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Kansas Farmer

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

MAY 7, 1949



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Sorghum Hybrids Promising

Grain-sorghum growers eventually should reap benefits from new ways in the commercial production of hybrid seed. Agronomists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's research administration say satisfactory techniques may be developed in the "not too distant future."

Tests of first-generation hybrids indicate the use of certain hybrid combinations may be expected to give the farmer 40 per cent more grain, other factors being equal, than the present commercial varieties.

More research will have to be done, says Dr. J. H. Martin, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, before seed of adapted hybrids can be produced economically. But he adds that the prospects of utilizing hybrid vigor in producing grain sorghum are "very bright."

Male sterility—ordinarily a serious biological defect—again proves to be the fortunate accident that makes for greater gains. Male sterile grains of grain sorghum are used as a means of producing the hybrid seed, thus making it probable that production can be on a scale large enough for wide use, say agronomists.

O'Bryan Field Day May 14

The second annual livestock field day at the O'Bryan Ranch in Bourbon county will be held May 14, announces C. G. Elling, Extension animal husbandman at Kansas State College in Manhattan.

Livestock demonstrations and judging contests will be features of the event. Classes will include Hampshire sows, boars, gilts and fat hogs; Hereford bulls, cows, heifers, bull calves and fat steers. A new feature will be a demonstration of stocker steer and heifer calves. Quarter horses also will be used in demonstrations and the judging contests.

Judging will be divided into classes including 4-H Club members, F. F. A. members, G. I.'s in the on-the-farm training courses, and all others at the field day.

More Dairy Help

Kansas farmers soon will be getting acquainted with 2 new Extension dairymen from Kansas State College. Ralph Bonewitz, of Meriden, already is on the job and Fred Foreman, of Blue Rapids, takes over his duties July 1.

Mr. Bonewitz graduated in agriculture and dairy production at Kansas State College in 1941, taught Vocational Agriculture at LaCrosse one year, spent 16½ months in service and has been county extension agent in Woodson county 5½ years.

Mr. Foreman is getting his masters degree in dairy husbandry at Kansas State College this spring. During the war he spent 4 years in service.

These 2 men will spend most of their time in the field working with dairymen. Jim Linn, present Extension dairyman, will remain on the staff in an office and supervisory capacity.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Beeze

Topeka, Kansas

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Essay Contest Opens

Any young man or woman in Kansas who will not be more than 20 years old on June 15 of this year is eligible to enter the essay contest sponsored by the National Grange and the American Plant Food Council. The subject is "Conservation of our Soil Resources." Your treatment of conservation principles may be based on information taken from textbooks, bulletins, motion pictures, interviews or personal experiences. Practical application of the subject to the land in your community will be given special consideration in judging your paper. Your essay of not more than 800 words must be postmarked not later than July 15, 1949.

Contestants should submit their essays to the nearest subordinate Grange. Typewritten, double-spaced essays are preferred, otherwise papers must be written legibly in ink.

Both national and state awards will be presented. First-prize national award is a Buick Super 4-door sedan, second prize a Chevrolet De Luxe 4-door sedan, third prize \$750 in cash and fourth \$250 in cash.

Kansas awards are \$150 for the best essay, \$75 for second prize and \$50 for third. Certificates of Award will be presented to all winners. You are eligible for both national and state awards. National judges are to be Charles F. Brannan, secretary of agriculture; Dr. Hugh Bennett, soil conservation service; Mrs. Malcolm Byrnes, president, national home demonstration council; Dr. W. T. Spanton, chief, agricultural education service, office of education, and Dr. M. L. Wilson, director of Extension, USDA. Kansas judges will be appointed to judge entries from this state.

If you desire added information write to Claude Brey, Ozawkie, Kansas, lecturer of Kansas State Grange. Your local Grange will have information also.

Billions in Bonds

The United States Savings Bonds "Opportunity Drive" scheduled for May 16 thru June 30, will result in the improvement of many homes and farms in the future, Dean L. C. Williams of the Kansas State College Extension Service at Manhattan, predicts.

A financial reserve, he said, is just as important a part of a well-managed farm or ranch business as is land, livestock or machinery. Farmers now own some 5 billion dollars worth of U. S. Savings Bonds. By maintaining and building up this financial backlog, they will be better able to face the future with confidence and contribute to a more satisfying rural life, said Dean Williams.

To Planning Event

Four Extension district agents from Kansas State College took part in a regional workshop on program planning held April 25 to 29 at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. They were: E. H. Teagarden, Ella Meyer, O. B. Glover and Margaret Burtis.

Twelve central states co-operated in the session, designed to improve community improvement programs in agriculture and home economics, it is reported.

Dean L. C. Williams, director of the Kansas State College Extension Service, attended the Central States Directors Conference, April 28 to 30, which also was held at Minneapolis.



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Send Kansas Boy To South America

A FORMER Kansas boy, Dr. H. A. Stewart, is in Colombia, South America, on a 3-fold mission for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Experiment Station of North Carolina, and the department of agriculture of the Colombian government.

Doctor Stewart's job in South America will be to determine the feasibility of introducing a superior breed of beef cattle, the Romo-Sinnano breed, into North Carolina; to serve as a visiting lecturer on animal industry at the veterinarian college of the National University in Bogota; and to confer with agricultural leaders on livestock improvements and on the establishment of an animal industry department at the National University.

Doctor Stewart plans to ship semen of the Romo-Sinnano cattle to North Carolina for artificial breeding of an experimental herd at the college. North Carolina is interested in developing cattle that are able to stand the long periods when water covers the ground and when vegetation is coarse and of low quality.

The following letter from Doctor Stewart to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Stewart, Topeka, tells something of the country in that section of Colombia:

"Dear Folks: Just try to find this city on your map. I'll bet you look a while before you find it. Yet it is in one of the world's great valleys. Potentially it could provide food for many people. As it is it feeds some and makes a few men wealthy.

"I'm in a foreign country here. The people, the food, the means of transportation, and even the sounds are different from those you would hear in most of the rest of the world.

Visited a Large "Finca"

"I have just returned from the ranch, or finca (F-in-ka), of Senor Rodrico Mendez, a cattleman of this city. He is from an old Spanish family and was educated in the State College of Pennsylvania. He speaks very good English. He calls his finca, Finca El-Chorrolo. It contains 1,700 hectares and he keeps 3,000 head of cattle. I saw 550 head of 4½-year-old steers on a pasture of 350 hectares. They were fat from only grass, and ready for slaughter. On his finca the Romo-Sinnano breed was developed. They are the cattle I am primarily interested in here. They are a solid-colored animal with the range in colors about the same as those in Guernseys, light golden to red. They have no

horns. The cows are good milkers and mothers and the cattle fatten well on grass.

"The experiment station here is a very good cattle research farm with good cattle, and much more complete records than would be found on cattle in most experiment stations in U. S. A. They are interested in nice-appearing cattle but not at the expense of too many pounds of beef. They are also doing some cross-breeding to determine the relative value of the various crosses.

"This town has no railroad, no electric lights at present, very little gasoline—so few cars. No regular radio and 1 airplane per day. Few people—very few—speak English.

Doctor Stewart, better known in Kansas as Arlo, is a professor of agriculture at the state agricultural college of North Carolina. He is a graduate of Kansas State College and taught agriculture 2 years at Paxico and 13 years at Washburn Rural High, Topeka, before going to North Carolina.

Easy With Hogs

Raising hogs the easy way is the practice on the farm of Roger Williams, Douglas county. Mr. Williams has one of those rare setups for hogs—creek water, natural shelter the year around, and good pasture and cropland for the hogs to range over.

Here is the Williams hog program. He uses 50 Hampshire gilts each year and breeds them the first week in February to purebred boars. The gilts farrow on timber pasture in June. They are sprayed well with DDT before farrowing and, as a result, they are never bothered with lice or flies. The feeding program consists of letting the gilts and pigs run over stalk fields and pasture, hogging down corn, or picking up whatever other natural feeds are available. Self-feeders are kept on the range at all times, however, so all can balance their rations.

Under the Williams system it takes about 10 months to grow the pigs out for market, but there is practically no work involved and a minimum of purchased feed is used. The gilts are fattened in the fall and sold on the market. The best gilts from the pig crop are held back for the next breeding period.

Mr. Williams likes this program because it fits his farm and labor situation, and because it provides maximum harvesting of crops and roughage by the hogs. Little housing equipment is needed for either gilts or pigs.

Please Be Careful

WHILE standing on a stack of hay, a Kansas farmer was knocked from the stack by a stacker full of hay. He landed on his head and died some time later from a fractured skull.

Great caution in handling bulls is emphasized by the accidental deaths caused by vicious animals. A case in point is the death of the young farmer who was gored and fatally mauled by a bull. So often these animals appear to be docile but suddenly become vicious. Every bull should be treated as a dangerous animal.

When starting to shovel grain from his wagon into a shed, a young farmer was struck by lightning and killed. In an electric storm, outdoor farm work should cease, and workers should seek shelter either in the home or a barn equipped with lightning rods. A shed, tree, or piece of farm equipment attracts lightning. A human being also does, and if standing on wet ground, a person becomes a good conductor of electricity.

A farmer was trampled to death when he tried to stop a team of runaway horses.

While trying to help a sick pony to his feet a 13-year-old boy was fatally injured. The pony kicked the boy in the abdomen and death followed the next day.

Twelve hours after she suffered burns from explosion of a brooder-house stove, a farm woman died.

A common cause of tractor tragedies is driving a tractor thru a ditch. With the rear wheels of the machine in the ditch and the power turned on to pull out of the ditch, the machine often overturns pinning the driver beneath. This takes the lives of several Kansas farmers every year.—The Kansas State Board of Health.



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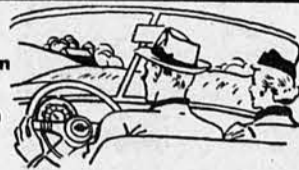
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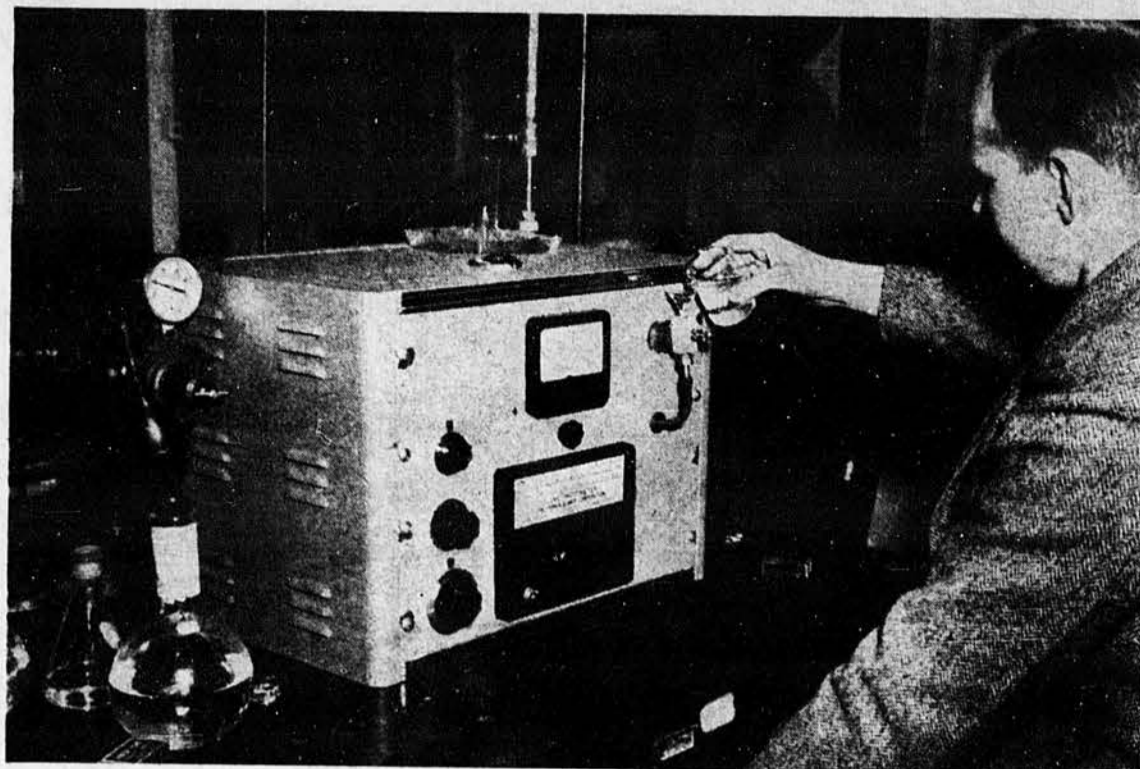
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Tests for potassium, sodium salts and other alkali components will be made on the flame photometer shown here. Making a test is Dr. R. V. Olson, who will supervise the state laboratory.



Each soil sample must be pulverized before tests are started. Doctor Olson pours a container full of soil thru the grinder, preparing it for tests to be made in the laboratory.

Get Acquainted With

Your Soil

By Ed Rupp

THROUGH a new state soil-testing plan, Kansas farmers will become better acquainted with their soils. Announcement of the plan has been made by Dr. Harold E. Myers, head of the agronomy department, Kansas State College, in a letter to county agents, soil-conservation service personnel, and to Vocational Agriculture instructors.

Have you ever asked yourself these questions: What fertilizers should I use? Would it be practical to irrigate this land? I wonder whether this water is all right for this soil?

This new testing plan will help supply the answers.

In general, 4 specific types of tests will be made in the state laboratory. First on the list is a general soil-fertility test. This test includes analyses for available phosphorus, exchangeable potassium, the level of soil acidity, lime requirement and organic matter. For the most part this test will be limited to the eastern half of Kansas. Stated in another way, it will be limited to the areas of the state where fertilizer applications are now known to give response with greater crop yields.

This general soil-fertility test will help determine whether economical crop yield increases

can be obtained by using lime and fertilizers. In addition, estimates will be made on the amount of lime and kinds and amounts of fertilizers to use.

This service is quite similar to that being offered in the county laboratory established at Winfield earlier this year. A report of this Winfield laboratory was made in Kansas Farmer for March 5, 1949. Several other counties anticipate establishing laboratories of that nature. Doctor Myers points out that the state laboratory, in addition to serving individual farmers, will act as a service laboratory for the county installations.

A charge of \$1 will be made for each sample sent to the state laboratory for a general soil-fertility test.

Second service offered by the state laboratory will be a test for salts and alkali. This test is designed to determine whether crop yields are being impaired by the presence of excessive salts or alkali in the soil. From results of the tests, methods will be suggested for improving the alkali or salt condition if it is present.

Cost for this salt and alkali test will be \$1.50 for each sample.

Third test offered will be to determine the



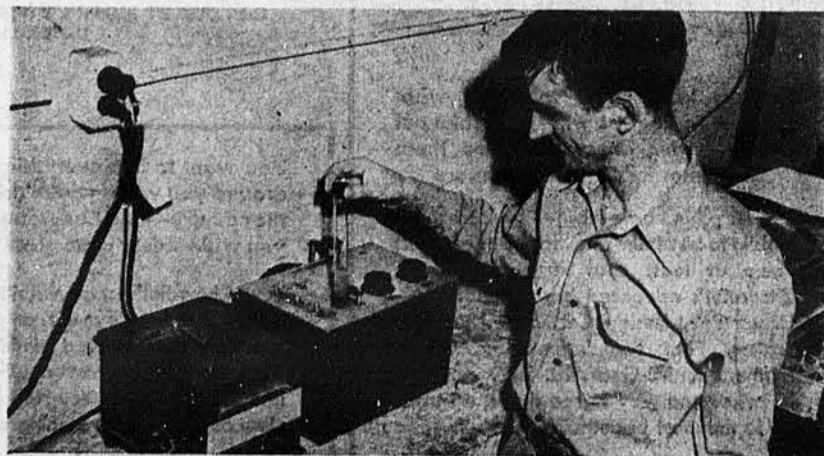
This reproduction of the cover picture on this issue of Kansas Farmer shows Marion E. Postlethwaite, graduate assistant in soils, operating the glass electrode pH meter. With this equipment tests for acidity and lime requirement analyses will be made.

advisability of using a specific field for irrigation purposes. Some soils lend themselves well to irrigation. Others do not. This test will help determine whether salt, alkali or soil-drainage problems will be encountered if a certain soil is put under irrigation. Cost for this irrigation test will be \$2.50 for each sample.

The fourth test is for quality of irrigation water. It is entirely possible that water from one source will work [Continued on Page 32]



A complete soil-sampling kit includes a soil tube, pint ice-cream containers, a clean pail, notebook and pen or pencil. Soil tube is marked at 6-inch intervals to facilitate determination of sample depth.



Cleveland Gerard, graduate assistant in soils, begins a test for phosphorus on the colorimeter. This apparatus will be used also in making organic-matter determinations.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

MY INFORMATION is that President Truman and Secretary of Agriculture Brannan expect this Congress to give the Administration "high and low" farm price program a trial run, so to speak, by putting it into effect this year on hogs.

The "high and low" farm price program, as you know, is the Brannan proposal by which the Federal Treasury will be utilized to guarantee farmers (who comply fully with all government requirements) high prices for their products. The other horn to the program is that the Treasury also will be utilized to give the consumers low costs on food made from the same farm commodities.

In other words, subsidies for all the people thru lower-priced groceries; subsidies for farmers thru high-priced farm commodities.

The principal change from the present method of supporting farm prices is that the Government will not directly support farm prices, as such, on many commodities (especially certain perishables).

Instead of price supports, farmers will get income support thru Treasury checks to growers. The checks will represent the difference between the Government-determined "fair price" for the commodity, and the average figure the commodity brings in an open market.

Spokesmen for the proposal point out that under this double-edged food subsidy program, food supplies will not be held off the market to bring about higher prices. Instead, the food will go into the market at as low prices as competition will bring about. This will give the consumer the benefit of low prices.

The farmer producer, on the other hand, no longer will have to depend upon fluctuating market prices for his income. If prices are too low, the farmer producers will just get government checks to make up the difference between market prices and "fair" prices as determined by a new formula. The new formula is based upon average prices over a preceding 10-year period—the tentative proposal is that these 10 years be the first 10 of the 12 years immediately preceding each marketing season.

In order to hold Treasury losses—which will have to be paid ultimately, of course, with additional federal taxes—to a minimum, the program also would require pretty full authority for the Government to control the production of farm commodities. This is to be accomplished thru the Government's control of the purse strings. Treasury checks would be available on any commodity only to those farmers who complied with Government directives on production and marketing of all commodities.

The proposal that the program be given a "trial run" on the hog market has several charming advantages.

In the first place, the Department of Agriculture fears a run on hogs later this year, which will drive prices down. The Government is directed to maintain hog prices at 90 per cent of parity (adjusted seasonally). If it fulfills this pledge by holding (perhaps) market prices to that level, it will require heavy drain on the Treasury for purchases. At the same time, it will tend to keep pork comparatively scarce, and thus keep prices up and consumption down for consumers.

If the program gets its "trial run" on hogs this season, producers will get the 90 per cent of parity price, while consumers will have to pay much lower prices for pork.

An added advantage, from the Administration viewpoint, is that it will not be necessary—not even possible except to a very limited degree—to apply any control measures this year over hog production.

So, the "trial run" will show to producers and to consumers all the pleasant features of the program (high income for producers, low pork prices for consumers), with none of the unpleasant features. Congressmen are said to be much impressed with the beautiful simplicity of the "trial run" on hogs.

Our Wheat Empire

I KNOW everyone in Kansas is interested in the recent wheat report released by the State Board of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Compiled from careful figures gathered over the state, it estimates the 1949 wheat crop at 244,978,000 bushels. This federal-state report says that if present prospects are realized, this year's crop will be the third largest on record, and the fifth crop in a row of more than 200 million bushels. You remember 1947 turned out 286,702,000 bushels of wheat for the record to date.

Now, I know plenty of things can happen to a wheat crop before harvest. But it seems right now that conditions are almost ideal for wheat to make a bumper yield. This year's yield might even do better than take third place. I wouldn't be the one to say a brand-new high record couldn't be established. That no doubt will happen sometime. With greater knowledge of soil management, better wheat varieties available and other favorable factors, no telling how high wheat yields will go in the future.

We have learned a good deal about wheat production as the years have passed. And there still is plenty to learn about it, even in Kansas, the leading wheat state in the U. S. I say that because I have been looking over the wheat-yield records starting back in 1860. I note that the predicted yield of 244,978,000 bushels for 1949 is based on an average yield of 15.5 bushels on 15,805,000 acres. That 15.5-bushel-an-acre figure isn't the largest acre yield by any means—which indicates we have more to learn about the crop. Back in 1862 the yield to the acre averaged 21 bushels. Of course, there were only 202,232 bushels of wheat from 9,630 acres that year.

The record on average yield to the acre appears to be 22.29 bushels in 1882. Right along with this it is interesting to note that the lowest average yield to the acre was made in 1895 with only 3.84 bushels. That is testimony to what weather can do to even as hardy a crop as wheat.

Coming down to the last 10 years we don't find any average acre yield for the state above 19.3 bushels—that was in 1942 and again in

1947. But we do find almost all yields year after year higher than the average yields in all previous 10-year periods. And the average 10-year yield from 1940 thru 1949 is higher than for any previous 10-year period.

These figures I have trace the growing importance of the wheat crop in Kansas. Back in 1862 the state harvested 9,630 acres of wheat, and the crop brought 74 cents a bushel for a total of \$149,652. By 1867 the state's wheat yield had reached the million-bushel class—1,250,000 bushels to be exact, worth \$2,300,000 at \$1.84 a bushel. But that was only a drop in the bucket. Our wheat crop hit the million-acre mark in 1876, producing 14,620,225 bushels worth \$12,413,780. Yet that was only another drop in the bucket. Because by 1880 we beat 2¼ million acres of wheat; in 1893 we reached 5 million acres; in 1919 the records show more than 11½ million acres of wheat harvested. We reached the peak of 17,110,000 acres seeded in 1937, and since that time have ranged from that figure down to 11 million acres sown.

Peak year for total value of the crop, of course, was the peak-yield year of 1947 with 15,404,000 seeded acres producing 286,702,000 bushels worth \$645,080,000.

I say again I am particularly pleased to note by this long history of our wheat crop that Kansas soil hasn't been ruined. You simply cannot produce higher acre yield averages if the soil has been mined out. Of course, how the soil has been handled isn't the only answer to this wheat story. Every kind of good farming has helped. Improved varieties of wheat have played a major part. We have our scientists and their patient research work to thank for these new varieties, with the co-operation of a great many farmers to be sure.

I think Kansas wheat growers can look back with honest pride at the job they have done. Despite all problems that have arisen, and making good use of the advantages the state offers, they have made Kansas the wheat state of the world.

I don't need to tell one single wheat farmer that there will be other problems to meet. As I have said before we will have a surplus of wheat some of these days. And down the road, the problem of finding a profitable market for huge surpluses of wheat is something else again. I know this, however. That problem will be solved. I am convinced in that solution will be even better wheat varieties that will produce higher yields on fewer acres and reduce overhead costs. Our wheat empire can diversify more to livestock to good advantage, which means more grass and feed crops. To aid in finding the most satisfactory answer we need continued research on all the problems of soil, seed, seeding, harvesting and finally marketing. I want to emphasize the importance of such research. It never should be allowed to lag if we want to hold our position.

Arthur Capper

Topcka.

May Try New Plan on Hogs

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

THIS Congress now is expected to let the "pig's snout"—instead of the camel's nose—under the direct-subsidy payments tent that Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan is pitching to shelter high prices for farm products and low food prices for consumers.

Both Chairman Cooley (N. C.), House Agriculture Chairman, and Rep. Clifford Hope (Kan.), ranking Repub-

lican member of the same committee, are quoted as favoring the Brannan proposal that the direct-payment subsidy program be tried out this year on hogs. The direct payments would be in lieu of the market price-support program pledged for this year.

Cooley and Hope are inclined to look on this plan with favor. This means committee hearings and very likely favorable committee action. Whether the House and Senate will follow suit, it is a little early to say. The plan is very controversial.

