peace and security they fought for. This is the story of a boy who is finding that security, and is rapidly becoming established in farming under the GI Bill of Rights.

Meet Leonard Swenson, a modest, unassuming lad of 27 who spent 5 years in the army. Swenson was just an ordinary soldier who performed his army duties with the same thoroughness as he did the chores at home. He ended up a platoon sergeant in the infantry, after spending 39 months in the mud and filth of the Southwest Pacific. He won the Bronze star on Luzon, contracted malaria, came home, and was discharged in the summer of 1945.

Then back to Kansas where he could pursue the business of farming, something he had always wanted to do. But Leonard Swenson met the same problems thousands of other farm boys found on returning home. He had no machinery. He had no land to farm. He had no home in which to live. And like thousands of other farm boys Swenson found only more real, the job of buying machinery and renting land.

Willing to Wait

Unsatisfied with his immediate farming future, he took a job in a filling station, and waited for something worthwhile to come along. In the spring of 1946, Leonard was able to purchase 40 acres with fair improvements, near Concordia. He borrowed \$4,000 to purchase the place and he and his bride moved to their new home in May that year.

From here on it is a story of hard work and good management.

The possible farm enterprises were considered and Leonard decided to concentrate on poultry and dairy cattle. The first job was to remodel the laying house. He bought 100 hens to start with and built a brooder house for 300 late chicks. He picked up 2 milk cows at a farm sale together with a few pieces of farm machinery. Later he bought a Ford tractor and cultivator.

That fall he planted 2 acres of brome grass to stop erosion and to give temporary pasture. In addition he planted 10 acres of wheat. Fortune smiled on him during that winter and he rented 73 acres of bottom land for corn, oats and alfalfa.

During the winter he kept 250 laying hens and 2 milk cows for which he had to buy feed, but he managed to earn a living.

July 1, 1947, Leonard had the privilege of being selected as a member of the Veterans On-the-farm Training class started at Concordia, under direction of Thello Dodd, special instructor, in co-operation with the Veterans Administration and the State Board for Vocational Education. Soon after enrolling in the program he built a

plow for his Ford tractor; and rebuilt a tandem disk into a single disk to fit the tractor. A stalk cutter also was made to fit the tractor.

With hard labor and good management, Leonard has erased the mortgage on his 40-acre home place. He has completely remodeled the house; built a combination brooder and laying house; painted all the farm buildings; and has added the necessary equipment for row crops and haying.

Last year his 35 acres of corn averaged 76 bushels an acre. That helped feed his 5 milk cows, 7 head of young dairy stock, 2 purebred Guernseys, and 450 Austra-White hens.

Swenson's flock of hens was laying 50 per cent by October 15. He attributes his good luck with his hens to a number of things. Last year he put all pullets in the laying house. He uses the

(Continued on Page 13)



Swenson and his 76-bushel corn. He husked the 35 acres of corn by hand and stored it in temporary cribs on the home place.



Leonard Swenson and some of his Austra-White hens. Success in his poultry enterprise is attributed to good housing, good feeding and high-quality chicks.

free-choice method of feeding, which means he feeds whole corn, oats, and some wheat, with a 26 per cent protein supplement. This eliminates grinding and utilizes farm-grown grain. The method also gives hens a choice when eating, since all feeds are put into separate feeder compartments. The hens will do the rest.

He uses the open-front, straw-loft house with ground corncobs 8 inches deep for litter. This litter is turned 2 or 3 times each winter and completely changed every fall. The front of his laying house is open with removable windows which can be tilted in at the top for ventilation. Swenson maintains that hens must be confined to the laying house the year around for best results.

He also maintains that good chicks must be obtained from high-producing flocks in order to get high-producing pullets. Leonard bought sexed chicks last fall from a local hatchery. "Of course," said Swenson, "the little things like timely feeding, good clean water, and continual culling helps out when it comes to keeping a flock in high production.

Leonard plans to have 10 good Guernsey cows someday as a milking herd. He made a start in that direction last fall at the time the GI Training Class, under the supervision of Dodd, brought in 31 head of dairy calves from Wisconsin, when he bought 2 bred Guernsey heifers.

Since he lives close to town there is a good market for whole milk. The dairy and poultry enterprises fit in well for Swenson with temporary pasture, alfalfa, corn, oats and wheat. His projects require less room than some.

This is the story of just one ordinary farm boy who, like many others, makes up the backbone of our nation; a farm boy who returned to the farm after serving his country, to find many problems confronting him which had to be overcome before he could become established in his life's work; a story which proves that with hard work and proper guidance, it is possible to do much with the few resources most beginning veteran farmers have.

Cows Eat Citrus Pulp

Southern dairymen are substituting by-products for grain in the dairy ration with good success, reports the USDA.

In experiments, a concentrate by-products mixture consisting of 375 pounds each of dried citrus pulp and dehydrated sweet potatoes, and 125 pounds each of peanut meal and cottonseed meal was compared with a standard grain mixture. The grain mixture was composed of 400 pounds of corn meal, 300 pounds of ground oats, 200 pounds of wheat bran, and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal.

Both mixtures were fed daily at the rate of 1 pound for each 3½ pounds of 4 per cent milk. Good quality alfalfa hay was fed with both mixtures. Production in both herds—one getting by-products and the other getting grain—was almost identical, with a slight edge for the by-products group. Cost of the grain feed was about 27 per cent higher than the by-products feed.

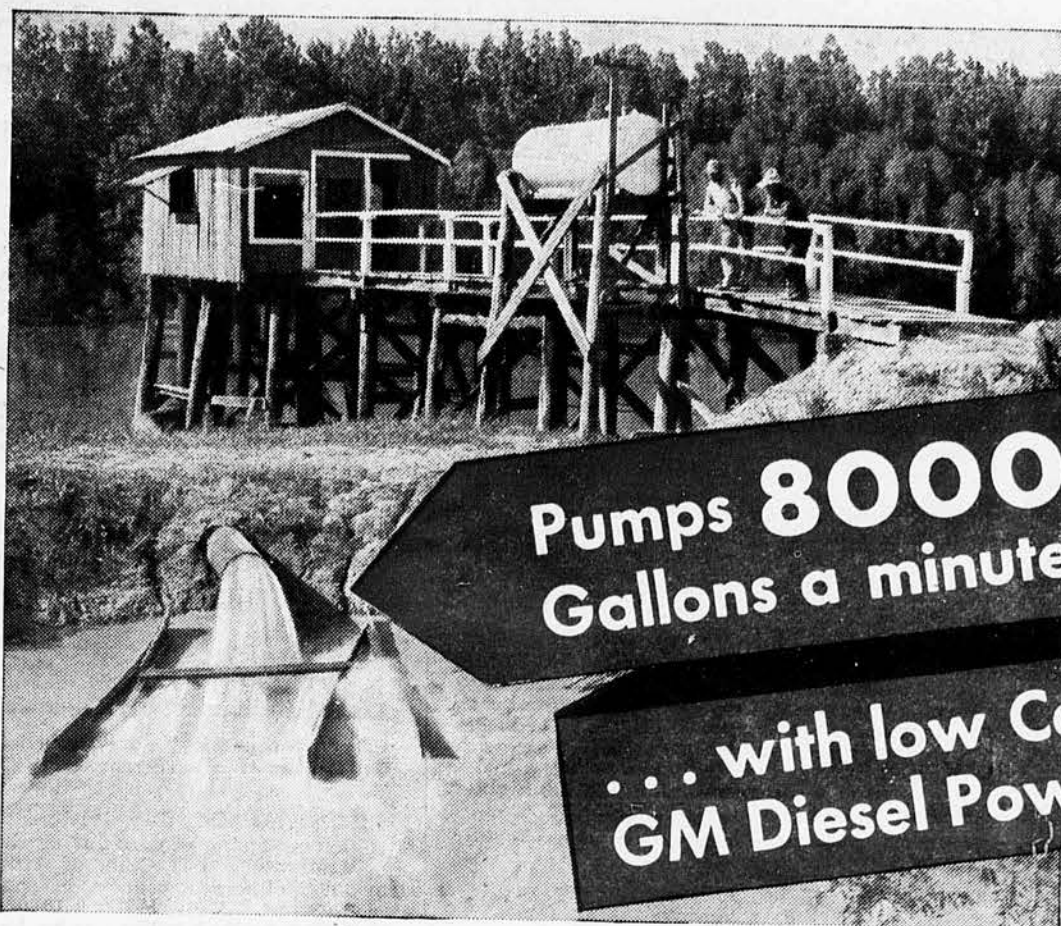
Quick Germination

Quicker methods of making seed germination tests are being studied at Iowa State College. Efforts are aimed toward finding certain dyes which will take advantage of the basic chemical differences between living and dead seeds.

If these are successful, germination can be determined by the color reactions of seeds when treated with such dyes.

A Garden Guide

For the beginner in gardening, or the experienced, this small pocket-size booklet has much of value as to location and plan for the family garden, and a vegetable calendar by months. Also, there are chapters given to soil preparation, fertilizer, cultivation, irrigation, and insects and their control. For a free copy of this Kansas State College "Garden Guide," please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. The supply is limited, so do not delay your order.



A 6-cylinder GM Series 71 Diesel engine powers a 2-stage right-angle-drive pump on the White River—21 ft. head at low water.

Here's a single pump irrigating 1,500 acres of rice fields.

It's being done with General Motors Diesel power—at W. E. Matkin's farm on the White River near McClelland, Arkansas.

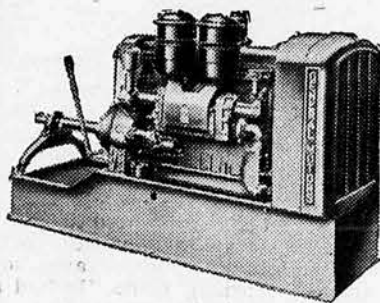
During the growing season, the GM Diesel engine works without let-up 24 hours a day, pumping 8,000 gallons of water per minute into the canal system.

In 1947, the first year of rice production on this farm, average yield was 75 bu. per acre and went as high as 125 bu. per acre in some parts.

Fuel consumption with the GM Diesel was 5 gallons an hour at a cost of 10¢ per gallon—4/5 of a penny per acre per day.

That's typical of GM Series 71 Diesels—the 2-cycle Diesel that delivers power at every downstroke. This 2-cycle operation provides instant starting—fast acceleration—less bulk and lower operating costs with long-lasting dependability.

These are qualities that are important in any farm job. Inquire how a GM Diesel can lick your particular problem—get all the facts from your distributor or write to us direct.



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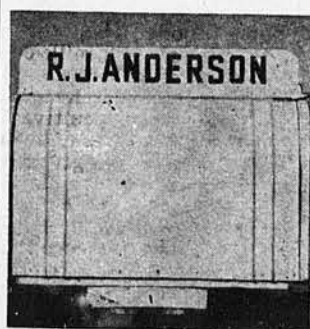


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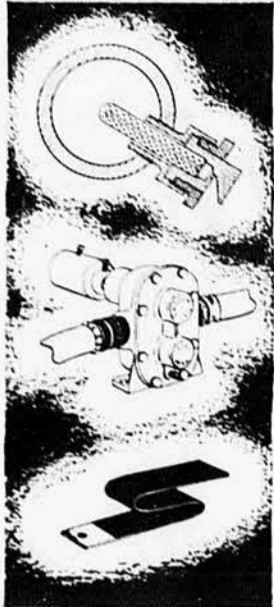
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1. The KROMER Fan-Type Nozzle—
KROMER'S Exclusive, Fan-Type Nozzle discharges a flat, fan-type shower of small droplets that minimizes fogging and drift, and assures thorough penetration even in windy weather. Long-life, non-clogging tips and screens are easily disassembled by hand... no pliers or wrenches required.

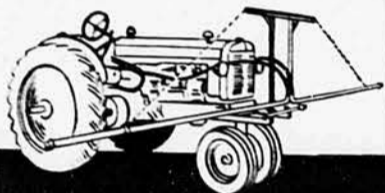
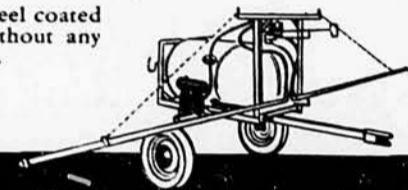
2. The Large Volume, High Pressure KROMER Pump—
The KROMER brass and stainless steel, power take-off pump produces pressure up to 300 lbs. Assures ample volume for every spraying need, including corn borer, pre-emergence and high volume spraying. The KROMER pump has no valves to leak or stick. Self-lubricating bearings require no attention.

3. FINISH "X", To Prevent Rust and Corrosion—
KROMER'S new, secret process gives KROMER all-steel tanks and booms an inside and outside coating resistant to chemicals and acids that attack brass, aluminum or stainless steel. FINISH "X" adheres tightly, is flexible and very durable. Only with FINISH "X" can you get the superior strength and economy of all-steel construction plus the highest corrosion resistance.

FINISH "X" is guaranteed to prevent corrosion and rust for the life of the KROMER Sprayer.

Illustration above shows flat strip of steel coated with FINISH "X"—bent severely without any cracking or loosening of FINISH "X".

Insist on Durable All-Steel Construction. Do Not Accept Substitute Materials.



KROMER Tractor Mount Sprayers Available in five boom lengths, 13' to 32'.

KROMER Trailer units available in three models with six boom lengths—13' to 40'. (Booms shown may also be mounted on rear.)

For full information on why the KROMER Sprayer offers you more for less money, write to

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AMES PORTABLE EFFICIENT WATERING EQUIPMENT for 39 Years



All pipe available either in Galvanized Steel or Aluminum

HELP Save Time and Work with

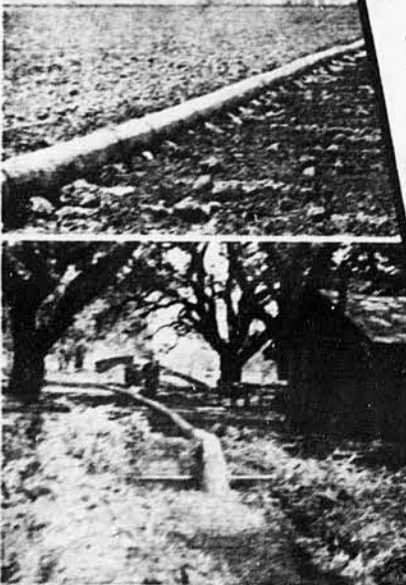
AMES PORTABLE Perf-O-Rain gentle RAIN

Full germination, steady growth, quality crops, maximum tonnage. In use from Miami to Honolulu, New England to San Diego. Lightweight, portable one-man systems. No sprinkler heads. Low pressures. Low costs.

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- REVOLVING SPRINKLER SYSTEMS
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Pasture • Corn • Beets • Potatoes • Citrus Nuts • Fruits • Truck • Berries • Alfalfa

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W. R. AMES COMPANY, Dept. L, 150 Hooper Street, San Francisco 7, California or Dept. L, 3905 East Broadway, Tampa 5, Florida
Gentlemen: Please send me free your illustrated folder and layout chart. I am interested in Sprinkler Flood Furrow .
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4-H Sausage Dinner Good Way to Earn Money

By ROBERT W. BRUSH



This "coffee pouring" gang, from left to right, includes Carolyn Myers, Bob Geiman and Jeanine Ellwood. Every club member had a job to do at the dinner.

GROUND-HOG day isn't the shadow-seeing day, so far as the Meadowlark 4-H Club, of Windom, in McPherson county, is concerned.

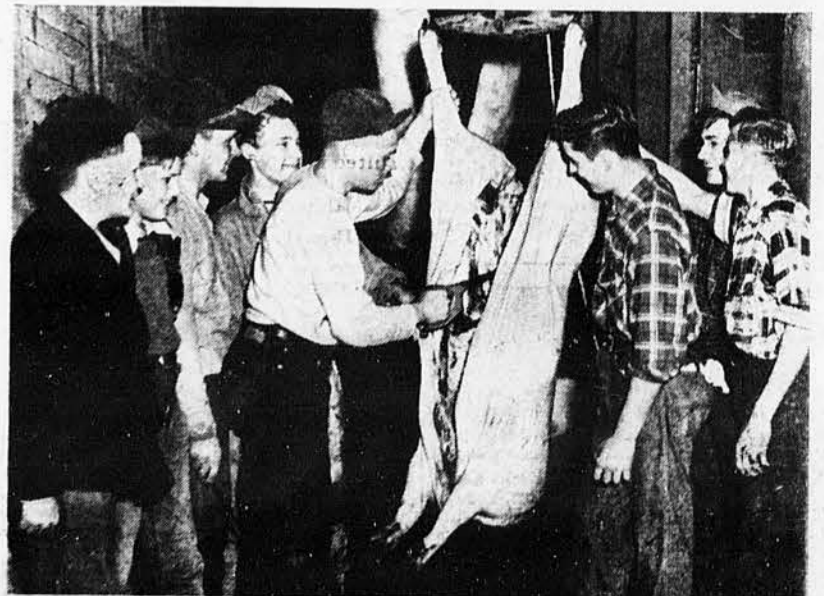
The Meadowlark Club annually holds a Ground Hog Fry as a means of raising money for club activities. This was the 4th year for the event

and more than 334 persons turned out for the dinner.

As a result, the club cleared \$160, which will be used to help carry out club activities and help finance a new 4-H county building program. A portion of the money also will be used for contributions to the Red Cross, (Continued on Page 15)



Clement and Loren Lindholm, cousins, are seen here grinding a total of 180 pounds of seasoned pork into sausage for the big dinner. It took about 45 minutes to grind the pork shown in this picture.



These 8 club boys butchered this hog in just 20 minutes. They are, left to right: Royce McMurray, Maynard Esau, Loren Lindholm, Bob Geiman, Clement Lindholm, Gene Smith, Arlie Thiessen and Galland Ellwood.

Warren Spahn Farm Champ, too?

**World Series Baseball Star
Buys Ranch!**

HARTSHORNE, OKLA.—Warren Spahn, ace Boston Braves pitcher, realized a life-long ambition recently with the purchase of a 300 acre ranch. Always fond of animals, Spahn plans to raise cattle and crops in off-season from Big League baseball triumphs.



Warren finds farming fun

Spahn's baseball career was highlighted by impressive strikeout performance in 1948 World Series. First two seasons in Big Leagues, the lanky 6' southpaw pitcher won 36 games. Had his Wheaties? Says Warren, "I've found that a big bowlful of Wheaties hands out good nourishment plus a flavor I never seem to tire of." Rugged farm life is likely to increase Spahn's appetite for these 100% whole wheat flakes. Wheaties, "Breakfast of Champions"!

* * *



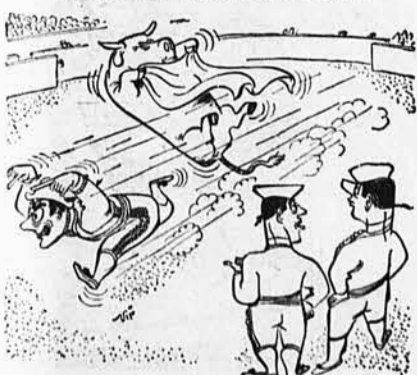
SEE YA NEXT SEASON, FELLAS!

300 acre ranch ideal place for raising family, thinks Warren. (Now has infant son, Gregory). Wife, Lorene—an artist, enthusiastic about ranch's scenic qualities. Both eat Wheaties. Have milk, bananas, Wheaties most every morning — year around. Famous training dish! And

second-helping good. Had your Wheaties today?

Extra-Big-Pak of Wheaties holds 50% more than regular size package. Convenient for large families where "Breakfast of Champions" is served often. America's favorite whole wheat flakes!

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



"The bull does the ducking . . . Wheaties you know!"



This is one of the 7 tables at which the Meadowlark 4-H Club served their Ground Hog Fry meal. The 5 girls serving, left to right, are: Betty Lou Wile, Lenore Lindholm, Betty Osborn, Velma Harder and Joyce Esau. Those seated are: Louisa Knake, Edna Kolas, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Spohn and Mrs. C. E. Barrett.

pollo fund and the cancer fund, too.

For the last 2 years, club members have butchered 2 large hogs each year and ground the entire pork meat into sausage, rendered the lard, and sold it after the big meal was served. The 2 hogs butchered this year made a total of 180 pounds of seasoned ground sausage and 18 gallons of very good pure lard.

Credit for starting this annual event goes to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Lindholm, community leaders for the club. The older boys in the club do all the butchering and cutting of the meat and adult leaders do the supervising. This year, the butchering was done by 8 of the boys on a Wednesday. The following 2 days were spent cutting up the meat, rendering the lard, seasoning the meat and grinding it into good old pork sausage.

Girls in the club worked most of one day getting the tables decorated and making other needed facilities ready for the big event. The 2 adult leaders and 2 or 3 of the club members' parents helped in the kitchen during the meal. This meal was served in the community building at Windom, and

the crowd was fed in shifts of about 70 persons.

Every club member had a job to do. The girls served the plates, salads and desserts, and the boys served coffee and helped dish up the servings in the kitchen. Others were waitresses, wearing their 4-H Club aprons and caps, or headgear. The menu was as follows:

"Two large patties of fried sausage, large serving of green peas, mashed potatoes, salad, hot rolls and butter, coffee, ice cream and cookies."

The Meadowlark Club is one of the strongest and most outstanding in McPherson county, and its members carry more livestock projects than any other one club in the county.

There are 30 club members enrolled this year and they are carrying the following projects: 12 baby beef, 10 swine, one dairy, 4 poultry, 15 crops and gardens, 24 food preparations and meal service, and 12 clothing and junior leadership. This makes a grand total of 78 projects, or an average of 2.6 projects a member.

Much of the success of this club is due to the leadership and tireless efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Lindholm.

Growing Certified Seed Means Lots of Work

Few farmers realize the effort and expense that go into maintaining certified-seed supplies in Kansas. So that you can have some idea of what is behind your seed supplies, let's take a look at the annual report of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

During 1948, official inspectors examined 2,915 fields comprising a total of 69,401 acres. A total of 28 temporary employees made field inspections for certified-seed growers during the year. These men devoted a total of 451 days to field and seed inspection work.

More thoro inspection was made in 1948 than any previous year, according to L. L. Compton, secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. This is shown by the fact that the average number of fields per inspector day in 1948 was 6½ compared to 9 fields a day in 1947.

Closer inspection of fields during 1948 resulted in 815 fields being turned down for certification. This is 28 per cent of the total inspected.

Received Special Training

While all inspectors were men well trained for the job, they were given special additional training at Manhattan and in the field at the start of the season.

The total value of certified seed sold in Kansas was \$1,445,200.50, reports Mr. Compton. This is the highest on record and the fourth year that the value of certified seed sold has exceeded one million dollars. Back in 1938, sales totaled only \$94,284, which indicates the growth of the association's program.

During 1948, association clerks and stenographers spent more than 1,324 man days receiving and dispatching mail, recording field histories, keeping financial records and sending out state-

ments, checking applications and reports, and analyzing bin inspection samples.

A total of 5,931 personal letters were written during the year and 23,984 form letters were sent to members. Nine thousand news letters were published, 25,642 circulars mailed, 24,000 mimeographed seed lists distributed, 11,584 seed directories published, 10,491 post cards mailed, and 46,151 corn folders distributed. A total of 61,107 mimeographed pages were prepared.

Test for Moisture

Moisture testing of hybrid seed corn has been conducted for several years and, during 1948, the same service was extended to include sorghums. Growers sending in samples showing in excess of 13 per cent moisture are notified and instructed to take special precautions for drying.

In addition to all these services, the association carried on a strong advertising campaign thru farm magazines and newspapers over the state. The association also constructed an exhibit booth that was displayed at the Kansas Free Fair, Kansas State Fair, and at local fairs at Herington, Coffeyville, Sedgwick, and Hamilton. This booth helped advertise the importance of certified seed.

Railroads and railroad officials and Indians had considerable influence in naming Kansas counties and towns. Onaga, in Pottawatomie county, for instance, was named after Onago, a Pottawatomie Indian, selected from the head-rights book of the tribe by R. W. Jenkins, with final "o" changed to "a" by Paul E. Havens, secretary of the Kansas Central railroad.



"I WANT
STRONG
SEED
FOR A
QUICK
START
AND
A
STRONG
GOOD
CROP"

The
Great
Corn
with
Strong Vitality

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For Name Of
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Who Has Seed
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On Field Or Highway . . .

"Lubri-tection!"*



**Phillips 66 Premium Motor Oil
Gives "Lubri-tection" in Your Car or Tractor**

For protecting the engine of your car and tractor, remember "Lubri-tection." It means lubrication *plus* engine protection.

And you get "Lubri-tection" with every quart of Phillips 66 Premium Motor Oil. Its expertly refined, high-quality base stocks assure you of swell lubricating qualities. Besides this, special additives in this fine motor oil help protect your engine from sludge and varnish.

So take advantage of "Lubri-tection." Use Phillips 66 Premium Motor Oil. Your Phillips 66 Dealer or Tank Truck Salesman has it for you . . . in cans or drums.

*"Lubri-tection"—the protection rendered by an oil of fine base stock containing special detergent and oxidation inhibiting ingredients.

**PHILLIPS 66
PREMIUM
MOTOR OIL**

Worth Looking Into—PHILLIPS 66 TRACTOR TIRES!



Your Phillips 66 Dealer or Tank Truck Salesman can now supply you with high-quality Phillips 66 Tractor Tires. Talk to him about this latest addition to the famous line of Phillips 66 products for the farm.



LISTEN TO THE "PHILLIPS 66 NATIONAL BARN DANCE"
Saturday night, 9:00 P. M., C. S. T., on your ABC Station

**Sorghum Needs Nitrogen
To Produce High Yields**

Sorghum is a safe forage crop in Kansas. But, like corn, it is sometimes difficult to fertilize economically. In this fifth installment on the use of fertilizer in Kansas, possibilities for supplying additional plant food for sorghum crops are outlined. There appears, in addition, an explanation of why sorghum has gained the false reputation of being "hard on the ground."

SORGHUM responds to fertilizer usage in much the same manner as corn. For that reason fertilizer recommendations for corn as listed in Kansas Farmer for March 19 can be applied to sorghum. Outstanding recommendation is good crop practices, which means legumes in rotation. As Dr. Harold E. Myers, head of the agronomy department, Kansas State College, points out, corn in Kansas is a difficult crop to fertilize economically. Sorghum, to a large extent, can be expected to follow suit with much the same difficulty. One year fertilizer may pay well on sorghum. The next year it may not do quite so well.

However, sorghums are generally better acclimated to Kansas conditions than corn. Sorghum is a more certain crop to grow for high yields of forage. Since the crop grows during the hot dry part of summer, the fertilizer response is influenced greatly by weather conditions. Should summer rainfall be adequate, nitrate and phosphate applications can well influence an increased yield. Without adequate rainfall, plants will be less able to utilize additional fertilizer.

Where not preceded by a strong legume, a fertilizer application to supply about 40 or 50 pounds of elemental nitrogen an acre should be sufficient. This would require from 100 to 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate. Phosphorus, where needed, should be applied at the rate of about 100 to 150 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate an acre, which would give from 20 to 30 pounds of available phosphoric acid an acre.

Like corn, maximum rates of sorghum fertilization in Kansas have not

as yet been adequately determined. More than the amounts listed in some years may prove to be economical.

Two tons of dry sweet sorghum fodder can be expected to remove about 40 pounds of nitrogen from the soil. The same crop will take about 12 pounds of phosphate, 60 pounds of potash and about 50 pounds of calcium carbonate.

Would you believe that those figures correspond quite closely with corn requirements? In other words, would you believe that pound for pound of forage produced, sorghum is no "harder on the ground" than corn?

Actually, that is true. In practice it may not seem that way. Oats seeded after corn usually will do better than oats seeded after sorghum. The same with wheat. The reason is more because of the growing habits of the 2 crops, rather than one is "harder on the ground" than the other.

Usually corn is thru growing before September, sometimes earlier. For another month or 2 the soil has both warmth and moisture to generate nitrogen for succeeding crops. Oats following corn will take advantage of that fall nitrogen release the following spring when it is seeded.

But sorghum will be nearly dormant during an extremely hot and dry summer. Then when fall rains come along, it takes a new lease on life and grows until stopped by frost. After frost and until soil warms in spring, nitrogen release is small. Too small to permit much growth on succeeding crops. That is why sorghum is considered hard on the ground.

In areas where sweet clover can be grown successfully, that legume would be a good crop to follow sorghum. Sorghum also will do well after sorghum, if not grown continuously for too many years. Since sorghum does well after a legume, too, it indicates that most production an acre with sorghum could be obtained in direct rotation with a legume.

Production possibilities are enhanced even more when adequate amounts of lime and phosphates are used with the legumes.

**Phosphated Pastures
Produce Best Calves**

CATTLE need phosphorus. And the best way for them to get that phosphorus is thru the grasses and forage they eat. That was demonstrated in a 4-way test conducted on the King Ranch in Texas with the co-operation of the USDA, TVA and the Texas Agricultural Experiment station.

Soil on the ranch is deficient in phosphorus, and in dry years the animal trouble known as "creeps" is common among the breeding herds. In this demonstration 4 groups of animals were used with the following conditions:

Group 1. Controls, cows on natural pasturage and without mineral supplement (approximately 15 acres per cow).

Group 2. Bone meal, free access in self-feeders. Native pasturage (about 15 acres per cow).

Group 3. Disodium phosphate in water to supply at least 6.5 grams of phosphorus per head daily. Native pasturage (about 15 acres per cow).

Group 4. Pasture fertilized with about 77 pounds of phosphoric acid per acre in the form of superphosphate (about 11 acres per cow).

Calves from groups 2 and 3 where cows received therapeutic dosages of phosphates or bone meal were better than the calves from group 1. But the calves which came from group 4 where phosphorus was supplied from the ground up were far better than calves from the other 3 groups.

In 2 calf crops, cows in group 1 produced an average of 1.66 calves. The figure for group 2 was 1.83 calves, for group 3 it was 1.95 calves. But cows in group 4 produced an average of 2.01 calves in the 2-year period. There were a few twins which helped boost the average above 100 per cent.

Look at the average weaning weight of calves at 240 days: Group 1, 505 pounds. Group 2, 521 pounds. Group 3, 534 pounds. Group 4 went up to 556 pounds.

