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Kansas Farmer

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AUGUST 21, 1948

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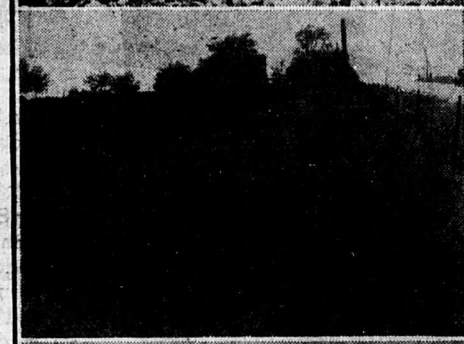

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American Heritage

The Soil is the Heritage of Our Nation. We, who call ourselves the owners of the Soil, are only its Custodians for a brief span of time.

The Soil is our most priceless Possession . . and our greatest Responsibility. Freedom has never flourished in a hungry and impoverished land.

God grant us the Intelligence to respect our Soil, and the Will to conserve it in all ways, so that when our period of Stewardship is done, we may pass on the Soil with its Fertility and Fruitfulness undiminished. Thus, our children's children and their children's children shall not know want, and their Nation will remain the Land of Plenty and the Home of Freedom.

Written by Charles E. Sweet

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Granite City Strongbarn Roofing Resists Severe Hail Storm

reports Clayton Cole, Wellington, Kansas

Other buildings with conventional corrugated roofs, badly damaged by terrific wind and hail

"When roofing can stand up under the kind of storms we have in Kansas, you can bet I'll recommend it to any farmer," writes Clayton Cole of Wellington, Kansas. "Shortly after I put Granite City STRONGBARN roofing on a new garage on my farm, we had the worst hail storm that I can remember in all my years in Wellington. The storm was so intense it killed chickens, blew buildings down and tore off conventional grade roofing for miles around.

"After the storm was over, I inspected my garage. It was not damaged at all. In fact every sheet of STRONGBARN roofing was firmly in place. Not even a nail was loose!

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See your dealer or write

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Granite City, Illinois

Losing Ground in Soil Battle?

But Proud of Start in Other Direction

SOIL conservation is making steady gains in Kansas, but it has some headaches, too. That is the conclusion of Fred J. Sykes, Salina, state conservationist.

A total of 88 legally-organized soil-conservation districts were in force as of June 30, 1948. This represents 84.6 per cent of the state area, and includes 135,663 operating units and about 44 million acres. Three additional counties, Morton, Seward and Comanche, were voting in July on organization of districts.

A total of 5,227 applications for farm plans were on file on June 30, 1948, which is an increase over the first 6 months of 1947 of 715 applications. This increase reflects the added interest of farmers in soil conservation and the demands for technical assistance.

Work of the soil-conservation service in Kansas, making a comparison for the first 6 months of 1948 with the same period in 1947, and showing the work accomplished to date is shown in the table on this page.

at rates which they can afford to pay."

Nine organized districts now are without technicians, and fully 50 per cent of all Kansas districts are understaffed. A district is considered understaffed, Mr. Sykes says, when applications from farmers are coming in more rapidly than they can be serviced.

Another factor slowing down total results is an increased demand for irrigation. While widespread irrigation will increase production and help stabilize Kansas agriculture, it also demands detailed engineering that requires considerably more time than the average farm layout.

Getting trucks and cars for use by district technicians also is a headache. Soil-conservation officials waited a full year for the last group of cars and trucks and don't know when they can get further replacements.

While there are many things, including bad weather, to slow down and hamper soil-conservation progress, the work accomplished is on the increase.

One trend being developed by the

		1-1 to 6-30 1st 6 months 1947	1-1 to 6-30 1st 6 months 1948	To Date 6-30-48
Applications for Farm Conservation Plans	No.	4,512	5,227	.....
Farm Plans	No.	3,018	2,800	20,440
Farm Plans	Acres	891,975	856,076	6,083,588
Contour Farming	Acres	109,921	124,015	883,844
Grass Seeding	Acres	12,978	16,209	90,500
Irrigation	Acres	3,385	3,273	36,902
Terraces	Miles	2,014	2,844	17,913
Strip Cropping	Acres	4,817	5,959	61,757
Farm Drains	Acres	3,561	7,514	58,474
Waterways and Outlets	Acres	2,989	3,604	24,523
Farm Ponds	No.	567	771	5,552
Trees Planted	Acres	1,093	1,208	4,867

This table does not include all of the conservation practices which are established in Kansas. Those listed do, however, represent the work carried on in nearly all districts.