One thing to be threshed out in committee, if hogs are to be the guinea pig for the new big farm program, will be the matter of the support price. Under the present market price-support program, hogs are to be supported at prices ranging from \$16.25 May 15 to \$18.50 thru September (Chicago). In outlining the general program before a joint session of the Agriculture com-

(Continued on Page 30)

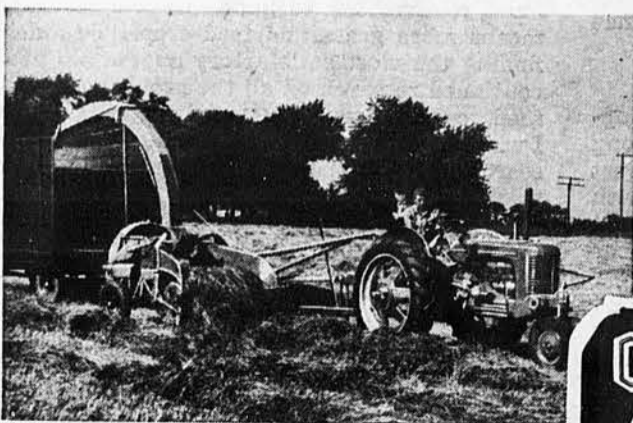
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A Better Price For Better Eggs

DURING the last few years, many Kansas farmers have disposed of all or a major portion of their farm chicken flocks, believing they could buy eggs and chickens in town as cheaply or cheaper than they could be produced on the farm. The only reason some folks have gone on keeping a few birds is for quality and farm-freshness.

According to Kimball L. Backus, head of the Marketing Division, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the solution to this problem is not only in lowering feed and operating costs, but in obtaining a better price for better eggs. He pointed out that the only explanation many farmers offered for keeping chickens was so they could have better quality, in chicken meat and in eggs, for their own table. Town people have the same preference and desire for freshness, he says. But too often they are unable to buy the quality they desire at any price.

Where eggs are sold in Kansas at different prices they seldom are sold by grade, and the price more often than not has nothing at all to do with the quality of the eggs offered, Backus believes. Surveys have proved conclusively to him that housewives are willing to pay a premium for insured or graded freshness and quality in eggs. There also is good reason for belief that consumption of eggs increases when consumers are able to purchase the grades they desire.

In 1947, Kansas was eleventh among the states in the number of eggs produced. But that same year, Kansas ranked second from last in the amount of money her producers were paid for their eggs, according to the Kansas Marketing Division. Last year this was somewhat improved. Kansas still ranked eleventh in production, but had stepped up from second from last to third from last in money received, which still left Kansas last in amount of money received per dozen eggs.

Would Help Whole State

It is unnecessary to search any further to discover the reason poultry and egg production in our state is decreasing and becoming a field of marginal production, Backus says. If Kansas producers could receive a price for eggs which is comparable to the national average per dozen or per pound, then an appreciable increase in the income of the entire state would be felt in every line of business and industry as well as thruout the farm homes of Kansas. Several millions of dollars annually can be added to Kansas buying power with little or no investment or additional work.

Kansas people are losing money on their egg production and poultry enterprises, and consumers in Kansas are unable to purchase the quality eggs desired, chiefly or entirely because of failure thruout the state generally to buy and sell eggs on a grade or quality basis, Backus maintains.

Factors determining egg quality are: (1) shell, (2) interior, (3) freshness. Factors determining egg-market value are: quality and ability to sell on quality or grade basis. Nearly all eggs are top quality when laid. Practical, simple care in handling will enable the producer to deliver somewhere near 100 per cent top quality to the market. Producers delivering top quality must not accept a run-of-the-mill or current-receipts price for their eggs. Buyers of eggs must refuse to pay as much for inferior eggs as for better eggs, Backus states.

It costs little, if any more, to deliver fresh, good eggs to the market than it does to deliver poor, inferior eggs. Eggs that are entitled to a market premium are fresh, clean, properly cooled when gathered, packed in lots of similar size and color, and are of uniform appearance, free of extra small and extra large eggs as well as dirty, cracked or otherwise inferior products.

The Kansas State Division of Marketing is formulating a campaign to correct this condition in Kansas at the earliest possible moment, and put more profit in the Kansas chicken house.

Topeka is an Indian term, meaning, "A good place to dig potatoes," the root of a species of sunflower found on the lowlands of the Kansas river.

Thoughts TO LIVE BY

Discipline

THERE are some things we always want for the other person. Discipline is one of them. It seems natural to say that the neighbors should be exacting with their children, and that the youth of our land should be taught discipline in the army. But for ourselves, we have no desire for military control, social restraints, nor stringent qualities in our spouse or employer.

But discipline is good for us, too. It is the foundation of freedom. Who is free to play the piano—the person who has never known the discipline of practice or the one who has known the restraint of diligent, musical training? The farmer who disciplines himself to work is the one who is free to enjoy a profitable year. The football team that wins with ease on Saturday afternoon has endured the daily grind of drill and scrimmage during the preceding week. Powerful people are disciplined people. This is true in science, politics, religion, and art, as well as in the fields already mentioned.

Society demands discipline. Without it, life would become chaotic. In a democracy, self-discipline is required. Only people who control their liberty so it does not degenerate into license are qualified to govern themselves. If the citizens do not assume that responsibility, then it is necessary for the State to impose an exterior discipline. To shun self-discipline is to vote for some kind of

State-ism. To practice self-control is to strengthen the foundation of democracy. It makes for character, and character makes a nation great.

How does one develop self-discipline? Dr. John Baillie, of Scotland, has answered that question by sketching its evolution. When he was too young to know the difference between right and wrong, his parents required certain things of him. They were not simply imposing their strength upon his weakness. They were transmitting, not originating, the demands they enforced. They too were under orders, obeying a law above and beyond themselves. He felt that they had a right to place these requirements upon him, for he learned from experience that they were right and his contrary desires were wrong. When they demanded a certain standard of conduct from him, it was not his desires against theirs, for that same standard of conduct governed their actions, too.

The day came when he discovered that his elders were not infallible. By that time, he knew that the error was a matter of judgment and not of will. Eventually, he reached the age of accountability. Under the circumstances, it was natural for him to assume the responsibility for disciplining himself, because he had already learned from his parents to respect the authority of the objective, moral law. That kind of growth enriches the individual and state.

—Larry Schwarz

Feeding Starving People Subject of May 16 Meeting

PLANS of Kansas farmers to answer cries of hunger from abroad will be discussed at a Kansas Christian Rural Overseas Program Council meeting in the Senate chamber of the state capitol, Topeka, at 2 o'clock on Monday, May 16.

First speaker at the meeting will be Governor Frank Carlson, honorary chairman of the State CROP Committee, CROP's active chairman, L. C. Williams, director of the Extension Service, Kansas State College, will preside. About 200 representatives of 56 churches and farm organizations and other groups are expected to attend. All interested persons are invited.

Reports of the food needs will be given by speakers who have worked overseas for the 3 organizations which sponsor CROP—the Catholic Rural Life Conference; Lutheran World Relief, representing 8 Lutheran denominations in America; and Church World Service, the organization of 22 Protestant and Orthodox denominations.

Dr. Julius Bodensieck, professor of New Testament, Wartburg Seminary, Dubuque, Ia., who formerly directed Lutheran relief activities in Germany, will describe CROP's contribution to war-torn areas in Europe.

Catholic relief activities thru CROP will be reported by Father Russell Schiedler, of Fairfield, Mont., who last year visited European displaced persons' camps, orphanages, hospitals, and other agencies with Msgr. Ligutti, director of the Catholic Rural Life Conference.

Rev. Arthur B. Coole, Madison, will speak of the needs, and of CROP's work in Asia. He recently returned from China, where he worked as a member of the North China International Relief Committee and the Protestant Relief Committee for North China.

Kansas CROP donations of last year, including gifts from every county, will be reported by State CROP director, Leonard M. Lowe, of Topeka. William Ljungdahl, farmer and stockman, of Menlo, directed the 1948 gathering, which totaled 145 carloads of food.

CROP officers, in addition to Williams and Lowe, are Victor C. Leiker, Hays, editor of the Ellis County News, secretary; and Harold Nelson, Topeka banker and president of the Topeka Council of Churches, treasurer.

Gifts to CROP thruout the nation last year equaled \$5,751,000 nearly all in the form of food. CROP asks gifts of staple foods to be shipped economically in carload lots. Overseas distribution is entirely in the hands of the sponsoring churches, so none of the food is sold into the black market or otherwise turned from the purpose of the givers, Lowe said.

Fool the Birds

Keep birds from eating fruit when it starts to ripen on trees by tying a piece of fur loosely high in each tree. The birds will stay away—as if the fur were a cat.—I. W. K.

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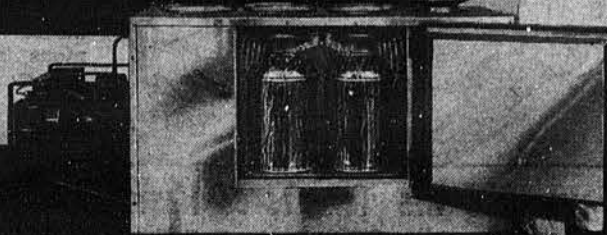
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Fruit Promise Is Good

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

JACK FROST came dangerously close several times recently to inflicting serious damage to fruit crops in Northeast Kansas. However, all fruit in this area gives promise of abundant yields for summer and fall. Strawberry harvest is just around the corner. Altho the plants have not yet bloomed, patches came thru winter in excellent condition and there is no reason to suspect that well-cared-for plantings should not burst out with a full bloom.

In the famous strawberry district around Wathena there seems to be a revival of interest in strawberries and more patches are being set out this spring than for many years. Bernard Studer is setting 20 acres; George Hartman and sons are setting 60,000 plants; Dewey, Milton and Oscar Schuler, of the Smith Creek neighborhood, are setting large acreages. Lawrence Vertin is adding a large patch this year, as also are George Jones and son.

Plants for setting, in many cases, are obtained from local one-year-old patches. Other growers prefer to get their plants from distant localities, many of the plants used in the Wathena district coming from as far away as Delaware and Maryland. The variety preferred by most growers here is Premier, sometimes called Howard 17. Many strawberry men this spring have set out trial plantings of Robinson, a variety new to this section of the country.

This variety is 10 days to 2 weeks later than Premier and is said to be the largest strawberry grown. Farmers in Michigan where it has been grown commercially for the last 8 years claim to have netted more than \$1,000 an acre from this variety.

Naturally, strawberry growers are wondering what price they are going to get for their fruit this year. Louisiana strawberries are now to be found in the markets of all the larger cities. In places like Kansas City and St. Louis these southern berries are selling in 24 pint crates for \$7 and \$8.

As this is written the peach trees are ready to burst into bloom and every tree appears to be loaded with buds. This should be fine for those who will have peaches to sell, for a recent report issued by USDA indicates that for the country as a whole there will be only 55 per cent of a crop this year. This is due principally to the extensive damage done by the mid-March freezing in Georgia, North and South Carolina and Northern Alabama.

The apple outlook appears favorable for about an average size crop in all commercial areas, according to the USDA report issued on April 1. Here in the Midwest apple trees and buds came thru the winter well. If conditions continue favorable in this area a large crop may be expected. Last year's crop was less than two thirds of average.

Less Waste

Feeding pellets to poultry is not an altogether new procedure since it originated in 1924. Feed cubes previously had been fed to other livestock in England as early as 1911. Pellet feeding is especially advantageous to growing chickens, giving greater efficiency of feed utilization and less feed waste.—C. L. Gish, KSC.



"Why, thank you, Mrs. Padway. I think Trixie looks a lot like you, too."

Bringing Things Up-to-Date On Farm Price Supports for 1949

By **GLENN H. JOHNSON**, Chairman
Kansas State PMA Committee

FARM price supports for 1949 have been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for several crop and livestock products of importance on Kansas farms:

Wheat—90 per cent of July 1 parity with support operations carried out by farm-stored and warehouse-stored loans and purchase agreements as in the past. The 1949 program will be available to farmers from harvest time thru January 31, 1950. This is one additional month over the 1947 and 1948 programs.

On March 15, wheat parity was \$2.17. Ninety per cent of this is \$1.95. The loan price on the 1948 crop averaged about \$2 a bushel on a state-wide basis.

Corn—Support prices will be at 90 per cent of October 1, 1949, parity. The corn loans on the 1948 crop averaged about \$1.39 a bushel in Kansas.

Barley and Rye—Support prices will be by CCC loans and purchase agreements to reflect to producers a weighted average equal to 72 per cent of the barley and rye parity prices as of April 15, 1949. The loans and purchase agreements will be available from harvest time thru January 31, 1950. The support price on 1948 barley was \$1.17 and on 1948 rye it was \$1.26 a bushel.

Oats—Support prices will be by CCC loan and purchase agreement to reflect to producers a weighted averaged rate equal to 70 per cent of the oats parity price as of April 15, 1949. The loans and purchase agreements will be available from harvest time thru January 31, 1950. The support price on the 1948 crop averaged about 70 cents a bushel on the farm.

Grain Sorghums—Price support will be by farm-stored and warehouse-stored loans and purchase agreements at 70 per cent of the grain sorghum parity price as of April 15, 1949. The support price on 1948 crop grain sorghum was \$2.31 a hundred pounds, which was 77 per cent of the parity price as of April 15, 1948.

Soybeans—90 per cent of September 1, 1949, price comparable to parity, with support operations carried out by loans and purchase agreements. As of March 15, 1949, the comparable price was \$2.36 a bushel. Ninety per cent of this price would be \$2.12. The price support for the 1948 crop was \$2.18 a bushel and for the 1947 crop it was \$2.04.

Flaxseed—90 per cent of April 1, 1949, farm parity. The price will be \$3.74 a bushel, basis Fredonia, Kan., for No. 1 flaxseed. The price for No. 2 is 5 cents a bushel less and there is no support for other grades. County prices can be determined by deducting freight and handling charges from \$3.74. The 1948 price was \$5.85, basis Fredonia and Emporia. The support is available only thru loans and purchase agreements.

Hay and Pasture Seeds—Support prices expressed in cents per pound have been announced: Alfalfa, 25c; alsike clover, 25c; red clover, 35c; sweet clover, 12c; smooth brome certified, 16c; crested wheatgrass, 10c; slender wheatgrass, 10c; certified Sudan, 5c; big bluestem, 20c; Little bluestem, 20c; sand bluestem, 25c; side oats grama, 20c; blue grama, 15c; buffalo grass, 35c; switch grass, 20c; weeping lovegrass, 50c; sand love, 50c.

The program is handled as a purchase agreement plan. The prices were announced much earlier this year than previously.

Irish Potatoes—Support prices will be at 60 per cent of January 1, 1949, parity or \$1.70 per hundred weight for all grades of Kansas potatoes above U. S. grade No. 2, 1 1/8 inches minimum, loaded f.o.b. cars or trucks in new bags. Farmers must not overplant their farm potato goal to be eligible for support-price benefits. The support is made effective by direct purchases from eligible growers. The potatoes purchased are diverted to other than commercial trade channel uses.

Butterfat—Support prices are at 90 per cent of parity under the Agricultural Act of 1948. The support operations will be carried out thru offers by USDA to purchase wholesale butter if necessary. The USDA will buy in any area in 1949 butter of U. S. grade-A or higher at 59 cents a pound for delivery before September 1, and at 62 cents for delivery on or after September 1. The price on U. S. grade-B butter will be 2 cents lower in each period.

Eggs—The USDA is continuing to support the price of eggs so as to reflect an average of 35 cents a dozen for shell eggs. The support is secured by purchasing dried eggs in surplus-producing areas. If the purchase of dried eggs will not maintain the price, consideration will be given to the purchase of frozen eggs as a supplement to the dried egg purchase program. Vendors who sell dried eggs to USDA must certify that they have paid producers an average of 35 cents a dozen for all eggs purchased by the contracting plants during the contract period.

Hogs—Price support will be at 90 per cent of parity thru March, 1950. The dollars and cents figures for April thru September will be announced soon based on March 15 parity. The actual support for the week ending April 2 was \$17.50 a hundred pounds, Chicago basis, for good and choice barrows and gilt butcher hogs handled by federally inspected slaughterers.

Adequate Storage Essential—Farmers must provide adequate storage for the grains to be eligible for price support. The Kansas State PMA Committee favors a substantial increase in farm and country shipping point storage structures. In past years many farmers without adequate farm or warehouse storage have not been able to gain the advantages of the price-support legislation. Granaries and warehouses are more crowded for space at present than in the past. Large crops are expected in 1949 to make additional storage demands. Farmers without proper storage cannot get price-supporting loans and they suffer other financial losses also if grain is inadequately protected from weather, pests and rodents.

Control Corn Rootworms

Rotation to crops other than corn will eliminate corn rootworms, according to an announcement by Professors H. R. Bryson and D. A. Wilbur of the Kansas State College entomology department.

The 2 entomologists have been doing research on the biology and control of corn rootworms. The worms were found in Kansas only recently. The adult looks like a striped cucumber beetle with black to yellow stripes. The northern corn rootworm beetle is a pale green, they said.

Rotation crops suggested by the 2 entomologists include oats, wheat, soybeans and sorghums.

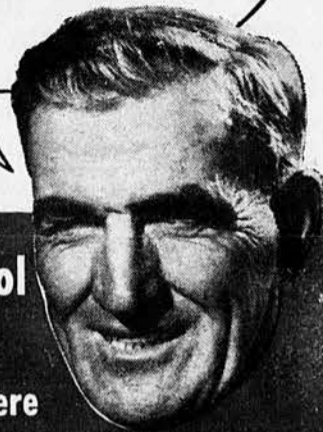
Clean Out Lockers

Those having fruits and vegetables in their frozen-food lockers or home cabinets, should check them carefully and make an intensive raid on the supply between now and June 1. There should be room by then for about 60 pints of early vegetables for a family of five, and during June, about 80 pints of fruits will need to be tucked in. Eat and enjoy the frozen foods now and make room for the new fresh supply.—George Filinger, KSC.



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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.

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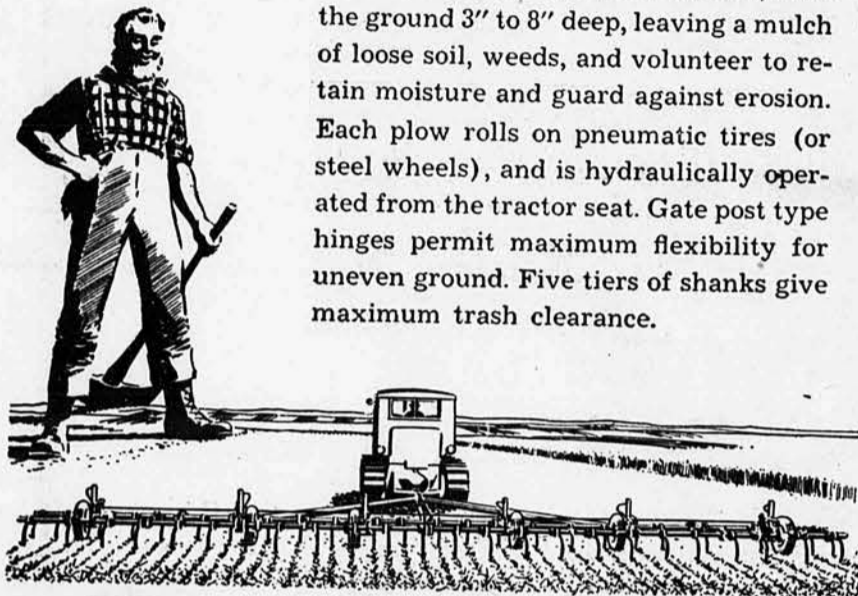


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A GIANT LAND-GOBBLER THE TOWNER "PAUL BUNYAN" PLOW

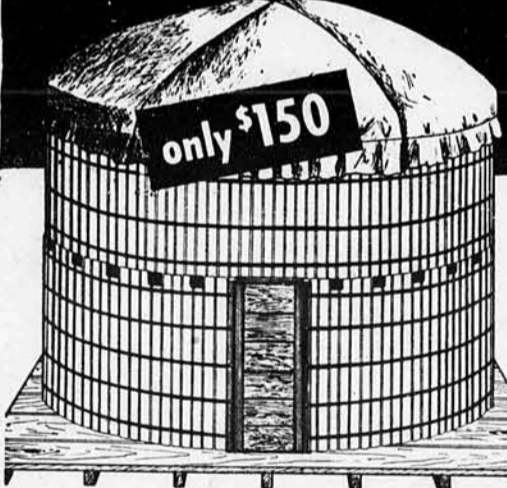
For large scale farming operations—Towner developed and field tested this giant Paul Bunyan plow ranging in size from 20 to 45 feet. This land-gobbler is a natural tool for large scale summer fallowing or cultivating. Cultivator shanks, with 12" duckfoot shovels, slice the ground 3" to 8" deep, leaving a mulch of loose soil, weeds, and volunteer to retain moisture and guard against erosion. Each plow rolls on pneumatic tires (or steel wheels), and is hydraulically operated from the tractor seat. Gate post type hinges permit maximum flexibility for uneven ground. Five tiers of shanks give maximum trash clearance.



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 - 1 reinforced steel door frame
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 - 1 piece asphalt treated blanket cover
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The Denning Bin comes in two sections, each four feet high, 41 feet long. Sections are seasoned pine or fir staves tightly bound with galvanized steel wire to five strong galvanized steel hoops. Just unroll; bolt in steel end and door frame sections. Line with asphaltum rolls ready to fill and cover.

Two men can erect the bin, (13 feet in diameter, approximately 8 feet high) in less than two hours with no tool except a wrench. No staples or clumsy fasteners. Holds 860 bu. gov't. level measure; 1000 bu. heaped beneath heavy weather-proof asphalt blanket cover. Rigid steel roof optional at extra cost. Empty bins easily dismantled, moved to new harvest sites or used as portable silos or feed storage. Extra sections increase bin size by 430 bu.

Write for Descriptive Circular or See Your Lumber Dealer for Immediate Delivery.

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Here's Where Grasshoppers Will Be Working in 1949

By D. A. WILBUR, Department of Entomology
Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.

GRASSHOPPER outbreaks, more closely resembling those of the middle 1930's than have occurred in recent years, appear to be in prospect for Kansas during the coming season. This prediction is based on surveys conducted by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and on questionnaire reports from county agents and other observers assembled by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan.

A map published by the Division of Grasshopper Control showing the grasshopper infestation expected in 1949 based on egg surveys made during the fall of 1948, shows 2 areas totaling about 1½ counties in size which are labeled severe. One of these areas includes the northeastern quarter of Thomas county and a portion of Sheridan county adjoining. The other and larger area centers where Greeley, Wichita, Hamilton and Kearny counties touch. Three other larger areas lying mostly in the western 2 tiers of counties are labeled threatening. Fully two thirds of the state, particularly northeast and west, are labeled light.

A map prepared by Dr. Roger C. Smith of the department of entomology at Kansas State College, based on reports of observers located in most of the counties of the state, indicates the extent of the 1948 infestation, and suggests greater 1949 grasshopper populations than does the Bureau of Entomology map.

During 1948, sizable areas in Western Kansas suffered considerable grasshopper damage, particularly in alfalfa-growing districts and in the wheat fields in the fall. Local migratory flights occurred which scattered the hopper populations uniformly over the wheat fields. During the years 1939 to 1948 the hoppers were confined largely to the field margins and to the fence rows and were scattered over the fields only in limited areas.

Were Well Scattered

In much of the eastern two thirds of the state in 1948, grasshopper populations were present but were well scattered. They would be plentiful and cause damage on one farm and would be scarce on adjoining farms. Such a localized population occurred near Manhattan in which there were as many as 50 grasshoppers per square yard along a fence row, and yet a quarter of a mile away the hoppers were scarce. An egg survey made in this area during late March revealed that an abundance of eggs had been deposited and that these eggs had survived the winter in good condition and remarkably free of parasites. If weather conditions are favorable throughout the development period of the hoppers during the coming spring, the isolated hopper populations may consolidate into a major outbreak and severe damage in the eastern part of the state is likely.

Periods of cold wet weather, during the hatching period and while the hoppers are small, are usually unfavorable and may end an impending outbreak right there. Also, later in the season, warm days with a high humidity are unfavorable because such

conditions favor the development of the grasshopper fungus disease.

Due to the late spring the grasshopper hatch will scarcely be underway by early May except in favored situations. If the weather during the first half of May continues warm, the hatch will proceed rapidly. If the weather turns cool, a portion of the hatch may be delayed until into June.

New Help Available

Kansas farmers will have a decided advantage in their efforts to reduce grasshopper damage in 1949 that was not available to them during the outbreaks of the 1930's. This advantage is to be found in the new insecticides, toxaphene and chlordane. These insecticides are highly toxic to grasshoppers and maintain a residual toxicity lasting up to 3 weeks. Toxaphene and chlordane are particularly effective when sprayed on succulent vegetation in the spring and early summer. They are also effective when applied as a dust. When applied to dry vegetation and to wheat field margins in the late summer and in the fall, these insecticides have not been as successful as when used earlier in the season.