Now look at the total pounds of calf weight from each acre of land used by the cows: Group 1, 52 pounds. Group

2, 59 pounds. Group 3, 66 pounds. Group 4, 94 pounds. Can you see a practical method there for getting more pounds of beef from a given area of pasture?

Many soils in Kansas naturally contain less phosphorus than is necessary for optimum production of crops. Use of fertilizer in cultivated acreages is proving its worth in increased crop yields. Many native pastures, too, are naturally low in phosphorus. Add to that condition the fact that cattle take much phosphorus from the soil. For each 1,000 pounds of beef it takes about 16 pounds of phosphorus.

More beef and better quality beef would be possible by adding phosphorus to pastures where there is a deficiency of that element.

Pulling Fence Posts

I find an easy way to pull fence posts is to use an old corn-planter wheel. Place it by the post and run a chain from the bottom of the post over the wheel.—W. K. H.



"How come you never thought I was the prettiest girl in the world, before I got this job?"

Thoughts TO LIVE BY

Humor

WHEN days are difficult and times are trying, men need various resources. One helpful characteristic is a vital faith; another is a sense of humor. We can discuss faith later. Let's consider humor today.

A friend of mine attended a conference in Europe last summer. One evening, he found himself deadlocked in a discussion with representatives from other countries. They had come to the place where no one was willing to compromise. Then someone said something like this: "The trouble with us is that we don't know the Eleventh Commandment which is 'Thou shalt not take thyself too seriously.'" In that case, the observation was so greatly appreciated that it relaxed the tension.

Many people are seeking happiness. Their quest takes them to centers of amusement and to distant lands. But their search is in itself an acknowledgement that they are not happy. Joy is not a pleasure which can be purchased. It is the by-product of a life integrated about something worth while. A gale of laughter may be produced by a joke, but the smile which lingers is the result of a wholesome attitude and a satisfying relationship. One may be no more aware of real happiness than he is of good health. But once a man has either one, he needs seek it no further.

The ability to laugh is a sign of mastery. As long as one can laugh, he is in control of the situation. Of course, one would not laugh at a misfortune or tragedy, but if he can laugh in spite of the misfortune or tragedy, he is the master, not the victim, of his circumstances. He will find some way to use even the winds of adversity as he sails on the sea of life.

We often associate a cheerful disposition with good health. That is natural, for it is easier to smile and sing when one feels good than when one is ill. But that is only a half truth. It works the other way, too. Smiling and singing help people to feel good. To be the picture of health, one must keep in a good frame of mind. It is a wise old proverb which says: "A cheerful heart is a good medicine." And it takes less effort to smile than to scowl.

While up in a tree, a lad was struck in the face by a live, broken, high-tension wire. It did not kill him, but so injured him that he could not smile. Suit was brought and the court granted the lad \$20,000, the value of a smile.

The wise man will make good use of his resources. He will be good to himself and generous to his friends. He can do all of that by smiling. Then somewhere along the line he may discover that no one else needs a smile as badly as the person who has none to give.

—By Larry Schwarz

To Hold Health Meet

KANSAS farm and public health leaders will attend a 5-state rural health conference in Kansas City, Mo., April 20, 21 and 22. Purpose of the conference is to develop interest in and get support for measures that will help local areas get more adequate coverage with local full-time health departments.

Kansas and other states have a big job on their hands to get more health service in the local communities. In Kansas, for instance, only one third of the population is covered by full-time local health department service. Rural areas in Kansas have the least protection.

A team of Kansas leaders will join with teams from Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana to study means of expanding health departments on a sound and efficient basis. The conference is being sponsored by the National Health Council, an organization composed of lay and official groups, in cooperation with the 5 state health departments.

Kansans who have been invited to represent the state at this regional conference include the following:

Dr. O. W. Davidson, Kansas City; Oliver Ebel, Topeka; Mrs. Charles Mil-

ler, Parsons; Dr. Malcom A. Parrott, Colby; Theresa Jenniges, Topeka; Wilber Murray, Hutchinson; Mrs. Fred Barber, Concordia; Mrs. A. K. Reppert, Neodesha; Herman Praeger, Clafin; Gene Fortune, St. Marys; Floyd Black, Topeka; Fred Stein, Atchison; Virgil Quick, Wichita; Dr. Seth L. Cox, Topeka; Dale Bartlett, Topeka; Harry Dawdy, Topeka; Homer F. Davis, Emporia; Dr. M. Leon Bauman, Parsons.

Dan W. Forker, Haven; John McCormally, Emporia; Dr. L. D. Wooster, Hays; Dick Mann, Topeka; Dr. Fred Mayes, Wichita; Ray Teagarden, Topeka; H. J. Yount, Topeka, and Martha Brill, Manhattan.

Help in 5 Years

It will take about 5 years for rural areas in Kansas to begin receiving benefits from the authorized expansion of the Kansas University Medical Center, reports Martha Brill, Kansas State College Extension home health and sanitation specialist.

The state legislature provided funds to expand the medical center to take care of 100 rather than 80 students a year. Efforts also will be made to direct more graduates toward rural areas of the state. It is the rural areas that have felt the shortage of doctors most of all.

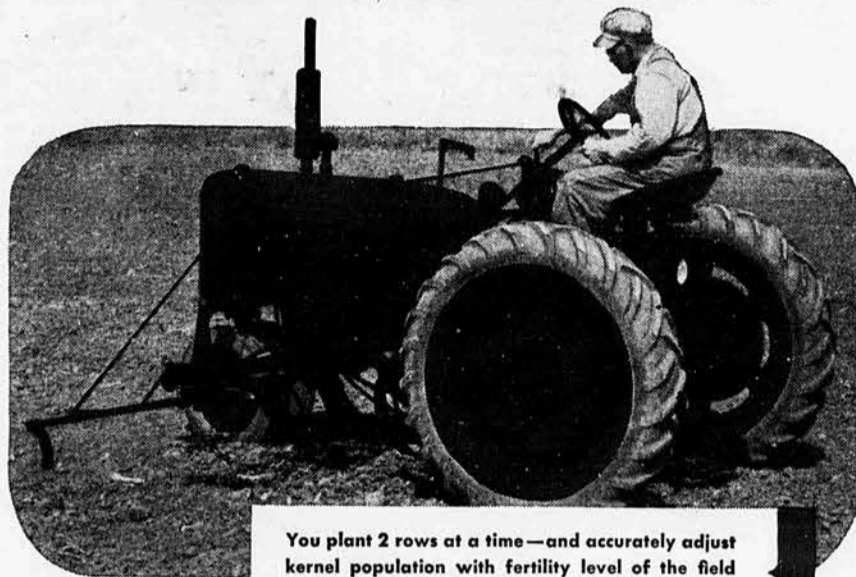
"At present," Miss Brill points out, "there are more doctors retiring and dying each year than are being graduated from our medical schools. More than 70 Kansas communities are now looking for doctors."

Borrow More

REA co-operatives doubled their borrowing last year for the purpose of improving existing systems, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

These loans are for stringing heavier lines, adding new substations, increasing transformer capacity to meet growing demands for farm light and power. REA records show that farmers increase their use of electricity the longer they have it.

See THE FARMALL C



You plant 2 rows at a time—and accurately adjust kernel population with fertility level of the field—using this new C-220 Touch-Control corn planter.

You plant and cultivate with fingertip ease, with the "2-row" Farmall C tractor. Just a light touch on a pencil-size lever, and Farmall Touch-Control raises and lowers your planter or cultivator. It also "selects" the left or right, or front or rear, cultivator-gang and operates it separately.

The Farmall C pulls a 1-or-2-bottom plow, depending on soil conditions—cultivates 2 rows of corn, 4 rows of sugar beets or beans, 6 rows of narrow-spaced vegetables. It meets the power needs of the up-to-120-acre general farm; it provides auxiliary power on the large farm, and solves the cultivating and planting problems on the large-scale vegetable farm.

See HOW TO FINGERTIP FARM!



You kill the weeds and breeze through your cornfields with this 2-row C-244 cultivator. The Farmall C handles a 4-row beet and bean cultivator—does it easily, too.

You steer the Farmall C with a fingertip touch... turn "on a dime." The comfortable seat gives you a smooth, velvety ride. Touch-Control implements are quick-changed to save you time... reasonably priced to save you money.

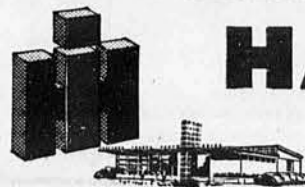
See YOUR IH DEALER

One look, and you'll see why the "2-row" Farmall C cuts costs, makes row-crop work easier and more accurate. See your IH dealer—and "See the Farmall C!"

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

Listen to James Mellon on "Harvest of Stars" every Wednesday evening over CBS.



Don't Forget Your Name!

Frequently Kansas Farmer gets letters and cards from people, requesting information or bulletins, who forget to add their names. Obviously, we cannot send information unless we have correct names and addresses.

Recently a letter with 9 cents enclosed was mailed from Girard, requesting 2 of our entertainment leaflets; another one came from Salina, requesting college bulletins. Neither of the persons sending these letters signed their names, so we are unable to fill the orders. So, please remember to give your name and address!

We Flew to Mexico

By CHARLES HOWES

KANSAS Flying Farmer pilots agree that flying to Mexico is thrilling, educational, pleasant, scenic and certainly a natural mode of transportation for that country. Such a modern device as the airplane offers marked contrast in a country where farming is still in the age of ox-drawn plows and hand labor.

But Mexico is a country of great contrasts. It mixes ultra-modern with 16th century, jungle with desert; high, rugged mountains with great, level plains; Latin America with North America until it can satisfy the whims of any visitor. Mexico accepts these extremes. Even flying farmers are mixed with farmers who travel by burro—it is part of the appeal of the country to provide contrasts.

The Kansas flying tourists were acutely aware that their planes would be even more useful in Mexico than they are in Kansas. The scarcity of improved roads, necessarily indirect routings of highways, great distances between major centers, and low population, give the airplane a big advantage over cars, trains and busses. An hour of light plane travel will accomplish as much as 6 or 7 hours by the other means.

Indeed, were farming as remunerative in Mexico as it is in Kansas, flying farmers there would outnumber those in the U. S. En route to the capital, one great rancho exhibited these qualifica-



Ray Dible, Rexford, testified that flying was a better means of transportation except when climbing a mountain. On this occasion, the Kansas Flying Farmers were visiting the newly opened Garcia Caves, huge subterranean caverns of the Carlsbad variety a few miles west of Monterrey.

tions as 3 mile-long runways and a shiny hangar stood out markedly in the midst of ancient civilization 20 miles from the main line of the railway. An automobile had never been seen there, yet the buildings were attractive, with red tile roofs and white walls, obviously the home of one used to comfort.

Yet another contrast on the Mexican scene comes to persons who have traveled the main tourist routes in the country and then taken to the air. The Kan-

sas fliers saw scenery untarnished by the marks of the tourist trade, the curio shops, motels, restaurants, and barefooted kids who gauge every U. S. tourist as a source for a "neckle" or similar handout.

The fliers saw villages and towns, lonely haciendas and thousands of acres of land seldom viewed by U. S. citizens. Purposely, some of the planes skirted mountaintops to get a closer look at ancient shrines built by hand only with tremendous human effort. These sacred buildings could be reached only on foot and after an exhausting climb. It is doubted whether anyone but Mexicans ever had been as close to many of those shrines in 3 or 4 centuries.

The Kansas planes truly avoided the beaten path. On January 16, the fliers left the palm-lined airport north of

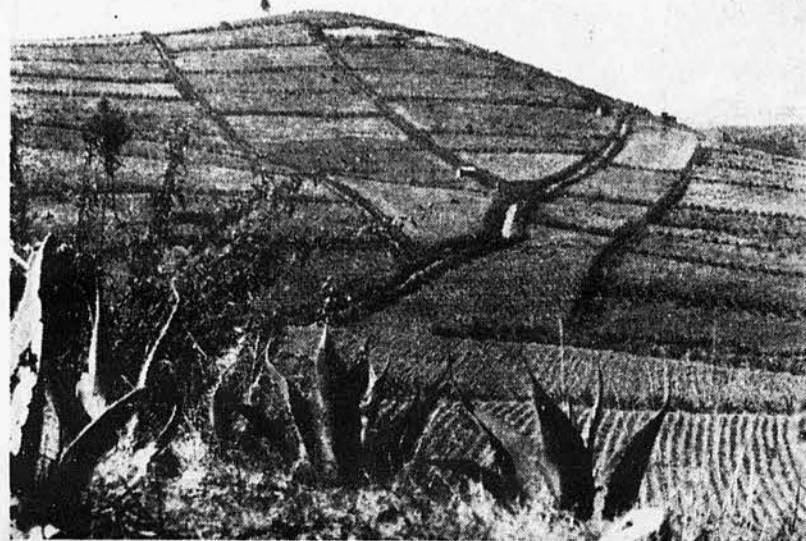


A typical side of Mexico is the presence of native musicians at every function. These 2 members of Los Montañeses entertained the Kansas Flying Farmers during the visit to Horsetail Falls, near Monterrey. The bands usually are arrayed in native costume.

Monterrey, capital city of the state of Nuevo Leon, headed southwest toward the towering Sierras, circled briefly abreast of the city, then headed west up the narrow valley toward Saltillo.

There were 2 children on this trip who claimed considerable attention from the hosts. Ronald Bell, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Bell, of McDonald, and Shryll Bressler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Bressler, of Bird City, flew all the way with their parents. There were 3 other women in the flying squadron, Mrs. Elmer Fatzer, wife of the tour chairman; Mrs. Darrell Dikeman and Mrs. Fred Dikeman, feminine contingents of a flying family from Hamilton county.

This was the first mountain flying for most of these Kansans. It was awe inspiring to fly "below the earth," or so it seemed with the rocky walls hemming in the planes on both sides, below and above. There was some hesitation reported when the mountains first loomed above the flying level, then it became enjoyable, then thrilling. Below were the main highway and the Mexican National railroad, climbing laboriously



The field patterns in Central Mexico take on this uneven design, due to the slope of the cultivated areas. The Mexican farmers practiced soil conservation long before it occurred to U. S. farmers, using the hemp plant, shown here, to stop erosion. The plant produces fiber and parts of it are distilled to make tequila, a strong alcoholic beverage.



Alonzo Lambertson, Fairview, attempted to bargain with a Nuevo Leon farmer, offering to trade his airplane for the burro. It was decided that neither would benefit. Nuevo Leon is the state of which Monterrey is the capital. This picturesque native represents the typical back country peon, the hired hand, or very small landowner. The principle farm product of the state is livestock, the terrain being wholly unsuitable for cultivation other than for citrus fruits. This native of Nuevo Leon, state in northern Mexico, owns little but his 2 burros which he rents to tourists for the climb to Garcia Caves. He is a farmer in an arid, rocky, mountainous region, raises a few goats for market, a small amount of grain, tends a small vineyard, and otherwise lives at subsistence levels.

from 1,500 feet at Monterrey to more than 6,000 at Saltillo. Maps show that the distance is little more than 50 miles, 2 hours by car or train, 25 minutes or less by plane. From Saltillo, the route of the railway turns south, crosses the high pass thru a narrow "eye," then curves into the great valley that divides the mountains almost in a straight line for more than 400 miles all at an altitude of 6,000 and more feet. On either side of the planes were the great peaks, below was a high plateau, level, 30 miles or more wide, and always there was the railroad to check back to.

As the Kansas planes progressed southward, more and more of the valley acreage was seen to be cultivated. Farther north, farming was citrus fruit or livestock, a little cotton, and some irrigated truck farms. Along this valley the increasing marks of agriculture were evident as field boundaries showed definite contrast with surrounding colors and textures.

Most remarkable of all, however, was the abundance of stone fences. At the edge of this valley and in the foothills fliers see these marks of great labor, miles in length, which climb the steepest parts of the mountains, go over the top, and descend the other side. It is said that these are ancient, as is most everything else, and the handiwork of

the early settlers who followed Cortes and the Spanish conquest.

Within these stone fences often were huge herds of goats that stampeded as the planes went over. That fact pointed out the infrequency of flying visits to this part of Mexico. And where the goats would stampede, townsfolk in countless villages swarmed out of doors to get a view of the noisy birds overhead. It even appeared that schools were dismissed suddenly for the event.

With the railway first on one side, then perhaps 15 or 20 miles on the other, the Kansas planes plotted a straight course to San Luis Potosi, capital of the Mexican state by the same name. It was planned that this would be an overnight stop, to visit this birthplace of Mexican mining and northern colonization and center of the fiber industry. Once upon a time, the Chamber of Commerce said, San Luis Potosi was the capital of Texas but that was back about when Francisco Vasquez de Coronado was looking for gold up north near Lindsborg and other Midwest points.

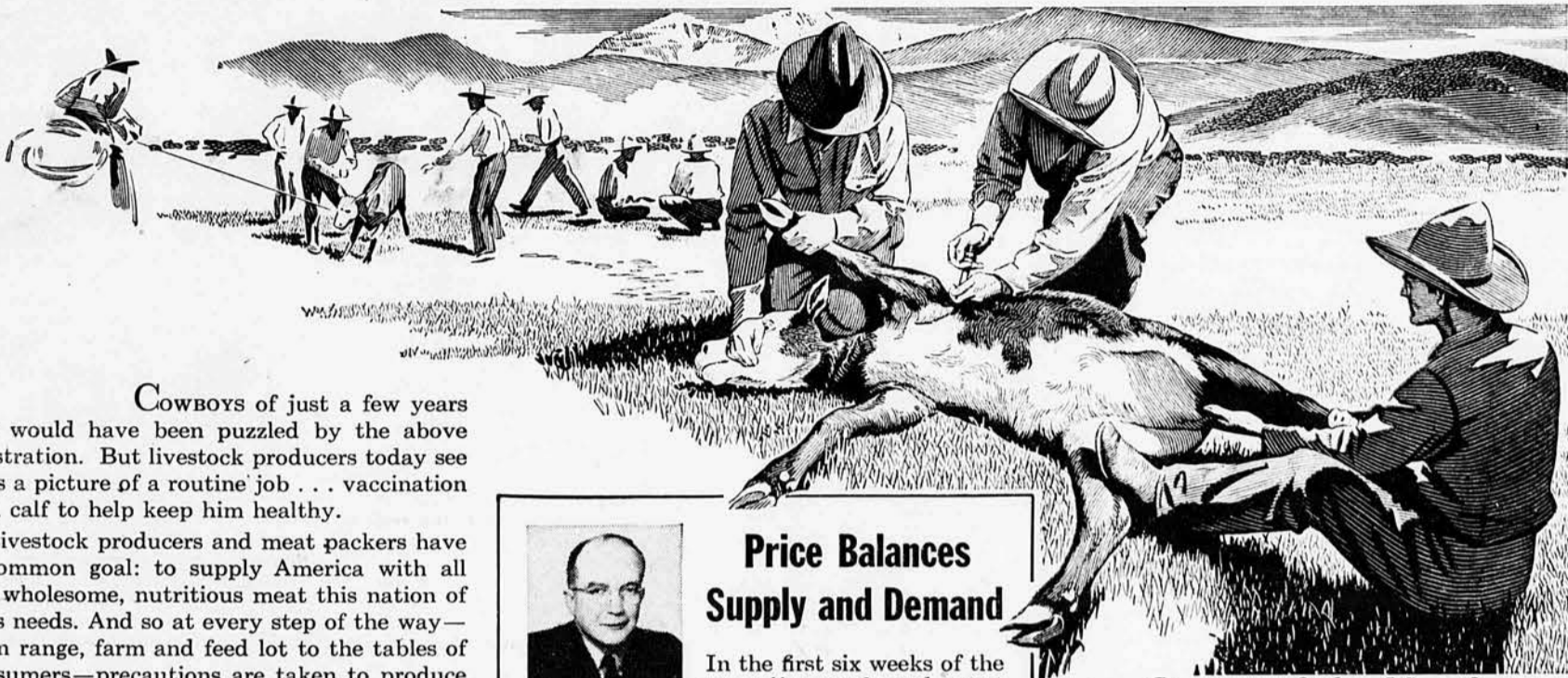
The mayor and his mayoral staff were at the airport to meet the Flying Farmers from Kansas. They had a party, planned, luncheon, a band concert, a visit to the Museum of Com-

(Continued on Page 33)



A familiar scene in Mexico is comprised of sidewalk vendors and U. S. tourists. Here Kenneth Wilkens, left, and Don Von Schrittz, Healy, watch a young Mexican, near Mexico City, fashion tortillas from a dough, the principal ingredient of which is cornmeal. The pastry, a staple dish in Mexico, is then baked in a charcoal oven.

Ounce of Prevention...



Cowboys of just a few years ago would have been puzzled by the above illustration. But livestock producers today see it as a picture of a routine job . . . vaccination of a calf to help keep him healthy.

Livestock producers and meat packers have a common goal: to supply America with all the wholesome, nutritious meat this nation of ours needs. And so at every step of the way—from range, farm and feed lot to the tables of consumers—precautions are taken to produce meat of the best possible quality . . . meat that will receive the familiar round purple stamp “U. S. Inspected & Passed.” This purple circle, found on every important cut supplied by federally inspected packers, is the housewife’s guarantee of good, wholesome meat.

Growing animals are subject to various ailments. Meat, milk, wool and other valuable by-products . . . enough to supply a good-sized nation . . . are lost on farms and ranches each year. Add to this the lost grain and grass fed to animals which never live to maturity, or fed to unthrifty livestock that gain slowly. Total dollar losses run into billions.

Much has been done toward reducing these losses. New drugs and chemicals, such as the sulfas, penicillin and phenothiazine, are conquering livestock ailments, pests and parasites. But some of these causes of reduced production and profit are stubborn. To lick them will take increased knowledge, cooperation among neighbors and a constant watch for danger signs. But the increased earnings which can result from these efforts make them more than worth while. Production of healthy livestock is the only way to keep the markets for the meat you produce supplied and expanding. In solving your problems your local, state and federal veterinarians are good men to turn to for help.

Soda Bill Sez:



It's a good idea to save tough problems for a rainy day.

Dirt farmers and desk farmers both get calluses—but in different places.

Martha Logan's Recipe for DELUXE CORNED BEEF HASH PATTIES



Yield: 4 Servings

- 1 can corned beef hash
- 2 tablespoons shortening
- ½ cup thinly sliced onion
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 1 No. 2 can peas (2½ cups)
- ¾ teaspoon salt

Melt 1 tablespoon shortening in a frying pan and brown onions lightly. Sprinkle flour over onions and combine thoroughly. Drain juice from peas (approximately 1 cup). Add salt and juice from peas to onions and flour. Cook until sauce has thickened. Add ½ cup peas, stirring gently. Open can of hash at both ends. Push hash out on a board. Slice in four portions. Brown in 1 tablespoon shortening in a frying pan. Serve Corned Beef Hash Patties with vegetable sauce.

Price Balances Supply and Demand



In the first six weeks of the year livestock and meat prices have dropped with great rapidity. In my 24 years with Swift & Company I have never seen so violent a drop. On the other hand, I have never seen prices start down from so high a level. It is the law of supply and demand at work.

When the wholesale prices of meat—the amount meat packers can get for it—go down, it means lower prices for livestock. It always has been and always will be that way. When demand for meat increases, we are able to pay producers more for their livestock. The prices Swift & Company, and the other 26,000 meat packers and commercial slaughterers, pay for livestock are governed by what they can get for the total available supply of meat and the by-products. As in the past, so in the future, livestock prices will result entirely from the balance between supply and demand.

Let's Be For Things Seems to me that most of us spend too much time and blood-pressure being *against* things. Let's be *for* things. Let's be for freedom of choice and initiative. Let's be for a system which allows a man to choose freely his own work, to make his own opportunities, to plan his own production. Which lets him decide where and how he lives; how he spends or invests his earnings. Let's be for *our country*, where a man's the boss of his own time, his own thoughts and his own political and religious beliefs. Let's take a good look at the rest of the world, then reverently thank God, and be *for* the United States.

Hope you have a prosperous summer, and we'll be looking forward to being with you again. Meanwhile, if you're in Chicago, plan to visit us at Swift & Company. All of us in the Agricultural Research Department cordially invite you to drop in for a chat. We'll be looking for you!

F.M. Simpson,

Agricultural Research Dept.

Quotes of the Month

The livestock producer, both by nature and by necessity, is a true conservationist. He would no more deliberately ruin the property on which he depends for his livelihood, and which he hopes to pass on to his children, than the manufacturer would deliberately tear down the plant in which he operates.

A. A. SMITH, President
American National Livestock Assoc.

Large size is not bad in itself . . . on the contrary, it is sometimes needed if full advantage is to be taken of the economics of large scale production and distribution. The enterprises engaged in meeting the varied wants of the American people are enormously diverse . . . There are neighborhoods which can support big stores and other neighborhoods which can scarcely support a little one . . . The capital required to establish a fairly big chain of groceries or baseball teams would not suffice to start a small steel mill . . . The nation has need of small, middle-sized and large business to provide the people with the things they want in the way they want them.

Chicago Tribune

Economy of Production

By Dean H. J. Reed

Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana

It is the *net* income that enables farmers to have the things they want for their homes and families.

Prices of farm products are going down. Taxes, transportation costs, labor, materials, and operating costs will remain high.

That puts the old squeeze play on net income. The answer, obviously, is reducing production costs to the bone—making every production unit efficient, whether it be an acre of ground, a hog, a cow, or a chicken.

High producing, adapted varieties of crops, adequately fertilized, planted at the right time in well prepared soil, will cut the cost of production.

Most farmers feed their hay and corn to livestock, and the herds and flocks convert this feed into milk, pork, eggs, etc. Therefore, we must be sure that they are efficient. It is your livestock that settles the price you get for your feed and labor. Low producing animals and birds should be disposed of now, and they should be replaced with high producers.

Can the proper use of electricity, machinery, and power cut your labor costs? Study causes of livestock mortality and correct any bad conditions. Sanitation pays. Analyze your production figures and costs; they will reveal your weak and strong spots. Keep overhead cost down.

Every farmer can improve his operations, and it will pay from here on out.



H. J. Reed

OUR CITY COUSIN

April rain and April flood
Make City Cousin
A stick-in-the-mud!



Swift & Company
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS
Nutrition is our business—and yours

To Make Up Garden Delay

By WILLIAM G. AMSTEIN

Kansas State College Extension Horticulturist

USE of seed treatment, starter solutions, and some cutworm control suggestions are garden practices needing to be emphasized now to help us make up some of this delay in our planting season. Likewise, we should figure now on some varieties of sweet corn that will provide a longer season for harvest.

You can afford to take a minute or two to treat your garden seed before you plant. Seed treatment will accomplish a good deal towards speeding crops along with little delay from many disease losses. Seed decay and damping-off in particular can be controlled by dusting the seed with various chemical compounds. We too often blame our poor stands on low germinating seed or birds destroying the stand.

Convenient dust seed treatments are available that will serve to give more uniform stands as well as more vigorous plants. A packet of vegetable seed can be placed in a fruit jar and a small amount of chemical dust can be added. Then the jar lid can be replaced and the seed and chemicals shaken until each seed has received a coating of the dust. You can open one corner of the seed package and add a small amount of the material and shake the contents of the package to get a good coverage. There are several chemical dusts available that are useful on vegetable seeds including (1) Spergon which can be used on any kind of vegetable seed, (2) Arasan suggested on any seed but lettuce, and (3) Semesan useful on any seed but lima beans.

To Speed Up Growth

Do your neighbor's transplants seem to start off quicker than yours? A safe and economical way to speed up the growth of newly-set plants is to use a starter solution. Cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, tomatoes and many other transplant crops can be treated in this manner. This method requires very little fertilizer, but results in greater vigor and earlier maturity. It, however, does not do away with the need for a good garden fertilizer and soil-building program.

A starter solution may be prepared by dissolving one pound of a regular commercial fertilizer, such as a 4-12-4, 6-30-0, 10-20-0, or a similar material, in 5 gallons of water. Straight 20 per cent or 45 per cent phosphate could be used at the same equivalent rate to good advantage, but I believe a little nitrogen in the mixture helps, also. After the material is well dissolved, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to 1 pint of this solution is placed in each hole after covering the plant roots with soil. Do not pour it over the plants. You can repeat this treatment in a week or 10 days. The solution can be used along the side of row crops. This mixture should not come in contact with the foliage. Do not expect all of the fertilizer to dissolve since some of it may be a carrier that will not go into solution. In a late planting season, the use of dissolved fertilizer materials certainly will make for earlier production. The plants will not stand around as long and bleach out for lack of quickly available plant food that can be supplied by this starter solution method.

Outwit the Cutworms

Most every spring gardeners lose some extra fine plants early in the season from cutworms. Protection from this cutworm damage can be secured by use of a poison bait. Another practice often followed is to wrap the stem of the cabbage, tomato or other transplant with a piece of paper that extends below and above the ground line. This device serves to protect against many types of cutworms. Some protect plants with a tin can that is sunk into the ground an inch or more. This arrangement also often serves to give the young plant some protection from wind damage.

In large garden areas, a poison bran bait can be used to advantage. Mix 1 peck (5 pounds) of wheat bran and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of Paris green, then add water and stir the mixture thoroly until each portion of the material is moist. The bait should be prepared in the morning and scattered late in the day. This will leave it moist and attractive for the cutworms when they start to feed in the evening. The bait should be

scattered evenly and lightly on the garden or around the plants that have been set out. It may be necessary to repeat the treatment when later plantings are made. It is much better to protect the plants before setting them out rather than planting and losing them.

Suggestions on a succession of hybrid sweet corn varieties to plant for a full season of harvest are in order. We do not enjoy corn as often as we could with a little more planting and a few more plantings. Most gardeners have a favorite variety. You will need to plant more varieties as well as make more plantings of your more "choice" varieties in order to enjoy corn over a longer season. Then, too, you will want to have enough for a good supply for the locker as well as for the relatives in town or the neighbors.

Will Be Better Varieties

Golden Cross Bantam is the standard variety for comparison for most gardeners. The other varieties are compared with Golden Cross Bantam as to season of maturity as well as to quality. No doubt there will be better varieties developed than Golden Cross Bantam, but until they are I think most of us will continue to plant and enjoy it. Ioana is nearly as useful in this main season. Another point to remember is that in using hybrid sweet corn as we do for locker purposes too often we let it overmature before we start to harvest. Hybrid sweet corn for locker use, as well as table use, should be harvested a day or two early rather than a day or two too late. It finishes up rapidly. That is why more plantings or more varieties or both are needed.