Soil Conservation Service officials also are proud of the fact that output per man in the service has increased 250 per cent since 1942. This is due to better planning, and to the fact that less time is needed for educational work. In 1942, farmers still had to be "sold" on soil-conservation programs. Now they are demanding service faster than it can be supplied.

All of these things are on the encouraging side. But, the headaches are there, too.

Getting qualified technical men is becoming increasingly difficult, reports Mr. Sykes. Civil service salaries for soil-conservation technicians have not gone up in comparison to the cost of living or to salaries offered by industry. New men are shying away from the field because of this.

Housing is another headache, especially in the western part of the state, Mr. Sykes states. Men sent out to take over newly organized districts either can't find living quarters at all or must pay half their salaries for a place to live. As a result, they must be shifted to other parts of the state or released to go into more profitable jobs.

"In some cases," states Mr. Sykes, "we are putting the responsibility directly on local leaders in the districts. If they want technical help it is up to them to find living quarters for the men

service shows much promise along this line. Previous policy has been to send a crew of technicians out to a farm to make the layouts.

"From now on, wherever possible," Mr. Sykes says, "we will send one technician to each farm. He, in turn, will work with the farmer and members of his family in making the layout. This will result in somewhat slower work being done on any one farm, but it will mean that 3 technicians can be working on 3 farms instead of on one at a time.

"Another advantage of this plan, where we have tried it, is that the farmer gets a much better understanding of what is being done and finds it easier to work with the plan after it is completed. He also can give us the benefit of his personal knowledge of the soil and the fields so we can work out a plan best suited to him and his farm.

"While we are making progress for which we are very proud," concludes Mr. Sykes, "we must not lose sight of the fact that the state still is losing ground in the soil-conservation battle. At present we have completed soil-conservation programs for only about 10 per cent of the state's total acreage. Some conservation work and practices are being carried out without our help or knowledge. This still leaves between 80 to 90 per cent of Kansas soil being farmed by soil-depleting methods.

A Good Dairy Herd

THIS picture shows 16 daughters of Meircord Triune Inca Supreme, one of the leading bulls of the Holstein breed. These daughters are part of the 30-cow herd of Luther Shetlar, Sumner county. Triune Inca Supreme, owned by Mr. Shetlar, is a double grandson of Fredmar Sir Fobes Triune, and has a butterfat index of 550 pounds. He recently was awarded a Silver Medal type rating. At present, says Mr. Shetlar, the bull is in service at the Eastern Oklahoma State Hospital, at Vinita.

That this bull has transmitted high production to the Shetlar herd is indicated by the fact that the herd had a 468-pound average on 30 head last year.

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE LIBRARY AUG 25 1948 MANHATTAN KANSAS

Our Soil: *American Heritage*

LET me tell you about our cover on this issue of Kansas Farmer. It really got its start last December in Chicago. At that time, Charles E. Sweet, one of our Capper executives, appeared before the annual meeting of the American Agricultural Editors' Association. He urged that all farm papers in the U. S. pick some month this year to give Soil Conservation work a special boost. He knew, as you do, that farm papers have been doing a good job of writing up the news and aiding the progress of soil-saving work. But he thought an extra push by all farm papers at one time would be worthwhile.

In his talk, Mr. Sweet read "Our Soil: American Heritage," and gave each editor a copy. Well, the editors thought so much of the idea they did exactly what you would expect—they appointed a committee. I happened to be named chairman, with Henry Biederman, editor of The Cattleman down in Texas, and Cy Moffit, editor of the Wisconsin Agriculturist, as the other members.

We picked August as the month to give this extra push to Soil Conservation. As a result some farm papers are using "Our Soil: American Heritage" on their covers, much as Kansas Farmer has done. Others are using it in different ways. And you will find additional articles inside this issue concerning the soil.

Also, to keep other folks as conscious of the soil's value as farmers already are, we had Mr. Sweet's article, "Our Soil: American Heritage," printed on placards and are sending them out to business houses, offices, banks, stores and schools. So if you see one of them hanging on somebody's wall, you will recognize it as something that is helping tell others about the important job farmers have of saving our valuable topsoil.