Sprays applied at the rate of one pound of technical chlordane or 1½ pounds of technical toxaphene per acre are recommended. Bureau of Entomology recommendations for dusts include 1½ pounds of technical chlordane or 2 pounds of technical toxaphene per acre.

In using the new insecticides it should be kept in mind that these materials are not only poisonous to grasshoppers but are also poisonous to man and domestic animals. When the insecticides are applied to hay or forage crops, the crops should not be grazed or fed as hay to dairy cows or to animals being finished for slaughter. Nor should they be applied to the parts of fruits or vegetables that are eaten.

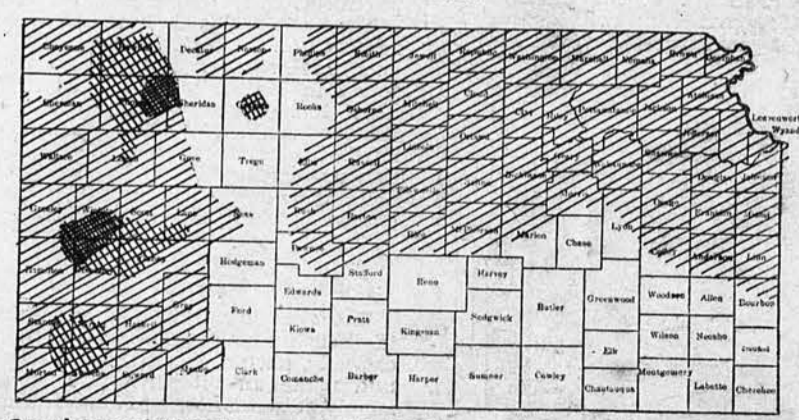
In addition to toxaphene and chlordane sprays, grasshopper baits will be used in greatly increased amounts during the 1949 season. For the most part the baits will contain sodium fluosilicate as the killing agent.

Several species of grasshoppers are involved in the impending outbreak, the chief one of which is the migratory grasshopper. There is also an upsurge in the numbers of the big yellow differential hopper and in the two-striped hopper. The red-legged hopper will be plentiful in the eastern part of the state and is increasing in numbers in the western part of the state, particularly where sweet clover is to be found in fields or along the roadside.

A Good Herd

During the last test year, the 12-cow herd of registered Holstein-Friesians owned by R. L. Evans, Hutchinson, produced an average of 526 pounds of butterfat and 13,588 pounds of milk in the official Herd Improvement Registry program of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Milking was done 2 times daily and testing was supervised by Kansas State College of Agriculture in co-operation with the national Holstein headquarters.



Grasshopper infestation expected in 1949 from 1948 surveys. This Kansas map shows the 1948 grasshopper infestation and suggests greater grasshopper numbers in 1949 than did an earlier map sent out by the Bureau of Entomology. Diagonal lines indicate light infestation, crossed lines indicate threatening infestation, and heavy double-crossed lines indicate severe trouble from hoppers. —Map by Division of Grasshopper Control, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

What Happened To the Sagebrush?

CLARK and Comanche county ranchers had varied results last year from spraying pastures with 2,4-D for control of sagebrush and weeds.

Ranchers in Clark county sprayed a total of 13,500 acres at a cost of \$2 an acre. The formula used was 1 pound of pure 2,4-D acid, 6 pounds soda ash, 4 gallons of water and 1 gallon of diesel oil an acre. Frederick Dale Engler, county agent, reports that on 13,000 acres of the 13,500 sprayed, the estimated kill was 90 per cent on sage and 95 per cent on weeds. The grass appeared greatly benefited last fall.

The following ranchers in Clark county co-operated in the pasture-spraying program: Jesse Harper, Mrs. Bentley Randall, M. N. Rankin, Francis Arnold, Paul Randall, G. D. Leslie, Barth Gabbert, Victor Harmon, Ralph Gardiner, Billy Phillips, Dean Matthews, Locke Theis, Leonard Cox, Paul Blair, Val Walker, Tillman Floyd, Degan Ranch Co., Nathan Hayes, and Dunn and Hoffman.

Spraying was done by airplane between May 15 and June 12.

Comanche county results were much more erratic altho the same formula was used. County Agent Pat Murphey says there is no apparent reason why the results should not have been uniform.

Ranchers using the spray service for sage and weeds gave the following reports:

George W. Robbins—Small per cent of kill on sage; weed control fair.

Glenn Woolfolk—Some sage killed; good weed kill.

Sanders and Thorp—Good kill on sage and weeds.

Martin Webster—Good kill.

Gilly D. Miller—Poor results.

M. E. Patterson—Good kill.

Doyle Heft—Spotting results.

Fred Parker—No kill on sage; fair kill on weeds.

McMoran Brothers—No kill on sage; fair kill on weeds.

Walter Thompson—Fair kill.

John B. Swaim—No kill.
 Jackson Brothers, Gene Huck, Elwood Carlisle and L. D. Hall—Good kill.
 Stewart and Adams—Good kill.
 Robert P. Stewart—No report.
 Chas. Einsel—No report.
 Gregg Brothers—Poor on sage; fair on weeds.

Howard Brown, Valtos Richardson and Jay B. Pounds—Poor on sage; good on weeds.

Roy W. Ellis—Fairly good on weeds.
 K. S. Dale—Good on weeds.

Cecil Bean—Fair results.

According to Mr. Murphey, spray contractors this year are respraying free where results were not satisfactory. The only cost to the ranchers will be for the materials used.

Many range weeds and 80 per cent of sagebrush can be killed with one proper application of 2,4-D, states D. A. Savage, superintendent of the U. S. Southern Great Plains Field Station, Woodward, Okla. The station offers the following recommendations:

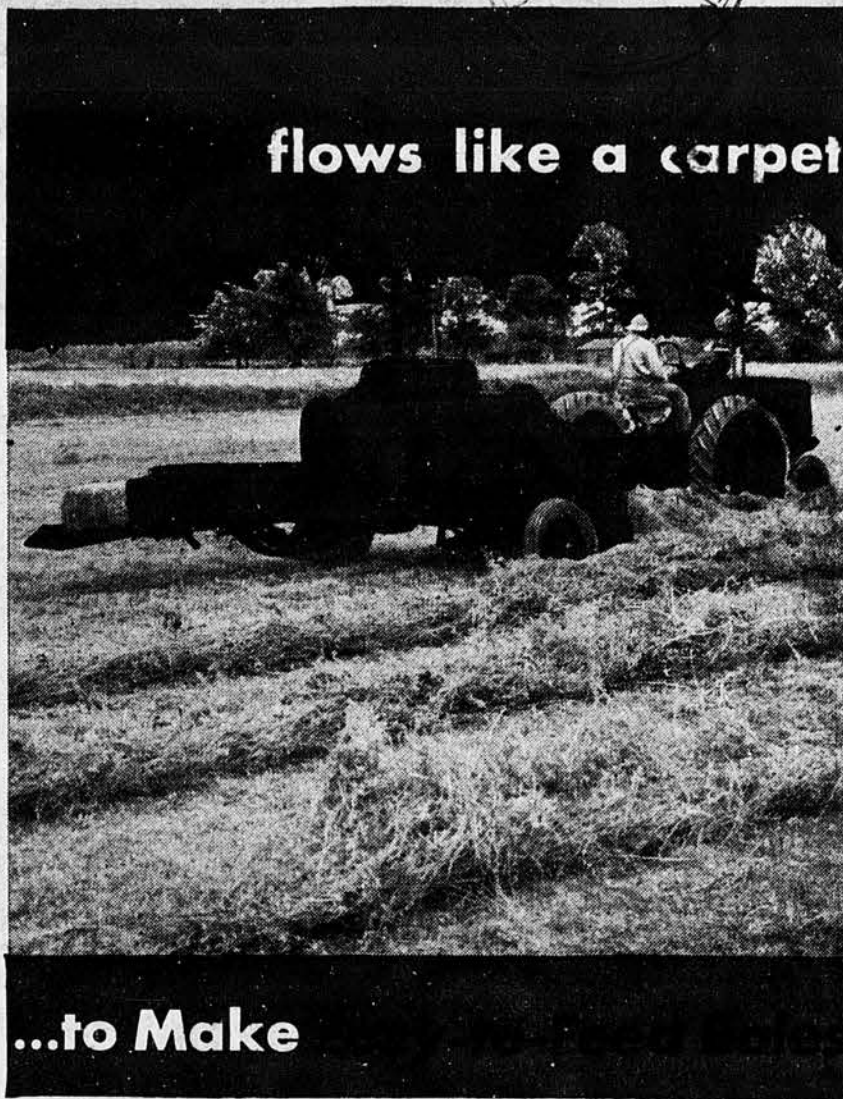
Spray only during the month of May.
 Rate of application per acre—Use ¼-pound pure 2,4-D (acid equivalent) in ester form in 3 gallons of diesel oil, or in 4 gallons of water and 1 gallon of diesel oil. Or, use 1 pound pure 2,4-D (acid equivalent) in amine or sodium salt form in 4 gallons of water and 1 gallon of diesel oil. Adding a detergent, such as a soap substitute, at the rate of one 11-ounce package per 100 gallons, increases effectiveness of amine and sodium salts. Use mechanical agitator to emulsify all oil-water solutions. With ground equipment, operate cross wind at intervals no wider than the boom.

Final kill of sagebrush and other perennial weeds cannot be determined until about 13 months after spraying. Defer grazing during the summer on sprayed or mowed areas, or practice extreme moderation in grazing to realize maximum benefit. Brush control, followed by excessive grazing, may result in serious wind erosion.

Experts Show Them How



In a Shawnee county soil-conservation field day, April 19, farmers watched experts demonstrate how to install a tube and riser for a soil-saving dam. They also saw terrace building, waterway preparation, ditch filling, liming and fertilizing, seedbed preparation and actual seeding of legumes and grasses—all in one day on 3 farms.



Spring steel fingers gently lift windrowed hay like a carpet to prevent loss of protein-rich leaves—and deliver it to the cross deck of the McCormick Pickup Baler. Packer fingers aid the floating open-end auger to deliver the flow directly to the baling chamber.

Then, a plunger-mounted knife shears each charge of hay against a ledger plate. The result: smooth bales, free from straggly ends, neatly packaged in easy-to-feed slices. Simple adjustments of the baler provide for easy regulation of bale size, weight and density.

This automatic baler's needles not only place twine bands in tying position—they also act as a division block to separate the bales. The two heavy-duty knotters are built for baler duty.

There are three automatic pick-up balers in the IH line: the No. 50-T and No. 50-AW for the large-acreage farmer, and the No. 45 for smaller acreages. The No. 50-AW (wire-tying) is in limited production in 1949.

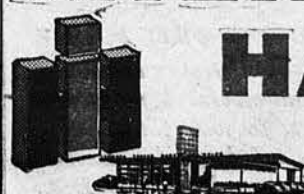
See your IH dealer about these one-man balers, and for all of your hay equipment needs—mowers, tractor side delivery rakes, bale loaders—and baler twine.



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Demonstration of helicopter spraying of Weed-No-More at Bunker Hill, Ind.

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Are You a "Cold" Victim?

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

DOCTORS speak of the common cold as Public Enemy No. 1 because it catches almost everyone and no one knows where it will strike next. It is old stuff to say it is a virus infection against which there is no immunization. Every optimist who has taken "cold shots" year after year knows that. "But," they say, "what other line of defense is available?"

Suppose we agree that the name "cold" covers 50 different sets of ailments that present similar symptoms but have different bases; and suppose we do know that some of these basic troubles can be eliminated.

Let us assume that the real reason you have more colds than other people is poor resistance to infection. Yet you can build up resistance! Your diet may be defective. What are you getting in the way of calcium, phosphorus and other needed minerals. Can it be that you are short on some important vitamin? Are you getting your fruits and fruit juices? What is your hemoglobin test and how about the blood count? To call a physician to your aid on these points is far more likely to be of value than "cold shots." It is even possible that you are anemic.

Often I quote my 5 good rules against colds:

1. Practice good hygiene, especially as to dress and diet.
2. Avoid contagion in all reasonable ways.
3. Protect yourself from prolonged exposure to wet and cold.
4. Let intelligent mental hygiene control your life routine.
5. Secure adequate correction of defects in nose and throat.

That No. 5 is one you may shy away

from, but it deserves special consideration from the chronic cold-getter. It may mean surgery! Yes, that may hit the spot, for some physical defect may be at the base of your trouble. You must secure systematic treatment, choosing the season of year when your upper respiratory tract is at its best. Let the nose and throat surgeon make a clean sweep of the "suspicious tonsils" that are never very bad but never quite normal, if he considers it necessary. Perhaps it is not a matter of tonsils or adenoids. The trouble may be in the nasal turbinates; or even obstructive polyps. Such clearance has been known to work magic. Incidentally, the same nose and throat surgeon whom you consult may find, instead, that your weak point is in defective drainage of sinuses.

Where such obstructions to health exist you owe yourself the best line of correction. If after all that a cold still "catches" you, take one to three days in bed. Begin the bed rest treatment at the very first symptoms. That is not giving up. It is your best plan for fighting.

Reduce Your Weight

My legs are so big in the calves, out of proportion. How can I reduce them?—X. Y.

If you are overweight you will get a reduction in the legs as you reduce your general weight. Otherwise there is no ordinary method that will help this physical peculiarity.

A Simple Operation

What is varicocele and can it be cured?—Elderly.

Varicocele is a mass of dilated veins. If it once becomes well established it is curable only by operation, but the operation is quite simple and can be done under local anesthetic. Quite often all that the patient needs do is to apply the support of a snugly fitting suspensory bandage.

Air-Condition Your Garden

By WILLIAM G. AMSTEIN

Kansas State College Extension Horticulturist

DO YOU have an air-conditioned garden? Many of the most common garden questions on failure of tomatoes, beans and other valuable crops to produce relate to this lack of protection to permit normal flower development. It is worthwhile, I think, to emphasize this feature that should receive our interest and attention as we prepare our gardens for summer temperatures. Just as air-conditioned restaurants do not always have the same style equipment installed to get the desired temperature results, likewise, the methods used for air-conditioning the garden need not be identical.

Many tall-growing annual row crops deserve consideration and planting as materials for garden protection as well as food production, sweet corn especially. Snow fences, board fences, burlap sacks, lath fence, and similar items have been used in other gardens with good success. The most permanent results have been obtained for many locations by use of windbreaks of trees and shrubs. One should not overlook the garden location north or west of available buildings, hills, or timber on sections along creeks. Locating many of the garden crops where they are grown under field conditions surrounded and protected by row crops such as corn and sorghums deserves wider use. Likewise, they can be tended easier here than having to hoe them all by hand. Air-conditioned gardens are not a guarantee against drouth, insects and hail; but due to the protection afforded by them for crop growth, they provide an added interest in maintaining good gardens because of their promoting success.

Need Plenty of Protection

There are many row crops that have been used to give desired results. Atlas sorgo, corn, sunflowers, Sudan, and many sorghums have been found suitable. However, the common belief that a limited area at the edge of the garden devoted to protective crops is sufficient may prove misleading. For many locations, protection thru the interior of the garden is fully as important as the outside protection. Thus the practice of

strip-cropping the garden with tall-growing crops needs greater emphasis. If hot winds after harvest get to be a problem, plan some strip plantings. In fact, there are many gardens where a panel arrangement is needed for success with tomatoes and this type of crop.

The number of rows of strip crops and the distance between these sections will vary, but in the most exposed areas not over 10 to 12 feet between strips and in less exposed locations strips at 15 to 20 feet intervals are often satisfactory. Where the moisture supply is limited or irrigation is not convenient, the less competitive the protection used the better the results.

In many Central and Western Kansas counties, early protection is very important for the first crops. To provide this protection at low cost, planting on the edge of the listed furrow or ditch used for watering gives extra protection.

While main emphasis needs to be directed to the south and west protection, many garden sites can use the same arrangements on the north and east to good advantage.

Difficulties encountered in many sections in successful tomato production, for example, can be assigned to the lack of suitable protection as much as any other factor even including the matter of variety selection. When the tomato plant is exposed to high summer temperatures, the flowers do not develop normally; and as a result, a large percentage of the blooms fall off. If only tomatoes were included in the garden, it would be sufficient reason for utilizing some type of windbreak or air-conditioning protection for successful crop protection.

We are all interested in growing worm-free sweet corn. D. A. Wilbur, of the department of entomology here at Kansas State College, has conducted a series of experiments on this subject for several years. His best worm control usually has developed from a careful choice of planting dates. This has resulted in reducing the percentage of

(Continued on Page 15)

infested ears from around 90 down to 10 or a reduction of over 70 per cent in the amount of wormy ears.

While this planting schedule has not been worked out for other locations, you will be interested in it as he has developed it here in Manhattan. Short season corn (Marcross) should be planted after May 20; medium season corn (Golden Cross Bantam and Ioana) after May 12 to 15, and long season corn (Stowell's Evergreen and Country Gentlemen) May 1. This will usually result in maturity near the last of July at a time when the corn earworm population is diluted since much of the field corn may be silking.

Most years sweet potatoes are as satisfactory a home garden crop as can be planted. However, too few Kansas farm families include them in their plans or make too small plantings or little use of them where they are included. Most homemakers often consider sweet potatoes as another vegetable the same as beans, peas, tomatoes, or sweet corn in planning the meal rather than considering them for their value as a potato. More often they should take the place of Irish potatoes in the well-planned meal.

Many years the Kansas home-grown Irish potato crop is poor both in quantity and quality. Likewise, most of us have trouble storing potatoes in good condition late. Sweet potato plantings made even as late as July 1 will give useful yields most years, but made by or before June 1 will do even better.

Most of us think of varieties of sweet potatoes as being limited to the Porto Rico or referring to a liking for the so-called yam type. Since most any variety does better in most sections of Kansas in the matter of yield than Porto Rico and as a general thing have useful quality, we do not need to emphasize this variety in our considerations.

In Eastern and Central Kansas at least as far west as Pratt, the Nancy Hall and Little Stem Jersey types both can be grown most successfully. In the sandy soils in sections west of this area,

especially along the rivers, these same varieties do well.

On the heavier soils and in the western counties, Red Bermuda is more commonly grown. The Red Bermuda is prized principally because of its ability to grow and yield under a wide variety of moisture and soil conditions, it has been proved.

Two strains or types that I think especially well adapted in Eastern and Central Kansas counties for general use were developed primarily from selections made at Kansas State College by Dr. O. H. Elmer, of the department of botany and plant pathology.

From the Nancy Hall, a selection or a series of them have been made. The finest and highest orange-colored ones are now called Nancy Gold. This selection is as fine a sweet potato as one could ask for, and when sliced to be eaten raw gives an unusually attractive product that often could not be distinguished from raw sliced carrots as a salad dish. Red Nancy possessing a light red skin is an attractive selection.

Another selection of similar inside color that has been obtained from specimens of the Little Stem Jersey variety is now known as Orange Little Stem. To those who prefer the Jersey type, this is all that could be desired. The superior flesh color and general attractiveness make it nearly sell itself when customers observe this quality or after it is prepared and placed on the table. Orlis and Rols are 2 other useful Little Stem Jersey selections.

In Maryland, a selection has been developed that has been grown in a limited acreage in this state known as Maryland Golden. Unfortunately, it seems this particular type or variety is difficult to store successfully. Its excessive shriveling makes it a problem for average home-storage arrangements.

Be sure to include sweet potatoes in your planting plans. If possible, get and plant one of these high-colored selections. You will find they look better, yield better and eat better.

To Ask Health Conference

SEVERAL hundred persons from 5 states met in Kansas City, April 20, 21 and 22, to discuss methods of bringing more public health services to the people in their local communities. States represented at the 5-state conference on public health included Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indiana and Arkansas. Similar regional health conferences are being held thruout the United States this year.

Delegates from Kansas met during the conference and decided to ask the Kansas State Board of Health to call a state-wide health conference, probably next fall, to consider the following needs:

1. Formation of a state health council. It would be the job of such a state council to study the health needs of Kansas people, to help co-ordinate the health programs of the various official and voluntary health agencies in the state, to encourage and help the formation of community health councils.
2. To set a goal of eventually extending public health services to every resident of Kansas.
3. A definite plan to get information on the functions and services of a full-time public-health unit to the general public.
4. Some definite plan to help local communities develop public interest in current and long-range community health problems.
5. Permissive legislation for proper financing of state and local health services.
6. A definite program for recruit-

ment and training of more public health workers (doctors and nurses) for state and local health services.

At present there is a lot of confusion and wasted effort in Kansas and other states so far as health service is concerned. It was hoped by delegates to the 5-state conference in Kansas City that a Kansas State Health Council might be able to bring order out of chaos thru a unified program for education and other phases of public health work.

Wear Buddy Poppy

Don't forget to wear a Buddy Poppy on Memorial Day. Under sponsorship of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, these buddy poppies again will be sold this year during the week of Memorial Day.

Buddy Poppies, so named by the war-disabled who fashion them each year, are a mute tribute to their "Buddies" who never came back. Funds from the sale of these poppies are used to help disabled and needy ex-service men and their dependents—help beyond what Government aid can supply.

The goal is set this year at 20 million Buddy Poppies. Every Buddy Poppy is a reminder of war and its terrific toll of health and young strength. Every Buddy Poppy carries a Memorial Day message, the simple message: "Remember."

Record for Turkeys

Turkey growers in the United States sold 545,972,000 pounds (live weight) of turkey meat in 1948, receiving \$254,718,000, which was 7 per cent more than in 1947, according to M. A. Seaton, Extension poultry specialist, Kansas State College. A total of 31,732,000 turkeys were produced, 8 per cent less than in 1947 and 14 per cent below the 1942-46 average, but the price of 46.7 cents a pound live weight made cash receipts a record high.

The average live weight of turkeys sold was 18.2 pounds in 1948 in comparison with 13.2 pounds in 1929. Loss of poults in 1948 was the lowest in 12 years of record, 13.6 per cent of these hatched, compared with 20.2 per cent in 1947 and the 1942-46 average of 25.7 per cent.

Turkey growers have indicated they will raise about 25 per cent more turkeys this year than last.

Fishing and Tackle

The 1949 edition of the little booklet, "Fishing—What Tackle and When," is just off the press. It is even more complete and more interesting than previous editions. Helpful fishing and tackle hints, with many illustrations; also easy-to-follow instructions for learning the art of bait and fly casting. The booklet also contains rules for playing the fisherman's game of "Skish." For a free copy of the booklet, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

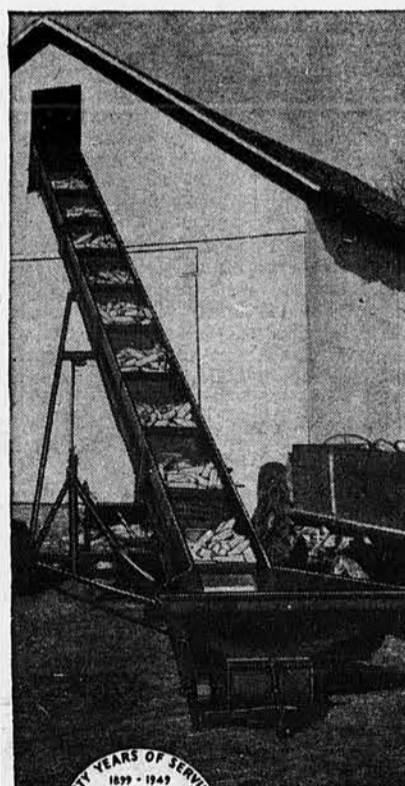
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We Are Seeing America

Why Don't More Farm Folks Take Vacation Trips?

By FRANCES R. WILLIAMS, Marshall County

Now let's go with Mrs. Williams on a tour of very old houses for a glimpse of how folks lived in "the good old days."

THE region in and around Newburyport, Mass., is rich in historical interest, and it has a special significance for us. A marker located on highway No. 1 near the city is dedicated to the "First Settlers." Inscribed on the plaque are the names of the 35 men who landed at the mouth of the Parker river in 1635 and established the first settlement in that section.

Appearing among the names on the marker and in the early records of the settlement is that of John Emery. A few miles away, located along the Artichoke river, lies a tract of land which according to old records was deeded to John Emery, Jr., son of the first settler, in payment for grinding the town's corn. The land has remained in possession of the Emery family from 1642 to the present time.