Spanscross is one of the earliest sweet corns now available. It is nearly 3 weeks earlier in maturity than Golden Cross Bantam, so do not expect too much this early. However, it will give you about the earliest in the neighborhood.

Sunup and Seneca Dawn are good and only a few days later. Golden Midget is also useful in this same season.

The Marcross season is 5 days later. In addition to Marcross, North Star and Golden Rocket should be considered as useful.

Next is Carmelcross, 9 days after Spanscross, that has been reworked by most plant breeders and seed growers so that as now sold it is a larger, more attractive ear than the one you may remember. New Earligold also has appealed to me in this season.

More Drouth Resistant

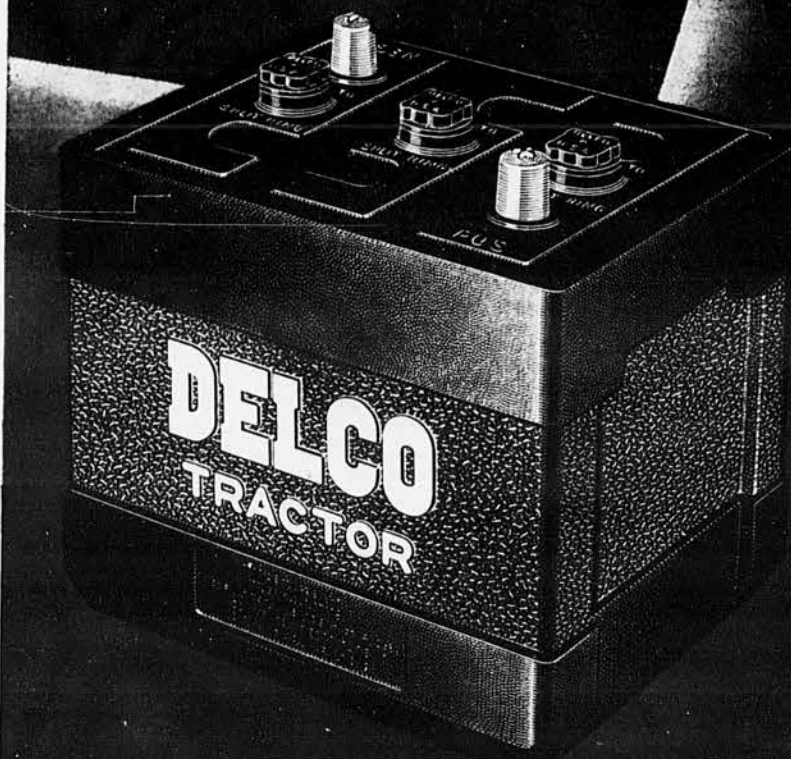
Grant and Midgolden are 4 days later, and Lee and Lincoln, next in season, are about 4 days later. Lee is a quality sweet corn. Lincoln possesses less quality but more smut and drouth resistance. Seneca Chief in this season has good quality and should have locker value. You will find this one of the better varieties in the years just ahead in its season. Lincoln and Lee have both been reworked to provide bigger ears and are available as Big Lincoln and Big Lee. This is an improvement if you do not want to have too many cobs piled on your plate as evidence.

The Golden Cross Bantam season is next. Varieties in this group are 20 days later than the first ones listed such as Spanscross. Ioana, Golden Security and Golden Victory are other useful varieties, but have had to compete with the Golden Cross Bantam reputation. Ioana, if it had been introduced as early as Golden Cross Bantam, might be as widely used today. Big Golden Cross and Big Ioana, designed, to give the grower bigger ears, therefore selling more readily when competition is a factor, are offered by several seed growers.

Wilson, Magnagold and Tendergood are good varieties to follow the Golden Cross Bantam season by about one week. However, you may prefer to have another planting or two of Golden Cross Bantam ready by then or coming along.

You do not need all of these varieties, but by selecting 2 or 3 out of the list to have ahead of Golden Cross Bantam, you can get ahead of your neighbors and stay ahead.

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BATTERY
for
GOOD SERVICE
for a
LONG TIME



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TRUCKS, BUSES AND TRACTORS ARE SOLD
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DELCO-REMY

WHEREVER WHEELS TURN OR PROPELLERS SPIN

"GOT RID OF WEEDS WITH WEED-NO-MORE--GOT MY HARVEST IN EASY & BIG!"



So says Harvey Parker of Monclova, Ohio



CORN LOOKED LIKE THIS



BUT CAME OUT LIKE THIS

Untreated corn near Ridgeway, Ill.

Same corn treated with Weed-No-More

NO WONDER WEED-NO-MORE WAS USED ON MILLIONS OF ACRES OF CORN, SMALL GRAIN AND PASTURE!



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W. A. Wandt of Dover, Ohio Weed-No-More is more than a crops saver . . . it is also a labor-saver. Weed-No-More keeps weeds under control in corn and most small grains at a lower cost than most all other methods. Low-gallonage spraying with Weed-No-More means you haul less water, do less work.



"Saved 300 Acres of Corn"

N. M. Stanley of Reed, Ky. Reports now in indicate this was a typical experience of farmers who tried Weed-No-More last year. Crops which were nearly given up for lost were remarkably saved. Heavy weed growth withered and died after one application of Weed-No-More in many sections of the country.

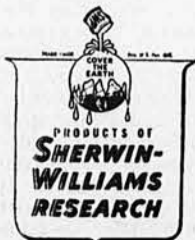
WEED-NO-MORE great for many crops!

SMALL GRAINS—Weeds rob growing grain of water, fertility, sunlight. Control them safely, easily, inexpensively with Agricultural Weed-No-More . . . You'll get more bushels per acre of grain that grades higher!

FLAX—Annual weeds in flax can now be controlled with Agricultural Weed-No-More. Wide-scale successful spraying of flax in 1948 showed increased yields up to 20%.

PASTURES—Spraying is quicker than clipping. And Agricultural Weed-No-More kills weeds, roots and all—without harming livestock, grasses or resistant legumes. Weed-No-More gives your pastures greater grazing capacity.

GRASS SEED CROPS—Keep your grass seed free of weed seed. Use Agricultural Weed-No-More to kill weeds that would contaminate your grass seed crops.



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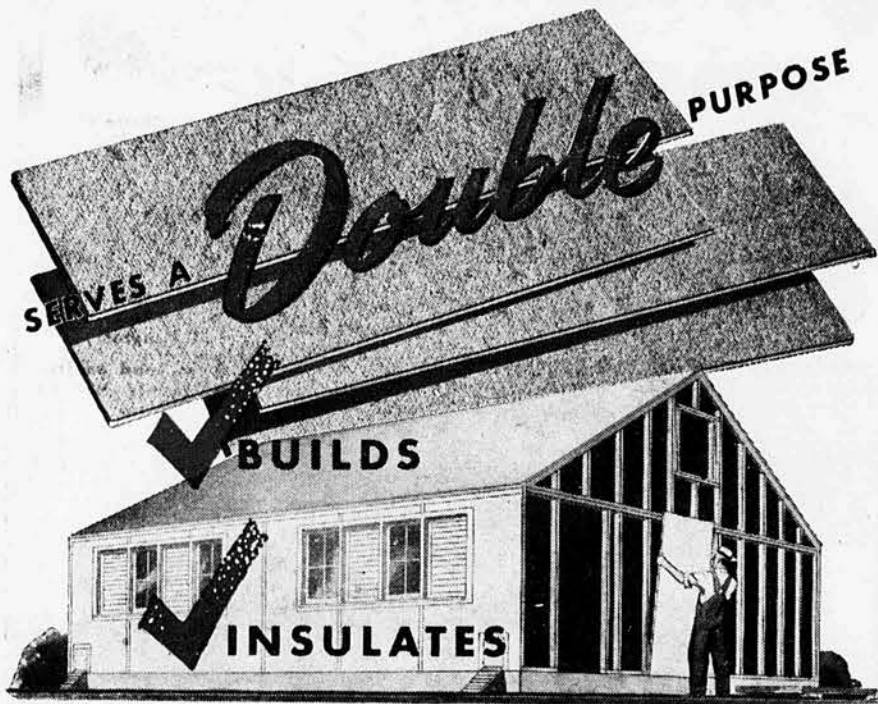
For informative bulletins or a showing of the new sound-movie "Agriculture's New Conquest" to your farm group, see your farm supply dealer or write direct to Agricultural Chemicals Division, 1262 Midland Bldg., Cleveland 1, Ohio.

KILL PESTS ON CROPS, LIVESTOCK AND BUILDINGS WITH PESTROY 25% DDT

Distributed by Acme White Lead & Color Works, Detroit The Lowe Brothers Co., Dayton The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland

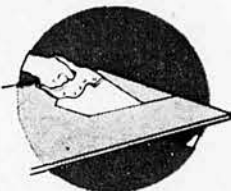
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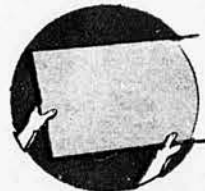


When you build with INSULITE you get TWO important services, but you only pay for one. That's because Insulite is not only a building board, but also an *insulating* board. Farm buildings built with Insulite are warmer in winter—cooler in summer. Building with Insulite is *fast* and

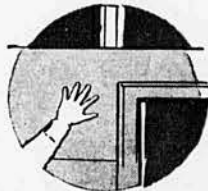
easy. These big boards cover a lot of space fast. Saves time and work, and you can do the job yourself. Makes tight joints, gives good protection against wind and weather. Ask your Lumber Dealer for FREE Insulite plans, or mail coupon shown below.



Just use an ordinary hand saw. Cuts fast and easy in any direction.

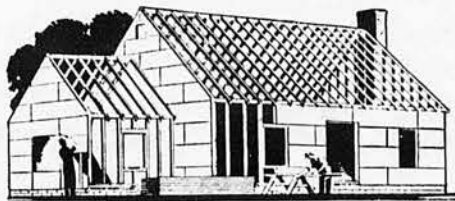


Pick it up, carry it anywhere you want. Light weight but plenty strong.



Can be notched to fit snug and tight around door and window frames.

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**BUILDS STRONGER
BUILDS BETTER**
and you get
INSULATING VALUE
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INSULITE is a strong, durable board that gives you strong well-braced buildings. Resists wind and weather. *Insulated* against heat and cold. More comfortable winter or summer. INSULITE is asphalt-treated

throughout to resist moisture. Panels make tight joints, keep out wind and weather. No knot holes, no waste, no trouble with warping or shrinking. Ask your Lumber Dealer about the many uses of Insulite.

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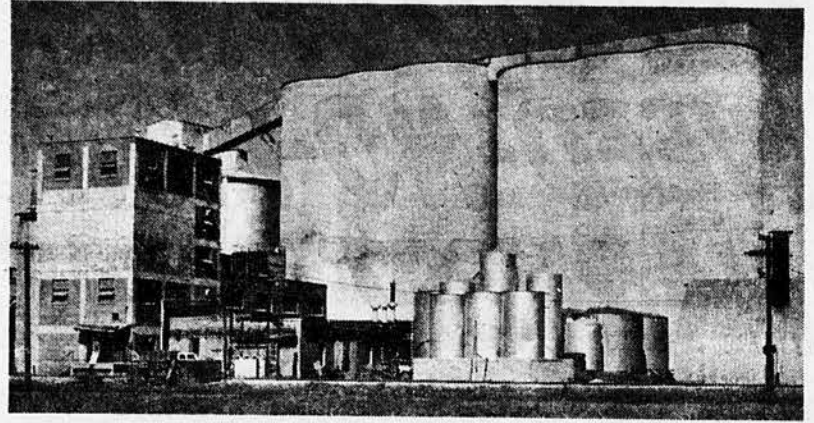
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 Hog House Brooder House Chicken House
 and suggestions for other Insulite uses.
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See How Kansas Is Growing!

(Continued from Page 6)



Flax and soybeans grown in the Fredonia area are processed into livestock feeds and other products by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

loss of 180,000. That was a heavy blow to our pride.

Kansas leaders had to decide whether to accept a permanently lower standard of living for the state, or to develop industry to absorb the loss of farm population and stabilize the state's economy. They chose to develop industry.

There are 4 main reasons why industrial expansion should be supported and encouraged in Kansas:

1. A diversified economy is much more stable than one that has put all its eggs in one basket.
2. Most of the money to support education comes from state and local taxes. Tax revenues are obtained from processing, as well as from production, of raw materials.
3. We must industrialize in order to hold our "top soil" of young people by providing attractive jobs that will make use of their training in Kansas colleges and universities.
4. To utilize to the best advantage the billions of dollars of mineral and agricultural resources that have been shipped out of Kansas in the past to be processed elsewhere.

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the Kansas Industrial Development Commission. It is a good time to check up and see what has been accomplished. Here are some of the facts:

1. Kansas has gained back the population lost in that dark decade from 1930 to 1940. In fact, Kansas has gained a higher percentage of population since 1940 than any other state in what Economist Roger Babson calls the "Magic Circle."
2. Employment in manufacturing in Kansas in 1948 was almost twice that of 1939. The growth in this period was from 45,000 employed in manufacturing in 1939 to more than 84,000 in 1948—an increase of 87 per cent. This figure

represents more than double the rate of increase for the entire nation.

3. The per capita income in Kansas increased 212 per cent during the period from 1940 to 1947—last year for which figures are available. No other state in the "Magic Circle" area has a comparable increase. In 1940, Kansas ranked fourth among the 6 states in this area in per capita income. In 1947, it ranked first.

4. It is estimated there are 30,000 employed now in Kansas plants processing food and kindred products, and

The Cover Picture

The big wheat producing area of Southwest Kansas is served by many huge storage elevators like the one shown on the cover, which is located in Dodge City.

12,000 in plants manufacturing agricultural machinery, fertilizer and other products. Thus, half of the total 84,000 persons employed in Kansas manufacturing are in plants dealing directly with processing farm products.

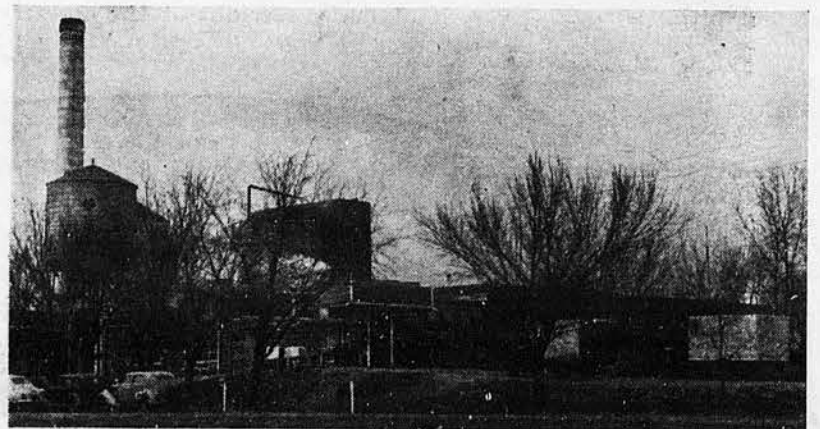
Here is a partial list of Kansas industries utilizing agricultural products or manufacturing items for use on farms:

Rendering plants	13
Linseed and soybean oil mills	7
Livestock serum manufacturers	15
Fertilizer manufacturers	5
Food and kindred products, grains, mill products, and meats, more than	1,000
Leather and leather goods	30
Agricultural machinery and equipment	150

(Continued on Page 23)



One of the older agricultural industries of Kansas is the sugar refinery, at Garden City, which offers a ready market close at hand for a large beet-growing area.



Pet Milk Co., Iola, is just one of the large milk-processing plants that provide a market for Kansas dairy products.



The Shaw Manufacturing Co., Galesburg, features "Duall" garden tractors, power mowers, and small farm tractors.

Many of the plants making farm machinery and equipment are direct results of the inventions of Kansas farmers. We can give you only a few of the many examples.

Lewis Jackson, a farmer near Simpson, invented a baled-hay elevator. This elevator now is being manufactured and distributed by the Jackson Manufacturing Co., of Simpson.

John Boor, a Redwing farmer, invented interchangeable axles for front ends of tractors. They are now manufactured by the Stuart Manufacturing Co., Hoisington.

George E. Garey, a farmer near Downs, invented a basin packer, now manufactured by the Sunflower Manufacturing Co., Beloit.

Henry Krause, a young Western Kansas wheat farmer back in 1924, devised a plow that he felt was better adapted to wheat-land farming than any other on the market. Krause one-way plows, manufactured in Hutchinson, now are used by wheat farmers in 12 states. Nineteen million acres of wheat land were plowed by Krause plows in 1947, and thousands more were plowed in foreign lands where Krause plows have been exported. Krause plows are advertised and sold as far away as South Africa.

Requests from farmers for additional equipment for their combines to save grain, stop dust and prevent slow-downs, has led to a growing industry in Kiowa. J. P. Humphrey and his son, J. P., Jr., solved the problem with "down beaters" to be attached to combines.

Cecil H. Sheldon, a farmer now living near Cunningham, invented the Sheldon Tractor Filler—a 7-pound invention, which is a self-priming hand pump, with strainer, control siphon, and 10-foot hose that make portable filling stations of trucks and trailers on which gas barrels are hauled. Seven state highway departments now use the pump in addition to thousands of farmers.

Perhaps you or your neighbor has invented something to help you on the farm and that has manufacturing possibilities. From our travels over the state we know that hundreds of Kansas farmers have ideas that could be turned into industries if the ideas were patented and put into the right hands for development.

And don't get the idea that a small industry is not valuable to agriculture. Actual industrial studies show that one new industry in Kansas, employing only 150 persons, will provide the market for the products from 8,000 acres.

Hundreds of these small industries scattered over the state are more stable and more wholesome than a few large industries placed in congested areas.

Kansas already has more than started to balance her economy between agriculture and industry and is only beginning. Research projects sponsored by the KIDC at the University of Kansas and Kansas State College have resulted in a new factory at Dodge City for making starch and by-products from sorghum and in new alfalfa-dehydrating plants and egg-dehydrating processes being used in Kansas.

William Allen White, the late famous editor from Kansas, gained national attention by writing an editorial one time on "What's the Matter With Kansas?" If anyone should ask you that question now, you can answer with pride: "We're all right."

Be Sure of Seed

Hybrid seed corn is abundant this year, but buyers should be cautious in purchasing their 1949 seed, warns Carl B. Overley, Kansas State College agronomist.

He says: "Hybrid numbers that appear on the market at bargain prices in surplus years are often not adapted to your area. Protect yourself by purchasing your seed, preferably certified seed, from a reputable firm or producer."



Kansas Soya Products Co., Inc., of Emporia and Kansas City, processes Kansas-grown soybeans into meal and other products.

ONE-MAN HAY TOOL!

IMPROVED AUTOMATIC
Jayhawk

SWEEPS, LOADS WAGONS, STACKS

Feeds Livestock, Fills Barns, Hay Sheds...Has Many Other Uses.

Your Choice of Hydraulic or Mechanical Operation

One man and a Jayhawk can put up an entire crop of hay alone, if necessary, or can keep several sweep-rakes or wagons busy. Jayhawk sweeps from swath, windrow, bunch . . . carries . . . elevates to 21 feet . . . builds stacks 25 feet high. Handles hay, combined straw, bales, bundled grain, heavy forage crops. Operates easier, faster, cheaper, costs less to own, operate, maintain than any similar machine. And you have your choice of hydraulic or mechanical operation. Now is the time to see the Jayhawk dealer.

Fits Any Tractor, Truck or Jeep.
Attaches, Detaches With One Bolt . . . in 2 Minutes.
Carries Load on Its Own Wheels, Not on Tractor.
Works in the Wind and on Rough Ground.
Won't Tip Tractor Over.

New Jayhawk

America's Best HYDRAULIC LOADER Buy!
Costs Less... Has More Farm Proved Features than Any Other Loader



Now Fits 55 Row Crop and Wide Tread Tractors. Others being Added

Simplified, more practical design . . . no framework above tractor . . . works anywhere a tractor can go. Tested to 2850 pounds. Attaches, detaches in 3 minutes. Has single oversized precision machined cylinder, famous Jayhawk patented automatic load leveler that permits capacity loads without spilling. Combination scoop and manure fork is standard equipment and sweep-rake, snow scoop, 20-ft. hay crane and 3-way bulldozer attachments are available at low cost. And Jayhawk costs you less than any comparable machine.

YOU CAN BUY BOTH these specialized farm implements for little more than the cost of one combination machine. **FREE LITERATURE.** Low Prices by return mail. Write today.

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753 5th St., Salina, Kansas

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Assures EVEN Distribution
KILLS WEEDS IN CORN, WHEAT, OATS, GRASSLAND PASTURES

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It's Desserts That Please

By Florence McKinney

A GOOD dessert often gives a lift to an otherwise undistinguished meal. Not only a lift, but most folks go in for repeats. In cake making, remember to measure the flour after sifting and do not pack it down. Brown sugar is packed down before measuring. Eggs and all ingredients for a cake or other baked dessert should be room temperature before combining.

And when spreading the icing on a cake, make enough to cover the cake easily and well and make it rough as you spread it on. This is a good rule for every cake, except the one on which decorations will be added. Run a silver knife around and around over the icing on round cake and back and forth on other cakes.

Honey Orange Puff

2 tablespoons butter	1½ teaspoons grated orange rind
¼ cup sugar	¼ cup honey
2 egg yolks	1 cup milk
2 tablespoons flour	2 egg whites, stiffly beaten
¼ cup orange juice	
1 tablespoon lemon juice	

Cream butter until soft and blend in sugar. Add egg yolks and beat until fluffy. Add flour and beat until smooth. Stir in orange and lemon juice, grated rind, honey and milk. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and pour into a casserole or 6 large custard cups. Set in a shallow pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven (300° F.) for about 1 hour for the casserole or 45 minutes for the custard cups. Insert a sharp knife in the center. If it comes out clean the custard is done. As it bakes a tender cake is formed on top with the custard below. If desired, turn the custard out upside-down on dessert plate to serve. Serve warm or cold. Serves 6.

Banana Cake

¼ cup shortening	1¼ cups sifted flour
1 cup sugar	½ teaspoon baking soda
1 egg, well beaten	¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup ripe bananas	1 teaspoon baking powder
	1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream the shortening, add the sugar gradually and continue creaming. Add the well-beaten egg and mashed bananas. Sift the dry ingredients together and add to the first mixture. Add the vanilla. Mix well. Pour into greased cupcake pans. Bake about 15 to 20 minutes in moderate oven (375° F.). Use icing below:

Butter Icing

4 tablespoons butter	4 tablespoons cream
2 cups confectioners' sugar	¼ teaspoon vanilla
	chopped nuts

Cream butter and work in sugar alternately with cream, add vanilla. Spread on cupcakes, making circular design on top with knife. Sprinkle with chopped nuts, if desired.

Pie Maker

A rich mound of dough,
Red berries and juice,
A bright shining pan
That has had lots of use.

She fashions a pie,
And somehow it seems
To always be sweetened
With laughter and dreams.

—By Mary Holman Grimes.

Cinnamon Coffeecake

½ cup shortening	1½ cups sifted flour
¼ cup molasses	1½ teaspoons baking powder
¼ cup sugar	½ teaspoon salt
1 egg	½ cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla	

Melt shortening in saucepan. Add molasses and sugar. Cool. Beat in egg and vanilla. Sift flour and measure, add baking powder and salt and sift once more. Alternately add dry ingredients with milk to shortening and molasses mixture. Bake 30 minutes in well-greased and lightly floured 9-inch square pan in moderately hot oven (375° F.). When almost done and safe to move, use the following topping:

Topping

2 tablespoons butter, melted	4 tablespoons sugar
	1 teaspoon cinnamon

Brush top of cake with melted butter. Combine sugar and cinnamon and sprinkle over cake. Finish baking, approximately 5 minutes more. Serve this cake hot. Serves 9.

Baked Apples

6 apples	2 cups water, about
3 tablespoons butter	4 tablespoons tapioca
	red hots

Cut the apples in half, core but do not peel. Arrange in a baking dish, cut side up. Place a small dot of butter in each core cavity. Add water and scatter tapioca between apples. A dozen or so red hots scattered among the apples will give them a delightful color. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until the apples are done. Serve with whipped cream. Serves 6 or 8.

"From one recipe...these 5 quick and-easy buttermilk rolls!"

says Betty Crocker

extra-quick...extra-easy...extra-good!



Betty Crocker 5 WAY Buttermilk Rolls

Perfect results assured only when Gold Medal "Kitchen-Tested" Enriched Flour is used.

BASIC DOUGH

Mix together...
 1 cup lukewarm thick buttermilk
 1 tsp. sugar
 1/4 tsp. soda
 1 tsp. salt
 3 tbsp. soft shortening

Crumble into mixture...
 1 cake compressed yeast (*for 1 pkg. dry granular yeast)

Stir until yeast is dissolved.

Mix in, first with spoon, then with hand...
 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 cups sifted GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-Tested" Enriched Flour, adding in 2 additions, using amount necessary to make dough easy to handle

Turn dough onto floured board. Cover, let stand 10 minutes to tighten up, then knead until smooth and elastic. Shape as directed below. Cover with damp cloth, let rise at 85° until double... from 1 to 1 1/4 hr. Bake as directed.

*If dry granular yeast is used, follow the pkg. directions. Or, add to 1/4 cup lukewarm water and let stand 5 minutes without stirring. Stir thoroughly before adding to liquid mixture in recipe. Subtract the 1/4 cup water from total liquid in recipe.

VARIATIONS (Use whole recipe above for each)

1. CLOVERLEAF ROLLS: Shape into 1-in. balls. Place 3 balls in each of 18 greased medium-sized muffin cups. Let rise as above. Bake 15 to 20 min. in mod. hot oven (400°). Makes about 1 1/2 doz.

2. PARKERHOUSE ROLLS: Roll 1/4-in. thick on lightly floured board. Cut with 2 1/2-in. floured cookie cutter. Spread with very soft butter. Make crease with back of knife across each round... just off center. Fold so larger half slightly overlaps. Press edges together at ends of crease. Place almost touching in greased baking pan. Let rise as above. Bake 15 to 20 min. in mod. hot oven (400°). Makes about 1 1/2 doz.

3. CINNAMON ROLLS: Roll dough on lightly floured board into an oblong 9x12-in. Spread with 2 tbsp. softened butter. Sprinkle with mixture of 1/2 cup sugar and 2 tsp. cinnamon. Roll up tightly, beginning at wide side. Seal well by pinching edge of dough into roll. Cut in 12 slices 1-in. wide. Place cut-side-up in well-greased square pan, 9x9x2-in., or 8-in. skillet. Let rise as above. Bake about 25 min. in mod. hot oven (400°). Ice tops with confectioners' sugar icing, if desired. Makes 1 doz.

4. BUTTERSCOTCH ROLLS: Proceed as for Cinnamon Rolls, but place slices in 9x9x2-in. baking pan coated with 1/2 cup melted butter, 1/2 cup brown sugar, 1/2 cup pecan halves. Let rise; bake, then turn upside down immediately onto a baking sheet. Let pan stay 1 min. to allow mixture to run down over them. Makes 1 doz.

5. PAN ROLLS: Form into balls the size of large walnuts. Place close together in greased 8-in. round layer pan. Let rise as above. Bake about 30 min. in mod. hot oven (400°). Makes about 1 1/2 doz.

NOTE—Do not use this recipe with Self-Rising Flour!

IF YOU WANT TWICE AS MANY ROLLS, SIMPLY DOUBLE THE INGREDIENTS SHOWN IN THE BASIC DOUGH RECIPE

"Betty Crocker" and "Kitchen Tested" are reg. trade marks of General Mills.

Best and Easiest Rolls You Ever Baked

Not one kind... but five. Each a top favorite... fit for hearty farm appetites. All from only one easy-to-make "key" recipe.

But here's a word of warning. You must use Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" Enriched Flour with the Betty Crocker recipe at right to be sure of perfect results. Why? Because Gold Medal always has the same lightness, the same fine even texture. This is true of every cup—from any sack, at any time. This remarkable uniformity is found in no other flour. It is why Gold Medal always gives you good results every time, with everything you bake.

Get Gold Medal all-purpose flour today. You'll find a valuable silverware coupon plus many new Betty Crocker recipes in each sack. Gold Medal comes in small and medium sizes... and in larger economical family-sizes of 25, 50 and 100 lbs. Get a sack today.

GENERAL MILLS

GOLD MEDAL BAKES THE BEST BREAD YOU EVER TASTED >



The Poet's Corner

Love's Miles

'Twas such a short mile, made pleasant with play,
I skipped with you, to the old country school.
Later as lovers we wended our way
And traveled that mile, in love's spring time cool.

Now the mile has grown long and time moves fast
As we stroll slowly the path to the west,
My hand is in yours as in days long past,
While we find our last mile lovely and . . . best.

—By May Smith

Linda Lee

Wee Linda Lee is a pirate
With manner both cautious and bold,
With a starched pink dress and ringlets dark
Her wants are more than mere gold.

Her chief concern is a cookie jar
Which sets on a low pantry shelf,
Just tempting this cookie jar pirate
To climb up and help herself.

—By Mary Holman Grimes

These Things

This is a thrill to live over and over,
The first yellow jonquil, the dawn of a day.

Peach trees in bloom, the scent of new clover,
And in the meadow, young lambs at play.

The sparkle of water where willows are bending,
The feathered green of trees in the spring.

Chore-time sounds when the day is ending,
The sweet surprise when a night bird sings!

—By Mary Holman Grimes

Awakening

This is the season of lacy green leaves
Of bluets and violets and bright daffodils.

Tender new shoots of dandelion greens
Tiny white daisies abloom on the hills.

This is the season of miracle time
With nature guided by some Master hand.

A season for planting and tilling the soil
When sunshine and rain awaken the land.

—By Mary Holman Grimes

Riddle in Rhyme

I have many keys,
Eighty or more.
But not a one
Will open a door.
What am I? (piano)

—By Mary Holman Grimes

Our Mailbox

On the quaint old box is R. F. D.
For rural free delivery,

We think it worthy of our pride,
And hollyhocks grow by its side.