You might like to know that our Mr. Sweet, author of this creed, is nationally known in advertising and publishing fields. For 7 years he was president of the Agricultural Publishers Association. He has represented the farm publications in many national fields of endeavor, and his interest and knowledge of agricultural problems are both broad and sincere.—*Raymond H. Gilkeson, Editor.*

Good As 2 Herds

The herd of registered Jersey cattle owned by C. R. Beer & Sons, Larned, is announced by The American Jersey Cattle Club as having completed a year's work in official Herd Improvement Registry testing with an average production of 7,484 pounds of milk and 410 pounds of butterfat to the cow. The herd contained an average of 30 milking cows during the year.

All tests on this herd were conducted by Kansas State College and verified by The American Jersey Cattle Club.

In accomplishing this production the Beers herd has joined the select group of Jersey herds in which the cows have produced more than twice the amount of butterfat obtained from the average dairy cow in the United States.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

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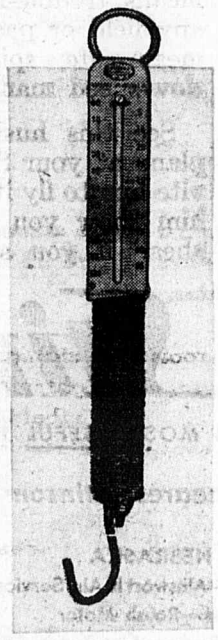

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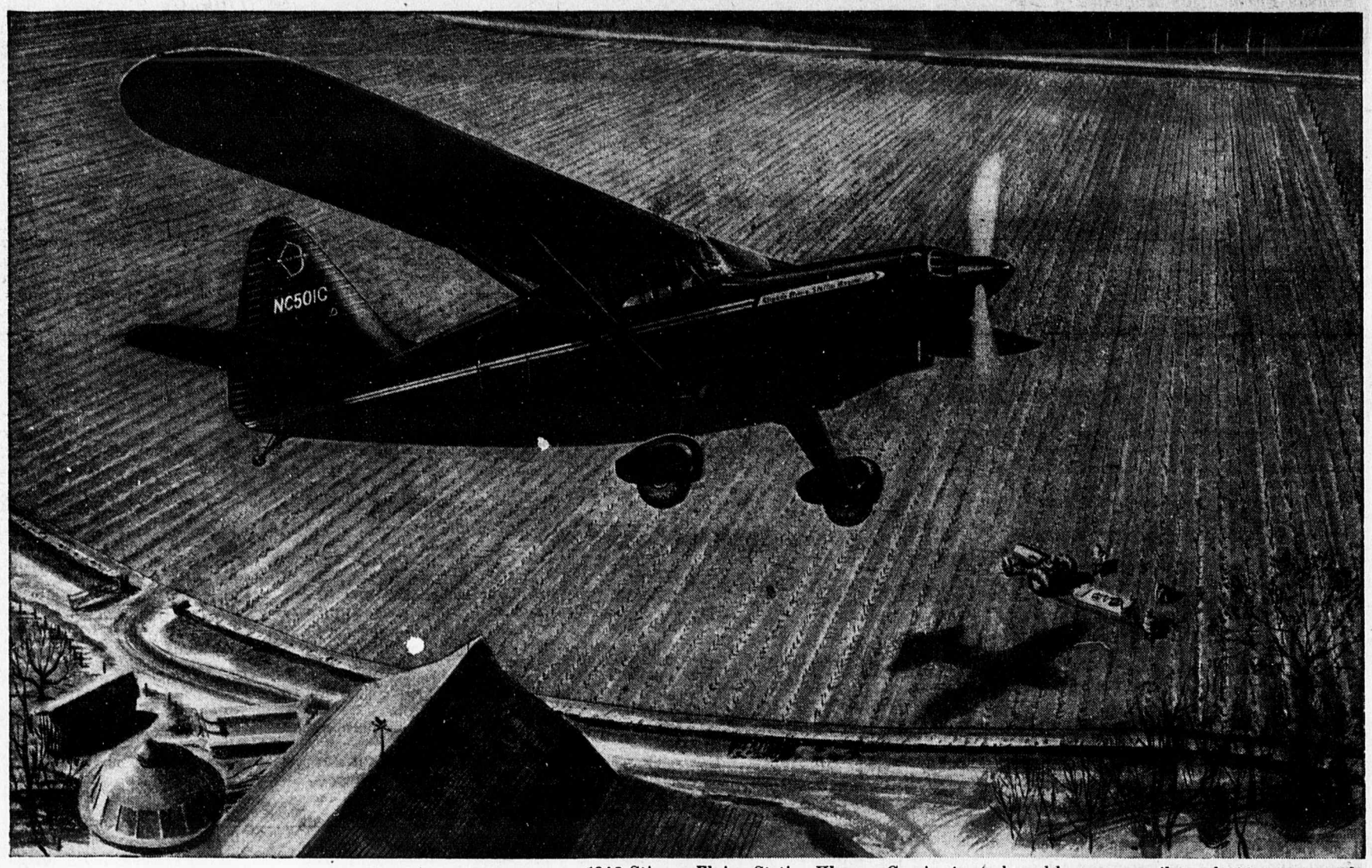