The house, built by Stephen Emery, an officer in the early Colonial wars in 1740, is still in good condition showing the expert skill of the builders in those bygone days. A descendant of the first settler, John Emery, was one of the first settlers of Marshall county, Kansas, in 1858. The house he built in 1872 is our home.

Weather Was With Us

The tour of old houses in Newburyport was scheduled for a Wednesday. We bought tickets which read, "In case of rain, the tour will be held the next clear day." If the tour had been postponed we would have missed it, but Wednesday was a fine, clear day. The tour given under the auspices of the Smith College Club included 14 houses. Houses selected were outstanding types of different periods of architecture. At some of the homes the garden was the point of interest. The Newburyport Garden Club had supervised the flower arrangements in all of the houses visited. Each arrangement was especially suitable and beautiful.

Gracious hostesses, dressed in authentic costumes, many of them family heirlooms, greeted the visitors and pointed out the interesting features of each house. Some of the young women complained that the gowns worn by great-great-grandmother were very tight and very warm to wear on a warm summer afternoon.

Gardens visited were different types, formal, semiformal and informal. They were often enclosed with clipped hedges. We saw an unusual yew hedge. There were terraces, lovely formal beds at different levels. One garden was laid out from designs brought from France in 1830. One of the old

rose bushes in this garden "The Seven Sisters" came from China. This and other roses had been planted by the owner's great-grandfather.

Another garden was reached by first passing thru the stable, which had once housed fine riding and driving horses. Displayed in the carriage room were many fine rigs, saddles and harnesses, while the walls were hung with numerous ribbons showing the prowess of the former occupants in the show ring. One garden featured a carved wooden figurehead which once decorated the prow of a sailing vessel. The figure was that of a lovely gracious lady, dressed in a blue gown, carved in 1820. The carved figure is a perfect example of what was once a thriving industry in New England. At every house, a fine vegetable garden behind the formal or semiformal flower garden, grew and thrived.

Built in 1646

The oldest house visited was built in 1646 by the Reverend James Noyles, one of the "first settlers." It has remained in the hands of the direct descendants to the present time. The pitch roof is characteristic of the earliest New England settlements. The parlor of this house had been refinished about the time of the Revolutionary War by the addition of a paneled mantel and hand-carved moldings, probably because of a visit of the Governor of the colony and other distinguished guests who were entertained in the house.

The second oldest house, built of stone and brick, dates back to 1650. The brick was brought from England. This house has been occupied by the family of the present owners for nearly 100 years. It is outstanding among the 17th century houses in America for its architectural beauty.

The "Toppan" house was built in 1670 by Jacob Toppan for his bride, Hannah Sewall, sister of Judge Sewall of Salem witchcraft fame. The 3 oldest houses are characterized by low ceilings with hand-hewn beams, immense fireplaces with brick ovens and wide floor boards.

One interesting house was a small, white clapboard, built in 1819. Framed by ancient elm trees, altho much smaller than the others visited, the house had the same dignity of design and proportion. Most of the glass in the small-paned windows is hand blown. The original glass is well preserved. Featured in the house was a set of graceful, gold-stenciled Hitchcock chairs.

The larger houses were for the most part Georgian mansions built during the lavish Federal period. One exception was a large 3-story Colonial man-

(Continued on Page 17)

Thorp Wins Grand Champion Award Again!

His Herefords Get 2nd Top Honor in Row

BRITTON, S. DAK.—Once more the judges at Fort Worth's great Southwestern Exposition have given its most coveted honor to a Hereford bull bred by Walton W. Thorp. This year's ribbon was pinned on TH Royal Domino 37th. At the '48 Texas show, Thorp's Windsor A. Royal got the top award.



Good reason to smile!

ACTIVE year 'round in registered Hereford breeding, Thorp also farms 3,000 acres with varied crops . . . oats, corn, wheat, barley, flax, alfalfa. And puts up some 1,000 acres of wild hay! Needs his Wheaties? "Wheaties," says Thorp, "have been on my ration ever since they were made. Wheaties stick to one's ribs longer than many other foods."

WINNING CHAMPIONSHIPS in a row is nothing new for this six-foot-two cattleman. Played four years on U. of Minnesota football team that won Western Conference championship three times! . . . Golf is now Thorp's favorite hobby. Wife's is bridge. Wheaties with fruit and milk a favorite dish of the Thorps—for breakfast, and suppers. . . Famous training dish of many big leaguers, too. These 100% whole wheat flakes bring you 3 B vitamins, also minerals, proteins, food energy. "Breakfast of Champions"!

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

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

MY GOSH—ON THE GREEN!



Celebrate HDA Week



Bringing latest research on home economics from the USDA and Kansas State College right into the family kitchen is one of the services of the home agent. Mrs. Margaret Mauk, Saline county home agent, and Mrs. Charles Pence try out new piece of equipment.



"Sorry Lady . . . I do my best work after I've had my Wheaties."



FITZ
F80V

SLEEVED STORE VEST
Sanforized Hickory Stripe

An old favorite back again with improved shirt style sleeves, four patch pockets, button front, adjustable cuffs. A popular garment for general utility wear, saves your shirt. Sizes 34 to 44.

IF IT'S A
FITZ
IT FITS

Buy Direct From Factory and Save



After 10 years of building Lawn Mowers, we have developed a sickle type mower that will cut fine grass or large weeds. Will cut lawns as short as 1 in. Especially built for Cemeteries, Parks and Schools. Mower has I.H.C. Leased gear guards and sickle, which gives double cutting capacity. Center drive on sickle permits close cutting around curbs and shrubbery. When answering this ad state type of mowing: Yards, Parks or Cemeteries.

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—40x8 Pneumatic. Self Propelled.

Foushee & Heckendorn, Cedar Point, Kan.

MEN WANTED TO SELL CROP SPRAYERS



Big Season Now!

Cash in on Crop Sprayer profits. Thousands of farmers everywhere want increased production through scientific weed and pest control. You can make big money taking orders now for SUPER BOOM SPRAYER. Attaches to front of tractor, sprays weed killers and insecticides in 20-ft. path. Hundreds sold last season... now sells at lower price than ever. Easily carried in your car or attached to bumper for demonstration. Every sale pays big commission and you can make extra money renting sprayers or doing spraying jobs for others.

SPECIAL OFFER TO FARMERS
Your own sprayer free if you get 3 orders. WRITE QUICK. Many good counties still open and the big season is just starting. Send for full details of money-making offer and illustrated circular at once!

SUPER MANUFACTURING CORP., Chicago 24, Illinois

WINCHESTER UNLOADER



Here is a great time-saver on any farm. Just stretch the canvas on the bed of your wagon before loading. When you are ready to unload, you just wheel the power unit along side of the wagon; hook up the flexible coupling in a jiffy; start the motor—and the entire load rolls off. It easily handles loads up to four tons. It is perfect for handling forage hay, grain and almost all other materials. The Winchester Wagon Unloader is priced right. Add this labor-saver to your farm. For catalog and full details, write to distributor.

Klughart Machinery Co.
1205 Woodswether Road
Kansas City, Mo.

Carroll Implement & Mfg. Corp.
Carroll, Ohio

sion with a high scrolled pediment over the wide doorway, built in 1760. This house is noted for the wide paneled walls, a staircase of distinction, beautiful mirrors and fine antique furniture. Other homes featured collections of Old Bristol, Chelsea and Wedgewood. A collection of cotton stem glasses, collected over a period of many years by the owner and now valued at thousands of dollars, was the object of interest in another house. Also shown were many fine pieces of furniture, examples of the early cabinetmakers.

The finest house visited was a Georgian mansion, built in 1793 on another location, and moved some distance to the present location in 1936. One approaches the house thru a long avenue lined with spruce. The house stands on high ground, surrounded by stately trees and commands a beautiful view of the Merrimac river. Moving this mansion to its present location must have been a prodigious task. Several fine clocks, lovely Chippendale furniture and artistic flower arrangements were noted.

The last house listed on the tour was located 5 miles from the city, the "Mansion" house or the Governor Dummer Academy. This large house built in 1716 was used as a summer home by Governor Dummer until his death in 1760. By his will the property was used to establish a boarding school for boys, preparing for Harvard college. Of interest is the milestone on the front lawn bearing the date 1707, the wide front door with the graceful hand-carving around the door. The governor is reputed to have brought his bride thru the door and up the front staircase on horseback.

The old working kitchen of the mansion is now used as the dining room for the students. Open cupboards are filled with shining, lustrous copperware, trays, mugs and pitchers. On the grounds stands the restored, "Little Red Schoolhouse," where the first boarding school in America was established in 1763. The schoolroom is furnished with stools and backless benches similar to those used in the long ago.

Ten White Ducks

Ten white ducks may seem to be out of place in a tour of old houses, but the incident occurred on the tour. We had lost our signs which pointed the way and stopped at a filling station to inquire the road to No. 5 Parker street where the next house on our list was located. The man gave us the following directions: "Proceed on High street to the second stoplight. BEAR left to the blinker light, BEAR sharp right. Proceed until you come to a pond with TEN WHITE DUCKS. Bear left at first street which is Parker street. No. 5 will be the second house on the right." "Bear right until you come to a pond with TEN WHITE DUCKS." Was that man joking? Or was he crazy? The man said, "Ten White Ducks, that's what he said," argued the mister. There was nothing to do but follow the directions. We soon came to a pond. There were white ducks on the pond, they were live ducks. There were TEN; we stopped and counted them. We drove around the pond, we counted again to be sure there were not 9, or 11, but 10. Later, on another day, we passed thru the city of Newburyport. We drove blocks out of our way to see the pond with the ducks. Again we counted TEN WHITE DUCKS. In all of our travels this is the only time we have been directed by 10 white ducks.



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"When it rains, I can't do a thing with..."



CROPS SAVED!
with *New*
LABOR SAVING IMPLEMENT

THE MOUNT VERNON
GRAIN DRILL ATTACHMENT
"Seeds-As-You-Plow"

News of this amazing implement is sweeping the nation! New method of farming—deep furrow planting—proves crop saver. Comparison photos shown are typical of the results achieved on thousands of acres planted by the "seed-as-you-plow" method. Agriculturists say that success is due to the fact that with this new farm tool, seeds can be planted deeper to reach precious moisture—with consequent better germination.

PLANTS A WIDE VARIETY OF SEED

This labor-saving machine plants wheat, oats, barley, maize, sorghum grains, small beans, kafir grass,—all seeds you can plant with the ordinary grain drill. Controls provided for desired rate of feed and row spacing.

ATTACHES EASILY TO GRAHAM-HOEME, JOE-FROY AND OTHER CHISEL TYPE PLOWS. ALSO TO ONE WAY DISC PLOWS. KRAUSE, ETC.

PRICED LOW
WILL OFTEN PAY FOR ITSELF FIRST TIME USED

also **NEW** The Mount Vernon "Champion" Fertilizer & Lime Spreader. Guaranteed to spread SUPERPHOSPHATES,—fertilizer and lime in any condition. IT CANNOT CLOG! Write for literature.



EXHIBIT #1—Farm of H. B. Wilcher, Dora, New Mexico. Planted with winter wheat in fall of 1948 with Mount Vernon Grain Drill Attachment mounted on chisel plow. In spite of draught conditions and high winds after planting,—seeds fully germinated and fine stand of wheat was developed.



EXHIBIT #2—Neighboring farm—winter wheat was planted with conventional disc drill. High winds have blown the field out completely, subsequently had to be replanted.

ORDER NOW FROM YOUR DEALER TO INSURE DELIVERY IN TIME FOR THIS SEASONS PLANTING

FREE: Get facts and pictures about this "Mechanical Crop Insurance." Read what other farmer users have to say... BUT we must have name of local dealer. WRITE:

MOUNT VERNON IMPLEMENT CO., INC.
MOUNT VERNON 3, NEW YORK

Master V-BARS

Increase the Capacity of your Combine



- EVEN FEEDING
- SMOOTH OPERATION
- NON SLUGGING
- SAVE FUEL
- SAVE TIME
- SAVE MONEY

Proven in Service Since 1938

MORE GRAIN PER ACRE
MORE ACRES PER DAY

Replacement of Straight Bars or Spike Tooth
Write For Pamphlet Today

MASTER MANUFACTURING CO.
1312 EAST AVE. "A" HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, U.S.A.

NEW Duplex HYDRAULIC SCOOP AND REVERSIBLE BULLDOZER & SNOWPLOW



For hydraulic equipped tractors. Hand lift model also available.

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

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

DON'T ARGUE WITH WEEDS...

use
ATLACIDE
the SAFER Chlorate

Kills Weeds by Destroying Roots

Outstanding killer of Bindweed, Canada thistle, Quack grass, Leafy spurge, Poison ivy, and other weeds and grasses. Applied as spray or in dry form.


for Selective Control...

CHIPMAN 2,4-D WEED KILLERS— Especially effective for control of broad-leaved weeds in grain, corn and grass. Complete line available for various uses and types of equipment:

2,4-D Amine 67% • 2,4-D 60% Spray Powder
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CHIPMAN CHEMICAL CO.
6225 W. 66th Pl., Chicago, Ill.

Send for
CHIPMAN BOOKLET on WEED CONTROL



"We've bought from Skelly for 20 years



**— because we've found
you can always depend
on the Skellyman "**

On March 14, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Stewart of Fairbury, Nebraska, celebrated their 48th wedding anniversary. For 20 of those years, they have been satisfied customers of George Hackbarth, their local Skelly Tank Station salesman. Says Mr. Stewart, "I was one of the first customers George had back in 1929. He is one fellow I can depend on for everything."



CLIFF, the oldest, farms 200 of the total 2880 acres farmed by the family.



MARVIN, next to the oldest and father of three children, farms 400 acres.



GLENN farms 380 acres. This includes the land on his father's farm.



WALLACE is the tallest of the boys. He farms 420 acres.



LLOYD, the handyman at doing everything, has a big 1000 acres to farm.



ORVILLE and Dale are teamed up together. They farm a total of 480 acres.



DALE, the youngest son, lives on the farm homesteaded by his grandfather in the 1870's.



**"AND THEIR
7 SONS**

**ARE
ALL MY CUSTOMERS, TOO" —**

—says Skellyman George Hackbarth. "They're a fine big family and I enjoy giving them the best service possible." In typical Skellyman fashion, George always feels that his customers are his personal friends. And he treats them as such.

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



SKELLY OIL COMPANY

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

GUARANTEED AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

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

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

Get Air View Of Soil Work

NEARLY 150 persons were given free air rides from the Marion Municipal airport in Flying Farmer planes, April 25. Purpose of the flight was to let non-flyers see the results of soil-conservation work from the air. It was the second such joint venture on the part of the Flying Farmers with the Soil Conservation Service and county agents. The first was at Emporia, March 16.

Before being eligible for free plane trips, the passengers were required first to attend a terracing demonstration on a field adjoining the airport. In operation were several moldboard plows, a whirlwind terracer and the new Tucker elevator terracer. At this demonstration tickets were obtained for the plane trips.

Passengers were flown over a triangular course to the south of Marion. A mimeographed map pointed out several farms that could be seen along the route where soil-conservation work has been done.

But as usual on such flights, passengers found the effects of erosion more plentiful than measures to prevent erosion.

John Waner, Marion, was one of several farmers taken up and flown over his own farm. He said he saw more signs of erosion there than he ever thought existed. It was his first time up in a plane. Mr. Waner was amazed at the things you can see from an airplane.

T. A. Friesen, Hillsboro, after returning from his air ride, had an apt description of what he saw. "You can see more ditches than terraces," he said.

His brother, Carl Friesen, Hillsboro, went up in a 4-place plane flown by A. S. Neel, Little River. With him were Johann P. Ewert and his young daughter, Annette Ewert. Mr. Ewert said he had been up before but it was the first time for his daughter.

They were impressed not only with what they could see but with the airplane itself. Even tho it was a rough flying day, wind was quite high, Annette seemed to enjoy every minute of it.

A number of years ago Mr. Ewert said he had told his late father that someday people all around would be flying like birds. It was a rash prediction when it was made. But later in life his father reminded him of the prediction. He reminded him of it when aviation was already here to stay and when farmers were just beginning to make use of the airplane before the last war. For that reason Mr. Ewert seemed to have reaped a double enjoyment from his ride.

Sixteen farmer-owned airplanes were used to haul the passengers over the course. That means a lot of flying. To help Flying Farmers meet necessary expenses on the venture, the Marion Chamber of Commerce provided them with gasoline used in taking passengers up for their air rides. They also provided the noon luncheon for the flyers.

Dairying Gets a Boost

Main livestock interest in Lyon county is beef. But the foothold of dairying is being improved with a new 4-H dairy program started this year.

Business men purchased 13 registered Holstein heifers from Wisconsin to be distributed among 4-H members over the county. A total of 66 4-H boys and girls applied for those heifers to help them get started in dairying.

Final selection of the 13 4-H members to participate in the program was made by an appointed committee of 3 business men in Emporia. They were Orville Hoch, of Hoch dairy; Willis Jones, Victory Creamery; Hugo Wilkowske, manager of Kraft Foods Plants.

These 4-H'ers received the first heifers: John Pickett, Olpe; Beverly McKinley, Admire; Roe Borsdorf, Burlington; Paul R. Harris, Dunlop; William Sweet, Emporia; Janet Alice Bond, Emporia; Clyde Huntsinger, Madison; Robert Maxwell, Americus; Beverly Jean Gilliland, Emporia; Bobby Haag, Olpe; Albert Spencer, Emporia; Roger Peterson, Allen; Larry Vernon, Admire.

The first heifer calf produced in each case will serve as payment for the original calf. With these additional calves, the program will include other club members in future years.

Flying Farmers Meet At Dodge City May 23-24

FLYING FARMER flight paths will converge at Dodge City, May 23 and 24, for the fourth annual state convention of the organization. Facilities of the Army auxiliary field about 3 miles northwest of the city are being made available to the group.

Registration will begin at the field at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, and will continue thruout the day. New planes and aviation-equipment displays will be set up at the field. Something different in the way of aviation equipment this year will be air spraying devices.

Earnest Bressler, Bird City, vice-president of the Flying Farmers, is chairman of the committee making arrangements for the fourth convention. He has announced that the tentative schedule calls for efficiency races to open activities again this year. The races are scheduled to begin at 10 o'clock Monday morning. All planes entering the races are expected to be off the ground by noon and last planes will return to the base shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Raymond Stewart, Fulton, heads the race committee.

Thruout the time flyers are going around the efficiency-race course, there will be a continuous showing of films taken by Kansas Flying Farmers in Mexico last January. Enough moving pictures were taken during the winter vacation trip to run thru the whole day. Many of these are color movies. They are nearly as attractive to those who stayed home as to the flyers who made the trip.

Transportation into Dodge City from the airport will be available from 4 o'clock until evening. Between 4 and 8 in the evening, the flyers will have an opportunity to get ready for the annual banquet which has been scheduled to be held in the "400 club" in Dodge City.

Gov. Frank Carlson will be the guest speaker at the annual banquet. Another high light of the evening will be announcement of winners in the efficiency race. Plane distributors and dealers will present individual race trophies to winners in their respective divisions. And Kansas Farmer magazine again will present a trophy to the grand champion of the race.

Several forms of musical entertainment are being arranged for the banquet and after the banquet, too.

Annual business meeting of the Kansas Flying Farmers will be held Tuesday morning, beginning at 9:30 in the Dodge City Community building. The annual convention is expected to be completed in early afternoon to permit flyers to return to their homes.

Judging from replies to reservation cards sent to all Flying Farmers, this year's convention will be the largest on record. And a large number indicate they will enter the efficiency race. Last year 27 planes took part in the race. More are expected this year.

Several of these races have been run in the nation in the last year. Some have been scored differently than others. In Kansas this year a new scoring method designed to combine the better features of several plans is being considered.

If this new scoring method works as expected, it is entirely possible that an efficiency race will be part of the program at the National Flying Farmers convention this summer.

Topekan Writes Book



Dr. F. R. Stearns

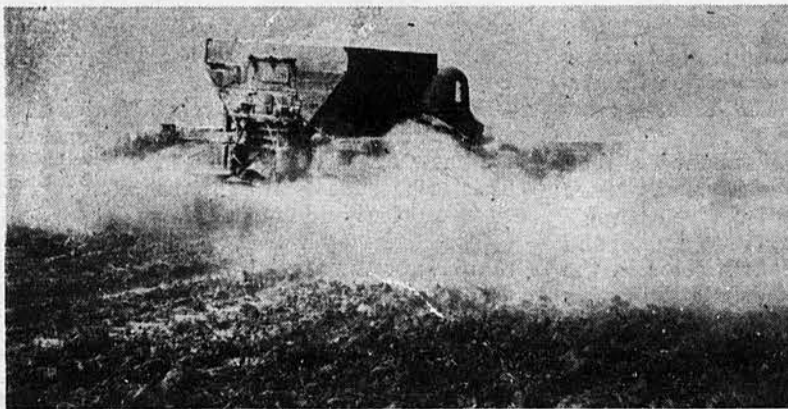
"The Lattice Window," by Dr. Fred-eric R. Stearns, has recently been published by The Dunn Press, Louisville, Ky. Doctor Stearns, medical director in the home office of the Security Benefit Association, Topeka, is a refugee from Hitler and the Nazis, forced from Germany just before the outbreak of World War II. The Topekan is admirably qualified to tell the story, both from the standpoint of a writer and a doctor.

His book tells the story of the relation of the problems of the mind with the spirit and the physical body, the experiences of Dr. Pierre Reynard, a psychiatrist with his own patients.

Transform 3 Farms



Almost every type of terracing equipment was used April 19, in Shawnee county, to completely terrace 3 farms in one day. The terraces shown here were built with a township road maintainer, left rear, while a tractor and disc worked the area between terraces.



After terraces were built, the fields were covered with 3 tons of lime an acre as shown here and with 300 pounds of 4-16-0 an acre.

HEIL
Quality
PRODUCTS

Do Your Work Easier and Faster

**Use Heil Conversion
Hoists to make handy
dump units out of your
platform trucks — save
time, money, and energy**

Relax! Dump the load — don't shovel or fork it off. Equip your stationary platform trucks with Heil Conversion Hoists. Get your work done faster, easier, and cheaper.

Heil Conversion Hoists make money-saving dumping units out of any make of truck. Other advantages are: Low mounting-height. Automatic safety latch. Fast 15-second lift. Three-way control valve for raising or lowering the body, and for holding the body at any desired angle for spreading.

Standard equipment includes pump and control valve, power take-off, drive parts, and cab controls. We quickly make the complete installation. Start making your work easier. Increase the usefulness of your truck. Let us change it into a handy dump unit now.

TRUCK PARTS & EQUIPMENT, INC.

820 East Harry Street Phone L. D. 108 Wichita 11, Kan.

Buy United States Savings Bonds

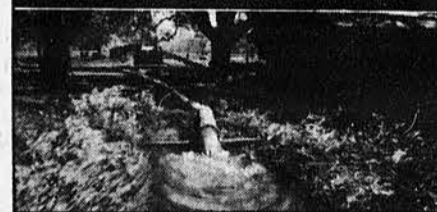


MAKE RAIN WHILE THE SUN SHINES!

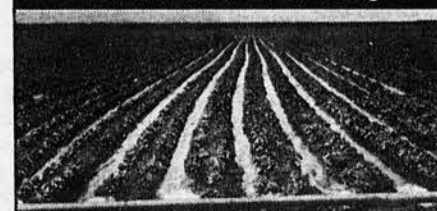
Perf O Rain
Low Pressure — "Gentle Rain"



REVOLVING SPRINKLER SYSTEMS



SURFACE PIPE for Flooding



GATED PIPE for Furrowing

Put the right amount of water...

**WHERE you want it
WHEN you want it**

with an **AMES**
**PORTABLE EFFICIENT
IRRIGATION SYSTEM**

Save time, water, work and money! Increase your profits! For full germination, sturdy growth, quality crops, maximum tonnage... install AMES lightweight irrigation equipment. Your choice... Galvanized or Aluminum. Widely used across the country. There's a low-cost AMES system to meet your requirements.