It stands some distance 'cross the field
And is fastened to a painted wheel

So it can turn round and round
To receive all letters homeward bound.

In memory, in my mind's eye
I see a child, Yes, it was I.

A little girl, not a little man
But barefoot and with cheek of tan,

With happy heart and carefree mind,
And Rover tagging on behind.

Treading daily and without fail
That country lane to get the mail

Years have passed but memory clings
And my burden lightens and my heart sings.

My sorrows vanish and joys unfold,
Each time I travel that path of old,

To that quaint old box stamped R. F. D.
For rural free delivery.

—By Lucy Sherman Noll

Appreciation

I like the Monday morning wash
Hung in the wind to dry,
Where rainbow colors whip the air
In silhouette of sky.

I like the sound of batter spoon
When stirring homemade bread,
The sight of cake that's turned to cool,
Before the icing's spread.

I like the twinkle in kid's eyes
When story hour is near,
And firm requests for special tales
These little one's hold dear.

I like the small delightful things
That pattern twilight hours,
The whippoorwills, the fireflies glow
The scent of dew-damp flowers.

—By Mary Holman Grimes

News to You?

When wiring your house put in plenty of outlets, enough to take care of equipment you may buy several years hence. If they are placed conveniently there will be no need for long extension cords which are not only unsightly but also are sometimes dangerous. Substantial electric cords last longer and are safer than a lighter, cheaper type.

If bottles are water-stained, fill them with borax water and let stand. If this method does not polish them satisfactorily, add sand or BB shot or broken egg shells and shake well.

To clean spots from rugs and carpets, buy a commercial powdered rug cleaner, sprinkle it on the spots, rub it in, let it stand an hour. Then clean the rug in the usual manner.

Homemaking

A good paint catcher is a paper plate pasted beneath your paint can. Place another nearby on which to rest the brush.

More and more modern homemakers are using the floor-brush attachment on the vacuum cleaner to clean bare floors and linoleum. If well waxed, this keeps floors shining as well as clean.

When vacuuming carpets and scatter rugs as part of the weekly cleaning, place the scatter rugs on top the large ones to hold them in place. There will then be no slipping.

To make a long, narrow kitchen appear wider, paint the 2 long walls a cool color such as green and the narrow ends a warm color. This 2-color combination also is popular, even fashionable for living and dining rooms.

Household ammonia is a boon in removing burned food from the oven. Saturate a cloth with it and lay it on one of the shelves. Close the oven door and allow it to remain there overnight. Unless the burned food is of long-standing, it can be removed in the morning by washing with soap and water.

If you have saved the boxes in which canning jars arrived, use them for storing the filled jars. They keep the jars clean and the food in the dark. Store the same kind of food in one box and label it on the outside.

Break an ordinary all-wood clothespin in two and you have 2 efficient pot scrapers.

The Recipe Corner



1. Spread preserves on rolled dough.
2. Cut in slices. 3. Serve fruit-curl rolls with hot coffee.

Fruit-Curl Rolls

SWEET rolls are excellent served any of the 3 meals a day. Instead of making a special fruit spread, in this recipe we substitute marmalade or preserves. They keep well for several days and may take the place of cake or cookies for the young folks.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 2 teaspoons sugar | ¾ cup sugar |
| ½ cup lukewarm water | 2½ teaspoons salt |
| 2 packages granulated or 2 cakes compressed yeast | 2 eggs |
| 1 cup milk | 5½ cups sifted all-purpose flour |
| | marmalade or preserves |
| | ¼ cup shortening |

Dissolve 2 teaspoons sugar in ½ cup lukewarm water. Add yeast. Let stand 5 to 10 minutes. Scald the milk. Add ¾ cup sugar and the salt to hot milk. Stir well and cool to lukewarm. Stir yeast solution thoroly and add to lukewarm milk mixture. Add half the flour gradually and mix thoroly. Stir in melted and cooled fat. Add the beaten eggs and remainder of flour, stirring until dough leaves sides of the bowl. Place dough on lightly floured board and knead for 3 minutes. Shape into smooth ball and place in greased bowl.

Grease top of dough as well. Cover and let rise in warm place about 40 minutes or until about double in bulk. Punch dough down. Roll out on well-floured board until about one-quarter inch thick. Spread with marmalade or preserves. Roll up like a jelly roll and slice into pieces about three quarters of an inch thick. Spread a thin layer of the marmalade or preserves in bottom of baking pan. Place rolls on top of preserve layer, cut side down. Let rise for about 45 minutes or more, and bake in a preheated moderate oven at about 375° F.

Easy Coffee Cake

Use same bread mixture as in above recipe. Spread part of dough into pie tins or other baking pans, about one-half inch thick. Spread top with following mixture:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 4 tablespoons melted butter | 3 teaspoons cinnamon |
| ¾ cup brown sugar | ½ teaspoon cloves |
| | ½ cup chopped nuts |

Bake in moderate preheated oven (375° F.) for about 25 minutes. If in round pans, cut pie-shaped pieces, otherwise, squares or rectangles. Serve either hot or cold.

I USE RED STAR DRY YEAST
IN ALL MY BAKING RECIPES

RED STAR
DISSOLVES
FASTER... IT'S
SPECIAL
ACTIVE

30 MINUTE ROLLS

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2 packages Red Star Special Active Dry Yeast | 1 egg |
| 1½ cups warm water (105° to 110° F.) | 3 cups sifted all purpose flour |
| ¼ cup sugar | 2 tablespoons shortening, melted and cooled to lukewarm |
| 1½ teaspoons salt | |

Step 1: Dissolve yeast in warm water (105° to 110° F.) in large mixing bowl. **Step 2:** Add sugar, salt, and unbeaten egg. Add flour gradually. 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 min. **Step 6:** Remove from pans and serve warm. Yields 18 to 24 rolls.



Try this new way to faster, easier baking. Red Star Dry Yeast keeps fresh for months—right on the pantry shelf. It's always ready when you need it.

Homemaking

**Hi-Ho the Merrio!
The Farmer in the Dell**

I ATTENDED a committee meeting the other day where women gathered from various parts of the county to plan for the next meeting of the County Council of Clubs. The hostess lived in the country, several miles from the county seat, but every member of the rather large committee was there.

As we drove up the tree-lined lane and came in sight of the massive story and a half bungalow, with its shrubs and complimentary vines, I heard some of the women gasp in surprise. "What a lovely home to build way out here! And on the creek bank, too!" The northern slope led directly to a tree-shaded stream.

But it was when we were settled inside that the town women really divulged what was on their minds. They could not disguise their surprise or delight at the loveliness of their surroundings. There were soft rugs, gleaming mahogany, deep easy chairs, shelves of books and a cottonwood log crackling in the fireplace. There were jonquils on the mantle and a crystal basket of full-blown roses on the dining table. What a wonderful place for a committee meeting even if it was miles from town.

It was not until after all the business had been taken care of and we were enjoying our second cup of coffee, that one of the women leaned forward in her chair and spoke directly to the hostess. "How did you ever happen to build such a beautiful home so far from town?"

The hostess laughed, "Twenty miles isn't far with good roads. We have a good high school within a mile and the children are transported on the bus. They have well-planned hot lunches too, something many town schools miss. Oh, we just wanted to build here."

"But, won't you retire some day and move to town?" inquired someone eagerly.

"Not if we can help it!" the hostess said emphatically. "Our oldest boy is at home with us now, working with his father. The younger one is still in col-

lege. But if they both decide they want to continue farming, there are other fine sites on which to build nearby. But as long as we can, we will stay right here."

One of the women from town spoke up, "And I certainly see why. Life in the country is a far cry from what it was several years ago. I used to feel sorry for country folks who had to do without all the privileges we had in town. Now look at them. They have all we have and something we can never hope to have."

"And what is that?" our hostess asked.

"I don't know that I can put it in the right words. Perhaps the nearest I can come is . . . there is a certain freedom, peace, a feeling of not being hemmed in by other people's opinions or desires. You're a family unit all your own."

"I think I know what you mean," said the hostess slowly, "but you are wrong in one sense. We are not a unit alone. Since we have attained all these 'privileges,' as you call them, we have also assumed new responsibilities. Our neighborhood has widened, our horizons have broadened, we are not just a family unit anymore. We are part of our community. But, I will agree with you, we do have plenty of room to be comfortable!"

There was the usual women's chatter as we said our goodbyes. But as we drove down the lane, the same town woman whispered, as if still awed, "Oh, did you see that magnificent silver coffee service on her buffet?"

I laughed. "Of course. That was her 25th wedding anniversary gift this summer."

"Oh, why didn't I marry a farmer," she wailed.

—By Farmer's Wife

Your Sewing Tools

Use shears with at least a 6-inch blade and a curved handle for a more comfortable grip.

Use small scissors for clipping notches, threads and buttonholes. Use pinking shears for pinking all seams. It saves time.

Your cutting instruments must be sharp. Never use shears for cutting paper, it dulls them quickly. Keep shears and scissors clean and well-oiled at the screw, for easy action. Get shears and scissors sharpener.

Use tailor's chalk for marking hems, tucks, darts. It disappears when ironed. Use white chalk on dark fabrics, colored chalk on light. Be sure to use chalk on rayons and cottons as wax will melt and stain. Either chalk or wax may be used on woolens.

It is important to have a well-padded ironing board and sleeveboard. Pad the sleeveboard base and the board. Many times you can use this base more conveniently than the large ironing board. If you don't have a sleeveboard, a tightly rolled towel can be used for pressing sleeves.

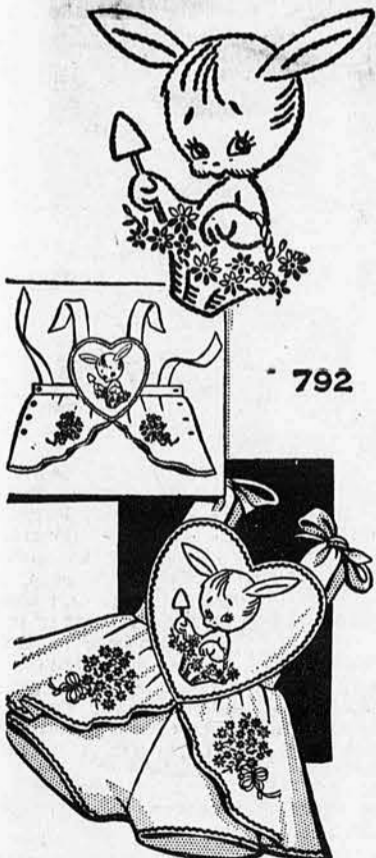
Get or make a tailor's cushion for pressing armhole, neck and collar seams. A firm, well-shaped shoulder pad will serve very nicely.

Your sewing machine needs oiling after each day's use. Even when not in use, it deserves an occasional oiling to prevent drying and gumming of the earlier lubrications.

For Brides and Mothers

Everything from announcement of the engagement, showers, gifts, thru the wedding, is given in the leaflet, "Mary Ann's Chapter for Brides and Mothers." It explains the duties of the bridesmaids, the best man, ushers, the details of church weddings, home weddings, including the reception. For a copy of the leaflet, please send 5c to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

A Bunny Sunsuit



792

Laura Wheeler

She will look like a flower in this 2-piece sunsuit. Panties and an apron top which opens flat to iron. A gay bunny and flowers are featured in the embroidery transfer which is included. Pattern sizes 1, 2, 3, 4.

Send 20 cents for pattern number 792 to the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Fifteen cents more will bring you the Needlecraft Catalog with a free pattern printed in it.

Butter-Nut
The **COFFEE**
DELICIOUS

**FINEST COFFEE
YOU CAN BUY**

OFFERS YOU A

**WHOLE
ROSE
GARDEN**



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AND A
BUTTER-NUT
COFFEE
JAR LABEL
OR
CAN STRIP

4 LOVELY ROSE BUSHES

RED • PINK • WHITE • YELLOW

STURDY 2-YEAR-OLD STOCK
RAISED IN NORTH CALIFORNIA

Don't miss this bargain! 4 gorgeous rose bushes, worth \$4, but they cost you only \$1.00 with a Butter-Nut Coffee label. Mail dollar bill and label (or strip from can) to Butter-Nut Coffee, Omaha, Nebr. Bushes will be shipped at planting time.

**VALUE
\$4.00**

BUTTER-NUT COFFEE, 412 SO. 19 ST., OMAHA, NEBR.

Enclosed is \$1.00 and a Butter-Nut Coffee label (or tin strip) Please send me the 4 rose bushes as advertised.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____



Butter-Nut
The **Coffee**
DELICIOUS

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

Homemaking

Books On Review

Birds in Kansas

For those who love birds and wish to know more about them we recommend this book, "Birds in Kansas," published by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in Topeka. It was written and compiled by Dr. Arthur L. Goodrich of the department of zoology, Kansas State College, Manhattan. There are several colored pictures of Kansas birds in their native haunts, and many drawings of birds which show the reader every detail so that identification will be easy.

The common name and scientific name is given for each bird and the description of each is written in simple language for the every-day reader. If you would like a free copy of this book, write to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

The Ten Grandmothers

The name of this book will deceive you until the author, Alice Marriott, tells the reader that a grandmother is a magic package, mysterious too, which remained in the care of the head men of the Kiowa Indian Tribe.

Miss Marriott tells the history of the Kiowas well; she is a good writer and she knows Indians. She was trained in ethnology and has served as specialist in the Division of Indian Arts and Crafts of the Department of Interior. She spent some time in the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe.

From the scant records of the Kiowa tribe, who spent most of their time in Western Oklahoma, Miss Marriott writes 33 chapters giving their history from 1847 to 1944. The characters tell their own story in the form of a loosely constructed novel. The great achievement of the book is that it has made

clear to the reader of today a culture, a way of life and thought now almost vanished from the earth.

The Ten Grandmothers is published by The University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma. Price \$3.

The Old Beauty and Others

Here is Willa Cather's last book. The author, who died in New York City in 1947, was writing another longer story to go with the 3 short stories in this book. Death intervened, so "The Old Beauty and Others," is the final expression of Miss Cather's skill in storytelling.

The setting of "The Old Beauty," is in France; "In the Best Years," is laid in the Nebraska farm country, the author's old home. "Before Breakfast," is a short story of the success and failure of a man, where the setting is a Canadian island where Miss Cather spent her summers.

To those who have read and admired the author's previous books, "My Antonia," "Death Comes for the Archbishop," and "Shadows on the Rock," this last book is a must. It is published by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York City.

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With the Farm Flock

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

FOR the last 3 years we have been raising a few White Embden geese here on our farm. During this time our greatest problem has been to get eggs to hatch. We have not been bothered with poor fertility, as the eggs have been testing very well. We started by purchasing a few eggs, and hatched them under White Plymouth Rock hens. And this natural method has given us our best results. I have been told that the small, lamp-heated incubators are good for goose eggs since moisture can be added daily, and the air in these machines retains the moisture.



Mrs. Farnsworth

People who raise geese usually like these hardy fowls, and find them a very interesting side line. One farmer in my county, Frank Wells, has kept 60 to 80 geese for several years, and finds them very profitable. He has a good market in a large city for the feathers, a hatching-egg trade for the eggs he produces, and more calls for breeding stock than he can supply.

Geese start laying sometimes in February if the weather is mild, but in most years it is March before they lay many eggs. They are not heavy producers and may lay only 20 to 30 eggs during March, April and May. When the days are cool and damp over this 3-month period, and the vegetation is tender, they will produce better.

Like a Wet Mash

No other poultry on the farm takes less feed, and no other poultry makes better use of good grazing pasture. Given plenty of tender, juicy grasses they care little for grains. One authority on geese says it isn't necessary to feed goslings after 2 weeks if they can have all the tender greens they want. We find they like wet mash once a day at least during the growing period. And they make better growth and larger fowls when given some feed. Also, if mash and oats are fed the breeding flock in February, and during the laying season, egg production will be better.

The 2 varieties that are most popular, and are raised for meat and feather production, are the Toulouse and the White Embden. The Toulouse is the largest of all varieties. The adult gander weighs 26 pounds, and the adult goose 20 pounds. They have bluish-gray feathers on their back and wings, and the underbody feathers are a grayish white. This variety is loosely feathered which gives a mammoth appearance.

White Embden is the second variety in size, and has very tight feathering, which gives a very neat appearance. The feathers are pure white, which makes the Embden very popular for feathers. The adult gander weighs 20 pounds, and adult goose 18 pounds. Since they are a little smaller and more active than the Toulouse the eggs usually are more fertile. Embden are easier to dress for the table since they have few pinfeathers.

There are several other varieties—the Chinese, African, Canadian, and Egyptian, and 2 rather rare varieties, the Sebastopol and Pilgrim.

Geese do not require any special hous-

ing, except they should have shelter from deep snows and cold winds in winter, and need shade available in summer. Low, swampy land is ideal for geese. Those who have had experience with geese in large flocks recommend that not more than 20 geese should be figured to each acre. Since they live on greens and graze closely, even pulling much of the vegetation out by the roots, they are likely to kill much of the grass if kept in too large numbers on a restricted area.

Geese are friendly in disposition except in the production season. They will not stray off. If there is a pond or small stream available the eggs will show better fertility and will hatch better as a rule. Swimming is the natural exercise for waterfowls, and while they can be raised and handled without ponds or streams, this is their natural environment and they do better.

Not Many Diseases

Geese have few diseases, nor are they bothered with lice or mites to any extent. Young goslings hatched under chicken hens that have not been de-loused, will sometimes get lice from the hen, and will die as the result of head lice. Young goslings are very tender until 2 weeks old. To guard against lice, dust the chicken hen with sodium fluoride before setting her on 4 to 6 goose eggs. Also, dust the old mother goose if setting her on 10 to 12 eggs.

It takes 30 to 32 days for the eggs to hatch, and during this time they should be sprinkled with warm water once or twice a day, especially after the 14th day. The moisture helps the gosling break out of the shell more easily at hatching time.

Eggs hatch very well under the mother goose as a rule. The worst trouble we have had with them is that they leave their nests too long and the eggs become chilled if the weather is cold early in the season. Our best luck with setting the mother goose was after the weather became warm. It is amusing to watch her leave her nest. She covers over the eggs very carefully with feathers and down from her body, and then with sticks. She is guarded during the setting period by the gander who sees to it that no one bothers the nest.

During the laying season the geese should be fed some laying mash mixed with milk or water, and about one part of oats mixed in. They do not need corn unless they have lost weight during the winter. Usually they will refuse corn after the weather warms up. In past years there has been little activity among hatcheries in trying to hatch goose eggs or to ship goslings. However, there are a few widely scattered hatcheries that are taking this up, but it is not yet overcrowded.

Goslings can be started very well by feeding chick starting mash mixed with hard boiled eggs, with finely chopped green grass or dandelion tops added and a little fine sand or grit scattered over it. They must have water, but it should be given in a container that will not allow the goslings to get into the water. They chill very quickly. A movable pen is nice for confining them to a small space of ground, and can be moved several times a day to keep them from killing out the grass. Tender greens are their natural food, and after a month they require very little of the mash or grain.

Start Chicks Right

Absolute essentials for a money-making poultry business include buying good chicks and getting them off to a good start during brooding time. And this means a good feeding program.

Baby chicks should get all the feed they will eat—and water, too. Good feeders and waterers encourage chicks to eat more and reduce cannibalism.

For every 100 chicks, at least 2 of the 3-foot size feeders are needed for the first 3 weeks; and 3 intermediate feeders, 3 feet long are needed from 3 to 8 weeks. Waterers that will supply 3 gallons of water for every 100 chicks are needed.

Protect the Directions

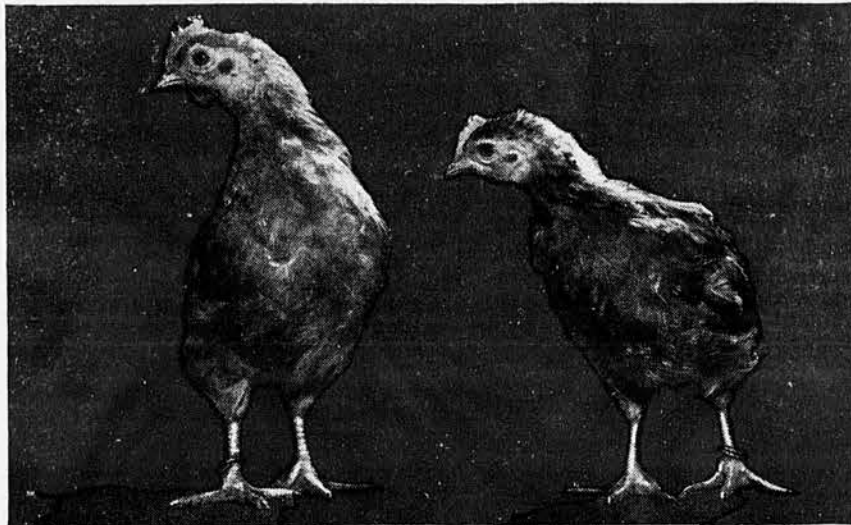
To preserve labels on bottles of medicine or labels on packages, cover with colorless nail polish. There will be no smearing even if labels become damp.

—Mrs. F. J.

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Pest Control Guide

A pocket-size booklet just off the press, gives reliable and authentic information about all the pests most prevalent, how to recognize them, what to do about them and when. This handbook is divided into sections for quick reference—Vegetables, Fruit, Livestock, Household. There are more than 300 pictures, identifies more than 100 pests, giving specific treatments for each. We have made arrangements with the Sherwin-Williams Co., publishers, to send copies of the book upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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A Country Woman's Journal



By MARY SCOTT HAIR

"Storm upon the mountain, night upon its throne. And the little snow-white lamb left alone, alone!"
—Thomas Westwood.

SPRING came early to the sheepfold, came on wobbly, uncertain legs reminding me of a lovely little bit of verse by Edna St. Vincent Millay. In this case, however, a shepherdess should be substituted for a goose-girl: "Spring rides no horses down the hill. But comes on foot, a goose-girl still."

At the sheepfold we measure the season's changes by the progress of our flockkeeping. It is spring when the lambs begin arriving, altho sometimes the snow lies thick and white outside our big barn on the hillside. Summer begins with shearing time, we market the wool and the trip to market is something to look forward to. Autumn is a bit sad, for we market the lambs. The bank account smiles, but the old ewes miss their overgrown babies and their grief seems unbounded for a few days. When the heavy barnyard gates swing shut and hay is piled in the low mangers, that means winter!

From the usual outdoor signals, spring seemed a long way off when our first harbinger arrived. And the "new" hadn't worn off the first two lambs until they began arriving so often, mostly in pairs, that each day's crop seemed to boost our total almost as if by magic! We did not think of them in terms of numbers as much as we did in terms of living space in the big barn. The bulk of the lambs arrived so close together, space for private family pens was about as scarce as 5-room apartments in some cities!

It was my favorite naturalist, Henry David Thoreau, who wrote, "We loiter in winter while it is already spring." But I'm sure flockkeepers were not included in that class of loiterers for they look forward to the coming of that Golden Age when the first tender blades of grass furnish choice nibblings for the hay-weary flocks. As the days lengthen and the grass shows green on hill pastures, the sheep wend their way, leisurely, over the evening trail to night shelter within the circle of light from the light post in the barnyard.

Can you think of a scene more pic-

turesque, more beautiful than a flock of sheep? Whether grazing in great flocks numbering up into the thousands on the ranges of the west, or in numbers so small that each ewe knows her own name, there is something about them peacefully reminiscent of a good, calm way of life. Is it any wonder, then, that men of the world as well as dreamers are reminded of that age-old shepherd's psalm, "He maketh me to lie down in green pastures!"

Most stories have a beginning, with fixed places and dates. But the story of sheep goes back so far into the long-ago there are no records telling us just when or where our prehistoric ancestors discovered this animal which symbolized food, shelter and clothing.

Sheep were known to the ancients of Bible days. Our first keeper of the sheep was Abel, and as you know, the first family trouble on record was when Cain slew his brother because God accepted Abel's offering, the best lamb from the flock, and rejected Cain's. A man's wealth, in Bible times, was determined in part by the number of sheep he owned. And we find many, many records of flockowners and shepherds. When walls were built around cities for protection, sheep gates were built at various points where shepherds coming in from grazing grounds drove their flocks thru to shelter and protection. As the sheep passed thru the gate they were numbered and examined for hurts and bruises.

It is a well-known fact, then, that the wool-growing industry is the oldest one in the world, outdating husbandry as a way of life by many, many years. Wool was used domestically for hundreds of years before it became a commodity for buying and selling on the market, altho the Bible gives early records of flockowners selling wool, Amos for example. And along about the time Amos, the herdsman from Tekoa, took his wool to market we have the beginning of one of the first organized industries in history.

Times have not changed much, we are told, in Bible lands. The shepherd still lives among his flocks. Like the sheep he tends so carefully, the shepherd is wet by the same rains and chilled by the same winds that cause his sheep to seek shelter.

Just about every year we have one lamb, sometimes more, we have to feed from the time he arrives until he is big enough to eat grass and grain. And while these little four-footed waifs do not fall in the pet category exactly, they do become pets, regardless. This year's pet is called Little Tootsie, a gentle-mannered little ewe lamb whose twin found so much favor in the sheep mother's heart there was no room, seemingly, for Little Tootsie. So, she looks forward to her bottle of warm milk at regular intervals and sleeps close to, and plays with, her twin. She soon learned her name, or the sound of familiar voices, and as soon as we call, she welcomes us heartily!

For the first few weeks of her life Little Tootsie required a bottle of warm milk for her noonday meal. The Mister, who looked after her along with seeing about others of the flock, went away to help wire a friend's house for electric lights. He wondered what to do about Little Tootsie. I thought about the familiar "Mary's Lamb" but that hardly seemed the correct solution, for what to do with her during my history class?

I decided to give the poem a new twist, much to the delight of the youngsters at school who watched me. Our pasture land slopes down and joins the school playground, with the barn farther up on the hillside in plain view of the grade school where I have my history class. Mornings when I went to school I took a jar of milk, Tootsie's bottle and nipple with me and left them in the lunchroom. When noon came the lunchroom ladies warmed the milk for me and I walked out to the barn and fed Little Tootsie!

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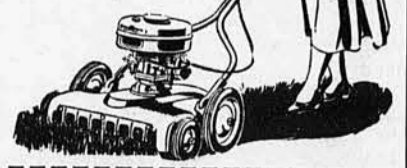
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Here's the Latest On Weed Control

WHAT can a poor weed do when everybody gangs up on him? That's the question Kansas farmers are trying to learn. The latest conference on the subject of weed control was the State Weed Conference held at Topeka, March 17-18, when county weed supervisors, county agents and county commissioners met to compare notes and learn the latest scientific information.

Out of this 2-day meeting and the North Central Weed Control Conference, came these reports:

Perennial weeds are difficult to control with 2,4-D. Best results have been obtained by treating during the active growing stage—generally near the bud stage. One application of 2,4-D seldom is enough. Retreatments are needed. It is generally agreed that where eradication is the objective, higher rates of 2,4-D have given best results. Where long-time control under cropping conditions is the objective, rate of application should depend on the maximum amount the crop will tolerate.

How to Use 2,4-D

Here is the score card on use of 2,4-D on Kansas perennial pests:

Canada Thistle—Repeated applications of 2,4-D over several years. First application at bud stage, with retreatments when surviving plants are in the rosette stage. Rate: One-half to 1 pound 2,4-D an acre.

Perennial Sow Thistle—2,4-D has given good control in cereal crops when applied at about ½ pound acid an acre. One and one-half pounds at the bud-flower stage has resulted in nearly complete eradication. Repeated treatments needed.

White Top or Hoary Cress—One application at bud to early-bloom stage gives good results. Repeated treatments over 3 or 4 years have eliminated the weed in grass sod and on cultivated land being cropped. The ester forms of 2,4-D should be used. Treatments at rates of 1½ to 2½ pounds of acid an acre. These rates will injure most crops. Plants that emerge within 3 or 4 weeks after treatment should be spot treated.

Field Bindweed—This weed is most susceptible to 2,4-D when just starting to bloom but may be controlled at other stages if growing rapidly. One-half to 1 pound of 2,4-D acid an acre once or twice a year is needed.

Leafy Spurge—2,4-D at low concentrations in oil appears to be more effective than when used in water. In a growing grain crop, the weed should be treated at any time prior to bloom stage with ½ pound of 2,4-D acid of the ester or amine salt. For eradication on summer fallow, use not less than ¾ pound of ester or amine salt an acre when the weed is in the bud stage and repeat thru the growing season whenever top shoots are 3 to 5 inches high. In eradication work, cultivate lightly the infested area where possible and seed it to the grass best adapted to area. After grass is established, treat the weed when in the bud stage with an ester of 2,4-D at rates of 1 to 2 pounds of acid an acre.

Annual weeds are more susceptible in the seedling and early stages of development and when growing rapidly. Some weeds that are highly resistant at later stages of growth are easily killed when young. In some areas, the ester formulations have been much more effective on annual weeds than amine or sodium salts. Some weeds can be controlled with applications as low as ¼ pound of 2,4-D an acre. See your county agent or weed supervisor for rates to use on specific weeds.

There is a big problem in controlling weeds in cereals sown with legumes. Unless some reduction in legume stand can be tolerated, 2,4-D should not be used.

If treatments are made, not more than ¼ pound of 2,4-D acid an acre in the amine or sodium salt formulation should be used. The companion crop must be about 20 inches tall when treated. Red clover appears to be more tolerant to 2,4-D than alfalfa.

Flax is susceptible to 2,4-D if sprayed in the bud or bloom stage; is most susceptible to the ester forms, but also will be affected from regular recommended doses of the other 2 forms. If you use 2,4-D on flax, spray as soon as

there is enough weed growth to make it practical and use about one-half the amount of amine salt recommended for the area.

On spring-planted wheat, oats and barley, a maximum amount of ¼ to ½ pound of 2,4-D acid an acre may be applied before the fully tillered stage and a maximum amount of ½ to ¾ pound may be applied after the fully tillered stage—except for the boot to dough stage.

For fall-planted grains, the most efficient use of 2,4-D is at the rate of ¼ to ½ pound of ester or ½ to ¾ pound of salt of 2,4-D applied in the spring while weeds are small and before the crop has reached the boot stage.