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Made Early Start Toward Erosion Control

An ugly V-shaped gully had been cut thru this field by water rushing down from upper levels in background. Harry Gfeller, Dickinson county, did something about it. He leveled the ground and seeded to brome and alfalfa 5 years ago. It is holding well now and a car can be driven uphill right where the gully once was.

GULLIES have stopped creeping up the hillsides on the Harry Gfeller farm, Dickinson county. Where runoff water was cutting deep into the soil, it now flows over a flat stretch of solid grass. And there is a minimum amount of soil being lost from sheet erosion, too.

There are at least 5 miles of terraces on his 160 acres and they all drain into grassed outlets. The terraces were started in 1936, several years ahead of organized soil conservation in that area.

What started Mr. Gfeller on this program? It was this way. In the early '30's a neighbor visited his old home back in Indiana. He had a story to tell after his return. The old farm back East didn't look the same. Literally, it was washing away. Those words fell on receptive ears when Mr. Gfeller was listening to the account. He wondered whether the same thing could be happening to his farm right here in Kansas. A critical look over his fields showed him erosion was in evidence. Right then he decided to do something about it, because he had no intention of letting his farm go down the river.

Grass Holds Gully

Terraces were included in the plan, but he didn't stop there. A gully had already made an appearance in a natural drainage area thru one of his best fields. He filled the gully and made certain it would stay filled with a cover of grass.

Not so long ago this portion of the field was worked like the rest with no thought of erosion. It wasn't long until a gully appeared and soon became so deep that it was necessary to go around it. Now the area is in grass and is holding tight.

Another drainage area cuts thru one corner of his farm. It is only about half a mile to the top of this watershed on an adjoining farm, but there was sufficient water to cut a deep ditch by the time it reached the Gfeller farm. He grassed it over, too, and constructed a rock dam to let the water down easier at the boundary line. There still is a ditch thru this corner but it is silting in. His next move will be to fill the ditch and reseed it to grass.

Mr. Gfeller uses a combination of brome and alfalfa for these drainage areas. While holding the soil intact, he also cuts valuable hay for his livestock programs. Terraces alone seldom show an immediate return in greater crop yields. But Mr. Gfeller noticed a big difference in 1937. That year corn on unprotected ground made 17 bushels an acre. Where it was planted along the terrace lines it made 27 bushels. It is the most favorable comparison he has had in crop yields.

Right with his soil-conservation program, he has used both sweet clover and alfalfa for soil building. He regularly has 12 to 14 acres of alfalfa which is plowed up every 4 or 5 years. And each year he seeds 15 to 16 acres of sweet clover with oats that is doing a big job in soil building. Last year wheat following sweet clover made 40 bushels an acre. Wheat adjoining that field but without the benefit of sweet clover made 19 bushels.

There are other places on his farm which still require attention, but he is working on them. And he is thinking now about doing something with the borders of his fields. It is always difficult to work them properly and get them seeded, so he is planning a strip of brome and alfalfa around his farm in land that often lies idle under ordinary farming conditions.

We Must Hurry!

If the soil resources of Kansas are destroyed to the same extent during the next 25 years as they have been during the last quarter of a century, we will have additional thousands of acres of abandoned lands that will be of no value for the production of cultivated crops. Individuals, the state, and the nation cannot afford to permit soil destruction to continue at the present rate.