**PASTURE • CORN • BEETS • POTATOES
CITRUS • NUTS • FRUITS • TRUCK
BERRIES • ALFALFA**

Send coupon below to nearest plant

W. R. AMES CO.

150 Hooper Street
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Also SYPHONS • FURRO-TUBES

W. R. AMES COMPANY, Dept. L, 150 Hooper Street, San Francisco 7, California
or Dept. L, 3905 East Broadway, Tampa 5, Florida

Send illustrated folder. Also chart for free layout service. I am interested in:

SPRINKLER FLOOD FURROW ACRES _____ CROPS _____

Name _____ Town _____

Address _____ State _____



A wise buyer reads the labels and examines the material carefully before making a choice.

Think Before You

Buy

By Betty Lindsay

IF YOU sew you'll find the yard-goods department a land of enchantment these days. There are yards and yards and yards of beautiful fabrics. There are colors of every shade, prints of every description, and many new kinds of fabrics. It isn't easy to decide which piece you want from the many materials shown.

Every woman wants to be in style. And the material you use is as important as the pattern when it comes to being up-to-date. Fabric designers bring out something new and different nearly every season.

The new cotton prints and calicoes are practical as well as beautiful. Many of them have been treated to be crease resistant. Some of these cottons called taffetas have more body than ordinary cottons. Prints copied from the calicoes grandmother wore will be even more popular this year than last. And the wonderful thing about them is that their dark backgrounds keep them from showing soil. Garments made from these cottons are as fashionable as many made from rayon, silk and linen.

No rainbow ever paraded more beautiful colors than you'll see in the variety of plain-colored percales, chambrays, and chambrics. You'll also

see more gingham of prettier color combinations than you have for ages. And gingham is always good. They make a nice house dress and are equally good for a quick trip to the freezer locker or to wear on a family picnic.

For pretty dress-up dresses there are washable rayon shantung in plain colors and rayon prints that have many distinctive patterns. The designers are leaning more toward smart geometric designs than toward floral patterns. And many of the better dresses in stores have fabrics with geometric designs. So if you want to be smartly dressed, choose a design with circles, blocks or interesting stripes and color splashes rather than flowers.

The woolsens in the stores stand out less than the cottons for their colors are usually more subtle. Several fabric companies have designed 2 materials that go together . . . one a plaid and one a plain color that repeats a color in the plaid. Navy-blue wool is especially good this year. You'll find it in all kinds of wools including tweeds and checks.

There are several things to look for besides beauty in materials. You'll want to know how it will wear and how to care for it. A label on fabric gives this information. Labels may tell also

about special finishes used to make the material more beautiful and to make it wear better.

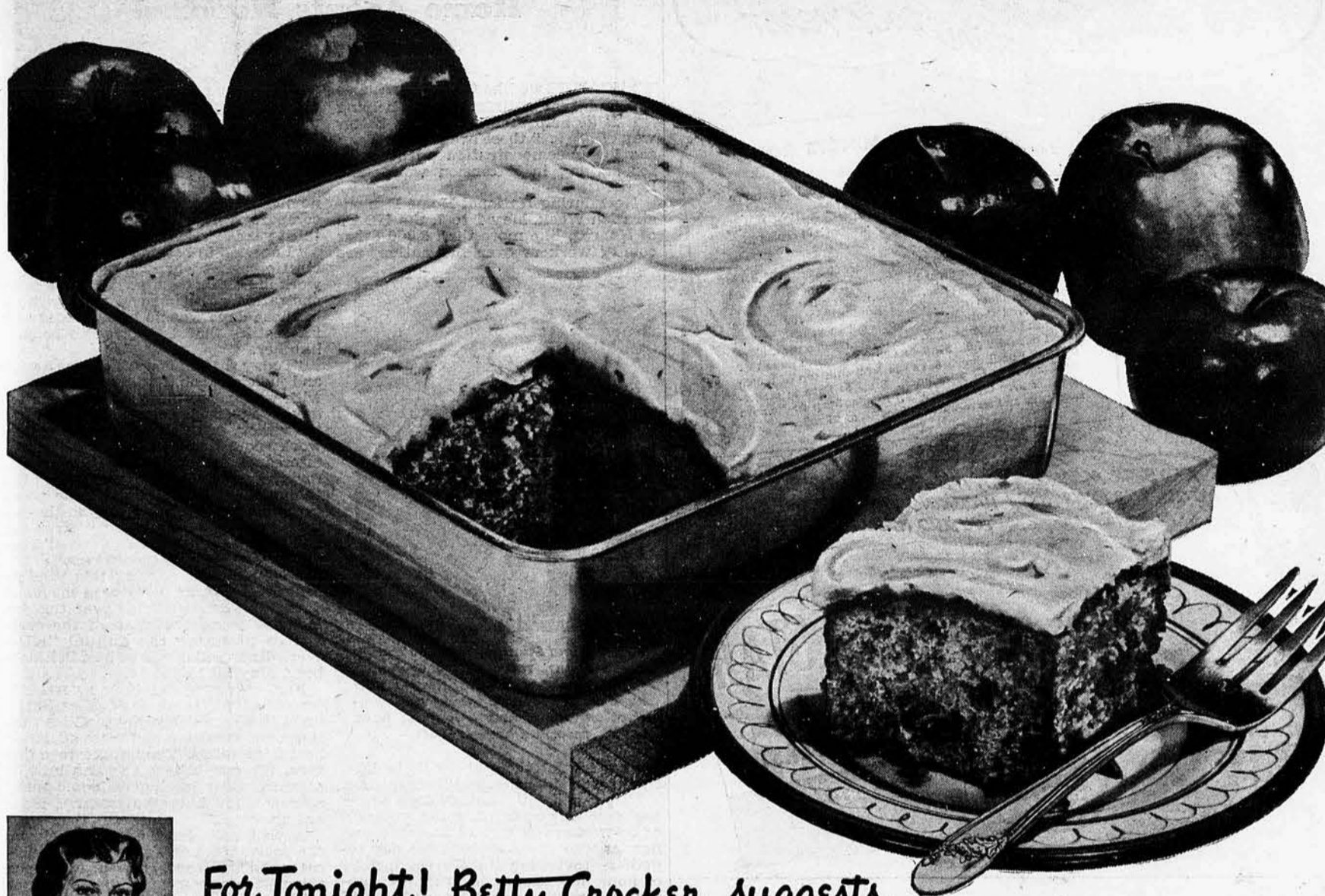
You'll usually find the label tied to the end of the bolt. Some materials are not labeled. Generally the manufacturer wants you to know about special treatments they give fabrics to improve them. So they may have labels to inform the buyer. Sometimes the price of such fabrics is slightly higher due to the cost of the added treatment. But it is usually to your advantage to pay these extra few cents. You will get a garment that will wear longer and look better thru several seasons.

However, price is not a fair indicator of quality of fabric for sometimes a less expensive fabric has a finer finish than a higher-priced one. This is because of the difference in manufacturer's prices and finishes they use.

The clerk may be able to give you some information about material. However, don't depend on her entirely. She often has had less experience with washing and sewing than you.

When buying wool find out whether it is Sanforized. If not, you should have it shrunk at a reliable dry-cleaners.

If cottons are marked "Sanforized," you know the material will not [Continued on Page 23]



For Tonight! Betty Crocker suggests
Delicious Double-Quick Applesauce Cake

4 EASY STEPS . . . 4 MINUTES TO MIX!

Here's all you do: **SIFT** dry ingredients into bowl. Measure accurately (level). **ADD** shortening and liquids to dry ingredients. **BEAT** with spoon or mix with electric mixer for 2 minutes. **SCRAPE** bowl constantly (see recipe). **ADD** eggs. Continue beating 2 more minutes. **Pour** into prepared pan and bake.

It's as simple as that—and for perfect results with this delicious old-time favorite just remember this: Use Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" Enriched Flour with the Betty Crocker recipe at right. For Gold Medal Flour never varies, its baking qualities are always the same . . . always superb. Gold Medal Flour offers remarkable uniformity. That's why Gold Medal is good for everything you bake—and everything you bake with Gold Medal is good!

Get Gold Medal all-purpose flour today. It comes in big, thrifty, family-size sacks of 25, 50 and 100 pounds. Each sack contains a Betty Crocker recipe for wonderful bread. Also cakes, pies, cookies and casserole dishes and a valuable silverware coupon. Higher value coupons come in the larger sacks. Ask for Gold Medal this time and everytime.

General Mills

*Gold Medal makes
 wonderful Bread!*



BETTY CROCKER APPLESAUCE CAKE

FOR SUCCESS—DO THESE FIRST:

1. Have all ingredients room temperature.
2. Preheat oven to 350° (moderate).
3. Grease generously and dust with flour 1 square pan, 9x9x2 inch.
4. Measure level for accuracy with standard measuring cups and spoons.
5. Sift GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour, then spoon lightly into cup and level off. Do not pack.

SIFT together into bowl . . .	1 1/2 cups sifted GOLD MEDAL Flour	ADD . . .	**1/3 cup high grade shortening
	1 1/3 cups sugar		1/3 cup water
	*1/4 tsp. double-action baking powder		1/3 cup chopped nuts
	*1 tsp. soda		3/8 cup raisins
	*3/4 tsp. salt		1 cup thick unsweetened applesauce
	1/2 tsp. cinnamon		
	1/4 tsp. cloves		
	1/4 tsp. allspice		

BEAT vigorously with spoon for 2 minutes (about 150 strokes per minute). You may rest a moment when beating by hand; just count beating time or strokes. Or, mix with electric mixer on medium speed for 2 minutes. Scrape sides and bottom of bowl constantly.

ADD 1/4 to 1/3 cup unbeaten egg (1 large)
CONTINUE BEATING 2 more minutes, scraping bowl constantly. Pour batter into prepared pan.

BAKE 50 to 55 minutes in moderate oven (350°). Cool in pan and frost with Fluffy Orange Icing (recipe below).

*If you use Self-Rising Flour (sold in parts of the South), omit baking powder and salt. Reduce soda to 1/2 tsp.

**Such as Crisco, Spry, Swift'ning, or Snowdrift.

FLUFFY ORANGE ICING . . . CREAM one 3-oz. pkg. cream cheese until light and fluffy. Gradually add 1 1/2 cups sifted confectioners' sugar. Beat well. Stir in grated rind of 1 orange (1 tbsp.). If too thick to spread, add a few drops of orange juice.

"Betty Crocker" and "Kitchen-tested" are Reg. Trade Marks of General Mills

Homemaking

Home Agents Honored

By EULA MAE KELLY

BECAUSE we like folks, because we find real satisfaction in helping folks help themselves to a better way of life... these are reasons Kansas home demonstration agents give for staying in Extension work—and loving it.

Now during National Home Demonstration Week, May 1 to 7, the HDA's of Kansas, like more than 2,300 other county workers over the nation, are

feeling our responsibility of reaching all the people, so we are constantly making a greater effort to do this."

Out farther west in the county building in Dodge City, one finds the busy headquarters of brown-eyed Deborah Sharp, who directs Extension home economics in Ford county. Miss Sharp is comparatively new in the work, in her third year of service.

"I decided to become a home demonstration agent when I was in 4-H Club work in Barton county. The home demonstration agent who worked with us in those days was so enthusiastic and interesting that I resolved to be just like her.

"Today that choice still seems a wise and judicious one. I know of no woman with whom I would exchange jobs today. Some of the things I like best are the variety of things that make up the work (no 2 weeks are ever alike); the interesting people you work with and for; the way people say 'our HDA'; the things we are able to get done when everyone co-operates; the on-the-job training which is constantly given us; and the real satisfactions derived from helping people help themselves."

Miss Sharp is serving this year as southwest district director in the home agents' association. This year this job included being chairman of the committee planning the annual "HDA Week End" which will be held in Lindsay, May 14, 15 and 16.

Ford county women have several major objectives these days, Miss Sharp finds. They want healthy families thru improved nutrition and more adequate health facilities. They want to enjoy farm life and believe this can best be attained thru intelligent home management and having attractive, modern homes.

A visit with Anna Grace Caughron, the jovial HDA in Lyon county, indicates she is intensely serious about one thing—the power and possibility of science and education in making the dreams of people actually come true.

Meets Needs

"Because of the flexibility of the Extension program, we can meet the needs and problems of local groups. We believe in participation, co-operation, and the democratic use of research. If I have a single aim it is to have a small part in raising the standard of living of mankind thru such methods. With the challenge before me, what greater inspiration could I have? The personal satisfaction of being able to help others, thru Extension, I find immeasurable."

Snowy-haired Ruth K. Huff, Sumner county home agent, with 18 years of experience work behind her, has been nationally recognized for her Extension work. She attended the Associated Country Women of the World meeting in London in 1939, and was president of the state home agents association in 1945.

"Helping people to find a better way of life, not just a better living—that is my joy in Extension work.

"As I look back over the 18 years I have been a home demonstration agent, I believe the thing I get the most satisfaction from is seeing bashful, backward 4-H Club members develop into fine men and women in their communities. They are filling all kinds of positions, teachers, nurses, dietitians, college professors, Extension workers, farmers and housewives. I can feel that I had a little to do with their development.

Flag Day Program

June 14 is Flag Day so we offer a leaflet which outlines a program for that day or any other patriotic affair. It requires an announcer and 7 men or women narrators, a male quartet and chorus of mixed voices. In other words, it's for the community, by the community. It may be presented indoors or outdoors. If you wish to receive this leaflet, send 5 cents to the Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and ask for, "Patriotic Music in Story and Song."



Mrs. Winona Starkey, Franklin county home agent, represents the Kansas group. Ninety-one Kansas counties now have made provision for home demonstration agents and 3 counties have associate home agents.

giving special thought to their jobs, their responsibilities, and their futures.

Eleven district meetings dotted over the state this week attracted hundreds of co-workers in Extension home economics who spent a profitable day together—reviewing the 37-year history of home demonstration work in Kansas, recognizing local leadership and talent, and in general, having a gala time together!

All heard thrilling messages on the importance of home demonstration work. They came from Governor Frank Carlson; Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College; Dean L. C. Williams, director of the Kansas State College Extension Service; and Georgiana Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader.

But back to that key person in this broad adult-education program—the county home demonstration agent. She is a joint employee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Kansas State College, and the local government. Four Kansas home agents were picked at random and interviewed on the satisfactions they found in home demonstration work.

Attractive Ida Hildibrand, for 9 years home agent in McPherson county and past president and treasurer of the Kansas Home Demonstration Agents Association, admitted she liked being an HDA because she deeply believed in the value of the Extension program.

Gives Opportunities

"It has given farm families opportunities which have so interested their city cousins that they themselves want to share with them! I like being an HDA because I like people. I never lose interest in people, their children, their homes, their problems and believe me, some of them tell me things that would surprise you.

"And then, I have even more selfish reasons for liking home demonstration work. It gives me so many friends I can't begin to keep up with the dear things; it gives me places to go all the time. (While others work in their stuffy offices, I drive thru the glorious spring countryside, or thru a blinding blizzard, or sit stuck-tight on a muddy road, going, or trying to go, to a meeting, or to make a home visit.) And, it gives me so much recent scientific information concerning homemaking, that I can't begin to put it all into practice myself. I'm so busy telling other people what to do—and maybe they are doing the same, but it's fun.

"What do I see in the future of home demonstration work? I think home demonstration work has a great future. Being a public program, in in Extension

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- 1 1/2 cups warm water (105° to 110° F.)
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1 1/2 teaspoons salt
- 1 egg
- 3 cups sifted all purpose flour
- 2 tablespoons shortening, melted and cooled to lukewarm

Step 1: Dissolve yeast in warm water (105° to 110° F.) in large mixing bowl. **Step 2:** Add sugar, salt, 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.

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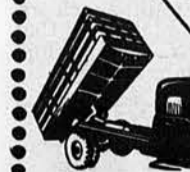
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Homemaking

Think Before You Buy

(Continued from Page 20)

shrink more than one per cent in either length or width according to standard government tests. If not marked "Sanforized," you should shrink the material before cutting, by washing in the machine.

Some rayons turn an off-color when exposed to gases from coal, gas and oil. This "fume fading" will happen even while the garment is hanging in the closet. Manufacturers have found a protective finish that prevents fume fading. Some manufacturers label materials "gas-fade-proof."

If you are interested in prints compare a variety of them for quality and cost. The color should be true without specks of undyed threads here and there. Try wrinkling a corner of the fabric in your hand to see how crease-resistant it is.

When ordering material from mail-order houses read catalog descriptions thoroughly. Usually there is information somewhere in the catalog that explains descriptive terms.

All these qualities are on the "wear and tear" side of the fence. Now, let's think about the kind of fabric that will look best made into the pattern you have chosen. The question of whether to choose pattern or material first is like the chicken and the egg... which comes first? It's wise to have a general idea of the kind and color of material and the type of garment you want before you go shopping. Then look over the materials and patterns before buying either. That's planning together and it pays.

Buying the wrong kind of material for the pattern is one of the mistakes most often made when sewing. The material may be too heavy to drape or too stiff to ruffle as the pattern suggests, or too fine and flimsy for a tailored garment.

Look at some good ready-made garments before buying material and pattern. You can see how pleats look in one kind of fabric, how drapes look in another. You may find an idea you want to use. Pick out the features you like best and utilize them.

Pattern instruction sheets give suggestions for fabrics to use. Don't fail to read these. The designers know from past experience which fabrics are best for a particular pattern. One warning... for that full swing skirt choose a material which resists wrinkles or you will spend many hours pressing it this summer.

If you find it difficult to choose the color, hold the material to your face, think of the clothes you've liked best... this will help you decide. Now you are ready for your trip to the dry-goods counter. And as you ramble thru the lanes of tables piled high with fascinating materials, keep your head about you. It takes a lot of good judgment to make a wise choice.

I Turn to You

My new friends are witty and mighty fine
They gladly amuse me, any old time,
Yet when storm clouds roll black and trouble comes
Then dear old friends, you are the only ones.

It was nice to laugh and be gladly gay
With my new friends who pleased me,
yesterday.

Yesterday is gone. Today grief is here,
Its pain is eased only by old friends
dear.

—By May Smith

Cotton Bag Sewing

If you are new to the fun of sewing with cotton bags, the latest booklet, "Smart Sewing with Cotton Bags," published by the National Cotton Council, will interest you. There are 24 pages of patterns, instructions and illustrations. One page tells you how and where to get cotton bags. Write to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a free copy of the booklet.

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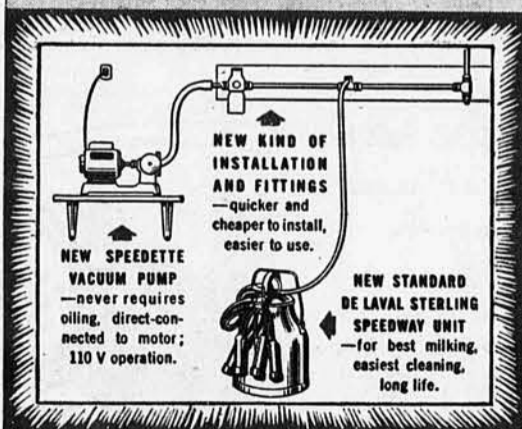
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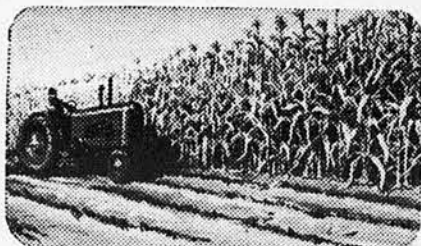
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The best way to feed trace minerals is Morton's Trace Mineralized Salt, fed free choice. Then each animal can take what it wants and needs. The cost is only a few cents additional per animal per year.

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Books On Review

Psychiatry for the Millions

Dr. Ben Zion Liber, the author, is a practicing psychiatrist and is professor of the subject at the New York Polyclinic Hospital. In this book, he discusses every part of the human mind and the problems that beset it. He presents it in plain, every-day language and illustrates each chapter with true case histories. There is timely information on the child and his care, juvenile delinquency, psychosomatic medicine and marital troubles. For the reader who desires to understand the workings of the mind and its effect on the physical body, this book is exactly suited. "Psychiatry for the Millions" by Liber is published by Frederick Fell, Inc., Publishers, New York City. Price \$2.95.

Where I Was Born and Raised

For one who wishes to delve into the life of both whites and Negroes in the Mississippi Delta, we recommend "Where I was Born and Raised," by David L. Cohn. The writer, as the title indicates, was born and reared in the area where more than 70 per cent of the population is Negro. Many Delta plantations have more Negroes than are to be found in the entire state of Vermont with 565 blacks. Massachusetts has 52,000 Negroes, precisely the number living in Bolivar county, Mississippi.

With these facts as background, the author tells us about life on plantations, the small towns, of the influence of the church, education, the economics of the cotton-growing country.

In Mississippi floodtime, when great strains were thrown upon the community, incidents both amusing and tragic revealed the inseparable gulf between the races and the impossibility of bridging it even in times of common danger and suffering.

Thousands of Delta Negroes believe fanatically in the powers of hoodoo and hoodoo doctors. The Delta Negro lives in the modern world of moving-picture theaters, the automobile, hears the radio, sees airplanes, but he moves too, in a world of his own, from which the white is excluded. The white folk's Negro cook goes about her kitchen with a "tobie" in her pocket which she steps in whisky lest it die of starvation.

Mr. Cohn writes a chapter on crime in the Delta, others on the share-cropper system, preachers, deacons and undertakers, how the Negro moves north. "Where I was Born and Raised," is an outstanding book, highly praised by critics. It is published by Houghton Mifflin Company of Boston, Mass. Cost is \$4.

Easy Crafts

Here at last is a book of crafts that does not come under the head of knick-knacks. This one is a superior book of practical, constructive ideas for making crafts at home or club. Perfect for the 4-H Club or Boy Scout group.

On the left side are drawings of the craft, on the opposite page are the directions for making. There are 64 such crafts illustrated and described, from smoke printing, willow-basket weaving, birdhouses, items from corn-husks, items the Indians make.

The author is Ellsworth Jaeger and "Easy Crafts," is published by The Macmillan Company, Publishers, New York City. Price \$1.95.

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Favors for every event and season of year are given in our leaflet, "Fun to Make Favors." Price 5c.

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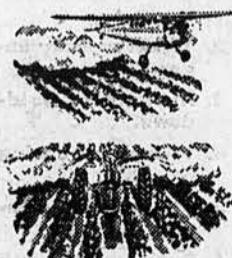
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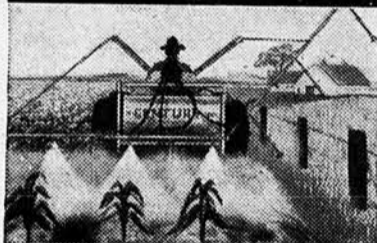
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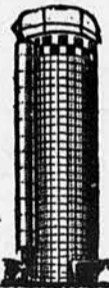
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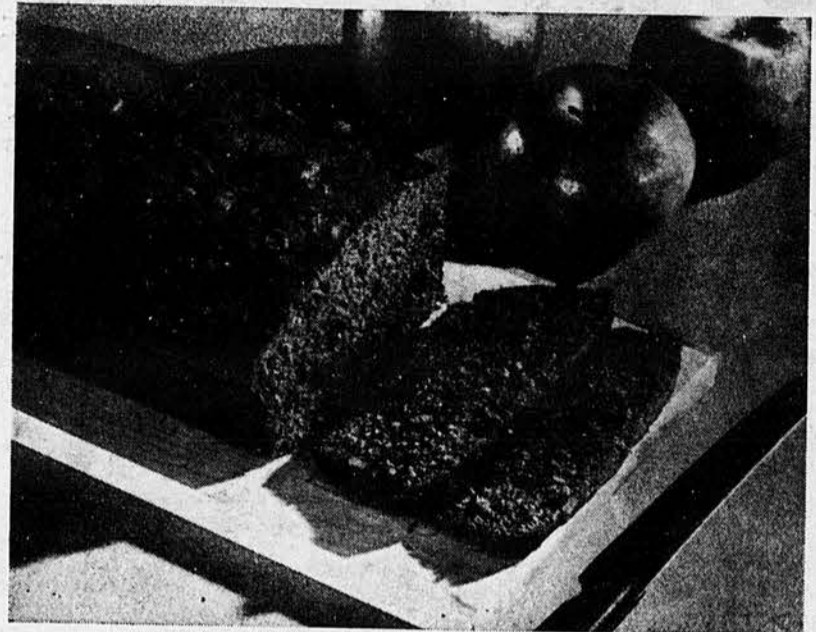
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The Recipe Corner



"An apple a day keeps the doctor away," so the old saying goes. Applesauce cake has good keeping qualities for home and school lunchboxes.