Where heavy rates are needed to control perennial weeds, some injury to the crop can be expected. Winter wheat is more tolerant to 2,4-D under low moisture conditions. Winter barley is more tolerant to injury than winter wheat.

Weed-killing chemicals should not be substituted for cultivation for corn. Some damage to corn will result from use of 2,4-D in any dosage but yields may not be affected. Some strains and varieties of corn are more easily damaged by 2,4-D than others. If you intend to spray weeds in corn use ¼ pound of ester or ½ pound of 2,4-D salt. Ideal time to spray is following emergence of most of the weeds, but before they have damaged the corn.

Greatest injury to corn results when 2,4-D is applied during periods of high temperatures and favorable moisture conditions for plant growth. When spraying small weeds in large corn (30 inches or taller) use nozzle extensions to get weeds protected by corn leaves.

Depends on Conditions

Effective pre-emergence treatment of corn with 2,4-D is dependent upon moisture, temperature, soil type, time of application and other factors. Treatment is most effective when sufficient soil moisture is present to cause rapid weed seed germination.

Applications at 2 pounds of 2,4-D an acre if made from 3 days after planting up to time of emergence. Pre-emergence treatment is recommended only when conditions are favorable, and where problems of weed control exist that cannot be solved by other means. Pre-emergence treatment of small grains or sorghums is not recommended for this area.

Mowing is still recommended for annual weeds in pastures if terrain permits and if controlled grazing is practiced after mowing. Mowing also has the advantage of saving the wild legumes in pastures.

Osage hedge is the toughest and sumac the easiest brush to kill in pastures with 2,4-D. One pound of ester 2,4-D applied in a volume of 5 gallons an acre is recommended. This is an increase in volume over last year's recommendation of 2 gallons an acre. Buckbrush should be sprayed during the last half of May. Sumac can be killed by sprays from mid-May to July.

Most people wait too long to kill weeds on highways by spraying. The recommendation is to get them early—don't wait until best mowing time. May usually is the best time for roadside spraying.

Fifty-five counties now are killing weeds on state highways under contract—the county does the work and collects from the highway commission.

A new chemical, TCA, is promising for control of Johnson grass and other perennial grass pests when used at rates of 80 to 100 pounds an acre under favorable conditions, but it is costly yet. The Santa Fe Railway Co., is using TCA extensively and reports costs ranging from \$10 to \$70 an acre to eradicate Johnson grass.

TCA is destructive to valuable grasses, crops and woody plants. Residual toxicity persists for 30 days or more.

Another new chemical, 2,4,5-T, is not a substitute for 2,4-D but is effective on certain woody plants not easily controlled by 2,4-D. Best use is in combination with 2,4-D at concentrations of 1,000 to 1,500 ppm of the ester of each as large volume, foliage-wetting applications, and for stumps.



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But much remains to be done. It will take some time, a lot of work, and millions of dollars to build the lines needed to bring rural service to all who want it.

We are continuing our rural construction program. It may not progress as fast as you—or we—would like, but you may be sure that we are going ahead as fast as we can.

Our service aims include the provision of telephones to everyone waiting in the exchanges we serve and the continuance of our program of building new rural telephone lines.

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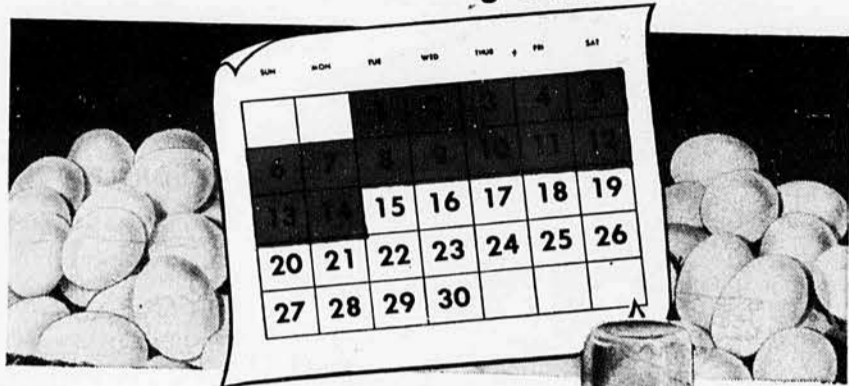


get eggs **14 days** earlier

by starting your chicks right with

DR. SALSBUARY'S **Ren-O-Sal** TABLETS

in the drinking water



**Helps Birds
Mature Quicker
... Lay Earlier**

The quicker your chicks mature—and lay—the more profit you make on their eggs. Put handy Ren-O-Sal tablets in their drinking water . . . right from the start. Helps chicks grow faster and lay earlier . . . when egg prices are higher. Test-proved using customary feeds.

**In Larger Doses
CONTROLS COCCIDIOSIS
AT LOW COST**

Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal prevents the spread of cecal coccidiosis at low cost.



Eight tablet dosage has prevented chick loss for thousands of poultry raisers. Generally costs less than one cent per bird. Easy-to-use . . . tablets dissolve quickly.

Get earlier, profitable eggs this year. See your local hatchery, drug or feed store, now. Buy Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal, today.

When you need poultry medicines, ask for

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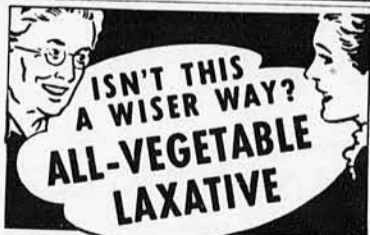
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Special Drug Formula

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.



NATURE'S REMEDY (NR) TABLETS—A purely vegetable laxative to relieve constipation without the usual griping, sickening, perturbing sensations, and does not cause a rash. Try NR—you will see the difference. Uncoated or candy coated—their action is dependable, thorough, yet gentle as millions of NR's have proved. Get a 25c box and use as directed.

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FUSSY STOMACH?
RELIEF FOR ACID
INDIGESTION,
GAS AND
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And no wonder! You can search the world over and nowhere will you find a tool with the genuine usefulness of the New VISE-GRIP wrench. Does jobs impossible with any other tool.

- LOCKS with terrific grip.
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If not at your dealers, order direct. Postage paid if price accompanies order. PETERSEN MFG. CO., Dept. KF-4, DeWitt, Nebr.

Hold Down Chick Losses

By TOM AVERY, Kansas State College

THE first 2 weeks of a chick's life are its toughest. Eliminating disease, more chicks die during the first 2 weeks than in any other period. Experiments show a rapid rise in death loss from the first to the fifth day, the peak being reached on the fifth day. There is a general falling off after that time.

Unless disease becomes a factor, it is generally accepted that there will be more total loss during this first 2-week period than during the remainder of the entire growth of the chick. Poultrymen should not accept these early losses as normal.

What are successful poultrymen doing to prevent these early losses? Having the brooder house at the proper temperature is extremely important. A temperature of 95 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, measured under the hover at the level of the chick's back, is considered adequate. This temperature may be lowered 5 degrees each week until the chick no longer needs artificial heat.

The lungs of a baby chick are located close to the back and are protected from the outside by a very thin tissue. For that reason, when the chick's back becomes chilled, it becomes partially paralyzed and is prone to remain standing where it is until it collapses. It is not necessary to have the entire brooder house the same temperature as under the hover, as the chick soon learns where to find heat.

Overheating chicks is just as harmful as chilling. Either may cause diarrhea and a general stunting in growth. There is little danger of overheating if chicks are permitted to move away from the stove.

There is no "best" type of brooder stove. There are many types of brooders available; some of the more common are—electric, oil, gas, coal, battery, and radiant heat. The poultryman's needs will determine which type will be most practical for him. Following closely the manufacturer's instructions and using good judgment are both important.

There is no advantage in putting chicks under a hover until they are hungry enough to eat. Most chicks are ready for food within 30 to 36 hours after hatching. This is contrary to a former belief that chicks should be starved for as long as 72 hours before feeding. This only weakens the chick. Considerable loss from piling or chill-

ing may be prevented if some sort of guard is placed around the hover for the first few days. Overcrowding is a common fault and invariably leads to trouble. It is not considered good practice to place more than 350 to 400 chicks under any one hover. Fewer than that number is more satisfactory.

Altho the chick may be hungry when first placed in the brooder house, it has no way of knowing where to find food or what to eat. For that reason, it usually picks at any small, bright object it sees. Put the chick starter on some clean egg-case flats or similar objects and distribute them evenly under the hover. A little rolled oats or, preferably, some chick-size scratch sprinkled on top of the mash is more likely to attract their attention and start them eating.

A few regular chick-size feeders should be placed under and around the hover. After 2 or 3 days, the flats may be removed and more feeders added. It is best to fill the feeders full until all the chicks have learned to eat from them. After that, filling about one half to two thirds will save considerable waste of feed.

There is no danger of having too much feeder space, but there is considerable danger of not having enough. Whenever any changes are to be made in the size of feeders used, it is advisable first to place a few of the larger ones among the smaller feeders. Each day add a few more of the larger feeders, and at the same time remove some of the smaller ones. Good light will aid the chicks in finding food.

It is equally important to make gradual changes in the type of waterers used. For the first few days it is advisable to have several small waterers placed where the chicks will be most likely to find them. A gradual change to larger waterers can be started in a few days.

It is as important to have the brooder properly ventilated as it is to have it adequately heated. Altho ventilation during the first 2 weeks seldom presents much of a problem it should not be overlooked. Whenever the air in the brooder house feels uncomfortable, some provision should be made for more ventilation.

A few extra precautions taken during these first 2 weeks mean more and healthier layers.

**Coming
Events**

- April 2—Osborne county annual meeting Cattleman's Association, Osborne, in evening.
- April 2—Jackson county Farm Management Association meeting, Holton.
- April 2—Bourbon county sub-district 4-H festival, Yates Center, with winning numbers from each contest held 2 weeks previously. Winners of sub-district festival will then go to Emporia on April 16.
- April 2—Cowley county 4-H Club day, Eureka. County contest winners participating.
- April 2—Jewell county 4-H Club council, County Agent's office, Mankato.
- April 4—Scott county leader training meeting for garden leaders of home demonstration units. Claude King, extension specialist in plant pathology, leader.
- April 4—Pottawatomie county rural life meeting, Tannerville school, 8 p. m., with Velma McGaugh, assistant state 4-H Club leader.
- April 6—Pottawatomie county farm management summary and analysis meeting, Westmoreland Legion Hall, 8 p. m.
- April 6—Scott county leader training meeting for clothing leaders of home demonstration units. Naomi Johnson, clothing specialist, leader.
- April 6—Montgomery county district poultry judging school, Independence. All counties are invited to bring club members to learn poultry judging.
- April 6—Cherokee county project leader training, UNESCO, Columbus. Professor Tjerandson, specialist, leader.
- April 7—Bourbon county leaders training school, Ft. Scott, Roger Regnier, leader.
- April 7—Finney county district publicity school, Garden City.
- April 7—Jewell county 4-H junior leaders school, Mankato Community Building, 8 p. m. Lucille Rosenberger, assisting.
- April 7—Jackson county-wide hog and sheep feed lot tour.
- April 8—Gray county, Cimarron 4-H leaders school, John Hanna, district agent in charge.
- April 8-9—Osborne county tractor maintenance day, Osborne. 4-H members, FFA and Veterans On-the-Farm training program.
- April 8—Jewell county USDA council, Correll Cafe, Mankato. Edwin Hedstrom, chairman.
- April 8—Nemaha county sheep and hog tour.
- April 9—Stevens county. Sub-district 4-H Club festival.
- April 9—Brown county better beef day, fair grounds, Horton. 4-H and FFA judging contest. Free beef dinner to all in attendance.
- April 9—Northwest district 4-H day, Hays.
- April 9—Labette county sub-district 4-H day, Parsons.
- April 9—Decatur county will go to Hays for the 4-H spring festival.
- April 9—Barton county sub-district 4-H day (5 counties), La Crosse.
- April 11—Cowley county women's advisory committee meeting, Winfield.
- April 11—Ottawa county, evening meeting, summary of farm account books, Paul Griffith and Gladys Myers, leaders; Farm Bureau basement, Minneapolis.
- April 11—Wilson county meeting, installing water in our home, Harold Ramsour, leader.
- April 12—Labette county district planning school, Parsons.
- April 13—Finney county, administrative conference for extension agents in Southwest Kansas, E. H. Teagarden in charge.
- April 13—Wilson county home demonstration unit spring tea, Fredonia.
- April 13—Cloud county training school for new 4-H leaders, Concordia.
- April 14—Jackson county, area public planning discussion, Holton.
- April 14—Cherokee county, electrical clinic of home and farm appliances. This is scheduled as come and go clinic and will be held at the Farmers Union building, Columbus. Harold Ramsour, extension engineer, will supervise.
- April 14—Jewell county farm management association member summary and analysis meeting, Griffith and Bartlett, leaders.
- April 16—Neosho county district 4-H day, Emporia.
- April 18—Pottawatomie county farm structures meeting, Wamego.
- April 18—Neosho county tractor maintenance school, Chanute.

Kill Brush in pasture fence rows roadsides with new **WEEDONE** Brush Killer 32

(2,4-D and 2,4,5-T)

The newest formula, by the originators of 2,4-D weed killers, kills Brambles (Raspberry, Blackberry, etc.), certain species of Oaks, as well as Osage Orange, Wild Rose, Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, and many other woody plants.

Clear brush from pasture and get a permanent stand of grass. Clear fence rows of brush that robs nearby crops of moisture and nutrients while giving shelter to harmful insects. Spray tree stumps to stop all regrowth.

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Ask for Folder and Price on

PEPPARD'S PERFECTED Weed Spray Machines

We Flew To Mexico

(Continued from Page 18)

merce, gifts representing local industries, and speechmaking. They hosted and toasted the visitors, escorted them to the governor's palace for official state greetings, then stayed around to chat, with interpreters, on the U. S. A., how the guests liked Mexico, how was flying, what was the schedule.

The Mexicans eat their luncheons in the middle of the afternoon, it might be noted here. The fliers arrived after 3 o'clock, it was much later that the food appeared, but it was right on their schedule. The evening meal may be taken any time after 9 P. M., which put a crimp in a lot of Kansas eating habits thruout the trip. Consequently, most Mexican offices fail to open until around 10 A. M., there is a shutdown for siesta and luncheon, and then work is resumed until 6 or 7 o'clock.

Across the Hump

Since this schedule kept the Kansans up rather late, and since morning mists covered the mountains, the morning departure for the capital took place after 10 o'clock. There were 2 choices for routes, one again by the railway, the other across the hump via the radio beam. In the Kansas Farmer Funk were Victor Juarez, owner of International Aircraft Service at Laredo airport, and the writer who checked the first planes off the paved runway at San Luis. Their route was round about by the valley, ours was across the hump.

It had been agreed that the planes would land at Quaretero, about half way to Mexico City, to form for a concerted assault on the capital. The Kansas Farmer plane took off seventh, reached Quaretero first, yet is no faster than the majority in the group. The route was that much shorter.

There we found other evidence that Mexico is taking to the air. At this airport was a Kansas-made, 2-motored Beech in which members of the home office of the Mexican hoof-and-mouth control commission were riding. At the moment, 5 representatives were preparing to board the plane and a group from the local office was bidding them goodbye. All posed for the Kansas Farmer camera. This picture will appear in a later issue.

Between this airport and huge Central airport at Mexico City was the highest range of mountains encountered. It was necessary for the planes to climb to 10,000 feet to clear the ridge, via the beam, that is, and in little more than an hour, the capital was in view spread over a great area. And as we circled the field, the control tower contacted each plane in English to give landing instructions. Two Luscombes, 3 Cessnas, a Piper Super Cruiser, one Funk, 2 Stinsons, 1 Swift, and 2 Beech Bonanzas landed there, were met by the press, newsreels and radio, and escorted to the Hotel Del Prado.

Nice to Have Company

That evening, no one could recall a moment of insecurity during the trip. No one would disagree that this was the most thrilling adventure in any personal flying experience. The 5 women said, "Wouldn't have missed it for the world," but the pilots felt that it might be a little careless to fly the route alone. It was a commendable safeguard should one plane develop trouble and be required to land on the valley floor.

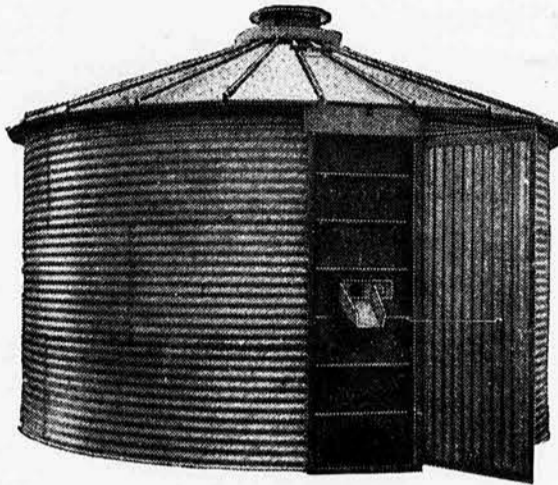
The entire trip for the smaller ships required about 5½ hours, Monterrey to Mexico, not counting the stops. Fifteen to 20 hours are required in an automobile or on the train, the highway route being the shorter. In either case, an overnight stop is necessary. It is not necessary by air, since the fliers made the return trip in even shorter time, stopped briefly in San Luis Potosi for fuel, flew non stop from there to Monterrey and the Colonial Hotel. Next time, some said, they would try the eastern route, via Victoria or Tampico, just for the sake of variety.

Movable Mailbox

I made my mailbox so I can move it for weed cutting and snowplow. Put a 3-foot piece of 4- or 5-inch pipe in the ground, letting it extend just above the ground. The box is fastened to a smaller pipe so it fits into the main pipe. I put an inner-tube rubber band around the joint to keep out water so the pipe would not freeze.—J. M.



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The Eaton All Steel grain bin comes knocked down. It's so carefully engineered that two men can easily set it up in less than a day.

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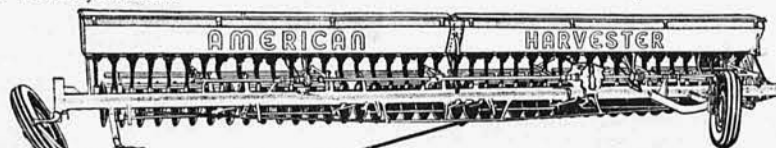
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Make work lighter this summer by using an effective weed killer. You'll save labor, make crops pay better, and save money, too, by using Colorado .44 2,4-D Weed Killer Concentrates! Controls weeds in corn fields, grain fields, fence rows or any other place!

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Colorado .44 2,4-D Weed Killer goes farther — works better — lasts longer! Whether you use the Amine Liquid or the Butyl Ester Concentrate, Colorado .44 Weed Killers are non-poisonous, non-corrosive and will not clog spray nozzles! Mixes easily in hard water and insecticides. Safe for livestock, no harm to soil! Weeds cost you real money every year! Ask for Colorado .44 Weed Killers today — now!

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IRRIGATION DAMS

Ready-to-use • Rot-Resistant • Water-Repellent

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Vocational Agriculture

By HELEN ANKENY

MAY 2 and 3 are dates for the 26th annual Vocational Agriculture judging and farm mechanics contests at Kansas State College, Manhattan, according to Professor L. F. Payne, chairman of the college high school judging contest committee.

The Kansas Association of Future Farmers of America will hold their 21st annual 2-day convention on the same dates. Presiding during the convention will be John Gigstad, Effingham, president. Other officers of the association are: Bob Edwards, Emporia, vice-president; Don Stuteville, Parsons, secretary; Carlson Broadbent, Beloit, reporter; and Lon Dean Crosson, Minneapolis, treasurer.

Competition in judging with 3 men to a team will be in 4 major fields: Dairy husbandry, animal husbandry, poultry and agronomy. Teams entering the farm mechanics contest will vie for top honors in 6 divisions: Sharpening tools, farm power, soil conservation, concrete welding, farm machinery, and farm carpentry.

About 1,200 of the blue-jacketed Future Farmers will be in Manhattan for the 2 events, representing the more than 6,000 Future Farmers in Kansas. With them will be their Vocational Agriculture instructors and coaches, most of whom are graduates of Kansas State College.

The Barnes FFA, Olin Sandlin instructor and adviser, has started a visual education program for the Vocational Agriculture classes. A series of pictures has been scheduled, and a picture will be shown each week. The first of the series showed the proper methods of washing and sterilizing dairy equipment.

Earl Bodine, member of the Overbrook FFA, recently sold to Morrell and Company, Topeka, a litter of 10 pigs which averaged 265 pounds, at 5 months and 20 days old. This is an excellent record. Ten days short of 6 months old, the combined weight of the litter was 650 pounds in excess of a ton.

According to Earl, here is how it was done. The pigs were self-fed 120 bushels of ground kafir, 415 pounds of soybean meal, 200 pounds of tankage, and 70 pounds of mineral, and were given an abundance of water and skim milk. Clarence Anderson, Vocational Agriculture teacher and FFA adviser at Overbrook, gives the added information that the pigs were purebred Duroc Jerseys.

Members of the Morrowville Future Farmers carried an interesting swine project this year. Seven pigs were fed in 3 pens. In pen "A" were 3 hogs weighing a total of 310 pounds at the beginning of the experiment. These pigs gained 400 pounds during the feeding experiment. They consumed 26 bushels, 19 pounds of corn; 150 pounds of tankage; 100 pounds of alfalfa hay, and were fed behind 2 steers. In pen "B," 2 hogs weighing a total

of 175 pounds at the start, gained 325 pounds, and consumed 20 bushels, and 39 pounds of corn; and 140 pounds of "Hog Balancer." It took 6.32 bushels or corn to produce 100 pounds of gain.

In pen "C," 2 hogs weighing 175 pounds were placed. This pen gained 250 pounds, and consumed 22 bushels of corn and 5 pounds of minerals, and took 8.6 bushels of corn per 100 pounds gain. Otis Dewey is the Vocational Agriculture instructor at Morrowville.

An increase of 400 per cent over last year's score was the result of the pest control contest held this year by the Manhattan FFA chapter. Charles Roberts, leading scorer, accumulated more points than the total number of points for the entire contest conducted by the Manhattan chapter last year. Starlings accounted for the largest number of any pest killed, 3,465. The group killed 57 coyotes. The most evasive pest, according to the members, was the gopher with only 5 being reported killed. Adviser of the chapter is J. W. Taylor.

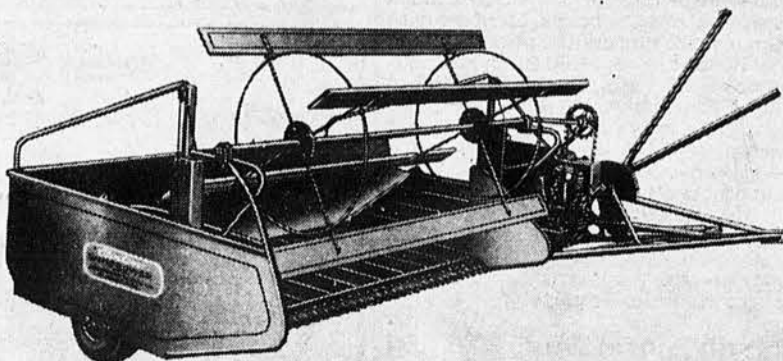
Phil Pratt, president of the Hoxie FFA Chapter, and his group of Future Farmers were hosts last month to the third annual meeting of the Sheridan County Soil Conservation District. Calvin Chestnut, member of the Soil Conservation District board, pointed out that altho good progress is being made in Sheridan county, much remains to be done. "Completion of the job," Chestnut said, "will be the responsibility of the young people of today, who will be the farmers and leaders of tomorrow, and Vocational Agriculture and FFA training will be a major factor in the development of these leaders." Willard Barry is the Vocational Agriculture instructor at Hoxie.

Participating in the Safety Congress meetings held in Kansas the third week in February were the Shawnee Mission Vocational Agriculture students, and their instructor, H. D. Garver. Previous to the meeting the chapter had conducted a survey to determine possible hazards to personal safety. The result of the survey was used as the basis for a talk given by the Shawnee Mission FFA president, James Sanford, on "Two Hundred and Forty Accidents That Did Not Happen"—the number of hazards discovered by the survey.

Winfield Future Farmers, under supervision of their instructors and advisers, Ira Plank and John Lowe, are prepared to take advantage of the excellent feeding margins this winter. They are planning to feed the largest amount of quality livestock they have fed in recent years, according to a survey conducted by their president, Herman Graham.

Twenty-five members own 80 head of quality beef cattle being carried under the different adapted systems
(Continued on Page 35)

A New Windrower



The Central Steel Tube Co., of Clinton, Iowa, announces the new Model 50 windrower. Developed after exhaustive tests in all types of cutting conditions prevalent in the Midwest, it meets the demand for a machine which will handle crops under such adverse conditions as down grain and long straw. Any small tractor, truck, or jeep can tow it. The Model 50 is motor-driven with no drive shafts to be fitted. It has a full 8-foot cut and a cutting height to 12 inches. A Briggs and Stratton motor powers this high-speed machine.



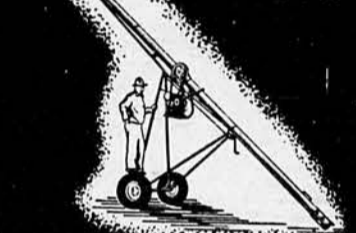
This best looking unlined short jacket combines perfectly with a FITZ bib overall of the same material to produce a good appearance.

Made by THE FITZ OVERALL COMPANY, Atchison, Kansas. Sold all over.

Note: The merchant selling FITZ work clothes is a good merchant, you can buy his other merchandise with confidence.

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SPECIFICATIONS
Width of Cut—36 in. Bearings—Standard Ball.
Power—1/2 H.P. Air-Cooled Motor.
Frame—Fabricated Electric Welded Steel.
Differential—Auto Type Drives From Both Wheels.
Drive—Standard Auto V-Belts. Gears—Machine Cut.
Tires—400x8 Pneumatic. Self Propelled.

Foushee & Heckendorn, Cedar Point, Kan.

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for producing market beef in Cowley county. Fifteen members have 99 head of hogs; 3 boys have 80 head of breeding ewes and lambs from which they expect to produce lambs for early spring and summer markets; 7 of the older members have 10 head of fine quality dairy cows and heifers; and 19 members have 342 acres of feed and cash crops this year.

As a home improvement project, the Winfield Future Farmers plan to set out about 500 pecan trees this year. Various types of pecan trees were examined and investigated on a trip made to Oklahoma A and M College, at Stillwater.

The contract for building the new Vocational Agriculture building at Lakin was let recently to Jenson and Ridge, Wichita, for \$53,164. This price does not include equipment. The school board has been assured the building will be completed by July and ready for next year's work.

The Kinsley Future Farmers estimate they save farmers of their community from \$8 to \$12 a hundred when they scarify sweet clover and alfalfa seed at one cent a pound. Tests of work done by the Future Farmers with their

Wichita was named for a band of Wichita Indians, who came with Jesse Chisholm in 1864, when he established a trading post.

scarifier show that germination of sweet clover seed is generally increased from a third to half by the process. They figure they saved farmers of that area well over \$1,000 last year thru increased germination of their seed.

Approval has been granted by the State Board for Vocational Education for another GI On-The-Farm training class in Wamego, according to Clarence R. Spong, principal. The Wamego Board of Education has obtained the services of George Peddicord, recently graduated from Kansas State College, Manhattan, as instructor.

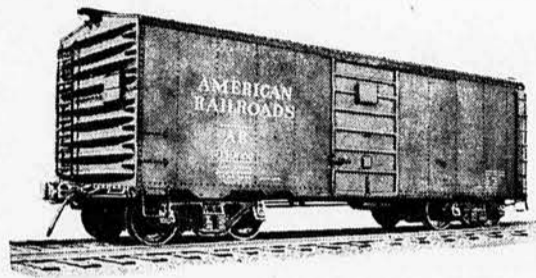
Veterans of the Pleasanton agriculture class taking On-The-Farm training and instructed by Harold Seymour, co-operated with the Linn County Soil Conservation District in sponsoring a plow terracing demonstration southwest of Pleasanton recently. Five tractors were used at the same time.

W. H. Barker, a Vocational Agriculture graduate of Oklahoma A & M College at Stillwater, is the new instructor of On-The-Farm Training for veterans at the Riverton high school. Earl Williams, who had been teaching the veterans class, resigned in January to accept a civil service position in the Baxter Springs post office.

The Vocational Agriculture students at Seneca showed an increase in net worth of \$6,003.91 last year, according to their instructor, Thaine Clark. Five boys carried a total of 73 acres of corn and received a net income of \$2,188.17. Nine boys carried sows and litter projects. They produced 71 head of hogs and netted \$1,167.81. Eight boys carried 10 head of steers and netted \$852.46. This included an increase from 2 cows.

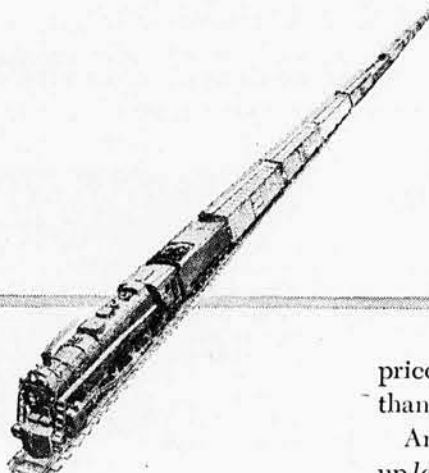


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We Are Seeing America

Why Don't More Farm Folks Take Vacation Trips?

By **FRANCES R. WILLIAMS, Marshall County**

Still in Maine, Mrs. Williams tells about famous beaches, a risky rowboat ride, visiting a lighthouse, and a "shore dinner." You'll enjoy her lobster-eating experience.

THERE are many famous beaches along the Maine coast. One of the oldest and best known is "Old Orchard." Once an exclusive resort, now it is crowded, garish and noisy. It is Maine's Coney Island.

Located along the edge of the beach and along the cross streets are eating houses, swings, rides, shooting galleries, bowling alleys, games of chance, movie houses, booths selling souvenirs, post cards, salt water taffy, hot dogs and popcorn. There are booths where fried clams and French-fried potatoes are sold steaming hot, by the quart, pint and half pint. One may buy them in paper cups and eat them like popcorn. Corn on the cob is sold at 15 cents an ear, and is as popular as the French fries and clams.