Much has been accomplished in conserving soil resources during the last decade, but progress has been entirely too slow. It is essential that everything possible be done to speed up the application of conservation practices to the land. —*Dean R. I. Throckmorton, Kansas State College.*

Mr. Gfeller stands in a ditch that is gradually silting in since he built the rock dam in foreground. To hasten the process he will level the ditch by pulling in the ground and seed the drainage area to brome and alfalfa.

Our Heritage

*** The Soil is the Heritage of Our Nation. We, who call ourselves the owners of the Soil, are only its Custodians for a brief span of time.**

An Airplane Ride Over the Flood Area

By WARREN C. TEEL, Labette County Agent

AS THE crest of the Neosho river flood was rampaging across Labette county, I was offered an opportunity by the Parsons Sun photographer and airplane operator, to take an airplane ride down the river. The purpose was to measure the amount of area under water and to estimate, as far as possible, the extent of damage to crops in Labette county due to the Neosho itself. An estimate of this sort can always be in question. However, the following remarks are mentioned after rather careful observation from the air, and then a close study of the aerial photographs in the PMA office to classify the types of land under water. It is felt these figures give a rather conservative picture of the crop loss in the county.

My first observation was that of some difficulty in distinguishing the natural river bed in many cases, except for the definite line of trees on its banks. There was such a tremendous volume of water, its depth was sufficient to somewhat hide the actual river. It was a mass of water surging across fields and roads without regard to what might be in front of it. Certainly the picture was one of destruction all the way. The river varied from 1¼ to 3½ miles wide, and in depth as indicated by the fields. It would be reasonable to assume that much of the corn in these fertile bottom lands was 8 and 10 feet tall with many stalks taller, yet the river completely submerged the corn, leaving no evidence of there being a crop under the flow of water.

Water Was Full of Soil

My next observation was that of the water being muddy, which indicated the tremendous amount of silt that must be going down the river from our topsoil in this area.

Another observation that would add to large loss figures was that of the many farm buildings and homes that were stranded in the center of the flood area with the water mark high on the buildings. Certainly there was considerable loss from this, not to mention some of the barns that had collapsed into the running water, and in the end would probably be nearly a complete loss. In many cases, the tops of haystacks were merely sticking out of the water, and this hay would be next to worthless once the floodwaters drained from around them.

The color scheme of the countryside certainly takes a different cast once the areas become oversupplied with water. With a normal growing season and on our fertile soils, as is true of the majority of our river bottoms along the Neosho, the crops have a deep green and healthy color which is restful and pleasing to the eye. This was not true of the flooded area. Instead, the cornfields were losing their normal healthy color (green), and taking on a rather sickly pale green, blending into a dirty greenish-yellow. In the extreme cases the water had apparently taken the last hope of life from the corn plant, leaving it a mature color. The floodwaters had left stains of mud on the white or pale corn stalks. Certainly these observations indicated that the cornfields in this condition had little hope left for survival and in the end would be a total loss.

Work Was Held Up

A side-line observation on the flight showed the extent of work left undone over the entire county. The excessive rains had made it impossible for farmers to complete their harvest and in turn get ready for their fall-sown crops. Very few fields over the county had been plowed. Normally there would have been some 80,000 acres plowed for seeding wheat alone, not considering other fields of stubble plowed for spring-seeded crops, and others. The rains and floods had caused farmers untold losses in dollars of crops, and then they faced the fall work 30 to 60 days late.

After the ride was completed and figures computed from aerial photos as to acreages under water, the total submerged area was 29,000 acres broken down into the following classifications:

Cropland, 13,000 acres; pasture, 4,500 acres; meadow, 500 acres, and timber and waste, 11,000 acres.

Using conservative figures in regard to the loss of crops alone on these acreages, the following estimates were arrived at with a total of $1,126,000 in damage, not considering the loss to roads, bridges, fences, livestock, buildings, stored grain and machinery. The largest loss was that of corn, estimated at 10,500 acres with an average yield of 50 bushels to the acre. At $2 a bushel that is a loss of $1,050,000. Much of the corn probably would have been 75 to 100 bushel an acre. Other loss figures indicate 1,000 acres of wheat with a 20-bushel loss to the acre, or about $40,000. Legumes, 1,000 acres at $25 an acre giving a $25,000 loss. Temporary pasture $1,000 loss. Pasture land, 4,500 acres and a loss of $4,500 in grazing period. Meadow loss of about $5,000. It is entirely possible that the total crop loss would amount to many more dollars during this year, because all crops appeared to be above normal, promising a record yield for the county.