Applesauce Cake

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1/2 cup shortening | 1/2 teaspoon salt |
| 1 cup sugar | 1 teaspoon soda |
| 1 egg | 1/2 teaspoon cloves |
| 1 cup unsweetened applesauce | 1 teaspoon cinnamon |
| 2 cups cake flour | 1 teaspoon allspice |
| 1/2 teaspoon baking powder | 1 cup raisins |
| | 1/4 cup chopped nuts |

Cream shortening, add sugar and beat until light. Add egg and beat until fluffy. Pour in applesauce and mix. Sift flour, measure, then add salt, baking powder, soda, cloves, cinnamon and allspice. Sift and add raisins and nuts and mix. Combine the 2 mixtures. Pour into loaf pans lined with waxed paper. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for about 25 to 30 minutes, depending on size of pan.

Spaghetti and Bacon

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 2 cups spaghetti | 1/2 teaspoon salt |
| 1 medium onion, sliced | 2 cups cooked tomatoes |
| | 6 slices bacon |

Cook spaghetti in salted water until tender. Fry bacon, remove, and fry onion slices in skillet until onion is light brown. Pour off part of bacon fat. Add spaghetti and tomatoes to bacon and onions and simmer until most of liquid is gone. Serve hot.—By Mrs. E. L.

Orange Toast

Remove the crusts from slices of bread and cut in 3 strips crosswise. Toast on one side only. Brush the untoasted side with melted butter. Then spread with orange marmalade. Now toast in the broiler until the preserves bubble. Serve hot. Other preserves or marmalades may be used if desired.

Rhubarb—How to Freeze

Rhubarb will freeze as well as any other vegetable or fruit and the early crop is best for freezing. Use the tender stalks and cut them into pieces about 1/4-inch long. Weigh the rhubarb and blanch it as follows. Place it in a wire basket or sieve and allow 2 1/2 quarts boiling water per pound of rhubarb. Blanch for exactly 1 1/2 minutes, counting the time from the instant the product is lowered into the water. Keep the container over the heat thruout the period.

Remove the rhubarb from the blanching bath and cool quickly under running water. If running water is not available have several large containers of cold water at hand and transfer the rhubarb from one to the other. Rapid cooling is necessary for a quality product.

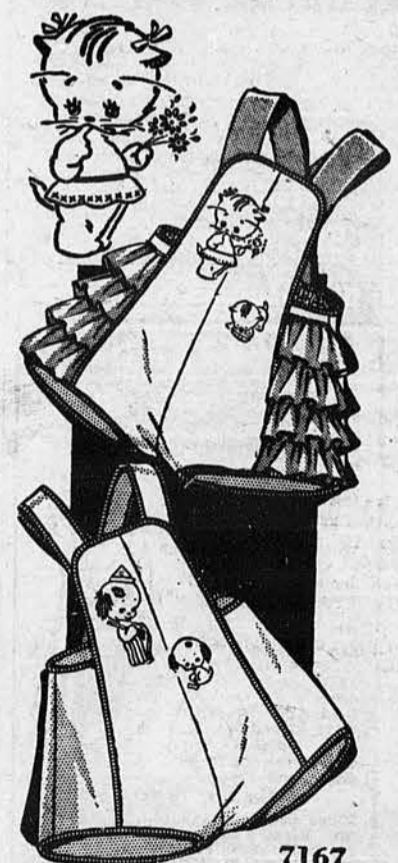
Package in containers that have a tight seal and do not leak. The more nearly moistureproof and vaporproof the carton, the better the rhubarb will be. As soon as possible, transfer the filled cartons to the freezer. If delay is necessary, store them in the refrigerator, but not longer than 3 or 4 hours.

Lime Cheese Salad

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 box lime gelatin | 1 cup crushed pineapple |
| 1/2 cup boiling water | 1 cup whipping cream |
| 1 1/2 cups sweet cottage cheese | |

Pour boiling water over lime gelatin, heat slightly and stir until dissolved. Cool. Mix cottage cheese with pineapple. Whip cream and fold into cottage cheese mixture. Last, fold in lime gelatin. Pour into individual molds and place in refrigerator until set. To serve, place molds in warm water a few moments until the salads slip out when overturned on plates. Serve on lettuce leaves. Commercial cream cheese may be substituted for the cottage cheese. These salads may also be decorated to create a color scheme at a dinner party or community function. A candied cherry may be placed in the bottom of each mold before pouring in the ingredients. Other colors and flavors of gelatin may be substituted also.—By Mrs. A. O. T.

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Marketing Viewpoint

By C. P. Wilson, Livestock; John H. McCoy, Feed Grains; Paul L. Kelley, Dairy Products; Joe W. Koudele, Poultry and Eggs.

I bought 2 loads of good Whiteface steers last winter weighing 800 pounds. Should I sell them off grass next fall or take them off grass about July 1 and full feed for 100 days?—W. M.

Selling off grass in July or taking off grass around July 1 and full feeding for an October market would both seem preferable to selling off grass in October. The trend in prices of straight-grass cattle probably will be downward from July to October. The downtrend probably will be more than sufficient to offset late-season gains on grass.

While grass-cattle prices probably will decline from July to October, prices of grain-fed cattle probably will be steady to possibly strong. If you can put enough finish on these cattle in a 100-day feed to move them from medium slaughter or good-feeder grade up to good-slaughter grade it should be a profitable venture. This assumes, of course, that the feed crop this summer makes satisfactory progress and feed prices remain near current levels.

If the Commodity Credit Corporation sells wheat taken over from loans on the market what effect will it have on wheat prices?—M. B.

Last December the C.C.C. announced its policy regarding the selling of loan wheat on the domestic market. It was stated that the price would not be lower than the lowest of the following alternatives: (1) a price that will reimburse C.C.C. for its costs; (2) 90 per cent of the parity price; and (3) a price halfway between the support price and parity. The lowest of these 3 possibilities is 90 per cent of parity and at this writing the market price is at approximately that level. Parity may change in the meantime but substantial decline is not expected. Therefore it appears that the lower limit is near present levels with the possibility that sales could be at higher levels.

Is there going to be any support program manufacturing milk prices?—E. H.

Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture announced recently that they would support the prices of non-fat dry milk solids of the spray type at 12¼ cents per pound and 11 cents per pound for the rolled type. Presumably this will result along with the butter support program of maintaining manufacturing milk prices at approximately \$3.07 during the spring and summer months for milk of 3.95 per cent butterfat. It should be pointed out that this program is largely a matter of administrative discretion and could vary from time to time.

How would Secretary of Agriculture Brannan's proposed price support program affect prices of eggs and chickens?—C. M.

Eggs and farm chickens would have "first priority" on price-support funds. Along with meat animals, whole milk, corn, cotton, wheat and tobacco they would be guaranteed "full" price support. Secretary Brannan said the move would encourage farmers to shift production to livestock products. The 1950 support prices which would result under the new proposal as compared with the current 90 per cent of parity provisions are as follows:

	Sec. Brannan's Proposal	90% of Parity
Eggs (cents per doz.)	.458	.476
Chickens (cents per lb.)	.290	.252

In carrying out the support provisions for eggs and chickens, the Government would rely mainly on direct payments to farmers, in an amount equal to the difference between average market prices received and the support price, over a given period of time.

Oven Hook

I make an oven hook from an old worn-out fly swatter by removing the swatter part, and bending the prongs of the frame to make a hook. I use this to pull pans and tins from the back part of the oven and avoid burning my arms reaching into the oven.—M. O.



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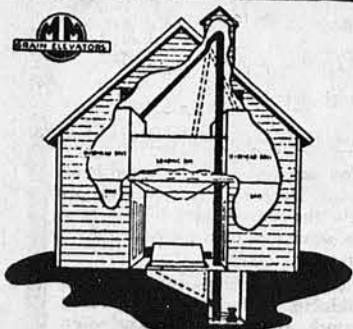


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HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

How About Combine Sorghums For Eastern Kansas?

By A. L. CLAPP, Kansas State College

THE spread of combines to Eastern Kansas has created a demand for a sorghum variety that is adapted to this area and can be harvested with a combine. Most combine varieties developed during recent years are not adapted to Eastern Kansas because of their susceptibility to damage from chinch bugs. These varieties such as Westland, Wheatland, and Midland all have some kind of milo in their pedigree. The milos contribute many factors that are desirable for combine types, such as short and dry stalks, but they also contribute susceptibility to chinch-bug damage.

There are some precautions that can be taken to minimize the possibility of damage from chinch bugs. Location in the field is one of these factors. Sorghums should not be located close to a field of small grain, especially barley. Chinch bugs coming out of small-grain fields after the crop ripens will be almost sure to attack the sorghum fields when the plants are most likely to be damaged.

Some growers want to plant early-maturing sorghums following the harvest of an early-maturing small-grain crop. This is likely to be suicide for the sorghum crop if the small-grain crop was infested with chinch bugs.

The sorghum plant is most likely to be seriously damaged by chinch bugs when the plants are small. After the plants are about one foot high the damage is likely to be less severe than when they are smaller. Of course, a bad attack of hungry chinch bugs can kill the plants, or at least reduce their yield, at nearly any age. It is therefore desirable to have the sorghum plants at least a foot high by the time small grains are harvested.

Where chinch bugs are likely to damage sorghums, every effort should be made to get good growth early. Rapid early growth can be promoted by rich soil and good seedbed preparation. Manure, nitrogen fertilizers, or legumes in the rotation will aid in promoting rapid early growth.

Right Time to Plant

Sorghums should be planted at a time so they will mature shortly before frost. Sorghum crops that mature in the summer or early fall are likely to be reduced in yield and usually lodge more than those that mature at a normal time. Late May or early June seems to be the best time to plant the combine sorghum varieties such as Westland and Midland at Manhattan.

Experimental work conducted by Dr. H. H. Laude at Manhattan for the last 4 years indicates that low-growing, combine sorghums will produce about equal yields when planted in 21-inch or 42-inch rows in dry years. When moisture conditions were favorable, as in 1944 and 1945, the sorghum planted in 21-inch rows made the highest yield. The average yield for the 4 years, 1944 to 1947 inclusive, was 63.4 bushels an acre for the sorghum planted in 21-inch rows, and 49.9 bushels when planted in 42-inch rows.

Control of weeds when sorghums are planted in narrow rows is difficult. Most of the weed-control operations must be performed before the crop is planted. The sorghum in the tests mentioned here were planted with a corn planter using furrow openers and the crop was harrowed twice with a spike-

tooth harrow while the plants were small. It is doubtful whether this method would be successful in the fields that are badly infested with weeds.

The combine sorghum varieties, Wheatland, Westland, and Midland, have been grown in Eastern Kansas for several years. All of these varieties will produce good yields when growing conditions are favorable and chinch bugs are not a factor. Of these 3 varieties Midland is probably the most resistant to chinch-bug damage, although this resistance is not great.

Some other combine types that seem to be more closely related to kafir than the 3 mentioned are Blankenship combine kafir and Kafir 44-14. The first of these was produced by J. V. Blankenship, Hooker, Okla. This white-seeded variety has been tested for several

USDA Bulletins

We have a limited supply of each of the following USDA publications which we can recommend to our readers. If in need of any one or several of the bulletins, we shall be glad to send them free of charge as long as the supply lasts. Address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

- AIS-64—Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables.
- FB-1914—Diseases of Swine.
- FB-1950—Sewage and Garbage Disposal on the Farm.
- FB-1968—Pattern Alteration. (For the woman who sews.)
- FB-1978—Safe Water for the Farm.

years and has been good in yield, but not better than other approved varieties. Kafir 44-14, a white-seeded combine sorghum variety, was distributed by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station in 1948. Kafir 44-14 has done fairly well in Eastern and Central Kansas, although more testing will be necessary to establish its value. Kafir 44-14 matures in about the same time as Western Blackhull. It stands fairly well and is slightly more chinch-bug resistant than the milo derivatives such as Wheatland or Westland. New combine types are being developed at Manhattan, but none of these are far enough advanced so they can be discussed at this time.

Watch Moisture Content

Another feature that needs to be given careful consideration in growing combine sorghums in Eastern Kansas is the effect of moisture on storage of the grain. Sorghum grain should not be harvested until the moisture is 13 per cent or less if at all possible. If the grain contains 14 per cent moisture at harvest, it will need to be watched very closely. Often sorghum seed is dryer in the field in Eastern Kansas in October or November than it is in December. Dry sorghum grain will absorb moisture from the air quite readily. Therefore, sorghum grain that is dry in October may increase greatly in moisture during the foggy, damp days of late November or December if it is left standing in the field. The answer is to harvest combine sorghum crop when the grain is dry, regardless of the calendar.

Sorghum grain also must be watched for spoilage after it is stored. This is especially so when the weather starts to warm up in the spring. About the only suggestion is to move the grain with an elevator if it starts to heat.

We wish we had the answers to all the questions regarding the successful production of combine sorghums in Eastern Kansas, but we do not. The grower will need to use good judgment and all the knowledge available. Perhaps this article will help.

Paint Blind Tapes

Soiled Venetian blind tapes can be painted white or any special color by using canvas paint. It doesn't crack or stiffen tapes and it protects them from mildew or rot.—Mrs. A. B. C.

Helpful Bulletins

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- B-74—Milk Houses for Kansas.
- B-82—Septic Tank System for Home.
- C-94—Inexpensive Silos for Kansas.
- C-155—Kansas Brooder House and Range Shelter.
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Aerial Cropping Needs Direction

RESPONSIBILITY was piled high on the shoulders of the National Flying Farmers Association during the National Agricultural Aviation Conference, held at Kansas City, April 21 and 22. If recommendations from the conference are heeded, the Flying Farmer organization will have a reason for existing other than for recreational activities.

Perhaps the most important recommendation coming from panel discussions was directed towards the National Flying Farmers Association. This is the only organization which is a direct combination of agriculture and aviation. A general resolution suggested that Flying Farmers make available an organization charged with specific tasks related to agricultural aviation. One of these tasks would be to gather and disseminate latest information available on aerial cropping, spraying, dusting, fertilizing and other related developments.

Need Co-ordinating Agency

The other responsibility placed on the shoulders of Flying Farmers was to suggest lines of research in those fields. The Flying Farmer organization would serve as a co-ordinating agency between agriculture and aviation.

At present the Flying Farmer Association is not in position to carry out the jobs it found tossed in its lap at the conference. But the problem will be discussed at the next annual meeting of the group to be held in Fort Collins, Colo., late this summer.

As often predicted during the conference, our present problems are only a beginning of the many which will be encountered as aviation in agriculture continues to advance. Chances are that Flying Farmers as an organization will be in position to help direct future growth in this new field.

Flying Farmers have a big, new job to do. How well they arise to the problems can well determine the future of the organization.

This first annual conference studying combined problems of aviation and agriculture was truly national in scope. Representatives were present from a majority of the states. They represented national and state departments directly concerned with both agriculture and aviation. Manufacturers of chemicals and aviation equipment were present. Research men representing both industry and universities were in attendance. Farmers were represented by Flying Farmers who sponsored the conference. And private aviation outside agriculture was represented by custom applicators.

In the past aviation and agriculture were 2 separate industries with individual problems. Now they are being combined. As a result neither existing agencies for agriculture nor aviation are in a position to cope with the problems of the combination.

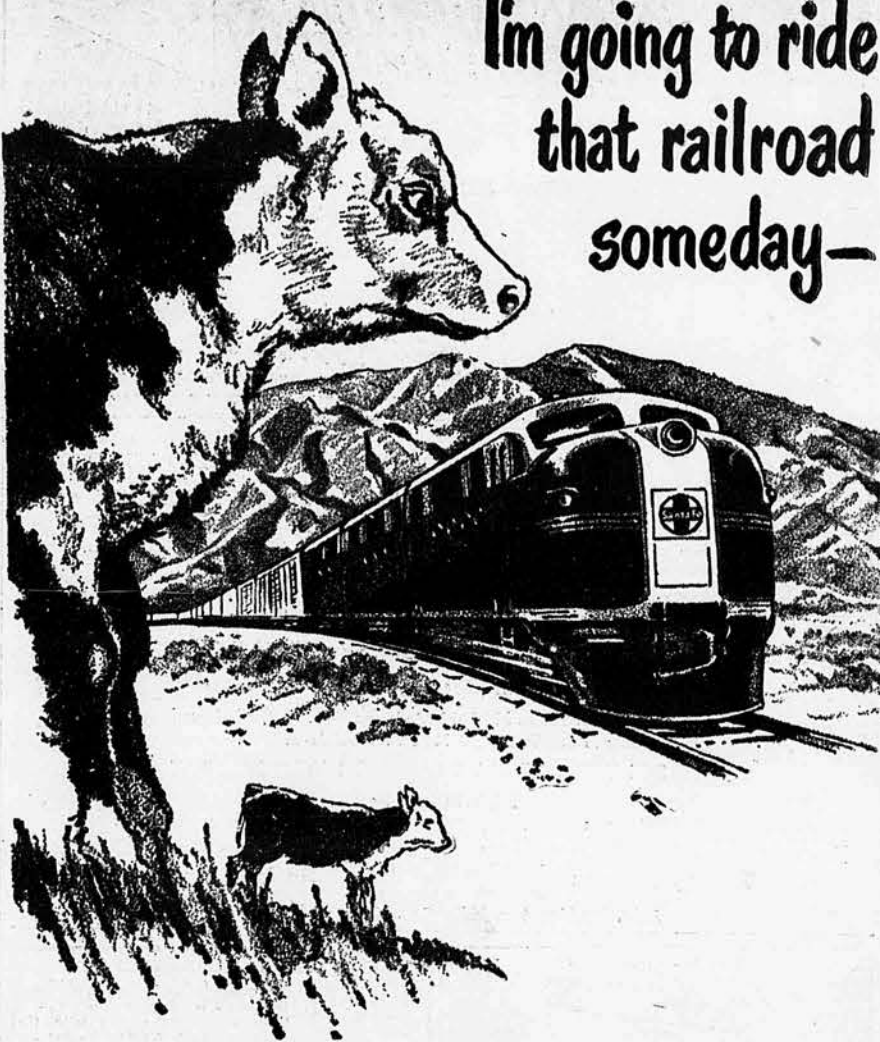
Laws Would Be Premature

With the sudden advent of these new problems, our first inclination is to legislate. Pass laws that protect and restrict. But a majority of those attending the conference were not inclined toward immediate legislation. D. W. Rentzel, administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Washington, D. C., spoke words of caution against unnecessary regulation. Education was given preference. Policing by members would be better than regulation by government, he suggested.

The legislative panel pointed out at the conference that the problems must be given more study first. This panel reported it was not yet ready even to suggest forms of legislation, altho some states already have laws.

Flight operators and custom applicators took the suggestions of Mr. Rentzel seriously. During a panel discussion they took steps to organize on both state and national levels. Purpose of their organization would be educational on the one side.

Their second step under the proposed organization would be to establish a code of ethics for members with definite disciplinary action for those not living up to the code. Then, a farmer contracting for a job of spraying, for example, could be reasonably certain, by the applicator's membership in this organization, that he is a reliable operator.



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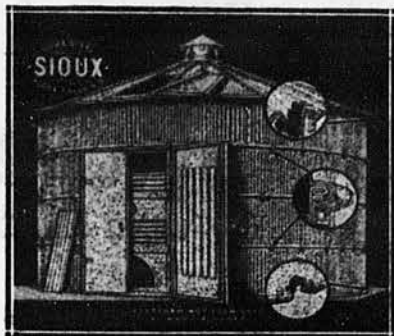
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May Try Hog Plan

(Continued from Page 7)

mitted April 7, Secretary Brannan recommended a "standard of support with reference to income (criteria) rather than price (criteria)." The result would be "standard" price of \$19 (at farm).

In effect, under the general Brannan proposal, the Government would guarantee national cash farm income equivalent in purchasing power to the average national cash farm income over the first 10 of the 12 years immediately preceding. The present program is based on parity price—for each commodity separately—that would give a unit of that commodity the same purchasing power it had in a base period. The base period for most commodities is the average price for the 5-year period, 1909-14.

For this year the support price is 90 per cent of parity for major commodities. Under the Agriculture Act of 1948 (Hope-Aiken bill), which goes into effect next year unless Congress provides differently, a sliding scale of support price ranging from 60 to 90 per cent is provided for most major commodities; from zero to 90 per cent (at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture) for other commodities. The definition of parity is changed also; the Hope-Aiken formula generally would lower parity on grains and cotton, lift parity on livestock and dairy products. The Hope-Aiken act also provides a moving base in place of the fixed (1909-14) base.

The over-all Brannan proposal calls for direct payments to producers to give them parity income, in place of supporting marketing prices, to give them (specified percentage of) parity price on each commodity supported, at discretion of the secretary.

Under the over-all Brannan proposal, farm commodities generally would be allowed to seek their demand-supply level of prices in the market, giving the consumers benefit of low food prices when supplies of any commodity are plentiful. Then, thru formulas which would determine the income parity prices, the Treasury would pay producers (who lived up to all government regulations, as explained in the Kansas Farmer of April 16, the difference between the market prices and the standard income prices as determined by the Department of Agriculture. Provision also is made for direct purchases, for marketing agreements, and for continuing the market price-support programs much as at present, if the Secretary deems that more advisable.

If the new plan is tried out on hogs as an experiment before applying it to all farm commodities, one thing the Congress would have to decide would be whether to use the new "standard" cash-income formula or the present parity-price formula. Actually, it is anybody's guess right now which course will be followed—if any action at all is taken to prevent the Hope-Aiken act from going into effect for 1950 marketings.

Congressional and farm organization reaction to the Brannan over-all new standard income program on the whole has not been enthusiastic. The Farmers' Union is strong for it—the Brannan proposal comes closer to what the Union has been urging than anything yet proposed.

The National Grange has a long record of opposing food subsidies, and the regimentation of agriculture that admittedly would have to come if the Brannan proposal is adopted.

Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told the National Editorial Association last month at its annual meeting that farmers are not ready to give up the right to earn good income by their own efforts to meet consumer demand, in return for government guarantees dependent upon annual congressional appropriations and conditioned on excessive government direction of agriculture.

The (Brannan) program of farm-income support "varies so far from the position of the American Farm Bureau that we have no choice but to oppose it," said Kline.

"Nothing has changed our conviction that the best thing in sight for Agriculture is the act passed in the last session of Congress. It is designed

to protect farm income from collapse and to avoid unnecessary regimentation, controls, and interference with the farmers' right to work out their own programs individually and collectively."

Consumers who think the Brannan program would insure cheap food, and farmers who think it would assure continuance of wartime income levels, "had better take another look before they buy the bill of goods offered by the Brannan proposal," Kline said.

"Nothing in our analysis so far changes the first impression that it is a political move," he continued. "When farmers are promised high prices and consumers cheap food on the same commodities at the same time, there probably is a catch somewhere. In this case, the sleight-of-hand is government control."

"The Brannan program, in the form outlined by the Secretary, contains only a hint of what eventually will be done to limit the right of the individual farmer to produce to the best of his ability. By encouraging uneconomic production with a system of uneconomic, administered prices, the Government might well end by distributing the right to farm and its rewards by the head."

Nevertheless, if the Brannan proposal is a political move, it is a shrewd political move. There are many farmers, faced with falling prices, who would like to see the wartime—or nearly so—high prices continue indefinitely thru government assistance in some form or other. Some observers maintain that on a showdown the farm support for the Brannan program of high farm prices and cheap consumer food prices will be found to be overwhelming. These maintain that most farmers believe government controls have come to stay anyway, so why not get government-supported prices (or income) and make the best of it.

The Senate Finance Committee has approved the House-passed bill to repeal all federal taxes on oleomargarine. It probably will take a conference agreement between the 2 branches of Congress, after full Senate action, to determine what restrictions, if any, will remain on the sale of oleo as butter.

Whatever the Eighty-first (Democrat) Congress may finally decide about all those "mandates" President Truman says the people voted last November, there seems little question but that Congress believes the people voted a "spending mandate" to which the Eighty-first so far has responded most nobly and generously.

When the House took an 11-day Easter recess, it had passed and sent to the Senate the 9 big supply (appropriation) bills of the session.

These 9 bills provided 6 billion dollars more in appropriations and authorizations than the late-lamented Eightieth (Republican) Congress provided last year for the same departments, agencies and purposes.

A careful tabulation shows that the House-approved money bills for 1950 (fiscal year) provide a total of \$28,358,000,000 in cash appropriations; \$4,278,000,000 more than the same departments and agencies were given by the Eightieth Congress for 1949 (fiscal year).