An elevated boardwalk, lined with concessions of all kinds, leads out over the water to a pavilion where famous bands play for dancing. At low tide the fine, white sand is as hard as cement.

Old Orchard boasts of no undertow on the beach, therefore a favorite place for bathers. In the early days of aviation, Old Orchard Beach was often used for landings and take-offs. It is remembered that Lindbergh landed his plane there, and one or two of the early Atlantic flights took off from Old Orchard.

Must Go by Boat

A visit to Nubble Light, near York Beach, was on our agenda, because Cousin Maxwell's gift shop is located near there. The mainland ends in a rocky promontory which juts far out into the ocean. There are times when one may walk across to the island where "Nubble Light" stands by stepping on stones and arrive dry shod, but not often. Most of the time the island is cut off from the mainland and is accessible only by boat.

Maxwell suggested the visit to the lighthouse. He phoned keeper and obtained permission for our visit. The keeper would row to the mainland in his boat, pick us up and take us to the island about 4 o'clock that afternoon. It was a blustery day, cloudy with an occasional rain squall. The lookout, usually crowded with sightseers, was almost deserted. Only a few were braving the cold wind to fish from the rocks. Waves dashed on the rocky coast send-

ing the chilling spray high into the air.

The lighthouse keeper landed his boat in a sheltered cove, pulling the boat up on the flat rocks, there being no pier or wharf. He was a coastguardman, a young Cuban lad, substituting for the regular keeper who was in the hospital. He refused to take more than one person at a time across the stretch of water, and only if that person could swim. The mister could swim. It was agreed he would make the trip.

Launching the small rowboat from the rocks was quite a problem. "Waves usually come in threes; the third one is the highest. Watch for the third wave, then after it hits, jump into the boat and I will shove off," were the instructions.

It may be the mister is not as agile as he used to be, or was too eager to get in the boat, for he was soaked to the knees by the spray. The Cuban lad was inexperienced. The oars slipped out of the oarlocks, allowing the boat to spin around in the strong current. The rough, choppy sea caused the boat to bob up and down like a cork.

Hoped for Safe Return

About the time the boat was in mid-channel, I discovered the mister carried with him all the cash, traveler's checks, identification and papers. A hasty search thru my purse revealed 20 cents in change, my driver's license and a lone blank check, among souvenir post cards and other articles purchased at the gift shop. Needless to say, I hoped for his safe return.

Duties of a lighthouse keeper, while tedious, are not heavy, because of modern machinery. He cannot leave the island except for short periods. The light and his living quarters must be kept immaculate and ready for inspection at all times. The kitchen was clean and neat. The Cuban lad complained of the loneliness. The only living things, except the keeper, on the island are 2 goats whose duty it is to keep the grass neat. The return trip was made safely.

The sun was shining brightly, a decided contrast to the first visit, when the second visit was made to Nubble Light. As we stood on the rocky promontory, the Isle of Shoals was visible in the distance. The spot where a German sub was sunk during the war off Nubble Light was pointed out to us. Far to the north of the Isle of Shoals is the place where the American submarine, Squallis, sank with 33 men on board in 1941. A class of art students, under the direction of Roger Deering, were engaged in sketching and painting. Several marine scenes of Nubble

GRANDMA . . . By Charles Kuhn



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Light and vicinity by the artist, Roger Deering, were on display at the gift shop.

At low tide one sees innumerable starfish, and other forms of marine life, clinging to the rocks amid the moss, seaweed and plant life of the ocean. It was possible to reach down and pry off some of the starfish. These are a soft pink in color, and spongy to the touch. If placed on a stiff cardboard, the points pinned down and placed in the hot sun, the starfish will dry hard and perfect in form.

The Shore Dinner

"We have never eaten lobster," we told the college professor as we crossed Lake Michigan early on the 1947 trip. "Then by all means, blow yourselves to a SHORE DINNER. Economize on something else, but splurge when it comes to eating lobster."

"We have never eaten lobster," we confessed to Cousin Maxwell. "There is no better place on the whole Atlantic coast than right here at C—'s Lobster Pound."

Lobster pounds are eating places that specialize in live lobsters. The live lobsters are kept in open tanks, which are kept filled with running sea water. Buckets filled with live clams are kept in other tanks. One may, if he wishes, select the live lobster.

We watched the chef reach gingerly into the tank, pick up one of the greenish, blackish, creatures with ugly claws and feelers and little beady eyes from among the dozens in the tank. The lobster was placed in a mesh bag, the drawstring top pulled up tight, then the bag popped into a huge kettle of boiling water. The string was looped over a hook on the side and the lid placed on the kettle, "to keep the steam in, altho the lobster might jump out," the chef explained.

During the cooking process the lobster changes color, and when brought to the table he is a bright, fiery red, a little on the orange side.

To be able to really enjoy a shore dinner, one should eat a very light breakfast, nothing more than a glass of fruit juice and a cup of black coffee, skip lunch, then about 4 o'clock one is in condition to do justice to a shore dinner.

The dining room of the lobster pound is finished with knotty pine panels and decorated with nautical objects. Mounted above the fireplace is a huge lobster that weighed 8 pounds. The view from the window is one to enjoy during the meal.

One begins the meal with crackers spread with lobster paste. This is followed by fruit cup. Next comes a bowl of lobster stew served with the small round crackers. Lobster stew is a rich, satisfying, creamlike soup similar to oyster stew. Steamed clams were next on the menu. The portion to each person is one dozen clams served in their shells, along with a cup of clam broth and a half cup of drawn butter.

Green at This Business

The waitress had been instructed to show us how to manage the strange food, since all 4 in our party were green to this business. "Open up the shell, peel back the dark skin, grasp the clam by the neck, dip first in the broth, then in the melted butter, then eat." The neck is edible, but some people prefer to discard this part. After the clams are consumed, one drinks the broth. This was only the preliminary, the main bout was yet to come.

Our dinner called for a pound-and-a-half lobster (we should have ordered a smaller one). The waitress deposited the 4 great platters containing the huge, fiery-red lobsters on the table, while in the center she placed a platter of hot French fries and whole-wheat rolls. As we gazed at the varied assortment of nutcrackers and other hardware, we wondered whether we were equal to the ordeal. The waitress explained that all of the lobster meat is edible except a small vein in the back, which she removed. The nutcrackers are useful to crack open the claws, which contain tender, tasty meat. Even the feelers contain a delicious liquid. One might, with considerable practice, learn to eat lobster daintily but the greenhorn might as well confess his ignorance and do his best, using fingers if necessary. Fresh paper napkins are served with each course, and with the lobster the napkins were extra large. At long last the lobster was consumed. The waitress brings the dessert, blueberry pie and coffee. A shore dinner is something to try once in a lifetime, but not for a steady diet.

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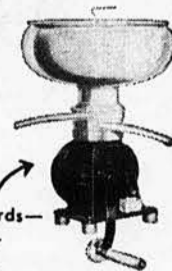
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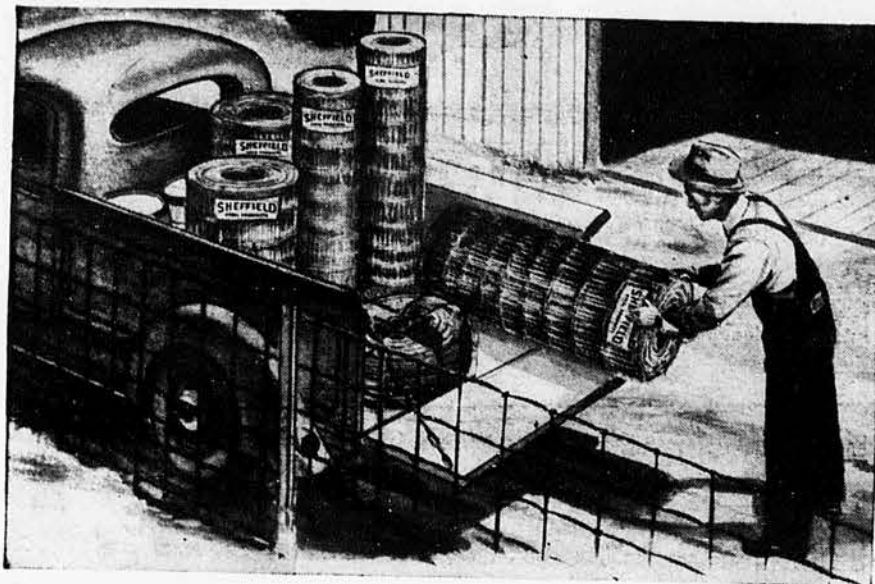
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Price-Support Battle

(Continued from Page 7)

ally 1909-14. The new objective is to place agriculture as a whole on a parity (in terms of purchasing power) with other segments of the American economy, substituting a moving 10-year base for the fixed bases for each commodity in the old formula.

3. All the way thru the bill the powers of the Federal Government (thru the Secretary of Agriculture) to manage and control agriculture are increased beyond anything previously approved by the Congress. The Secretary will have a free hand in requiring production and marketing controls; also, to what uses diverted land can be put. Within broad limits, he can set price supports pretty much at will. His price-support powers are limited to some extent in regard to the 60 to 90 per cent of (new) parity for specified basic commodities; almost entirely discretionary between nothing and 90 per cent for other farm commodities.

The Aiken bill in brief provides for what is called "The Managed Economy," going into effect for agriculture. "Managed Economy" has been defined as modern camouflage for a despotic system as old as time. Russia has it. England is getting it. Apparently America is going to have it.

Joseph gave the "Managed Economy" to the Egyptians. All he took in exchange from the Egyptians was their money, their livestock and crops, their land, and themselves. You can read the story yourselves in the 47th chapter of Genesis.

Most of the conversation and other shoutings to date have been over the 90 per cent parity of war and immediate postwar period as against the "flexible" price supports that are scheduled to go into effect next January 1.

Here is a summary, prepared by the staff of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, on the parity-price effects of the modernized formula on a number of farm commodities. These figures are those which would have been official January 15, this year, if the Aiken bill had gone into effect last January 1. Changes a year later would not be much different; the base would then be the 10 years, 1940-49, instead of 1939-48: (See tables on this page.)

(Note: Table A includes commodities for which parity would be reduced by the modernized formula; Table B those that would be increased.)

It will be noted that, generally, the old basic commodities, grains, cotton, get a lower parity price under the modernized price. Livestock, except sheep, get a noticeably higher parity price under the modernized formula. Dairy and poultry get a little higher parity prices under the revised formula.

To take care, by shading from year

to year, the Act provides a "transitional" parity price (third column in tables A and B) when the modernized formula gives less than 95 per cent of the present parity formula.

Effect of applying the 90 per cent price-support for wheat, would support wheat at \$1.97 under present formula (if January 15 used as date); \$1.65 under Aiken modernized formula if applied exactly; and \$1.87 using the transitional parity.

If the support price for wheat were fixed by the Secretary at 75 per cent of parity (midway between 60 and 90 provided in the Aiken bill), then support price on wheat under present formula would be 75 per cent of \$2.19, or \$1.65; with Aiken bill completely in effect, 75 per cent of \$1.83, or \$1.37; with Aiken bill in effect, but given advantage of transitional parity, wheat support price would be 75 per cent of \$2.08, or \$1.56.

In Congress there seems to be a wariness about fixing price supports at 90 per cent of parity, regardless. Farm leaders themselves are divided; a 90 per cent of parity guarantee, it is feared, would be an incentive price which also would guarantee huge surpluses to be taken over by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

On the other hand, the House Committee on Agriculture is more than suspicious of the provisions of the Aiken bill, and is giving it a thoro going over. Commodity Credit may have as much as 2 billion dollars tied up in 1948 crops taken under the loan provisions; good wheat, corn, cotton crops this year could run the CCC holdings up to 5 billion dollars in 1950.

Washington observers still believe the House, when the time comes after drawn-out hearings and delaying actions, will vote 90 per cent price supports for another year, possibly 2. But Senate is expected to reject the flat 90 per cent in favor of the flexible provisions of the Aiken bill, with perhaps some amendments like making the range from 75 to 90 per cent on basics, and a better deal for non-basic perishables than is provided in the Aiken act.

A delaying fight in the Senate—not a filibuster of course, because Senator Aiken is opposed to filibusters—conceivably could result in a dog-fall between the 2 branches. In that event, the Aiken flexible support price and modernized parity provisions would go into effect in 1950.

Minty Good Slaw

Add a little chopped mint to your next bowl of cabbage slaw, and you'll do it again.—Mrs. H. K.

Table A

Commodity	Average Price 1939-48 Dollars	Parity Aiken Dollars	Transitional Parity Dollars	Parity Present Formula Dollars
Wheat, bu.	\$ 1.37	\$ 1.83	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.19
Rye, bu.	1.11	1.48	1.70	1.79
Corn, bu.	1.09	1.45	1.51	1.59
Oats, bu.	.619	.826	.94	.99
Gr. Sorghum, cwt.	1.76	2.35	2.85	3.00
Cotton, lb.	.2047	.2730	.2921	.3075
Peanuts, bu.	.0685	.0913	.113	.119
Potatoes, bu.	1.18	1.57	1.75	1.84
Sheep, cwt.	6.31	8.41	10.64	11.20
Eggs, doz.	.339	.469	.526	.554

Table B

Commodity	Average Price 1939-48 Dollars	Parity Aiken Dollars	Transitional Parity Dollars	Parity Present Formula Dollars
Rice, rough bu.	\$ 1.66	\$ 2.21		\$ 2.02
Cottonseed, ton	50.70	67.70		55.90
Soybeans, bu.	1.89	2.53		2.38
Flaxseed, bu.	3.20	4.27		4.19
Sweet potato, bu.	1.69	2.25		2.18
Beans, dry edible, cwt.	6.30	8.41		8.36
Peas, dry field, cwt.	4.15	5.53		5.18
Apples, bu.	1.95	2.60		2.38
Hogs, cwt.	14.00	18.70		18.00
Beef cattle, cwt.	12.50	16.70		13.40
Veal calves, cwt.	14.00	18.70		16.70
Lambs, cwt.	13.40	17.90		14.60
Butterfat, lb.	.496	.688		.677
Milk, wholesale, cwt.	3.12	4.41		4.20
Chickens, lb.	.218	.290		.283
Turkeys, lb.	.269	.360		.357
Wool, lb.	.378	.503		.402

Young Folks Hold Conference

300 Attend on Kansas State Campus



Left to right, Junior Armstrong, Muscotah, eastern district director; Velma McGaugh, State 4-H Club Department; Mrs. G. T. Wilson, Jr., Ashland, director for Southwestern Kansas; Betty Cusic, Topeka, eastern district director.

THREE HUNDRED young farm men and women met on the campus of Kansas State College, Manhattan, March 11 and 12, for their 12th annual State Rural Life Conference. They represented 36 counties where rural life associations are already organized. Velma McGaugh, of the state 4-H Club department and who was in charge of the 2-day conference, reports that interest is growing since the end of the war with increased membership in county associations.

Clark county led with the largest representation at the conference with 20 in attendance, headed by Bill Anderson, president. Mrs. Anderson, his wife, said their group was very active and they have a wonderful time together, with planned recreation and educational features every month.

Irene Gehrke reported for Morris county. They have an average attendance at their semimonthly meetings of 45 out of a membership of 70. Meetings are held at Camp Fremont. Miss Gehrke recommends that to secure success for a county organization, that plenty of recreation must be provided.

Shawnee county has one of the oldest organizations with a membership of 80. Marjorie Stapleton, who reported the club's activities, said they had one business meeting and one social get-together each month. During 1948 they held a box supper for money-raising purposes and took a trip to the Ozarks. They have a spring formal in May and a semiformal party in the winter with members from adjoining counties as guests.

Wesley Stewart, president of the Kiowa county association, stressed the recreational advantages. A corn roast, a barn loft party, a box supper at Thanksgiving, picnics and swimming parties have been part of their fun together during the past year.

Johnson county claims the oldest organization in the state. Each year they choose a theme to guide their year's program. For 1949 it is conservation.

Gladys Myers, of the Extension service, spoke to the group on "How Do I

Get What I Want." This subject applies to money management, and Miss Myers compared a glance into a mirror with a good look into the budget book. If one doesn't like what one sees in the mirror a jerk to the tie or a fresh application of lipstick will correct the deficiency. That good look into the expense and budget book should lead to corrections in family expenditures so that everyone can get what they want.

Another featured speaker and recreation leader was Neil Hermance of the Consumers Cooperative Association of Kansas City, Mo. He told the group that Americans have lost the art of entertaining themselves, that we are a nation of recreation illiterates. We purchase our entertainment instead of creating it. At the evening program Mr. Hermance led the group in homemade recreation in the college gymnasium. The techniques he disclosed will be carried back to all the members at their future meetings. He emphasized that social dancing alone will not make a club successful because some drop out and others become wallflowers. He added that there are 4 requisites of a successful program, a starter, a stretcher for any meeting that lasts longer than 30 minutes, a socializer which is the body of the meeting and the signature which might be a good night circle or a "Good Night Ladies" song.

Since many of the county groups give plays, Earl Hoover, of the speech department of the college, gave pointers for improvement. Armin Samuelson, of Shawnee county, who traveled in Europe in the summer of 1948, gave his talk, "A Summer in Europe."

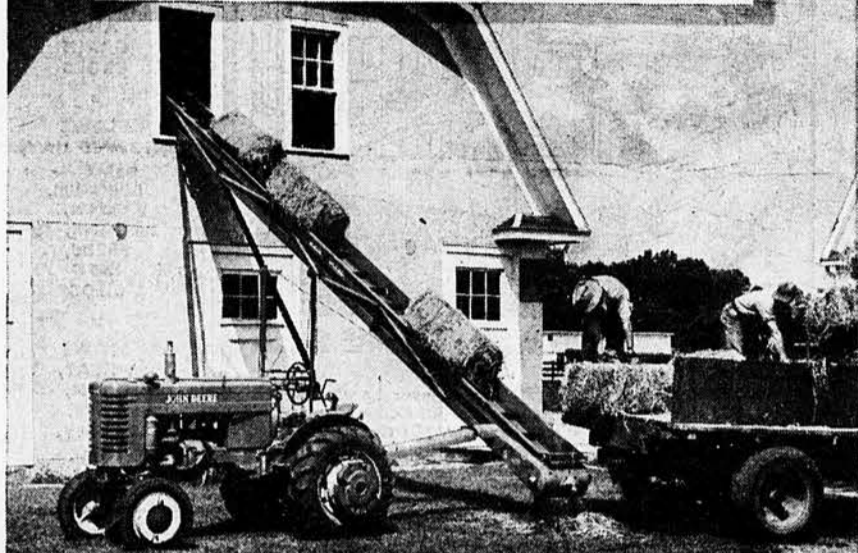
At the joint session on Friday afternoon election of district directors was held and the following will hold office during 1949: Northwest Kansas, Clarence Garten, Dickinson county, and Joan Murray, Mitchell county; Southwest Kansas, L. G. Pike, and Mrs. G. T. Wilson, Jr., both of Clark county; Eastern Kansas, Betty Cusic, Shawnee county and Junior Armstrong, Atchison county.



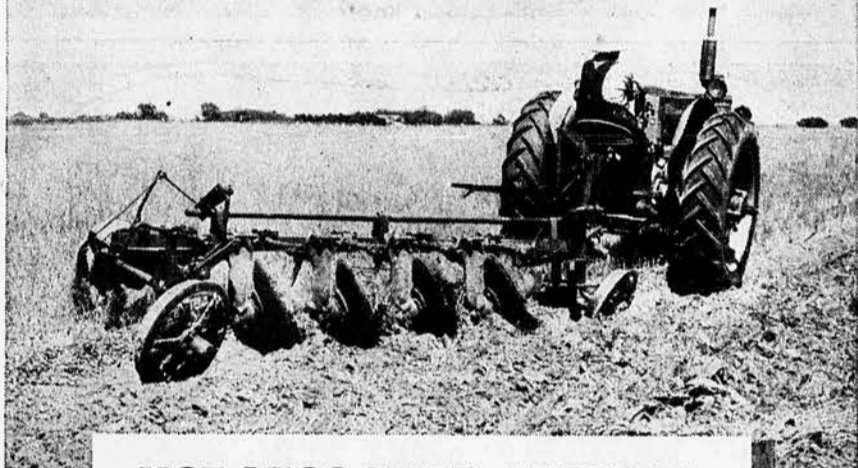
Gladys Myers, Extension Specialist in Home Management, leads a discussion with a group in attendance at the Rural Life Conference on "How to Get What I Want."

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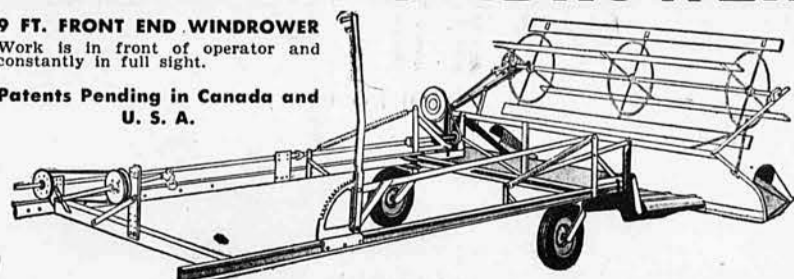
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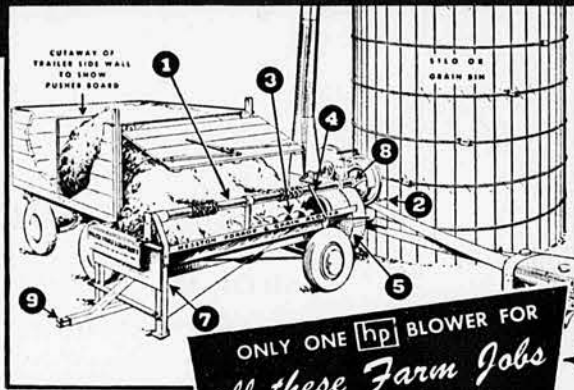
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"America Has Trusted to Fate For Her Food Supply"

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

IN HIS new book, "Trampling Out the Vintage," Joseph A. Cocannouer has done a great work in pointing out the interdependence of agriculture and non-agricultural pursuits and industries. "For entirely too long a time," he says, "America has trusted largely to Fate for her food supply. The rich soil worked by our forefathers didn't call for many changes in their manipulation, altho the silt-laden streams should have been a warning of approaching danger."

Having been an agricultural teacher in South China, it was his sojourn in that country that made Cocannouer realize most fully what had taken place in his own country. He saw in China a land of the most ancient agricultural history, a connected history of many thousands of years of successful soil tillage. He had a hunch there must be some fundamental, general principle back of China's long life as a nation which might be applicable to his own country.

The question uppermost in his mind was how Chinese farmers had managed to feed the teeming millions suc-

cessfully thru all those centuries. He asks why the gulf ever should have been permitted to appear in the first place.

He knew that a whole family could live in Chinese comfort for a considerable period on what most American families consume in a day. Nevertheless, he still felt there must be some force other than a frugal mode of existence that had kept China alive. China has had her struggles with the external forces of destruction, yet she has managed to survive and continue her course.

Her contemporaries of 5,000 years ago—Nineveh, Persia, Egypt—all are but shadows of what they were; China remains. Rome robbed her small farmers of their land and drove them, disgruntled, to the cities. And this despite the warnings of her leading agriculturists, teacher Cocannouer explains. Babylon treated her farming class as slaves, and consequently rotted from within. Egypt, once a great agricultural nation, thru corruption in high places lost interest in the agriculture that had long been its strength and fell easy prey to conquerors.

When the author finally discovered the subtle power that has kept China alive these many centuries, he was convinced that it is universal and just as applicable to America as to China, altho the social structures of the 2 countries are as opposite as day and night.

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Fairview, in Brown county, was named for the post office established in the '60's on the farm of Major O. Fountain, 1 1/2 miles from the present town and named by his wife for its fine elevated position.

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Everybody Helps the Farmer

"Every Chinese, whether nobleman or coolie, businessman or fisherman, has always had a profound interest in the man who supplies his rice and poultry and vegetables," says Cocannouer. He made it a point to talk with shopkeepers and laborers of all sorts, as well as with wealthy businessmen. "They not only talked the language of the Chinese farm, they lived it. No gulf had developed between the city dweller and the man with the shovel and the hoe. Practically every Chinese knows that any assistance he can give the farmer is just that much more assurance his own rice basket will be kept filled."

Despite its far-reaching industries and outstanding professions, Cocannouer is sure of his conviction that America is just as dependent upon its agriculture as is China. He believes that business must join hands with the activities of the farm, and do it intelligently lest society may awaken ultimately to discover that it has been building upon an unstable and precarious foundation.

On his return to America after his sojourn in the Orient the author felt deeply that America, like China, must come to recognize the farm problem as a national one, not as a problem that pertains to the farmer alone. He saw then that agriculture could not be bettered permanently until the gulf between the farmer and the business and professional groups was eliminated.

Livestock Feeders Day

Livestock Feeders Day will be held at Manhattan, Saturday, May 7, it is announced by Dr. A. D. Weber, head, animal husbandry department, Kansas State College. Everyone interested in better livestock is invited.

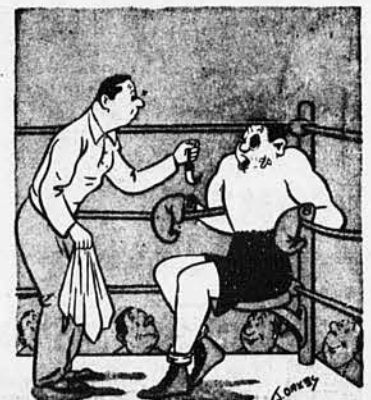
Full reports on all experiments with beef cattle, sheep and hogs will be given at the event.

During the morning visitors will visit the livestock barns, where they can look over the experiments and hear the results. There will be a roast beef lunch at noon, served by the Block and Bridle Club. The afternoon program will be held in the livestock pavilion and will consist of a speaking program, with recommendations for improvement of the Kansas livestock industry.

A Good Cow

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Here's Help in Fighting Pests That Bother Livestock

DUE to the widespread interest among farmers in all insecticides for controlling external parasites of livestock, it might be well to review the newest ones on the market from 3 angles—performance, toxicity, and how to use.

This can best be done, perhaps, by comparing the various insecticides in relation to specific parasites. The information following in this article is the latest obtainable from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Cattle Lice

Benzene hexachloride, or BHC, has been tested against the short-nosed cattle louse, the long-nosed cattle louse, and the tail louse. Complete control of the first 2 was obtained when animals were thoroly sprayed with 0.5 per cent of technical benzene hexachloride (0.05 to 0.06 per cent of the gamma isomer) in wettable-powder sprays. Complete control of the tail louse has been obtained with a 1 per cent spray.

Chlordane, in both wettable-powder (50 per cent) and emulsion-concentrate (25 to 50 per cent) formulations, is equal to DDT for controlling all 3 species of lice. Long-nosed and short-nosed lice control was obtained with 0.5 per cent sprays and tail lice control with 1 per cent sprays.

Chlorinated Camphene compared favorably with DDT, benzene hexachloride and chlordane when tested at concentrations of 0.25 and 0.5 per cent.

Methoxychlor (also called the methoxy analog of DDT) gave good control of short-nosed and long-nosed cattle lice and some control of tail lice when tested in sprays of 0.5 per cent.

TDE (also called DDD) was about equal to the other chlorinated insecticides for all 3 types of cattle lice when used as a 0.5 per cent spray.

Piperonyl butoxide, in emulsions containing 0.005 per cent of pyrethrins and 0.05 per cent of piperonyl butoxide, or 0.01 per cent of pyrethrins and 0.1 per cent of piperonyl butoxide, gave complete initial control of the short-nosed cattle louse, but young lice were present on treated animals after 2 weeks.

Hog Louse

BHC has given complete control with one thoro treatment at 0.5 per cent concentration.

Chlordane gave apparently complete control when applied as a wettable-powder spray at 0.2 per cent concentration.

Chlorinated camphene gave apparent complete control when applied as a wettable powder at 0.2 per cent concentration.

Methoxychlor was perhaps comparable with DDT, but a single treatment with 0.2 per cent spray did not give complete control.

TDE (or DDD) was equal to DDT in initial kill. Neither gave complete control at 0.2 per cent concentration.

Sheep Tick

BHC when applied thoroly with 0.2 per cent sprays (4 to 6 quarts per mature sheep with long fleece) was effective but complete control was not effected until several weeks after treatment. Ground derris (rotenone 5 per cent), at rates of 4 and 8 ounces in 100 gallons of dip, appears to be superior and cheaper to any of the new insecticides.

Chlordane, when applied as a spray at 0.2 per cent concentration, was superior to DDT and comparable with benzene hexachloride.

Chlorinated camphene, used either as a dip or spray, appeared superior to DDT but less effective than benzene hexachloride and chlordane. Complete control was obtained with dips containing 0.05, 0.2 and 0.5 per cent concentrations but action appeared slower than benzene hexachloride or chlordane.

Methoxychlor controlled sheep ticks when employed as a dip at 0.2 and 0.5 per cent concentrations.

TDE (DDD) gave good control when employed as a dip at concentrations of 0.2 and 0.5 per cent. It was about equal to methoxychlor, but less effective than the other chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides.

Flies

BHC is highly toxic to the horn fly and the housefly but has short residual effect. Sprays applied on cattle for con-

trol of horn flies at concentrations of 0.25 and 0.5 per cent generally become ineffective after 3 or 4 days. Some control of horseflies and deer flies is reported.

Chlordane, in wettable-powder sprays at concentrations of 0.25 and 0.5 per cent, applied at about 2 quarts per mature animal, gave good control of horn flies and protected the animals for about 3 and 4 weeks but appeared to be slightly inferior to DDT. Chlordane is more toxic to houseflies than DDT and may be used where DDT has lost effectiveness.

Chlorinated camphene at 0.5 per cent concentration compared favorably with DDT for control of horn flies, tho slower, but was less effective than DDT against houseflies.

TDE at 0.5 per cent concentration in a wettable powder gave satisfactory control of horn flies but was slightly less effective than DDT and chlorinated camphene. TDE was less effective than DDT against houseflies and stable flies.