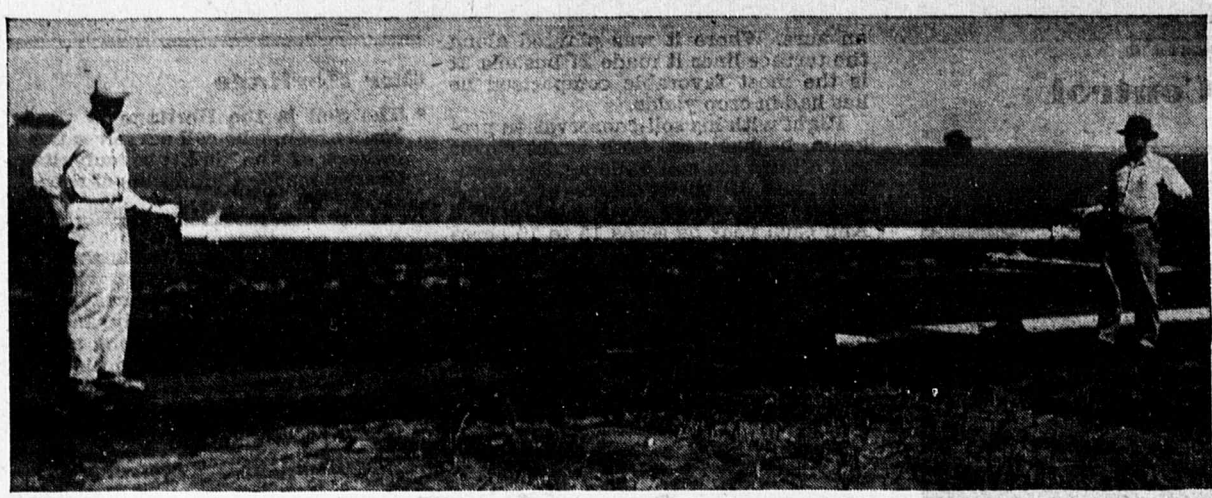
But Land Doesn't Increase

By NORRIS J. ANDERSON, Kansas State College

LAND, labor and capital are the three basic factors for all production. All three are essential. Major differences exist, however, in the available quantities of these factors. Labor and capital have increased in quantity down thru the years. Land alone is fixed in quantity. Land resources, therefore, must be conserved rigorously and steadfastly.

A surprisingly small portion of the earth's surface is tillable land. In the United States less than one fourth of the total land area is suitable for cultivation. Both nationally and internationally, it is exceedingly important that the need for conservation be taken seriously.

Freedom to use land as he sees fit places a large responsibility upon the individual. Freedom has been defined as the opportunity to choose the right course of action. In order that freedom may be retained the right course of action must be determined in terms of the proper relationship between rights and responsibilities.



At Left: Aluminum pipes are more expensive than steel, but easier to handle. Scott County Agent Harold D. Johnson, left, and J. E. Alexa hold a section of 6-inch pipe. Each of the men is using only one finger to hold the pipe.

Above: Much irrigation equipment is manufactured in Kansas. This nozzle is made at Smolan, in Saline county.

Have You Seen Anyone Using . . .

Sprinkler Irrigation?

By Ed Rupp

MAN-MADE rain. That is sprinkler-type irrigation. It provides water for crops in much the same manner as nature, except that you have it when you need it. More Kansans each year are being attracted to sprinkler irrigation systems.

They are not as yet used in large numbers in the state. But it is easy to find enthusiasts who are interested in this comparatively new-type of irrigation.

With those already using sprinkler systems, several different water sources are employed. So far, water from wells seems to be most popular. But water from streams is being used. And one farmer is considering a dam to hold runoff water from his own acreage. Stored in a pond, this water will be returned to his crops when they need it via the sprinkler route. Stocked with fish, the pond will be a source of food as well as entertainment.