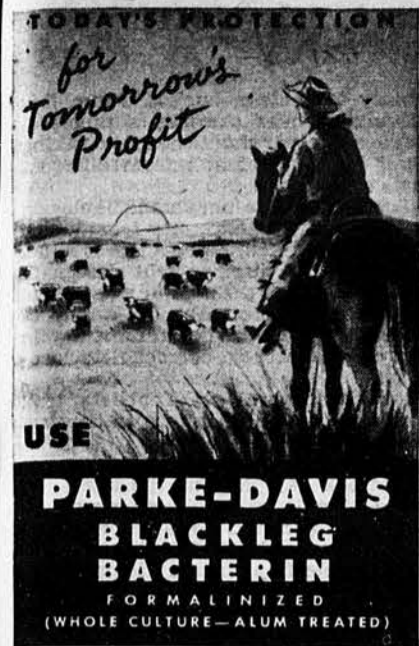
In addition to these cash appropriations, the 9 bills also provide contract authorizations for 1950 totaling \$3,570,000,000. This is \$1,678,000,000 more than the same departments and agencies were allowed for 1949 by the Eightieth Congress.

Total 1950 appropriations authorized in these 9 bills amount to \$31,844,000,000 (round numbers), which is \$5,955,000,000 more than the amount approved by the Eightieth Congress for the same departments and agencies for fiscal 1949.

Still to come are appropriations for ECA and other foreign aid, about \$6,400,000,000; plus "permanent" or automatic appropriations for interest on the debt and other items, about \$6,500,000,000; plus about \$73,000,000,000 in the legislative appropriation bill; plus whatever may be voted later to carry out the Atlantic Pact (new lend-lease program to arm our allies against

(Continued on Page 31)

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World War III), and social welfare increases—housing, federal aid to education. Total promises to go well over 47 billion dollars, but may not reach 50 billions.

Senator Byrd, of Virginia, sees a federal deficit of \$11,000,000,000 for fiscal year 1953 the way things are going. Deficit for 1950, unless federal taxes are increased, promises to go toward the 5-billion-dollar mark, maybe a little over.

The Eighty-first Congress has seen the "spending mandate" on the wall—and raised it.

Coming Events

- May 7—Livestock feeders day, Manhattan.
- May 9—Osborne county lamb and wool school, Osborne.
- May 9—Ottawa county meeting with Naomi Johnson, "Tailored Finishes and Fastenings," Minneapolis.
- May 10—Barton county home demonstration membership tea, Great Bend.
- May 10—Decatur county, Kansas Whirlwind terracing contest, Oberlin. (Tentative date.)
- May 10—Dickinson county crops and soil conservation field day, Walter Selby and L. E. Willoughby, KSC, leaders.
- May 10—Covley county garden tour.
- May 10—Mitchell county lamb and wool show, Beloit sale pavilion.
- May 11—Cloud county public policy discussion, C. R. Jaccard, leader, Concordia.
- May 11—Jewell county lamb and wool school, Carl Elling and Glen Thacker, leaders, Mankato.
- May 11—Lyon county poultry meeting, M. A. Seaton, Extension specialist, leader.
- May 11—Jewell county Women's Unit Leaders school, Mankato, Naomi Johnson, leader.
- May 11-12—Barton county, Home Demonstration handicraft school, Great Bend.
- May 12—Wichita county-farm structures and rural electrification meeting.
- May 12-13—Lamb and Wool school, Kansas City.
- May 13—Scott county, Wiring and remodeling school, Leo T. Wendling, Extension engineer, and Harold Ramsour, leaders.
- May 14—Spring dairy show, Kansas City, Royal Building.
- May 14—Johnson county 4-H livestock judging school, Lot Taylor, leader.
- May 16—Woodson county crops tour.
- May 16—Jewell county leader and junior leaders school for 4-H foods leaders, Mankato Community Building, Elizabeth Randall, leader.
- May 16—State ram sale, Hutchinson.
- May 17—Reno county horticulture meeting, Hutchinson, W. G. Amstein, leader.
- May 17—Cloud county unit leaders training school, 10 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. Gertrude Allen, foods and nutrition specialist, leader.
- May 17—Allen county crop tour.
- May 17—Jackson county home furnishings unit leader training meeting, Holton.
- May 17—Pottawatomie county soils and crops tour, L. E. Willoughby, Extension agronomy specialist.
- May 18—Rush county membership tea for Home Demonstration units.
- May 18—Sumner county poultry management and quality egg demonstration, M. A. Seaton, poultry specialist, leader.
- May 18-19—St. Joseph Lamb and Wool school.
- May 18—Bourbon county annual crops tour, Gene Cleavenger and Walter Selby, leaders. Tour will show results of recommended crops and soil practices together with erosion control.
- May 18—Wabaunsee county crops and soil-conservation tour to start at Eskridge with Ferguson and Willoughby.
- May 18—Johnson county field visits to check plant disease control. C. L. King, leader.
- May 19—Sumner county farm garden tour and farm garden demonstration. W. G. Amstein, garden specialist, leader.
- May 19—Rush county rural life meeting, Velma McGaugh, assistant State 4-H leader.
- May 20—Rush county soil-conservation meeting, R. C. Lind, soil conservationist, leader.
- May 20—Finney county dairy field day, Garden City experiment station.
- May 20—Morton county health meeting, Martha Brill, specialist, KSC, leader.

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Get Acquainted With Soil

(Continued from Page 6)

well on one soil but not on another. Considering the various soil types where irrigation might be practical along with the various qualities of water, a large number of combinations can be obtained. To be on the safe side when planning irrigation, both soil and water tests should be made.

These simple tests easily could prevent unnecessary expenditures of large amounts of money for land leveling and well development where soil and water are entirely incompatible.

Charge for the fourth test will be at the rate of \$1 for each sample.

Now, which of the first 2 tests to make for your soil? If crops grow normally and you wish to determine whether yields can be increased with fertilizer, have a general soil-fertility test made. The same test may be practical in soils where crops grow poorly. But in this case where crops grow poorly the soil should be upland or well-drained bottom land. And there should be no evidence of a white crust on the surface when the soil dries after a rain.

But if soil is poorly-drained bottom land that is hard and cloddy and difficult to work, the salt and alkali test should be made. On this soil, water may stand on the surface a long time after a heavy rain. Or there may be evidence of a white crust on the surface after it dries.

If none of the seed germinates or if young seedlings die or stop growing while very short, soil test for salts and alkali should be made.

May Take 2 Tests

In some cases it may not be possible to tell which of the 2 tests to have made. If one test fails to show the cause for poor growth, a second sample may have to be submitted for the other soil test.

The new state laboratory will be under the direct supervision of Dr. R. V. Olson, of the soils department. Most of the laboratory work will be done by students in agriculture.

In going over the plan Doctor Olson gave special emphasis to collection of soil samples. To obtain a true picture of plant-food levels, the samples of soil sent to the college must be representative of the fields where they are taken. Just scraping up a handful of soil will not give a representative sample.

In the first place, samples should be taken when fields are fairly dry and should not be attempted on wet fields. Also, it may take several weeks to receive the report and interpretation after the soil sample is sent in. For that reason samples should be taken well in advance of seeding dates to permit proper preparation of the field and to obtain the necessary fertilizers.

Second step is to divide the field to be sampled into areas that represent uniform soil conditions. Then samples should be taken from each of these areas to obtain an accurate report.

At least one small sample should be taken from each acre of the individual areas. These samples should be mixed

thoroughly in a clean bucket. From this accumulation of samples a pint ice-cream container should be filled, taking small handfuls of soil from different parts of the pail.

Then each container should be clearly marked with name, county from which sample was taken, home address and a number. This number will designate area from which the sample was taken. By marking this number on a map of the field, there will be no difficulty in applying reports to correct field locations.

For the general soil-fertility test, samples should be taken from the first 6 inches of soil.

The reason for taking a large number of soil samples for the one composite sample to be tested was adequately explained by Doctor Olson. Suppose you wish to determine the color of the people living in a particular state, he said. If you could just reach down from above and grab one person you might find that one person was dark. It would be wrong then to assume that all persons in that state or even in that locality were dark.

Might Give Wrong Answer

Just taking one sample from a field could easily give an answer just as wrong as that, Doctor Olson warned. The chance for error is lessened when a larger number of samples from a particular area are mixed together for one test.

Easiest way to take these samples is with a soil tube or small soil auger. But they can be taken with a spade. When taking samples with a spade a small hole should be dug into the soil so a profile slice 1/8- to 1/4-inch thick can be cut from the side of the hole. Taking samples with a spade makes the work much slower and more difficult, but it can be done.

A special subsoil lime test will be made for Central Kansas soils without extra charge. This area includes the counties directly south of Jewell, Republic and Washington counties. This sample should be taken from the layer 12 to 18 inches beneath the surface. And these samples, when submitted with others for general-fertility test, must be clearly marked as a subsoil sample for lime tests only.

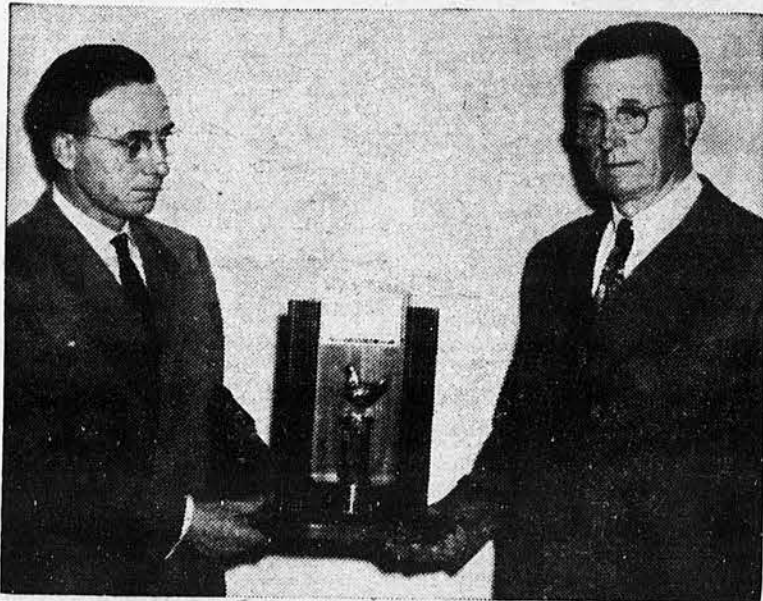
Sampling soils for the other tests, salt and alkali and irrigation advisability, will be slightly more difficult. More care must be given in the division of fields into separate areas. Then one-quart samples will be required for these tests instead of one pint.

In each location to be sampled for salt, alkali and irrigation, 3 layers of soil must be represented in 3 containers. One container will hold the samples from the first 12 inches of soil. The next quart container will be a mixture of samples from the 12-inch to the 2-foot level. And the third from the soil between the 2-foot and the 3-foot level.

For this work a soil tube or auger is almost imperative. Taking these sam-

(Continued on Page 33)

Wins Master Poultry Award



Lester L. Smith, Cedar Vale, receiving Master Poultry Raiser trophy from Eustace Coombs, Sedgwick hatcheryman, after winning first place in the state Hy-Line Farm Flock Laying Contest. Smith's careful management paid off when his flocks of 109 Hy-Line hens shelled out 26,229 eggs in 12 months for a winning average of 240.6 eggs to the bird.



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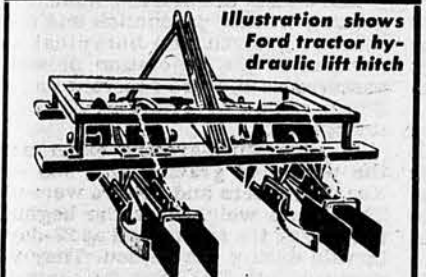


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ples with a spade would entail a considerable amount of digging. After samples have been placed in a container, each container must be properly marked and a record kept in a notebook or map of the farm. These samples should be permitted to stand open to the air in your home or other clean place for a few days for drying. Container covers should then be sealed tight with tape. They can be packed in a box and mailed to Soil Testing Laboratory, Department of Agronomy, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan. Name and return address must be on the outside of the package. A small information blank, which can be obtained from county agents or soil-conservation work unit leaders, must be filled out and placed in a stamped envelope along with a check or money order to cover the charges for the tests. This stamped and addressed envelope should be taped on the outside of the package.

Use Pint Jars
 Irrigation-water samples can be mailed in pint fruit jars that are sealed tightly. The jar must be well protected with excelsior or crushed paper and the package must be marked "Glass." Water samples from wells should be taken after the pump has been running for some time. Samples from streams should be taken from running water. The clean jar should be rinsed several times with the irrigation water before it is filled with the sample.

Soil-test reports and recommendations will be mailed to the farmer, the county agent and the soil-conservation service work unit leader. Should the farmer have difficulty in understanding the interpretation he can call on either of the other 2 men for help and advice. Doctor Myers points out that only broad interpretations will be made in the letter to the farmer. It is expected that more detailed recommendations can be made by the county agent or the work unit leader.

Assembling test results within a county by soil groups should give valuable future information about soil conditions, Doctor Myers believes. Most of the laboratory methods which will be used for these soil tests have been in use at the college, particularly for research work. There is one exception. That is the test for organic matter. This test was developed in another state and will be used experimentally in Kansas for a time.

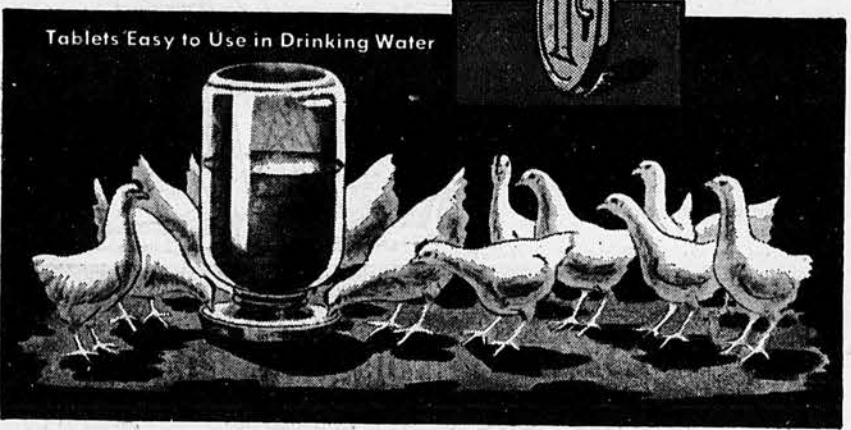
Kansas Helped Other States
 In this connection it might be well to point out that Kansas scientists have done unexcelled work in crop research and improvement. Other states that have not had the time to work so exhaustively on this feature have benefited from work done in Kansas. Now Kansas scientists show a willingness to try methods of soil testing achieved in other states where they were pressed by a more rapidly lowering fertility level than here. It seems that the willingness of different state institutions to co-ordinate results of research in this manner is highly commendable.

Soil fertility and improvement is becoming an increasingly more popular subject in Kansas. It is commanding the attention and interest of every farmer regardless of his particular specialty. Make no mistake. Our soil is not worn out. In fact, the plant-food level of most Kansas soils is higher than in other states where soil has been cultivated longer. But cropping and erosion have consumed fertility to the extent where fertilizers show definite response with higher crop yields.

Increased interest in soil fertility in Kansas is a natural step. And getting in early while Kansas soil fertility still is comparatively high gives this state ample opportunity to maintain its high position as an agricultural state.

Polled Hereford Winners
 Livestock men will be interested in seeing a booklet recently published by the American Polled Hereford Association. It contains 25 pictures in color of first-prize winners, champions and top-selling animals in the 1948 National Polled Hereford Show and Sale at Denver last December. A free copy of the booklet may be ordered from Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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Ren-O-Sal (in smaller doses) right from the start. Helps chicks grow faster, mature quicker and lay earlier—when egg prices are higher. These results are test-proved, using customary feeds. Used by successful poultry raisers.
 For earlier egg profits and low-cost coccidiosis control, buy Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal, today. In handy tablet form for drinking water. See your local hatchery, drug or feed store, now.

When you need poultry medicines, ask for
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 Charles City, Iowa
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Dr. SALSBUY'S Avi-Tab
 Special Drug Formula
 Watch for birds that "don't do their best." Avi-Tab has helped many such birds in thousands of flocks. See birds "perk up." Combs and wattles become redder. Low cost. Easy to use in mash. Avi-Tab is pack-

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

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SEASON IS NOW HERE
 ARE YOUR HOGS **VACCINATED?**
 Don't take chances on hog cholera wiping out YOUR herd. Have your hogs vaccinated NOW—Tomorrow may be too late.
HAVE IT DONE BY A VETERINARIAN
 His training and experience are your best assurance of proper immunization for dependable safety.
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DON'T BE CONFUSED... THERE'S ONLY ONE OMAHA STANDARD

Feeders Day Facts

Record Attendance at Fort Hays Annual Roundup

FEEDING trials at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station for the past 2 winters prove that a full feeding program, using all locally grown feeds, is practical for Western Kansas. Results of the full feeding experiments were given out at the annual Roundup and Feeders Day, at Hays, April 30, by A. D. Weber, head, Animal Husbandry Department, Kansas State College.

Choice yearling steers from the Fort Hays station herd were used in the tests and the feeding period was for 150 days. Comparisons were made between steers on full feed, three-fourths feed, one-half feed and one-fourth feed.

Those on full feed got a daily ration of 15.01 pounds of ground Midland milo grown on the station farm, 2 pounds of cottonseed cake, 39.83 pounds of Pink Kafir and Norkan silage, and .10 of a pound of ground limestone.

Steers on three-fourths feed got 11.26 pounds of grain daily and 46.58 pounds of silage daily, plus the same amount of cottonseed cake and ground limestone as those on full feed.

Average initial weight of all steers used was 853 pounds. Steers on full feed gained an average of 368 pounds during the feeding period while those on three-fourths feed gained an average of 336 pounds. Average daily gain for full-fed steers was 2.45 pounds and for those on three-fourths feed, 2.24 pounds. Cost of feed for 100 pounds of gain on the full-fed lot was \$23.01 and for the three-fourths feed, \$22.50.

In commenting on the feeding tests, Doctor Weber said that Western Kansas farmers grow all the grains and roughages needed for a practical full feeding program. By using a three-fourths feed of combine sorghum grains, sorghum roughage and 2 pounds of cottonseed cake and .10 of a pound of ground limestone daily, Western Kansas farmers could compete with Corn Belt feeders. Doctor Weber explained. He added that the present wintering program so popular in that area should remain the primary livestock program, but that there was a definite place for full feeding, too.

Last fall an experiment was started at the station to compare the influence of the sire on efficiency of feed utilization in yearling heifers and steers. L. C. Aicher, superintendent at the station, reported on this experiment. The gets of 5 different sires used on the station's grade Hereford cows were used for comparison. All were given all the Pink Kafir or Norkan silage they would eat and a limited quantity of ground alfalfa (first cutting) during the entire

150-day winter-feeding period. Here are some of the observations:

Calves sired by all 5 bulls were in good thrifty growing condition at the end of the winter-feeding period. Winter gains tended to be inversely proportional to weaning weights. Winter gains were closely related to age at the beginning of the wintering period. The youngest calves gained .98 pounds a head daily and the oldest calves averaged only .80 pounds a head daily.

Mr. Aicher pointed out that one year's test is not sufficient to draw any conclusions. These calves will be lotted next fall in sire groups again. The steers will be fattened and the heifers grown out for replacement breeding stock. Similar experiments on the influence of sires on feed efficiency of calves will be continued over a period of years.

The effects of different intensities of grazing on beef production and on the density, growth and botanical composition of the vegetation present in pastures used, were reported on for a 3-year period by Frank B. Kessler, of the station.

In all pasture-grazing experiments, the period of grazing was 180 days. Yearling steers and heifers were used. They were weighed at the beginning and end of the season and at 28-day intervals during the season. They were sprayed with DDT for fly control on each weighing day.

Average initial weight of all animals used was 628 pounds. The heavily grazed pasture was stocked at the rate of 1.98 acres per head, the moderately grazed at 3.33 acres and the light at 5.24 acres.

Heavily grazed pastures for the 3-year period have produced 66 pounds of gain per acre, the moderate 52 pounds and the light 36 pounds. However, the moderately grazed pastures produced 175 pounds of gain per head, compared to 133 for heavily grazed pasture and 191 pounds for light grazed.

The fact that the heavily grazed pasture produced the most beef per acre does not mean heavy grazing is the most profitable nor the best practice over a period of years, Mr. Kessler explained.

Other numbers on the feeders' day program included a talk by Paul Brown, of the station, on the use of sweet clover in soil improvement, and a talk by Ray L. Cuff, regional manager, National Livestock Loss Prevention Board, on livestock shipment losses. The largest crowd ever to attend a feeders' day program at Hays heard the annual program.

Judging Contest Attracts Record Number

MORE than 1,800 young people from Western Kansas competed Friday, April 29, in the annual Fort Hays Experiment Station Judging Contest. It was the largest number of 4-H and Vocational Agriculture representatives ever to compete at the Hays Roundup.

Results of the various judging contests are as follows:

Livestock Judging

Vocational Agriculture: High team, Smith Center; 2nd, Ellis; 3rd, Lebanon. High individuals—Jack Wood, Smith Center, 1st; Robert Long, Lebanon, 2nd; Emil Deutscher, Ellis, 3rd.

4-H: High team, Comanche Lucky 4's, Barton county; Jolly Workers, Stafford county, 2nd; Raymond Lucky Fours, Rice, 3rd. High individuals—Johnny Beam, Whitewood Builders, Jewell county, 1st; Rex Schrader, Jolly Workers, Stafford county, 2nd; Roger Lippert, Countryside, Finney county, 3rd.

Grain Judging

Vocational Agriculture: High teams—Alton High School, 1st; Smith Center, 2nd; Coldwater, 3rd. High individuals—Roydean Cooley, Alton, 1st; John Dugan, Alton, 2nd; Richard Boland, Alton, 3rd.

4-H: High teams—Sunlight Club, Rooks county, 1st; Summer Club, Osborne county, 2nd; Willowdale Club, Republic county, 3rd. High individuals—Don Bigge, Sunlight Club, 1st; Donald Wilber, Willowdale Club, 2nd; Bill Duncan, Sunlight Club, 3rd.

4-H Home Economics

Champion team—Loyal Hustlers, Coldwater. Reserve champion team, Loyal Workers, Beloit. Third place, Happy Valley Club, Coldwater. High individuals—Mary Barbara Quint, Sherlock Strivers, Garden City, 1st; Janice Murphy, South Bend Jolly Workers, Barton county, 2nd; Shirley Timken, Jolly Jayhawkers, Jetmore, 3rd.

Good Neighbors

Twenty-seven neighbors moved in on the farm operated by Howard Whetstone, April 24, and plowed, disked, and planted 48 acres to corn. Mr. Whetstone is in the hospital.

Paul Middleton engineered the neighborly act, having 23 tractors in operation at once, some plowing, others disked, and still others planting corn. About 4 hours were required.

Others in on the work were: Fred Stewart, Donald Stewart, Will Rice, Earl Hoover, Owen Poole, Guy Gobel, LeRoy Markley, Charles Fouts, Lennie Blackmer, Cecil Feldman, Harry Switzer, Walter Murray, Paris Neal, Buford New, Charles New, Orval Wayne, Rile Dingus, Del Nation, Clyde Martin, Cecil Troth, Roy Ball, Raymond Troth, Gary Gobel, Robert Moody, Wilbur Dunavan, and Lee Jones.

When the machines were all at work the field was just an uproar, but no doubt Mr. Whetstone has a very good feeling as he realizes what good neighbors he has.

HOGS



UNRELATED TRIOS \$100

Weanlings from large economical gaining litters, also choice boar pigs. We're already booking orders for bred gilts. A post card will bring all details.

O'BRYAN RANCH - Hiattville, Kansas

BERGSTEN'S

Improved Hampshires

Now offering outstanding Fall Boars. Immune and registered. New breeding for old customers.

R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Randolph, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS AND BOARS

Weight 240 to 300. Priced \$75 to \$100, pigs \$30, four for \$100, Boars \$40 to \$75. Sired by our good herd boar.

DWAIN HOLCOM, Gypsum, Kansas

SHEPHERD'S

SUPERIOR DUROCS

Bred sows, gilts for summer and fall farrowing. Boars: serviceable and spring tops in blood and conformation. Registered and immune. Prices right.