Pyrethrum-piperonyl butoxide sprays provided considerable protection to animals against stable flies for several days.

Methoxychlor at 0.5 per cent concentration in a wettable-powder spray (2 quarts per mature animal) gave 20 to 24 days protection against horn fly.

Screwworm and Fleece Worms

BHC is highly effective as a larvicide for the screwworm and fleece worm and other secondary blow flies. Insufficient tests have been conducted to determine its best use as a control measure.

Chlordane is one of the most effective tested against screwworm larvae, and also protects sheep from fleece worms. Needs more testing to determine potential uses.

Chlorinated camphene is highly effective against young screwworm larvae and the larvae of fleece worms. More testing needed.

Common Cattle Grubs

BHC has given some kill but performance is erratic. Not advisable to use from standpoint of economy or safety with present known information.

Chlordane in either emulsion or wettable-powder formulations containing up to 1.5 per cent chlordane killed less than 20 per cent of grubs. Dusts containing up to 5 per cent chlordane prove ineffective.

Chlorinated camphene—Tests which have been made to date show this insecticide does not control larvae of the common cattle grub.

Are They Safe?

The following recommendations are based on limited experiments and may be changed following further study.

BHC—Use only wettable-powder applications on livestock. Products of high gamma-isomer content have least odor. Should not be applied on dairy or meat animals to be slaughtered within 30 days. Due to toxicity to young animals, the concentration should be held down to 0.25 per cent of the technical material (0.025 per cent of gamma-isomer) and should not exceed 0.5 per cent when applied to older animals.

Chlordane—Toxic effects have developed when 1.5 to 2 per cent spray is applied repeatedly. No harmful effects on livestock noted when concentrations were held to less than 1 per cent.

Chlorinated camphene—Cheap and efficient but concentrations required for controlling certain livestock pests are near toxic level for young animals.

Methoxychlor—Has low toxicity and is especially recommended for use on dairy cattle. Best concentration is a 0.5 per cent spray. Use 2 quarts to mature animal for horn flies; 2 to 6 quarts for lice.

TDE—Less toxic than DDT and satisfactory for control of horn flies and lice at concentration of 0.5 per cent.

Piperonyl butoxide-pyrethrum—Has low toxicity and should be good for use on dairy cattle. Best concentration to use not determined.

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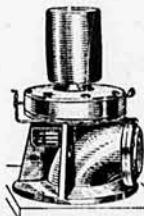


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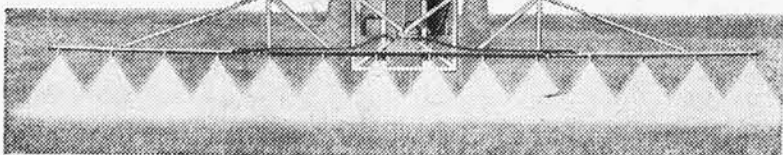
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What Lamb Tests Show

LAMB-FEEDING results at the Garden City branch station of the Kansas State Experiment Station this year, indicate that more work is needed to determine the value of bicarbonate of soda for the control of death losses in the feed lot. This was the second year experiments have been made on the use of soda.

Prof. Rufus Cox, of the Kansas State College animal husbandry department, who is in charge of the feeding experiments, reported that giving lambs one-fifth ounce of soda daily resulted in decreasing total feed consumption and gains this year. Last year's experiment favored the use of soda. No difference in results was noted where soda was mixed dry with the feed and when it was put in the drinking water.

Moderately heavy losses from urinary calculi resulted in experimental lambs fed highly concentrated rations. This result lends support to the belief that forcing lambs for rapid gains is not a good policy.

In another feeding experiment, both immature Westland milo grain and Axtell grain produced larger and more economical gains than mature Westland milo.

Other tests showed that beet molasses fed as about 20 per cent of the concentrate increased rate and efficiency of gains. Alfalfa straw and alfalfa hay both proved much superior to Axtell roughage in efficiency and rate of gains. Axtell roughage had about 70 per cent the value of alfalfa hay or alfalfa straw, agreeing closely with last year's test.

Feeding highly concentrated rations reaching 2.4 pounds of corn a lamb daily at intervals, this year failed to produce enterotoxemia or any other form of serious digestive disturbance. Because of this, tests on the value of bicarbonate of soda for reducing digestive disorders were ineffective.

A Sprayer Plane

The first production airplane ever factory-designed and engineered specifically for aerial crop spraying is announced by Luscombe Airplane Corporation. It is called the 1949 Silvaire Sprayer.

It is an all-metal, tandem monoplane powered by a 90 HP Continental engine. It resembles the Silvaire Observer Special except that it has high-lift flaps in the all-metal wing, carries oversize tires along with spray tanks and equipment. In the interest of safety, a stall warning indicator and chest harness are included as standard equipment.

The spray system includes two 30-gallon capacity self-agitating wing spray tanks. Spraying unit and hose connections are completely faired-in to eliminate drag.

Harmful to Farming

"Nothing could be more harmful to the long-time welfare of agriculture than to make the farmer depend on government as the major arbiter of farm prices," says Allen B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"In a relatively free economy," he adds, "we can produce for the market, as it reflects consumer demand. There is a real danger that high supports, being themselves an incentive to production, would eventually lead farmers to produce for the government rather than for consumers.

"If we get into this kind of a situation," he warns, "agriculture's freedom will be gone, farmers will be at the mercy of government, and consumers will be deprived, somewhat, of their means of expressing preference — the free market.

"Consumer demand is the only reliable guide to agriculture's opportunities. To prosper on any permanent basis, farmers must follow it. A price support program must encourage

them to do so, if it is to be of any permanent benefit."

Mr. Kline believes the present Agricultural Act of 1948 meets these requirements better than the suggestions now being advanced for larger government guarantees and commitments.

"The attractions of high price supports are largely an illusion," he points out, "since they must be accompanied

Not For Hire

In an article about Charles New, Franklin county veteran, in the December 4, 1948, issue of Kansas Farmer, it was stated that "he also does custom terracing and custom corn picking with his machinery."

It should have been explained that Mr. New does this custom work in exchange for other work his neighbors do for him. Work which he is unable to do because of his service-connected disability. Without this explanation it made it appear that Mr. New was doing custom work for hire, a thing other veterans in a similar category are not permitted to do under on-farm training regulations.

by production controls that tend to take away from the farmer's income the amount that seems to be added by artificially sustained prices. The higher the support level, the more drastic these controls are likely to be," he concludes.

Hold 4-H Days

District 4-H Club Days will be held this year at Hays, Emporia and Kinsley. These events climax several weeks of preliminary competition in 4-H program improvement events on a county and subdistrict level. High-ranking groups at the district days are invited to take part in the Kansas 4-H Club Round-Up, which will be held this year May 31 to June 4, at Kansas State College.

The district meetings—Hays, April 9; Emporia, April 16, and Kinsley, April 23, will feature model meetings, dramatics, music, 4-H talks, demonstrations, and folk games.

Harvest Triumphant

Merrill Denison, author of Harvest Triumphant, has written the story of a brilliant human achievement, the story of Canada's growth and development and the revolution of farming methods of the last 100 years.

It includes the history of the Massey-Harris Company beginning with the crude implements of the early inventors to the fabulous self-propelled implements of today. The book will be of interest to all concerned in scientific agriculture, whether farmers, engineers or students. There are 30 pages of illustrations. Massey-Harris Company, marked its 100th birthday in 1947, a company that has contributed enormously to the development of agriculture over the entire world.

Harvest Triumphant is published by Dodd, Mead and Company, 432 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. Cost \$3.50.

Tape Drawers If Moving

It is not necessary to tie up a chest of drawers with rope when moving to keep the drawers from slipping out. With much handling, the rope may injure the finish of the chest. Simply fasten large pieces of adhesive tape at either end of each drawer, so the tape covers the drawer front and dresser frame. When the dresser is in place, remove the adhesive strips and wipe off any adhesive adhering to the varnished surface with a dry cloth.—Mrs. B. C.

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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HOGS

O'BRYAN RANCH SALE APRIL 16

25 Boars
65 Open Gilts
Growthy, meat-type Hamps by our Champion boars and out of Production Tested sows. Plenty of good farmer-type hogs.

25 Late Bred Gilts
Carefully selected gilts mated to our best sires, some to Tradewind, for large, fast gaining litters.

Selling at
New pavilion at home ranch, 7 mi. W. of Hiattville on State Route 39, 1:30 p.m.

Write for Catalog



BERGSTEN'S Improved Hampshires

Now offering outstanding Fall Boars. Immune and registered. New breeding for old customers.

REG. SPOTTED POLANDS
Choice fall boars sired by "Pawnee Sunset." SUNNYBROOK FARM, Richland, Kansas

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Boars and Open Gilts. Quality Master and Broad Rucker breeding. Double immune.

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Choice, blocky, heavy boned fall boars. Serviceable age, also unrelated gilts.

Poland China Bred Gilts
for March and April farrow, mated to Gladstone and Copyright. Also fall boars sired by Desirable and Copyright.

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Selected bred gilts, fall boars and fall open gilts. Priced to move.

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Offering excellent Bred Gilts sired by or bred to Super-Spotlight, Lo Thickmaster, Perfect Trend for latter February and March farrow.

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Sired by Double Sensation by the Mighty Super Sensation and from top dams of the breed.

QUALITY DUROC FALL BOARS
Sired by True Designer. They are growthy and ready for service.

CHOICE DUROC BOARS
The blocky, good-doing kind. Registered, double immune. Guaranteed to breed.

Sept. Duroc Boars and Gilts
Sired by Topper and Kan Be. Registered, immune and guaranteed.

REGISTERED QUALITY HEREFORD HOGS
Offering choice Fall Boars and Gilts, good breed, type and best of ancestors.

Champion Carcass of the World
Our Yorkshire Barrow Raise Yorkshires for less lard, larger litters. High winning herd of the breed.

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IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson Topeka, Kansas Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman, Muscotah, Kansas.

FRED GERMANN & SON, Duroc breeders of Manhattan, report an exceptional demand for breeding stock throughout the winter.

DUALYN FARM, Eudora, has supplied desirable Milking Shorthorn breeding stock to breeders and farmers of the Midwest over a long period of time.

FRANK MILLS writes of the fierce winter in his part of the state—snow, ice and floods. He also reports having purchased a farm 10 miles north of Sylvia, and will move soon.

Twenty-two bulls and 17 females sold in the MORRIS COUNTY HEREFORD ASSOCIATION sale for a general average of \$340.

JESSE RIFFEL, veteran Polled Hereford breeder of Enterprise, is an inspiration at Hereford sales that he attends.

An exceptionally large crowd attended the PENNEY AND JAMES Angus sale, Hamilton, Mo., March 1. Sixty head were sold for an average of \$1,378.

According to Wayne L. Davis, sale manager, the KANSAS SPOTTED POLAND CHINA sale, held at Marysville, February 22, was quite satisfactory.

The U. S. CENTER ABERDEEN ANGUS sale held at Smith Center, February 22, brought out the largest crowd in the history of sales held by the association.

The MISSOURI SHORTHORN BREEDERS sale, Chillicothe, Mo., on March 16, averaged \$320.70 on 63 head.

DANNEN RESEARCH FARM Duroc sale was held in the Purebred Livestock sales pavilion, South St. Joseph, Mo., February 15.

\$147.50. Other Kansas buyers of bred gilts were C. F. Jones, Elwood; Carl Hauber, Troy; C. H. Davis, Wathena; S. H. Prawl and Son, Severance.

Kansas farmers and Hereford breeders are not only good buyers at the leading sales held in their own state but they don't hesitate to cross over into another state for cattle when they know of a good sale in a nearby state.

I have an interesting letter from my good friend HARRY H. REEVES, of Hutchinson. Mr. Reeves is an old-time breeder of registered Milking Shorthorn cattle and was secretary of the Kansas State Milking Shorthorn society for 5 years.

The HEART OF AMERICA ANGUS sale held at Kansas City, Mo., February 25, averaged \$502 on 71 head. Forty-four bulls averaged \$412 and 27 females averaged \$650.

I have just received an exceptionally interesting letter from my old-time friend H. E. WELLER, one of the early breeders of registered Polled Milking Shorthorn cattle.

Recently Mr. Weller's son has joined his father in the business and improvement will go forward in even a more rapid pace than in the past.

The TULSA EXPOSITION HOLSTEIN sale, March 8, at Tulsa, Okla., made an average of \$555 on 77 lots sold.

The top of the sale was lot 4 consigned by Carnation Farms, Seattle, Wash. This line bred Governor of Carnation heifer was born May 17, 1948.

Second top of the sale was a 9-months-old bull consigned by Carnation Farms and he sold for \$1,400 to W. C. Mandell, Canutillo, Texas.

Kansas buyers also did their share as they purchased 14 head, including the top cow that also was the top of the sale.

For the first attempt at a consignment sale of nation-wide importance in this section of the United States it was a very good sale.

The BEAR CAT COMBINATION Grain and Roughage Mill also Ensilage Cutter



Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. Snapped or ear corn, roughage burlies or bale flakes and no monkey business.

STOPS FIELD BLOWING

The New DANSCO ROTARY HOE

Gives new life to choked plants and retains ground moisture by breaking crust formed by hard rains or snows.

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OTTAWA Buzz Master

A faster brush cutter and wood sawing machine. Propels itself while cutting saplings and brush.

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Solving FEED PROBLEMS

Dodson Silo owners find feeding easier... and their stock has better rations.

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To be mounted on tractor to run off belt pulley, or driven by any engine of 15 horsepower; hundreds now in use on farms, factories and machine shops; will handle the largest 3/4-inch rod; nothing too big or heavy for it to weld.

250-amp. (range 20-300) air-cooled, welder, with dial heat control, triple V pulley, V belts, good helmet, two 20-foot cables, electrode holder and 10 pounds assorted rod with a mounting bracket to bolt on any tractor, self-propelled combine, jeep or car engine; \$137.50 complete; one year guarantee; ten days' free trial.

Farmers and Machinery Dealers write

Mail

HADDICAN BROS. MFG. CO. SATANTA, KAN.

Sir: Please send full details on your 250-amp. welder.

Name Address

For Sale—Large stock 32-volt Electric Appliances; refrigerators, washing machines, home freezers, heavy duty bench grinders, electric motors, cream separators, milking machines, churns, electric drills, hair clippers, shavers, irons, toasters, heating pads, combination radio and phonographs, vacuum cleaners, Dormeyer Food Mixers. Write for literature and prices. Bridgeport Equipment Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Nebr.

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We also make grain bins and water tanks. Waterproofed cement used exclusively. There is an added difference. Write us your needs today.

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Mr. Farmer: Convert your hand mower to power mower and snowplow with Handy-Dandy Lawn Mower Conversion Kit. Installed on mower in 3 hours, snowplow converts in minutes. Used with any small gasoline or electric motor. (Lawnson or Briggs engines, Pennsylvania mowers in stock. Immediate delivery.) Kits available with or without engines. Fits 16- to 20-inch mower. Dealers wanted. LeClaire Manufacturing Co., Dept. KF, LeClaire, Iowa.

Tomato Plants—Big stem, field grown, shipped when you want them, now or later. Certified Rutgers, Marglobe, Prichard, \$2.50 thousand express charges collect. Write, wire, phone for prices large lots. Wholesale only. Harper Seed Co., Navasota, Texas.

Skyline All-Purpose feed mills. Order yours now. Price complete is \$245.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. This price good only until our present stock is exhausted. R. V. Lehner Company, Distributors, Ness City, Kan.

Write Us for our latest Free List of Farm Machinery and Farm Equipment. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

MACHINERY AND PARTS

Sprayers, parts and accessories. Largest stock in Middle West. Build your own for as low as \$78.50. Complete weed sprayers with boom mounting brackets from \$115.00 up. High pressure sprayers from \$437.00 to \$3,000.00. New and used sprayers, air-cooled engines, 1.3 to 30 HP and power rollers. Complete line of spray materials at attractive prices. Solving the farmers' spray problems for 25 years. Write for 1949 high and low pressure sprayer catalogs; and detailed information and instructions on spraying materials. Also bargain listing of new and used equipment. Evans Orchard Supply Co., 303 Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.

Farrar V-Pulleys 6 to 30-inch diameter and V-Belt conversion drives for International 123SP, 125SP, 127, Case A8, A, B, C, H, M, K, P, QRS; Holt-Caterpillar 34, 36; drives for John Deere 17, 5A, 5; Engine drive for M-M Jr., G2, G3, G4. Avoid breakdowns, lost time; reduce vibration; save repair costs. Directions for installing. Write for free descriptive literature for your machine. Farrar Machine Shop, 111 Main, Norwich, Kan.

For Sale—Combine unloading augers to fit Baldwin, Oliver 30, Minneapolis Moline G1, 2, 3, 4, John Deere 17, Case K12 and A6, McCormick Deering No. 122, 123 and 125. This is the fastest and newest auger on the market. V-Belt conversion for No. 122, SP123 and SP125 McCormick-Deering Combines. Hodges auger grain elevator with hopper, 3-wheel carriage, nothing like it. Write Bridgeport Equipment Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Nebr.

Hollingsworth Hi-Compression Kit inserts and gasoline manifold, for John Deere A-B-G-GM and D Model tractors. Thousands in use. See your dealer, and if he can not as yet supply you, write Canfield Supply Co., Fairfield, Iowa.

For Sale—High speed road gear attachment, 15 miles per hour, easy to install to fit John Deere tractor A and B. Also McCormick-Deering regular Farmall, F20 and F30 tractors. Bridgeport Equipment Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Nebr.

New and Used Tractor Parts. Write for big, free 1949 catalogue; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Des Moines 3, Iowa.

Heavy Duty Canvases for New Holland Balers. Catalog free. Hudson Machinery Co., Los Angeles 27, Calif.

PRODUCE WANTED

We want broilers, springs. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Safe Place to Buy a piano, Bennett Music House, 40 years in Wichita, quality and price, you get both. Liberal trade-in for old piano. Famous make Spinets \$495.00 to \$1,000.00. Come to Wichita or write Bennett's—free catalog.

REMEDIES—TREATMENT

Free Book — Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, associated conditions. Latest methods. Thornton & Minor Clinic, Suite C-406, Kansas City, Mo.

Sick! Herbs for Health. Free book. Write Woodland Herbs, Bay Port 9, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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Razor Blades all kinds. Wholesale. Sample and free trial offer, 10c. William Terman Distributor, Spring Arbor, Mich.

FARMS—KANSAS

160 Acres—1 mile town and high school, on main highway, level upland, 100 plowed, 60 good pasture, 50 in wheat goes, good buildings, electricity, \$14,000. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

For Rent—7 Acres—2 1/2 tillable. Unimproved except chicken house, 40 miles Topeka. H. Longabaugh, 223 Huntoon, Topeka.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Remodeled Modern Home . . . diversified 332 Kansas acres within 3 miles town and only 1/4 mile off highway, buildings alone worth price at only \$8,900. Dandy 5-room house, electricity, modern bath, water indoors from deep well, full basement, maple-shaded bluegrass lawn, 35x50 frame barn, 1,000-bushel crib, good 14-20 poultry house, cattle shed, 18x40 with concrete foundation; 120 tillable, 90 wooded, large native grass pasture with 2 ponds, 2 wells, spring, 90 acres fenced hog tight, home orchard, many walnuts; a farm and home you'll be proud to own, \$8,900. Details page 64 big free Spring catalog many states. United Farm Agency, 428-KF BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

Strout's New Farm Catalog! Time and Money-Saver—Free! Describes 2,790 bargains—apples, and unaged dairy, beef, grain, alfalfa, truck, fruit, poultry farms, 35 states, Coast-to-Coast. Write now for your free copy! Strout Realty, 20 West 9th St., Kansas City 6, Mo.

160 Acres near Lamar, Colorado. High grade irrigated farm, 80 acres alfalfa; 80 acres crop land. Possession. Price \$22,500. Terms. Louis Miller, Frankfort, Ind.

Kansas and Nebraska buyers purchased the Chester Whites offered by H. J. HOLLE, JR., AND SON, Bremen, in their first sale held at the Breeding Sale Pavilion, Marysville, February 25. The sale consisted mostly of bred gilts and they were a desirable group. The top of the sale was \$200. This price was paid by Roy Koch, Bremen. Only 6 bred gilts sold under \$100 with the majority of the gilts selling from \$100 to \$125. Several buyers purchased 3 head or more. Those who bought several head each were Alvin Wolkenstorfer and Son, Herndon; Chrisman and Son, Weber; Joe Havelek, Bigelow. The offering was of desirable type, well-grown and of popular breedings. Those wanting Chester White bred gilts could buy them worth the money in this sale. Bert Powell was the auctioneer assisted by local auctioneers and press representatives.

The KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN district dairy judging dates for the spring shows are as follows:

- April 25—Kinsley (Southwest)
April 26—Hutchinson (South Central)
April 27—Wakeeney (Northwest)
April 28—Junction City (North Central)
April 29—Horton (Northeast)
April 30—Chanute (Southeast)

R. E. Gracey, Roscoe, Texas, president of the American Milking Shorthorn Society, will be the judge of these shows.

The BROWN SWISS district dairy judging dates are as follows:

- May 2—Iola, District No. 1
May 3—Hillsboro, District No. 2
May 4—Anthony, District No. 3
May 5—Larned, District No. 4

Forty-eight lots averaged approximately \$300 in the L. M. THORNTON Aberdeen-Angus sale, Garden City, February 26. The cattle were presented in breeding condition and about 40 per cent were young open heifers, which reduced the average somewhat. Twelve bulls averaged \$305 and the females \$296. This was the second sale for this breeder and they were there from 4 states to appraise the offering. Dobler & Orr, Springfield, Mo., topped the bull sale at \$610. This bull was a 2-year-old. Second top on bulls in this sale was \$355. The buyer was Chester Davis, Lamar, Mo. The 3 high-selling females went at \$1,010, \$675 and \$600. Tom Robertson, Magnum, Okla., topped the sale on a 1938 cow that was a daughter of Black Prince of Sunbeam and bred to Eileenmere 519th by the 85th. Another daughter of Black Prince of Sunbeam went to Red Oaks Farm, Rocky Comfort, Mo., at \$675. Tom Robertson selected the third high-selling cow at \$600. Roy Johnston and Ray Sims were the auctioneers, assisted by press representatives.

Probably the largest crowd ever to attend an O'BRYAN RANCH HAMPSHIRE hog sale was present for the February 26 sale, which was held at the ranch headquarters, southwest of Hiattville. One hundred twenty-five head were sold for a \$160 average. This offering included about 90 registered bred gilts, 10 tried sows, some off-belt bred gilts and a few fall open gilts and fall boars. The first 50 bred gilts to sell averaged \$200 per head. No high prices were paid as only 3 head sold for \$300 or more. Top was \$320 on Lot 2 bred to the Illinois grand champion boar, Tradewind, which now heads the O'Bryan herd.

Fall boars sold up to \$150 with an average of \$109 on 8 head sold. Fall gilts sold from \$62.50 to \$70. Tried sows sold up to \$170. Ninety-five per cent of the offering sold to buyers on the seats. Oklahoma buyers took more of the O'Bryan Hampshires than any other state. Kansas buyers bought several head. The top gilts went to a Missouri buyer at \$320. Buyers liked the kind this breeder is producing and Joe O'Bryan stated he was well pleased the way breeders and farmers supported the sale. Bert Powell was the auctioneer. Press representatives assisted in the ring.

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You can make more money by planting our High Germinating, accurately graded and Spergon DDT treated Hybrid Seed Corn this year. It is adapted to the soil and climatic conditions in Kansas.

Certified varieties U. S. 13 & K1784 Uncertified varieties C92 & UTZ 100

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Home Grown Certified Kansas Hybrid Seed Corn

K1784 — K1585 All top quality. Detasseling, processing, grading and sealing all properly supervised. State inspected and approved. All seeds treated with Spergon. Prices K1784 and K1585 flats \$7.00, rounds \$6.00. Certified Blackhull Kafir \$4.50 per 100 pounds. JOHN L. WINGERT, Dunlap, Kansas

Kansas Certified Hybrids

The best for Kansas conditions 1639, 1784, U. S. 13 yellow, \$9.00 bushel. 2234 and 2275 white, \$10.00 per bushel. Freight paid. Good quality. High germination. Spergon DDT treated.

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KANSAS CERTIFIED HYBRID SEED CORN

K2234 — U.S.13 — K1784 — K1585 — K1583 All seed treated with Spergon DDT. Prices reasonable. Quality excellent.

INQUIRIES welcome. CARL BILLMAN, Holton, Kan.

CERTIFIED BUFFALO ALFALFA SEED

99.50% pure. No weed seed. \$60 per bushel. In 150-lb. bags, tagged and sealed. MRS. WILMA WINGER, Johnson, Kansas

Certified Hong Kong SOYBEANS

Germination 90%. Purity 97.92%. 500 bushel for sale. Price \$5.00 per bushel.

ERNEST WANER Rt. 1 Florence, Kan.

Kansas Certified Hybrid Seed Corn—K2234, K2275, white \$10.00 bushel for flats. K1784, K1585 yellow, \$9.00 bushel for flats. Spergon DDT treated. Freight prepaid. Descriptive folder on request. Harris Houston, Potwin, Kan.

Certified Atlas Sorgo—bred for sweet stalk, \$7.00 per cwt.; K-1585 and K-2234 hybrid corn. Trinoka 27 hybrid and combine Blackhull kafir, C. C. Cunningham & Sons, El Dorado, Kan.

Pure Atlas Sorgo Seed. Germination 91%. Price 7 cents per pound. Special rate on orders of 1,000 pounds or more. T. Max Reitz, Belle Plaine, Kan.

Pure, Certified Pink Kafir, Norkan, Midland and Ellis, the new white-seeded sweet sorghum forage crop. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

Certified Seed for Sale: Atlas, Blackhull Kafir, Axtell Sorgo and Soybeans. K-1784, K-1585, K-2234 Seed Corn. J. E. Sowder Seed Co., Toronto, Kan.

Certified Hongkong Soybeans, germination 90%, \$6.00 cwt. Certified Atlas, germination 93%, \$6.00 cwt. Earl Collins, Florence, Kan.

Certified Axtell Sorgo, Germination 96, Purity 99.50, \$7.00 per hundred. Ship Santa Fe or U. P. Oral L. Myers, Barnard, Kan.

Certified Ellis Sorgo, Purity 99.40% Germination 93%, 8c per pound sacked. Niles C. Endsley, Alton, Kan.

Certified U. S. 13, K1784, Atlas Sorgo, K4 popcorn, Harold Staadt Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

Certified Axtel Sorgo, 94% Germination, \$7.00 cwt. Discount on quantity orders. Victor Doubrava, Wilson, Kan.

W. D. EARNST & SON, Avilla, Mo., sold 101 head of Hampshire bred sows and bred gilts for an average of \$103 a head. Thirty-nine of these were registered sows and registered gilts and they averaged \$122. The 62 head of off-belt gilts, sold as grades averaged \$92.50.

Top registered individual was a tried sow and she went to an Iowa buyer at \$160. Top on registered gilt was \$137.50. Top on grade gilt was \$132.50. Hogs went to buyers from 4 states. This herd is strong in the blood of O'Bryan Ranch Hampshires.

Bulls in pasture condition sold up to \$300. Fifty head of stocker steers sold at prices estimated at 27 cents a pound. The sale was held in the sale pavilion at the Earnst Ranch 14 miles east of Carthage, Mo. The date of the sale was March 26. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

Forty-three Duroc bred gilts sold for an average of \$120 in the WELDON MILLER Duroc sale at his farm, near Noreaur, on February 21. The Miller Duroc herd, established 19 years ago, has become popular with farmers and breeders over Northwest Kansas, Eastern Colorado and Southwest Nebraska. The day of the sale they came from a wide area to buy them. It was a snappy auction and they sold readily at the average stated.

Top bred gilt sold for \$155. This price was paid for 2 head, Barbara Daggett, Kanorado, and A. O. Miller, Danbury, Nebr., each selected gilts at that figure. Buyers who bought at \$152.50 were Joe Nielan & Son, St. Francis, and Jerry Lohenfer, Oberlin. Fall boars sold up to \$65



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KANSAS SUNFLOWER CORN

Open, Pollinated, Germination 99%, \$4.00 bushel F.O.B., New Cambria, Kan. IRVING G. WALDEN New Cambria, Kan.

Kansas Certified Hybrids

K-2234 (white) \$10.00, K-1639—K-1784 (yellow) \$9.00. Good quality and high germination. Freight prepaid. ERNEST BAUER, Broughton, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEEDS

Westland Milo and Norkan Cane F. E. HARNDON, Liberal, Kan.

CERTIFIED KANSAS HYBRIDS

K2234 White, K1639 Yellow These are top yielding hybrids. Consult your County Agent's variety test. Also Certified Buffalo Alfalfa. HERBERT NILES, Lebo, Kansas

Kansas Certified Hybrids—K-1639, K-1784, U. S.-13 Flats \$9.00, Rounds \$5.50. Freight prepaid. Dealers write for prices. Otto Rosenau, Eudora, Kan.

Certified Red Kafir, germination 92%, 4c lb. U. S.-13 and K-1784 hybrid seed corn, \$7 flats. Alvin Morgan, Osage City, Kan. Eibert Horton, Lebo, Kan.

Certified Flynn Barley, 95% germination, \$2.25 bushel in 2-bushel bags. Laurence Woolley, Osborne, Kan.

Certified Reid Yellow Dent Seed Corn, Germination 98%, Rolly Freeland, Effingham, Kan.


On his gently rolling Overlook Farm 2 miles west of Manhattan, HARRY GIVENS farms and breeds registered Duroc hogs because he just can't quit. Mr. Givens held his first Duroc sale 44 years ago and he can't remember for sure just how many sales he has held since. Sometimes he threatens to quit and take life easy, but always he saves a few and when another year rolls around he has another nice lot of hogs. Always they are in fine condition, especially the nice, red coats. Harry says he is uncertain as to profits. Counting in the bad years with the good ones and selling some of the odds and ends he must have made some money, even after taking care of the advertisers and auctioneers. Anyway he would be lost without something to do. He is a Master Farmer and member of the Grange and Farm Bureau. If it were not for his farm operations he wouldn't have any standing in either organization. Besides he doesn't like to fish and he doesn't know a golf stick from a baseball bat. So he just goes on doing the things he knows how to do.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS ANNUAL SALE

Marysville, Kan., May 11

Breeding Sale Barn, 1:00 P. M.