Sprinkler men claim several advantages for their systems over the more common method of transporting water in ditches and flooding the land. In the first place, even the naturally flat lands usually need leveling before flood-type irrigation is practical. And when land is leveled for irrigation, topsoil is taken from one part of the field and moved to another. It is easy to expose subsoil low in humus and fertility when slicing off the top of one area to bring up the level of another. With sprinkler systems, leveling is unnecessary. Land that is quite rolling can be watered with the sprinkler.

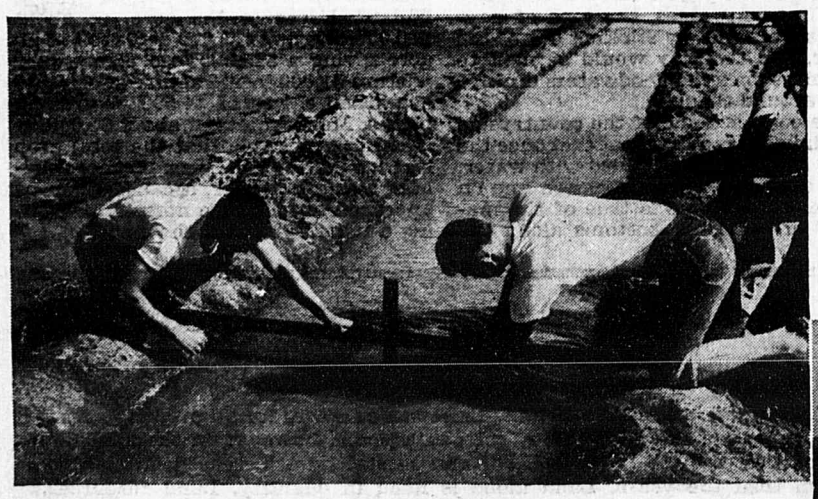
Should you be so fortunate as to own a piece of land with proper slope and ready for irrigation, it still is necessary to construct ditches and channels to move the water to the desired locations. It means some land waste in addition to cutting up the field.

There are other advantages they point out. Soil subjected to sprinkler irrigation does not bake and run together like soil that is irrigated by flowing water over the top of it. Over a period of years silt carried by water is deposited on the soil. It piles up and tends to make the soil impervious to moisture. Then, too, the claim is made that sprinkling plants as well as soil is beneficial. It is refreshing to plants, they say, to wash dust off their leaves. It gives them new vigor, much like you feel better after a refreshing bath.

Another advantage to sprinkler irrigation is an even distribution [*Continued on Page 34*]

Above: This deep-well turbine pump is located on the T. L. Welsh farm, east of Abilene. Pressure direct from the well is used to force water thru the sprinkler system for alfalfa production in dry years.

At Right: Here is a new well on the Bert Nichols farm, Lane county. Mr. Nichols is at left. His brother-in-law, Lawrence Richards, right, has a similar well. Capacity is nearly 1,000 gallons a minute. They will irrigate rolling land unsuitable for gravity-flow irrigation.



Above: This is one of 4 screens Mr. Alexa uses to clean water before pumping it into sprinkler lines. Screens prevent clogging of nozzles. Removing trash from screen are Lawrence Van Winkle, left, and Jay Alexa, right, son of the owner.

At Right: A single lateral is used here to complete irrigation of a field of onions on the J. E. Alexa farm, Scott county. These nozzles cover a 40-foot strip. New nozzles he had on order will cover 60 feet. Ordinarily Mr. Alexa uses 2 such laterals at a time.

Farm Matters AS I SEE THEM

UNLESS the United States Government indulges in another spree of deficit spending; or—

The European Recovery Program and the National Defense program take such a heavy drag of scarce materials as to create critical shortages; or—

We engage in another war on a world-wide scale—

The cost-of-living index on consumer goods, particularly foods, is expected to curve downward in the coming months. Exception in the food line, according to the Department of Agriculture economists, will be meats. Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan told Senate and House Committees during the special session of Congress that the effect of the record corn and near-record wheat crops might not be reflected in lower meat prices until well along in 1949.

On the other hand, it would occasion no surprise in business and government circles if the price of industrial products, at least those requiring steel and other scarce metals, will move steadily higher in the coming months. Coal, freight charges, labor costs, all have advanced in the heavy industries in the last few months, and you cannot increase production costs beyond a certain point without corresponding increases in prices. At least not while the money supply is such the people will pay the higher prices.