G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kansas

DUROC FALL BOARS AND GILTS

Sired by Double Sensation by the Mighty Super Sensation and from top dams of the breed. Splendid type and conformation, beautiful dark color. Money back guarantee.

BEN M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kan.

DUROC BOARS and GILTS

Selected fall boars, open and bred fall gilts. Spring boars and gilts. Best bloodlines, medium type. Come or write.

WILLIS HUSTON, Americus, Kansas

DUROCS-DUROCS-DUROCS FALL BOARS and GILTS

Weanling gilts, boars and a few barrows suited for 4-H projects. Good individuals and best of breeding. G. F. Germann & Son, Manhattan, Kan.

HIGH QUALITY DUROC FALL BOARS AND GILTS

Sired by Orion Spotlight and Leaders King. Boars ready for service. The easy feeding kind. Immuned. Arthur E. Koepke, Waterville, Kan.

CHOICE DUROC BOARS

The blocky, good-doing kind. Registered, double immune. Guaranteed to breed.

CLARENCE MILLER, Alma, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND BRED GILTS - FALL BOARS

Bred gilts mated to Diamond X, a son of Diamond T. Will farrow in August and September. A few service age fall boars. Registered. Cholera immune. Telephone 1731 Richland, Kan.

H. E. HOLLIDAY, Richland, Kansas

Reg. Spotted Polands

Choice, blocky boars, serviceable age. Also unrelated gilts. Unrelated trios of weanling pigs.

EVER GREEN FARMS, Berryton, Kansas
HERBERT HOLLIDAY

Offering Spotted Poland Boars

Sired by Chief Rock of Acres and a son of Broadback King. Out of dams by Counter Sign, New Foundation and Gold Bond.

W. F. WELLER, Americus, Kansas

REG. SPOTTED POLANDS

Choice, blocky, heavy boned fall boars. Serviceable age, also unrelated gilts.

EVERGREEN FARMS, HERBERT HOLLIDAY
Berryton, Kansas

Bloom Offers

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

50 boars, bred gilts, fall gilts. Weaning pigs at special prices, 9 to 16 in litters.

BLOOM CHESTER WHITE RANCH, Corning, Ia.



REGISTERED BRED GILTS and Weanling Pigs

PETERSON AND SONS
Osage City, Kansas

Champion Carcass of the World

Our Yorkshire Barrow Raise Yorkshires for less lard, larger litters. High winning herd of the breed, Illinois, Ohio and Maryland. Illustrated circular.

VALEHURST YORKSHIRE FARM, Peoria, Ill.

Offering Poland Boars

Choice fall boars by Copyright and Desirable cut of top sows. We ship no culls. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BAUER BROS, Gladstone, Nebraska

Offering Top Poland Chinas

Selected bred gilts, fall boars and fall open gilts. Priced to move.

C. R. ROWE & SON, Scranton, Kansas

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE WEANLING PIGS

Unrelated trios reasonable.

WM. PETERSILIE, Jr.
Ness City, Kansas

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

May 10—Sunflower Farm, Everest, Kan. Swartz Brothers, Everest, Kan.
May 11—Krotz Stock Farm, Odell, Nebr., sale at Marysville, Kan.
May 25—Mary A. and C. C. McGennis, Rich Hill, Mo. Sale at Welly Sale Pavilion, Nevada, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
May 26—Red Oak Farms, Rocky Comfort, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
November 10—Kansas State Angus Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.

Brown Swiss Cattle

October 19 — Tri-State Brown Swiss, Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle

June 4—A. H. Knorr, Andover, Kan.
October 21—Kansas State Guernsey Sale, Hutchinson, Max Dickerson, Secretary, Hiawatha, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

June 7—Emmadine Farm, Inc., Breckenridge, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
September 13 — Jansonious Brothers, Prairie View, Kan.
October 15 — Elmer Johnson, Smolan, Kan. (Night sale.)
October 31—Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.
November 7—Cowley County Hereford Breeders' Association, Chas. H. Cloud, Secretary, Winfield, Kan.
November 9—Flint Hills Association, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. Elmor G. Stout, Sale Manager, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
November 14 — Kansas State Hereford Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.
November 19—Dickinson County Hereford Sale, Abilene, Kan.
December 13—John Stump, Bushton, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle

May 25—Willow Creek Stock Farm, Cleveland, Kan.
October 22 — Midwest Polled Hereford Sale, Deshler, Nebr.
December 12—Kansas State Polled Hereford Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

May 10—Verlon Becker, Easton, Kan.
May 11—D. G. Meier & Sons, Hitchcock, Okla.
E. A. Dawdy, Sales Manager, Salina, Kan.
October 24—Central Kansas Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. T. H. McVay, Manager, Nickerson, Kan.
October 31—Kansas breeders state sale, Herington, Kan. Chairman sales committee — George E. Stone, Medicine Lodge, Kan.
November 14—North Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association, Washington, Kan. Edwin H. Ohlde, Palmer, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

June 11—Percy R. Smith, Joplin, Mo. Laurence B. Gardiner, Sales Manager, Memphis, Tenn.
October 20—Kansas State Jersey Sale, Manhattan, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

May 26—Bowen Bros., Hoxie, Kan.
October 25—Mid-Kansas Shorthorn Sale, Salina, Kan.
October 26—Carl Retzliff, Walton, Nebr. Sale at Lincoln, Nebr.
November 3—Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Sale, Beloit, Kan.
November 7 — Kansas Polled Shorthorn Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. State Fair Grounds. Lot F. Taylor, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.
November 8—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. State Fair Grounds. Lot F. Taylor, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.
November 12—E. C. and Glen Lacey, Miltonvale, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

November 2 — North Central Kansas Milking Shorthorn Breeders, Salina, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

October 11—Roy Koch, Bremen, Kan. Sale at Marysville, Kan. (night sale)

Duroc Hogs

May 7—Waring & Wreath, Belleville, Kan.
October 22—North Central Kansas Duroc Sale, Belleville, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs

October 28—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

October 13—C. R. Rowe & Son, Scranton, Kan.
October 14—J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan.
October 19—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr. Sale at Fairbury, Nebr.
October 22—Kansas State Poland China Sale, Ray Saylor, President, Manhattan, Kan.

Hampshire Sheep

July 30—E. B. Thompson Ranch, Milan, Mo.

Southdown Sheep

July 25—Missouri State Breeders' Association Show and Sale, Hamilton, Mo. Carl Roda, Secretary, Trenton, Mo.

Sheep—All Breeds

May 16—Kansas Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. R. F. Cox, Secretary, Manhattan, Kan.
June 24—Midwest Stud Ram Show and Sale, Sedalia, Mo. Rollo E. Singleton, Secretary, Columbia, Mo.

Saddle Horses

June 3—Richmond Consignment Sale and Dr. E. E. Gay Dispersion, Richmond, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$24.50	\$26.00	\$31.00
Hogs	18.25	23.00	22.75
Lambs	30.00	33.50	28.75
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.22	.25	.22
Eggs, Standards	.43½	.41	.40½
Butterfat, No. 1	.54	.56	.76
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.29	2.28½	2.67%
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.42½	1.44½	2.31
Oats, No. 2, White	.73½	.81	1.27½
Barley, No. 2	1.13	1.25	1.82
Alfalfa, No. 1	30.00	30.00	37.00
Prairie, No. 1	16.50	18.00	16.00

May 21 Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, May 14

If your ad is late, send it in Special Delivery to 912 Kansas Ave.

behind its products and its dealers

Innes Company is an old established firm that stands

You can Combine the toughest Windrows easily WITH THE

Innes WINDROW FEEDER

Pays for itself in seed and grain saved in just a few acres. Easily attached by one man — no extra power needed. For any windrowed crop. Fits A-C 60, J. D. 12A, M-H 6' and 7', M-M 69, Woods 6'.

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Innes WINDROW PICK-UP

Patented piston action picks the windrow up gently and completely. Wrapping, clogging and shelling practically eliminated. Light and easy to attach. The greater efficiency of Innes makes it lower in price. Models to fit most any combine.

WRITE **Innes** COMPANY • BETTENDORF, IOWA

CUT Grain Bin Unloading Time to 1½ MINUTES!

MAKE a GOOD Combine BETTER . . . with an

Omeco MOTOR STABILIZER and AUGER DRIVE

For Massey-Harris Combines

- Saves TIME!
- Saves GRAIN!
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An easily installed Omeco Motor Stabilizer and Auger Drive on your Massey-Harris will provide you with the features Massey-Harris owners have long wished for. A Dodge Rolling Grip Clutch makes stopping the combine to engage the unloading auger unnecessary. The grain auger unloading belt runs only when the clutch is engaged, thus ending belt replacements. The unit effectively supports the clutch pilot shaft, and will now completely unload a full bin in just one and a half minutes . . . actually paying for itself during one week of time-saving operation.

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"You can handle your grain quickly, more economically and to much greater advantage with one of these Truck Grain Blowers. We can now furnish the power units for Chevrolet, Ford, International and some other makes of trucks. Some of the best farmers use them for handling their seed wheat. Those who own one or more would never be without them. Ask the man who owns one. All our blowers are now equipped with a 3 V-Belt drive."

TRUCK GRAIN BLOWER CO.

Whitetail, Montana

Beef CATTLE

**REG. SHORTHORN
CATTLE SALE**
Thursday, May 26
1:00 P. M. Central Time
at our farm 6 miles south of Hoxie
and 2 1/2 west

47 HEAD
17 Cows and Heifers with calves at foot.
16 good Open Heifers
14 choice red and roan Bulls
Heifers and bulls in nice growing condition. The cows are thin owing to the hard winter. Nicely bred.
BOWEN BROS., Hoxie, Kan.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

We offer 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

**Offering Registered
Polled Hereford Bulls**

4 extra good Polled bulls for sale, 10 to 16 months old. **Bocardo, Domino and Flato Aster** breeding. Also two good horned bulls 13 to 15 months old (bought in dam). Our herd sire weighs over one ton in breeding form. Quality plus size.
RAYL & COOK, Kingman, Kan.

A Good Reg. Hereford Bull

Coming 4 years old in September, a grandson of **Hazford Rupert 81** of Turner Ranch.
ELIAS W. SCHRAG, Moundridge, Kansas

Walnut Valley Reg. Herefords

Bulls and heifers of correct Hereford Type strong in W.H.R. breeding. Few outstanding herd bull prospects. Sired by **O.J.R. Jupiter Star 12th**. 5 bred and 10 open heifers.
WAITE BROS., Winfield, Kansas

HORSES -- JACKS

Wanted Saddle Horse Consignments for the Richmond Saddle Horse Consignment sale to be held in connection with the Dr. E. E. Gay Saddle Horse Dispersion at the Legion Park, Richmond, Mo., Friday, June 3, 10 A. M. Well advertised, efficiently handled, reasonable commission. For information write at once to **Donald J. Bowman, Sales Mgr., Hamilton, Mo.**



SADDLE HORSES FOR SALE
Pleasure, stock, gaited and high schooled saddle horses. At stud; 5 gaited Chestnut Commando Bogs, 23274, \$15.00 fee. Return privilege.
D. E. GRAEBNER, Macksville, Kan.

HERBERT HOLLIDAY, formerly engaged in the business of breeding Spotted Poland China hogs with his father, has taken over the Evergreen 240-acre farm at Berryton, and stocked it with registered Hereford cattle and Spotted Poland China hogs. Improvements both in seeding grasses and making buildings more comfortable for livestock are being made as rapidly as possible. The farm is about 8 miles southeast of Topeka, and a trifle over a mile south of Berryton. There are 100 acres of good native bluestem pasture and about 40 acres will be seeded to alfalfa besides what is now growing. About 40 spring pigs are now on hand and 6 to 10 sows will be bred for fall litters. About 15 breeding cows are in the herd.

The **O'BRYAN RANCH** livestock field day, Saturday, May 14, Hiattville, is an annual affair. Last year more than 500 people attended. The day has proved to be an educational event with judging contests, demonstrations and other features that are helpful in bringing to the attention of those attending what we want in our present-day livestock type.

Four groups will take part in the judging contests and demonstrations. These groups are the Veterans who are taking agricultural training; 4-H Club members; FFA members; farmers and those who do not belong to the groups mentioned. Several classes of registered Hampshire hogs will be judged. Fat classes of hogs also will be placed. Reid Stewart, of the American Hampshire Swine Association, will judge the registered Hampshires.

Breeding classes of Herefords also will come in for consideration from a judging angle. There will be demonstrations of feeder and stocker steers. A type demonstration on quarter horses will interest many.

Gay Tuis, of the Morrell Packing Company, Topeka, will place the fat classes of hogs and discuss the steers used for demonstration.

The judging will be held on Saturday morning. Carl Elling, of Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, will have charge of the program.

The field day held last year created a lot of interest. It is estimated the crowd will be between 500 and 1,000 people this year.

Eighteen breeders, members of the **MID-KANSAS ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS**, assembled at Kanopolis Dam Angus Ranch, near Marquette, owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Ericson, to display their fine entries in the Angus field day. It was on April 1. A cold north wind was blowing but 400 stockmen, their wives, 4-H and FFA members attended. The Angus motto in Kansas is to make the Best "Better." These various field days promote better acquaintances and more close relationships among Angus breeders thruout the state. Ed Moody, field representative from the Heart of America Association, gave a type demonstration to aid the youthful judges later in the program. The placings on the cattle were made by A. G. Pickett, assisted by Lot Taylor. Both are from Kansas State College. Prince Eric H. J., an entry from the Herschel Janssen herd, of Lorraine, was judged champion bull of the show. Deer Hill Dusky 3rd, a senior yearling bull, owned by Locke Hershberger, of Little River, was reserve champion. In the female show Harry Pierce's entry from Hutchinson, Pierce's Prince Evelyn 176th, was judged champion. The reserve champion was awarded to Lloyd Ericson on Blackcap Bessie G. 5th. In the FFA judging McPherson placed first, second went to Inman and third to Clay Center. Rice county took the 4-H Club judging contest, followed by Saline county in second place, with Barton county in third place. In the adult classes Mrs. Harry Pierce, of Hutchinson, won the honors for women and Paul Nelson, McPherson, for the men.

WILLOW CREEK STOCK FARM

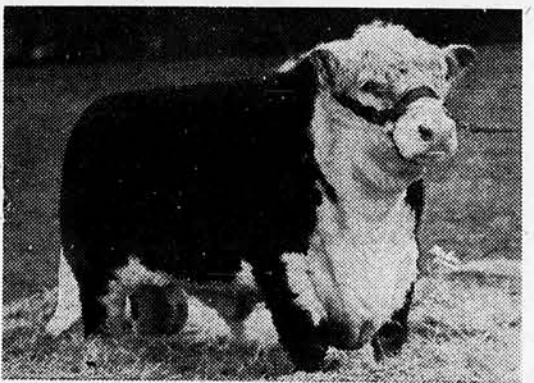
(Home of Leskan Polled Herefords)

Polled Hereford Production Sale

In our new sale pavilion
at farm Wednesday, May 25



WHR LESKAN 2d



WHR LESKAN A. 3d

45 Head of good young cattle suited for replacement or establishing new herds. (Every one sired by or bred to our uniform herd bulls.) **WHR Leskan 2d, WHR Leskan A. 3d, Leskan A. A. 1st.**

20 Bulls, all ready for service and good enough to head the best registered or ranch herds anywhere. An unusual opportunity to secure sons of **WHR Leskan 2d** and **WHR Leskan A. 3d.**

25 Good Young Females, all bred and carrying the service of **WHR Leskan 2d** and the great young sire, **Leskan A. A. 1st** (top son of **WHR Leskan A. 3d.**)

The offering comes from our cow herd and is bred deep in the blood of **Plato Bullion, Jr.** **Pawnee Rollo 2nd** and **Plato Domino 9th**

Leskan blood continues to prove its worth in the Ravenstein herd as this sale will demonstrate. Few sales will offer a like number of real top herd bulls, low and thick. **Jesse R. Johnson.**

For catalog address

WILLOW CREEK STOCK FARM

John Ravenstein & Son, Cleveland, Kan., Telephone Belmont, Kan., 7F11

Auct.: Chas. Corkle

Mike Wilson will represent Kansas Farmer

HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL SALE
80 REGISTERED and GRADE HOLSTEINS

Wednesday, May 11, 1949

50 Miles Southwest of Enid, Okla., at the farm. Sale starts at 11:00 A. M.

D. G. MEIER & SONS, Hitchcock, Okla.

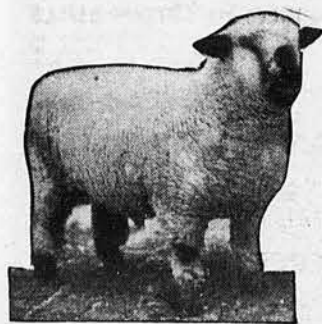
- 30 Reg. Cows
- 20 Reg. Bred and Open Heifers
- 15 Grade Cows
- 5 Grade Heifers
- 8 Reg. Bull Calves
- 2 Reg. Herd Sires

Tb. and Bang's tested. Every animal negative. Calfhood vaccinated. DHIA Records. COMPLETE DISPERSAL — HERD ESTABLISHED IN 1916
Auctioneers: Powell and Paul Sale Manager: E. A. Dawdy

Purebred Ram Show and Sale

STATE FAIRGROUNDS

Hutchinson, Monday, May 16



**Fifty Selected
Purebred Rams**

**Hampshire Shropshire
Southdown Suffolk
Dorset**

An Inspection Committee of three breeders has selected the tops out of 125 rams listed. This will be the one opportunity for purebred breeders or commercial lamb producers to buy from the best breeding flocks in Kansas.

**Annual Meeting 1 P. M. Show 3 P. M.
Sale 7 P. M.**

Address Inquiries to **R. F. COX**, Secretary-Treasurer, Kansas Purebred Sheep Breeders Association, Manhattan, Kansas.
Auctioneer—**Harold Tonn** **Jesse R. Johnson** with Kansas Farmer

AUCTION

Tuesday, May 17 & Wednesday, May 18

LIVESTOCK

- Hogs and Horses to be sold Wednesday, May 18, 10 A. M.
- 3 Work Mares, well broke
- 2 Work Mares, 6 years old
- Team Molly Mules, 8 years old
- Bay Saddle Horse, cattle broke
- 3 Reg. Saddle Mares, 8, 9, & SM
- 3 Saddle Bred Colts
- 20 Duroc Sows, bred
- 25 Duroc Shoats, 120 lbs.
- 76 Duroc Weanling Pigs
- 1 Duroc Boar, purebred

- Cattle to be sold Wednesday, May 18, 1 P. M.
- 15 Dairy Cows and Heifers, Tb. and Bang's tested
- 10 Mixed Dairy Cows and Heifers
- 60 Hereford Cows, some purebred, some with calves, others heavy springers
- 16 Hereford Weanling Calves
- 2 Registered Hereford Bulls
- 10 Holstein Heifers, coming 2 years, Wisconsin bred and vaccinated
- 15 Whiteface Yearling Steers and Heifers, vaccinated
- 2 Angus Yearling Steers and Heifers, vaccinated
- 6 Dairy Calves



1060 Acres Jackson County Farm Land

7 Farms—All Land to Be Sold Tuesday, May 17, 2:30 P. M. Livestock, Farm Machinery and Land will be sold at the main farm located 16 1/2 miles north of Topeka, Kan., 2 1/2 miles north of the southeast corner of Hoyt, Kan.

Full Line Farm Machinery to be sold Tues., May 17, at 10 A. M.

JUDGE LLOYD MORRIS ESTATE

Edith Morris, Executrix Milton P. Beach, Attorney, Oskaloosa, Kan. Hoyt State Bank, Clerk Guy Salts, Farm Manager, Hoyt, Kan. For Plat Showing Location of Farms, Address: **CREWS AUCTION CO., Auctioneers (Established 1885)** 1601 West Sixth St. Topeka, Kansas Phone 2-6657

FREE BOOKLET tells why...

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

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The Tank Truck



A. L. Baur feeds some of the prize hogs that have won blue ribbons at the Harlingen Mid-Winter Fair. Mr. Baur depends on Conoco Products to keep his farm tools in shape.



"In Remembrance of Our Wedding Day," reads the inscription on this handsome frame, handcarved by Mr. Baur to commemorate his wedding, November 16, 1915.

The Woodcarver of La Feria

Go south about as far as you can go without jumping in—to La Feria, Tex.—and you'll find a rancher who is as expert at his *hobby* as he is at his business. His business, of course, is farming. When A. L. Baur bought his ranch, practically within rock-throwing distance of the Gulf of Mexico, 28 years ago, the terrain was just brush land. Mr. Baur cleared and improved it. Today he raises blue ribbon winning hogs and chickens—cattle—cotton that yields a bale to the acre—and alfalfa which produces 5 to 6 tons to the acre. But the skill that sets him apart from other men is his unusual ability at wood

carving. The picture at the top of the page shows the painstaking exactness of his art. "I have used Conoco Products for the past 7 years," Mr. Baur reports. "My equipment is all several years old, and I have not had a major overhaul job on any of it. "The valves on my Farmall and Case have been ground. Outside of this, I haven't had *any* trouble. The use of

Conoco Nth Motor Oil—because of its good lubricating qualities—has been the chief cause of my not having any major mechanical troubles with my tractors." Keep *your* farming tools in top shape, too—just as Mr. Baur does. OIL-PLATE your tractor engines with Conoco Nth Motor Oil, the oil with the exclusive additive that fastens a shield of protecting lubricant right to the cylinder walls of the engines. That's why Mr. Baur's—and *your* OIL-PLATED engines will last longer, perform better and be freer of breakdowns. You'll use less oil, too. Call your Conoco Agent today—you'll be surprised how quickly he'll get some of that money-saving Conoco Nth Motor Oil out for *your* farm tools.

Develops New Crop!



You can see a strange sight in Eastern Montana these days—acres of Safflower, a grain that has been raised only in India and Egypt for centuries. Safflower has been "imported" by Leslie E. Tague, Intake, Mont., as a replacement crop to withstand the mid-summer droughts. It is used to make cooking oils, a paint drier and as protein meal in poultry and livestock feeds. In modernizing the production of this ancient oil seed, Mr. Tague gives *full credit* to modern farm machinery, lubricated exclusively with Conoco Products. He started using Conoco Products more than 20 years ago and Conoco Products have been completely at home on the ranch ever since.

Tomato Custard!



... by MRS. JOHN CAMP, R. 1, Sedan, Kans.
2 cups canned tomatoes 3 eggs, slightly beaten
1/2 cup onion chopped fine 1/2 cup cracker crumbs
1 t. salt 1/4 t. paprika
Rub tomatoes through sieve. Combine all ingredients and mix well. Pour into well-greased baking dish or custard cups. Bake in moderate oven until firm. Serve with creamed cheese sauce. Might try baking tomato custard as filling for summer squash!

Send your favorite recipes to Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, Conoco Cafeteria, Ponca City, Oklahoma. A \$7.50 pair of Wiss Pinking Shears awarded for every recipe published with your name. All recipes become property of Continental Oil Company.

FARM KITCHEN

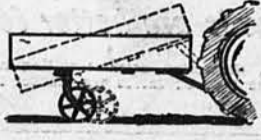
Uses Less with Conoco Nth

Just ask anyone around Johnson County, Iowa, and you will learn that Walnut Row Farm Berkshires and Aberdeen Anguses started a good many of the purebred herds in that part of the country. Everett Williams (pictured) and son, Donald, farm the 160-acre Walnut Row, near Iowa City, Iowa, concentrating almost exclusively on purebreds and feed for them. "I suppose no one farmer has used more different brands of oils and greases than I have," says Everett Williams, "but since using Conoco Products I feel I have hit the jackpot! My tractors use less oil on Conoco Nth than on any other brand we have ever used. . . . There is no oil consumption with Conoco Nth. That hasn't been true with other brands. . . . I will always recommend Conoco to all." Now, there's an expert farmer who has tried them all and knows, from experience, that Conoco Nth will save you money and make your tractors last longer. Better change to Conoco Products right now!



Dump Cart!

Mrs. W. A. Bisby, Winston, Mont., says her husband made this little dump cart with the crazy wheels of a horse-drawn bull rake. It attaches to the hydraulic lift of his tractor.



Plow Attachment!



To prevent a plow from throwing the earth too far, bolt a piece of iron, at least 2 inches wide, to the back of the moldboard and bend it over until plow throws evenly, says Elmer Nickel, Corn, Okla.

PRIZES FOR IDEAS!

Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—and get a genuine \$8 D-15 Henry Diaston Hand Saw for every idea that's printed!



YOUR CONOCO AGENT