50 Head—30 Females, 20 Bulls



The bulls are from 14 months to 2 years old. 1 three-year-old tried sire. 8 are sons of Ever Prince of Sunbeam. This will probably be your last opportunity to purchase sons of Ever Prince. Females are mostly heifers all sired by Ever Prince and his sons. A few heifers will be bred to Ever Prince the 4th and Bar Ever Prince. Nearly all the sons of Ever Prince of Sunbeam have gone to head purebred herds, at least 90 per cent of them. For catalog write

KROTZ STOCK FARMS, Odell, Nebraska
Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

Fourth Annual Spring Show and Sale

Southeastern Kansas

Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn.

(Fair Grounds)

Iola, Kansas — Wednesday, April 6, 1949

Show at 9:00 A. M. — Sale 1:00 P. M.

20 Bulls of Breeding Age and 40 Females Will Sell

Breeding and quality as good as can be found anywhere.

Note: Banquet and business meeting April 5, 7:30 p.m. at Kelley Hotel, Iola

Send reservations and catalog requests at once to

CLARENCE ERICSON, Sales Manager, Savonburg, Kan.
Auctioneer: Ray Sims

You will find **QUALITY** when you come to

Cameron, Mo., on Tuesday, April 5—12 Noon

for the

Guy H. Beatty Reg. Hereford Dispersion Sale



To be held at the 4 County Sale Pavilion located at the junction of U. S. Highways 69 and 36. A wealth of WHR, Hazlett, Beau Blanchard and Advance Domino breeding.

84 Head Sell—14 3-year-old Heifers calving now; 25 2-year-old Heifers to start calving soon; 10 yearling Heifers; and 15 yearling Bulls. 20 choice yearling Heifers (purebred but not recorded). Write for catalog—

Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
Aucts.: Col. E. E. McClure and John Woods, St. Joseph, Mo.

Polled Shorthorns for Sale




Offering Bulls, Cows and Heifers. We offer 30 Bulls, a few of serviceable age. Few bred cows and open females. Officially vaccinated. Remember—some of the best, newest blood that has made record prices in Polled Shorthorn History. Our greatest herd sires are "Cherry Hill Hallmark" and "Red Coronet 2nd." Champion female and top-selling bull at the Kansas State Show and Sale was sired by "Cherry Hill Hallmark" and dams sired by "Red Coronet 2nd" (Herd established 1907)

Location—we are 22 miles west and 6 miles south of Hutchinson, Kan.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS
Plevna, Kansas
Phone 13F2

QUEEN OF HEARTS 2nd X

Kansadale Polled Milking Shorthorn Farm



Home of the 16-year-old cow, Montezuma Snowflake (523 lbs. fat in 305 days as a 10-year-old). She is a maternal granddaughter of our former herd bull, Woodside King. Other records made in herd when on test. Kansadale Jewell 8620—383 in 305 days; Kansadale Ruby 7086—308 in 305 days; Folly 9878—416 in 365 days. These cows and their descendants make up our present herd. Time nor expense has been considered in placing herd bulls to follow Woodside King, including a son of the Snowflake cow and one from the Haumont herd (champion at State Fair in 1926). Maplewood Roan Count, our present herd sire, is the first son of the noted cow, Maplewood Clara and his sire is the great bull, Maplewood Red Robin.

We offer choice young bulls at prices consistent with quality and breeding. Inspection invited. Farm 2 miles west of Highway 23 on Meade and Gray county line.

H. E. and BERNARD WELLER, Rt. 1, Montezuma, Kan.

REGISTERED DUROC AUCTION SALE

Friday, April 29

At Overbrook Farm, two miles west of town on Highway 24

60 HEAD—25 Glits bred to Bat Boy and a good grandson of the great Market Topper.

15 Open Fall Glits Golden Orion and Dream

18 Weanling Pigs King dams, daughters

2 Fall Boars largely of Grand Monarch and King's Beauty.

All immuned.

For catalog address **HARRY GIVENS (Owner), Manhattan, Kan.**
Auct.—Bert Powell
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



Livestock Advertising Rates

1/4 Column inch (5 lines) . . . \$3.00 per issue
1 Column inch 8.40 per issue
The ad costing \$3.00 is the smallest accepted.

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

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

WILLIS HUSTON OFFERS DUROCS

Outstanding Duroc Fall Boars and Glits for sale. Good prices on groups of glits, mostly by Fancy Supreme, best boar we ever owned. Our herd bred and raised the top-producing sow of 1945 and brought sire and grand sire of sow to Kansas that broke all production records this last year. Durocs offered are registered, immuned. Come or write.

WILLIS HUSTON, Americus, Kansas

IF YOU RAISE DUROCS

or are interested in doing so, and desire information about this leading breed in Kansas and U. S., contact the Kansas Duroc Breeders Association through Fred Germann, Secretary, Manhattan, Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

April 6—Southeast Kansas Angus Association, Iola. Clarence C. Ericson, Sale Manager, Savonburg, Kan.

April 12—Mid-Kansas Angus Association, Hutchinson. Phil Sterling, Secretary, Canton.

April 13—Mid-Continent Angus Association, Junction City. Vance Collins, Sale Manager, Junction City, Kan.

April 20—Decatur county. High Plains Angus Breeders' Association spring sale, Oberlin.

May 10—Sunflower Farm, Everest, Kan. Swartz Brothers, Everest, Kan.

May 11—Krotz Stock Farm, Odell, Nebr., sale at Marysville, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle

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

October 21—Kansas State Guernsey Sale, Hutchinson. Max Dickerson, Secretary, Hiawatha, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

April 5—Guy H. Beatty Registered Dispersion Sale, Cameron, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

April 22—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association, Atwood, Kan. H. A. Rogers, Manager, Atwood, Kan.

June 7—Emmadine Farms, Inc., Breckenridge, Mo.

October 15—Elmer Johnson, Smolan, Kan. (Night sale.)

November 7—Cowley County Hereford Breeders' Association, Chas. H. Cloud, Secretary, Winfield, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

April 6—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association sale, Beloit. Edwin Hedstrom, Sale Manager and Secretary, Manhattan, Kan.

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.

April 12—Kansas-Nebraska Breeders' Sale, Superior, Nebr., Mervin F. Aegerter, Sale Manager, Seward, Nebr.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

April 23—Lilydale Farm and Boswell Acres, Springfield, Mo.

April 27—H. C. McKelvie, 108 South Sixth St., Council Bluffs, Ia.

May 6—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.

April 12—Kansas-Nebraska Breeders' Sale, Superior, Nebr., Mervin F. Aegerter, Sales Manager, Seward, Nebr.

Hampshire Hogs

April 16—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

April 2—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

April 29—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

Sheep—All Breeds

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

SILVERTOP ABERDEEN-ANGUS dispersion

Belton, Mo., February 28, attracted buyers from many states and the average of \$1,142 on 142 lots was satisfactory to the **JOHNSTON BROTHERS**, who were dispersing the herd. One hundred twenty-four females averaged \$1,088 and 18 bulls averaged \$1,515. In 6 hours selling time the 142 lots were sold. Eleven head sold for \$3,000 to \$7,050. The Lot 1 bull sold for \$7,050 and was purchased by A. C. Flint, Bethany, Mo. He was a son of Eileenmere 487th. Lot 2 bull, Beefmaker 34th, sold for \$6,150 on the bid of McCrea and Rose, Albany, Mo. Red Oak Stock Farm, Rocky Comfort, Mo., bought the high-selling female at \$4,000. Kansas buyers gave the sale good support and many of the better Angus selling went to Kansas buyers. Ray Sims and Paul Good were the auctioneers, assisted by press representatives.

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	\$27.00	\$25.25	\$29.25
Hogs	22.25	22.00	23.50
Lambs	31.50	25.00	22.50
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. . . . .	.25 1/2	.21 1/2	.22
Eggs, Standards . . . . .	.41	.41	.42 1/2
Butterfat, No. 1 . . . . .	.60	.58	.80
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.27 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.58 1/2
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.41	1.39 1/2	2.34 1/2
Oats, No. 2, White . . . . .	.79 1/2	.83 1/2	1.35 1/2
Barley, No. 2	1.25	1.27	1.93
Alfalfa, No. 1	30.00	30.00	37.00
Prairie, No. 1	18.00	18.00	16.00

Time to Watch Cattle

Shipping fever is most likely to strike cattle during the changeable weather of early spring, veterinarians warn. When bad weather is coupled with crowded shipping conditions, interrupted feeding schedules and mishandling, heavy losses are likely to result.

Control measures call for vaccination with bacterins at least 2 weeks prior to shipment. Serum treatment both before shipment and immediately after arrival is an alternative safeguard. Proper shelter from bad weather en route, along with regular feeding and watering, also helps.

Quarantine of all shipped animals at destination is a final and highly important precaution, say veterinarians, since this keeps them from spreading infection to stock already on the premises.

Dairy CATTLE

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES

Two- and three-star grandsons of "Sparkling Standard Sir" and "Draconis Royal Gem" out of Good Plus and Very Good dams with consistent records of high production. Reasonably priced.

FINE CREST FARM
J. Lawrence Byler Wellington, Kans.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Since 1906 High Production. Correct Type. Popular Bloodlines.

Ransom Farm, Homewood (Franklin Co.), Kan.

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

Rosenkranz Offers HOLSTEINS

For Sale—7 purebred heifers, 2 and 3 years old to calve in March, April and May; 2 purebred yearling heifers and 3 serviceable age purebred bulls. All 12 combine the best of "Billy" and "Triune" breeding. They are from dams up to 632 pounds of fat. Reasonably priced.

V. F. ROSENKRANZ, Washington, Kan.

SMOKY VALLEY HOLSTEINS

For Sale—2 service-age bulls from high-producing cows and proven sire. Inquire of


W. G. BIRCHER, Ellsworth, Kan.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

H. A. DRESSLER, Lebo, Kan.

REG. BROWN SWISS BULLS



Service-age bull for sale. Dam's D.H.I.A. 305 days 2X mature equivalent record as a 2-year-old is 10,487 milk, 462 fat. Also some 6- to 8-months-old bull calves from dams of better than 400 lbs. butterfat. Herd is classified and D.H.I.A. tested. Inquire of

LLOYD REMPEL, Hillsboro, Kan.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORN SALE

Saturday, April 23, 1 P. M.

Ozark Empire Fair Grounds
Springfield, Mo.

Sponsored by 2 of Missouri's largest herds, Lilydale Farm and Boswell Acres. 48 head of top quality Registered Milking Shorthorn Cows, Bulls and Calves featuring Flintstone and Pride of the North breeding and cows bred to Flintstone bulls. R. M. cows, with type and good udders, outstanding bulls and heifer calves will be sold.

Write now for catalog to
LILYDALE FARM
1919 South Jefferson, Springfield, Mo.
or **BOSWELL ACRES, Fair Grove, Mo.**

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



BERT POWELL

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

Ross B. Schaulis, Auctioneer

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

CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Reliable Advertisers Only are accepted in Kansas Farmer

Beef CATTLE

**FOURTH ANNUAL
Kansas-Oklahoma
SHORTHORN SALE**

Thursday, April 7
Fair Grounds
Buffalo, Okla.

SELLING 40 HEAD
Polled — 11 Head
7 Bulls
4 Females
Horned — 29 Head
11 Bulls
18 Females

Consigned by leading breeders of this area.
For catalogs write
Max Barth, Jr., Sec., Buffalo, Okla.
C. D. Swaffer, Auctioneer

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN
BULLS FOR SALE**

Old enough for service.
A few cows with calves at side.
C. H. THOMPSON & SONS
Perry, Kansas

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

We offer 2 dark roan bulls, 12 to 16 months old, grandsons of Duke of Killbuck and Imp. Calrossie Prince Peter. Priced to sell.
GLENN E. LACY & SON, Miltonvale, Kansas

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Bulls — FEMALES — 4-H Calves
C. H. RALSTIN, Mullinville, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS
Eight reds and roans, 11 to 13 months old with quality and best breeding. Vaccinated and reasonably priced. Herd established in 1912.
CLYDE W. MILLER, Mahaska, Kansas

HEREFORDS

Registered 2-year-old bulls for sale now. Sons of Jupiter Blueblood 3rd, a grandson of Prince Domino Mixer. This bull stood first in class at Kansas City in Round-Up Sale.
ARTHUR ATTWOOD, Silver Lake, Kan.

REG. HEREFORD BULLS

Hazlett and WHR Breeding
12 big, rugged bulls from 12 to 14 months old.
WAITE BROS., Winfield, Kansas

9-HEREFORD BULLS-9

I have for sale 9 bulls, 10 to 15 months old. Hazlett breeding. A few herd bull prospects among them. Most of these bulls are straight Hazlett breeding and are rugged and well grown. Inquire of JOE LEWELLEN, El Dorado, Kan. (Farm 7 1/2 miles northeast.)

**OFFERING REGISTERED
POLLED HEREFORD BULLS**

Choice yearlings. Sired by our Lewis bull and out of Polled Harmon and Worthmore bred cows. Farmers prices. HARTWICK HEIDEL & SON, Rt. 2, Junction City, Kansas.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

"BIGGEST EVER"

- Registered Milking Shorthorn
- Breed Expansion Sale
- Council Bluffs, Iowa
- Wednesday, April 27, 1949
- 100 Lots—40 Bulls—60 Females
- Consigned by 30 Breeders
- From 6 Mid-western States
- Top Quality & Breeding
- High in RM Backing
- Complete Details in Catalog
- Ready to Mail April 10th
- Free Catalog on Request Only
- Write for One Today. Address
H. C. McKELVIE, Sale Manager
108 So. 6th, Council Bluffs, Ia.

**DUALYNN MILKING
SHORTHORNS**

Bull calves, related to the National Grand Champion cows, Dualynn Juniper and Blue-jacket Roan Lou, for sale at reasonable prices. Herd sires: Queenston Babraham RM; Imported Iford Earl Gwynne 11th; Neralcam Admiral and Count Perfection.
JOHN B. GAGE, Owner, Eudora, Kan.
Ralph Hager, Manager

**REGISTERED MILKING
SHORTHORN BULL**

For sale or trade—Red, good disposition, his dam has record of 12,012 lbs. milk and 462 lbs. butterfat in one lactation. Inquire of
MELVIN WARD, Seward, Kansas

MILKING SHORTHORNS

For information, "For Sale" list, state membership directory, or complete sales service, write
C. O. HEIDEBRECHT, Sec., Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society, Inman, Kansas.

For Homeless Children

The Butter-Nut Coffee Co., has an annual Christmas club you might like to know about. It is organized to help bring Christmas presents as well as candy and nuts to homeless children. Briefly, here is how it works and what it does.

Every year people who drink Butter-Nut Coffee save the key strips from their coffee cans or the labels from the jars. In November they are asked to send these strips or labels in to the company. These strips and labels have a cash value which is used to buy the toys, candy and nuts for the children.

To give you an idea of the size of the club, here's what happened in 1948. More than 25,000 gifts were purchased. Also, the club bought 3 tons of candy and nuts. These gifts were sent to more than 12,000 children who lived in 157 children's homes all the way from the Rockies to Milwaukee and from Canada to Oklahoma. There were 37 different kinds of gifts sent out—ranging from coaster wagons, scooters, sleds and roller skates to marbles, jacks, dolls, games, mittens, perfume and kites.

Hundreds of civic, social and church groups collect Butter-Nut tin strips and jar labels as regular club projects. These groups can designate a specific children's home if they wish. There will be another Christmas Club in 1949—and its sponsors plan to make it even bigger and better than the one last Christmas.

Mark the Pigs

Earmarking spring pig litters is a good method of controlling disease and increasing profits, reports the American Foundation for Animal Health. This practice involves placing an earmark on each sow and an identical earmark on each of her pigs.

Sows acting as carriers of swine dysentery and other form of swine enteritis may be singled out more readily, if marked, and removed from the breeding herd.

Breeding stock for future pig crops can be selected more efficiently. Litters of healthy and thrifty pigs are permanently identified with their mothers by earmarking.

Of course, earmarking is just one link in the health chain. Sanitation, good housing, balanced rations, prompt diagnosis of suspected disease, and vaccination for hog cholera, are cited as other features of a well-rounded swine disease control program.

Need Club Agents

Five former prominent 4-H Club members who recently took part in a panel discussion stated that at least three fourths of Kansas counties can easily afford and should have full-time county club agents.

"What county," panel members asked, "can afford to be without a year-around 4-H Club teacher, when from 100 to 500 more boys and girls in that county are ready and willing to learn the principles of club work?"

Those taking part in the panel were the 5 state winners of service awards during the last 3 years: Donna Gies, Tecumseh; Joseph Dauber, Bunker Hill; Herman Wingert, Dunlap; Keith Boller, Newton, and Evelyn Haberman, Heizer.

Important 1949 goals for Kansas club work include increased membership, more effective leadership, higher standards in project work, and full assistance to the financial drive for Rock Springs Ranch, state 4-H camp.

In Danger

Thirty-six hazards to livestock during shipment cause a 25-million-dollar annual meat loss, states W. J. Embree, chairman of the National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board.

Fifty per cent of livestock losses while in transit can be traced, he says, to slippery floors in chutes and alleys, at stockyards, and in stock cars and trucks. He points out that some recent tests of a permanent type, non-slip floor for livestock cars and trucks have made sand bedding unnecessary.

Brush Away Bugs

To spray cabbage or any plants without a sprayer, I take a vegetable brush, dip it in spray solution and shake over plants. This works fine.—Mrs. W. T.

**Mid-Kansas
Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn.**

Ninth Annual

**SPRING SALE
AND SHOW**

Tuesday, April 12
Hutchinson, Kansas

STATE FAIR GROUND

Show Starts at 9:00 A. M.
Sale Starts at 1:00 P. M.

Don Good, Judge Roy Johnston, Auctioneer
Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer



52 LOTS 14 Bulls
38 Females

The oldest association of Aberdeen-Angus breeders in Kansas presents another offering of sale cattle for your evaluation. These cattle are of higher quality than any offered in any of our previous sales.

Here you will find herd bull prospects and foundation females backed by years of breeding experience and the blood of many of the outstanding Angus cattle in the country today.

Mid-Kansas invites you to its sale and show. We believe these cattle will prove to be sound investments that will pay substantial dividends for years.

CONSIGNORS:

Irl Ramage, Little River
H. L. Ficken, Bison
Francis Kratzer, Geneseo
McCoy and Somers, Galva
Willard Huber, LaCrosse
Richard Rose, Hesston
Gillig Bros., Kiowa
Arkdale Farm, Sterling
Geiss and Son, Arnold
Wilmer Otte, Great Bend
Geo. Crenshaw, Manhattan
Phil Sterling, Canton

Lloyd Ericson, Marquette
Herschel Janssen, Lorraine
Howard Dillman, Halstead
Albert Gillig, Kiowa
Fred Schultis, Great Bend
Locke Hershberger, Little River
Floyd Schrader, Rush Center
Poland and Son, Junction City
Kansas State College, Manhattan
K. L. Knott and Sons, Hesston
Kountz Aberdeen-Angus, Hutchinson

For Catalog write: H. L. Ficken, Bison, Sale Manager
Mid-Kansas

Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association

ERWIN THALMAN, Haven, President
Auctioneer: Roy G. Johnston

PHIL STERLING, Canton, Secretary
Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer

ANNOUNCING OUR

ANNUAL ABERDEEN-ANGUS AUCTION

Tuesday, May 10, at the farm, Everest, Kansas
60 HEAD — 20 Bulls — 40 Females



Revolution's Black Prince has produced some of our top show cattle and his breeding will be a feature in this sale. The bulls are from serviceable age to 2 years old. Several sons and daughters of Ever Best, one of the best sons of Ever Prince of Sunbeam. There will be 15 bred heifers carrying the service of such bulls as a son of Eileenmere 487th, and a son and grandson of Ever Prince of Sunbeam. Catalog on request.
Sale headquarters at the Atchison Hotel, Atchison, Kansas.

SUNFLOWER ANGUS FARM, Everest, Kansas
SWARTZ BROTHERS, Everest, Kansas

**NEBRASKA-KANSAS SHORTHORN AND
POLLED SHORTHORN BREEDERS' AUCTION**

At the Superior Sales Company Pavilion
Tuesday, April 12, 1:00 P. M.
Superior, Nebraska



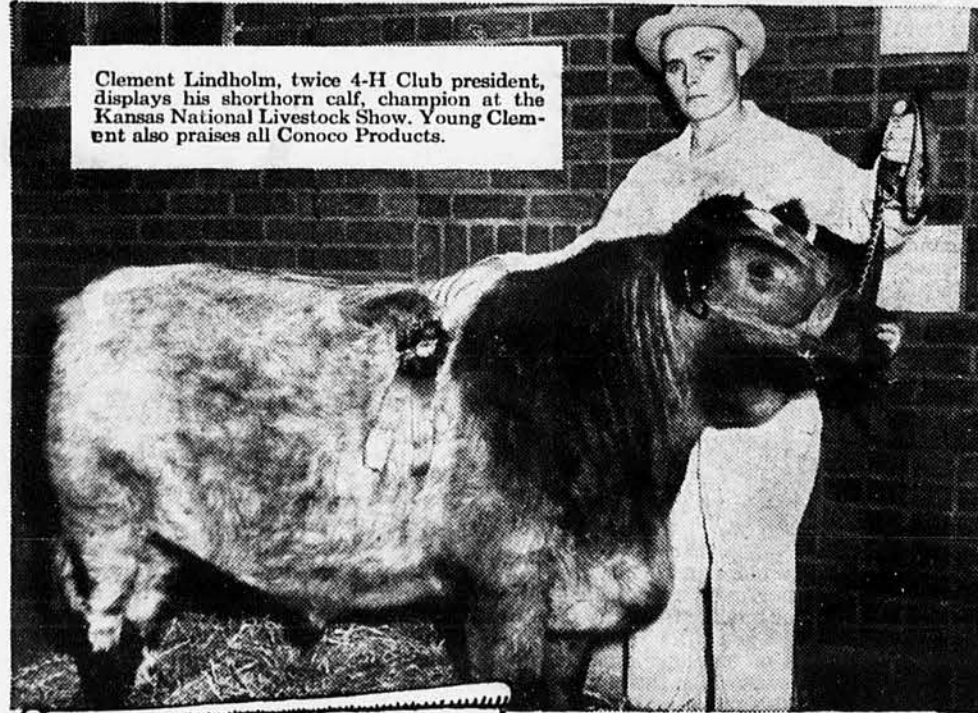
24 Shorthorn bulls 6 Shorthorn females
23 Polled Shorthorn bulls 10 Polled Shorthorn females

Included will be these sale features: Half-brothers and sisters to the 1949 Omaha Champion bull sell, including one bull that was a Nebraska State Fair 1st prize winner. Two half-brothers to the 1948 Ohio Grand Champion Polled Shorthorn bull, Collynie Control sell. 18 strong aged bulls all out of the same calf crop as the \$13,500 1949 Houston Grand Champion steer, Mysie, are being offered. Breeding identical to that used in developing Josef Winkler's advanced type World's record selling feeder calves that brought \$350.00 per head. Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn bulls in good numbers in one of the Last Opportunities of the sale season.

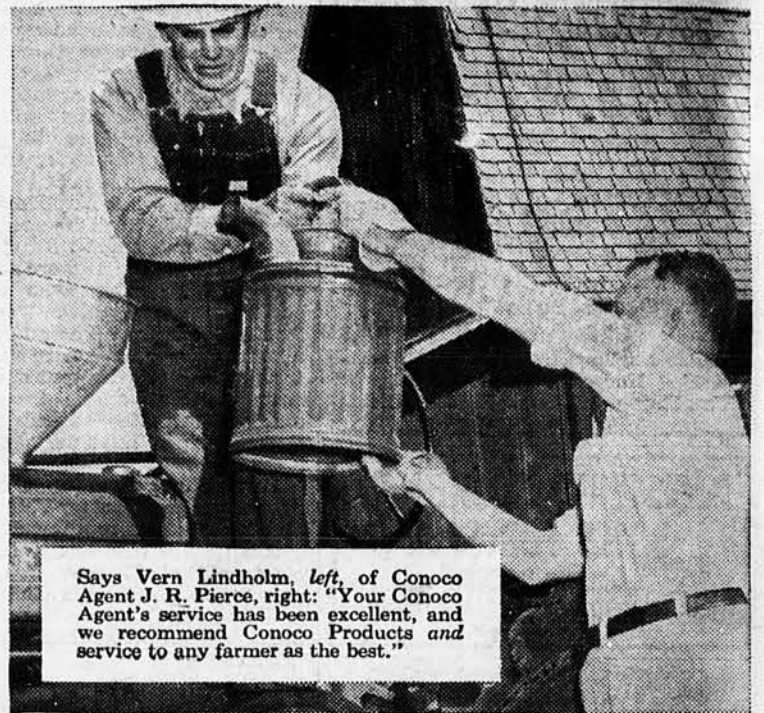
Address Mervin F. Aegerter, Sale Manager, Seward, Nebraska, for sale catalog.
J. E. Halsey, Auctioneer



The Tank Truck



Clement Lindholm, twice 4-H Club president, displays his shorthorn calf, champion at the Kansas National Livestock Show. Young Clement also praises all Conoco Products.



Says Vern Lindholm, left, of Conoco Agent J. R. Pierce, right: "Your Conoco Agent's service has been excellent, and we recommend Conoco Products and service to any farmer as the best."

Glazed Ham Patties!



by Mrs. W. H. PICKETT,
Marshall, Minn.

- 1 1/2 lb. fresh ground pork
- 1/2 lb. ground smoked ham
- 1/4 cup milk
- 1/2 cup cracker crumbs
- 1 small onion, chopped
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1/4 t. salt
- dash of pepper

Mix thoroughly and pack tightly in muffin tins. Bake 20 minutes in 350° oven. Mix the following and cook for one minute—1 cup brown sugar, 3 T. vinegar, 1 t. dry mustard. Pour this mixture over the patties and bake for 20 minutes more.

Send your favorite recipes to Mrs. Annie Leo 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

The Heart-Warming American Way!

What's more American and heart-warming than a talented son following in the footsteps of a successful father? That's the story of the Lindholms—Vernon and his son Clement.

These aggressive partners specialize in raising milking shorthorns on their 400-acre wheat farm near Windom, McPherson County, Kans.

With his 55 registered shorthorns, Mr. Lindholm has won many blue ribbons at mid-western shows, including the American Royal at Kansas City. Young Clement has a spectacular 4-H Club record—Champions and Grand Champions at the Kansas State Fair, the American Royal, the Fat Stock Show—was Champion Shorthorn Showman at Denver.

Obviously, the Lindholms have a pro-

found respect for *the best*. That's why they use Conoco Nth Motor Oil and other Conoco Products — exclusively — have for 12 years. Here's what Vern Lindholm says: "Compared with neighbors—who use other petroleum products and average an overhaul every 2 years—I figure we have saved at least \$500 in repairs alone!"

That's because thoroughbred Conoco Nth Motor Oil has an added ingredient that fastens an extra film of lubricant right to the cylinder walls of car, truck and tractor engines. This *extra film protects* working parts from metal-eating combustion acids—from power-clogging carbon and sludge due to wear. *Get Champion performance—Blue Ribbon savings—with Conoco Nth.*

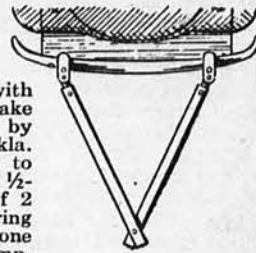
Saved \$250 with Conoco!



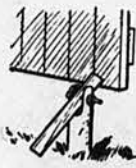
After he finished school W. F. Anthony, left, became a mechanic, but he disliked the confinement of a garage, and returned to the soil. Mr. Anthony now owns 1,640 acres 12 miles south of Elida, Roosevelt

County, N. M. "I was a mechanic for 15 years," he says, "and I know good oil when I see it. That's why I've been using Conoco Products for 20 years. I've got a Farmall M 20 I bought in 1939. It's never farmed less than 500 acres, and has never had anything but Conoco Products in it. The sandy soil and the high winds out here sure are hard on tractors. The only wrench I ever had on my tractor was an overhaul job a couple of years ago, when all I had to do to it was a new set of rings and take out one single shim. I've saved more than \$250 in overhauls and parts just by using Conoco Nth Motor Oil and Conoco greases."

To Haul Car!



To take your car along with you behind your tractor, make this simple hitch sent in by John Fath, Tonkawa, Okla. Attach 2 bumper clamps to front bumper of car. Bore 1/2-inch holes in each end of 2 pieces of strap iron measuring 2" x 1/2" x 3 1/2". Attach one iron to each bumper clamp, bolt other ends together to tractor hitch.



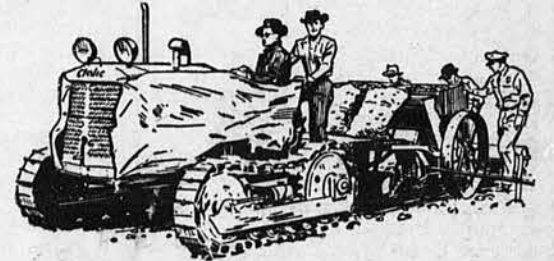
Barn Door Stop!

Hareld Bowman, King City, Mo., sends us this idea for an automatic barn door stop. Notch a short piece of 4-inch pipe, bore holes, pivot wooden board on bolt through holes in pipe. Set pipe in ground near side of barn.

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!

15 Years Without Trouble!



As his share in feeding this hungry world, J. R. Gragg, Monte Vista, Colo., raises about 25,000 sacks of potatoes annually. It takes a lot of equipment to produce that many spuds! Mr. Gragg uses 3 tractors—an Allis-Chalmers HD7, a Cletrac, and a Case DC—and several trucks and automobiles. "In the 15 years we have been using Conoco Products," Mr. Gragg says, "we have never had a breakdown or any trouble caused by faulty lubrication. We use your Conoco Nth Motor Oil 60 hard hours before draining, and it still comes out clean and with plenty of body left. Would also like to say that we are pleased with the prompt service of your Monte Vista Agent, E. L. Kistler."



YOUR CONOCO AGENT