• •

One of the things I find most difficult to understand—and to explain, so far as that goes, to many people—is that high prices received for goods have to be balanced by high prices paid for goods. In other words, increase in farm income of 15½ billion dollars a year since 1933; increases in business and professional incomes of 22 billion dollars in the same period; increases in wages and salaries of 99 billion dollars a year in the same period; and an increase in total national income of some 160 billion dollars a year; plus increases in taxes of some 33 billion dollars a year—all these have to be paid out of prices received for commodities and goods produced.

I do not believe it can be too strongly expressed, nor too often reiterated, until the understanding is far more complete than it is over the country today, that prices (including wages and salaries) received have to come out of prices paid.

And don't let any politician or set of politicians, or self-appointed and anointed economic experts, tell you otherwise. They are simply telling you something that just is not so. And this is a situation that cannot be cured by the methods of the police state. All any nation or any people have got out of a police state is from three fourths to nine tenths of the people working (finally slaving) to support the bureaucrats and the military caste and secret police that are necessary to keep up and operate the police state.

• •

The "friends of the people"—again self-appointed and self-anointed—who denounce the police state, but tell you that the methods of the police state (controls and regimentation of all sorts) are necessary to protect the people against themselves, are not friends of the people at all. Their objective is to destroy the substance of representative government and individual liberty—tho keeping the shadow in the shape of a Congress dominated by the Executive, and promising the individual "social security."

The reason I am stressing the foregoing is because there are powerful forces and groups at work in the United States to lead us gradually into voluntarily accepting state socialism, along the line being followed in England today—with Uncle Sam largely footing the bills.

I think every farmer should realize that socialization (nationalization is just another name for the same thing) of large industry means socialization or nationalization of small industry also—and finally nationalization (socialization) of the land. That has come to pass already in Britain; it can and will happen here unless some of the trends in national thinking and in the national government itself are halted, and then reversed.

It is up to the farmers, and the people in the towns and smaller cities, to halt (and then reverse) the trend toward socialism—the masses in the big cities have lost the capacity and the desire for individual liberty and representative government.

• •

A Job for Youth

I CAN tell you 4-H Club work gets right down to "brass tacks." It is one of the greatest influences for the good of agriculture anyone can name. What brings this to mind is the work these young folks are doing in soil conservation. I want to mention it now, since in a measure August is a special "soil-conservation month."

This is the case because farm papers all over the nation are playing up soil saving during August. They are pointing out the job that needs to be done, and telling about the fine work farmers and soil specialists have done to date. I congratulate my Kansas farm friends on the real progress you have made. I know you will do even better in the future.

Not only is soil conservation important today, but it will be even more important in the years ahead. That is the reason I am so enthusiastic about the soil-saving work of the 4-H Clubs. These young folks are the ones who will have the job of farming the soil in the future, and protecting it for yet another generation.

• •

You very likely know 4-H soil-conservation work is set up in a program that is open to any bona fide club member. In the last 4 years a national contest has been conducted, and as many as 43 states have accepted it. Not all states finished the work every year, for apparently very good reasons, but a large majority did. In the states, county participation has grown slowly and steadily from 356 in 1944, to 516 counties last year—44 states are in the program for 1948.

Number of members enrolled in soil-saving work during these 4 years has averaged 65,000. And an average of 12,000 have completed their work each year and turned in their reports. It might look as if a drop from 65,000 entries down to 12,000 finishers is quite a break. However, soil saving probably is one of the toughest projects to tackle. It also lacks the ownership angle. It is much easier to own a calf or a poultry flock than it is to own a farm at 4-H Club age. So the fact that an average of 12,000 completed their work and made final contest reports is a very commendable record. I have an idea the soil-saving program these young folks take up has gotten more than one parent interested in the job. That is a real gain.

I am pleased with the thoroness of the 4-H soil program. Members have to learn how to build dams, terraces, waterways; how to use strip-cropping, good crop rotations, soil-building practices; they must learn how to test soil. One requirement is to make "before" and "after" maps of the farm or farm plots included in the contest.

Drawing a map of the farm "as it is" includes showing number of acres in each field, what each field is used for this year, what each field was used for in the 2 previous years. It must show the amounts and kinds of fertilizer applied to each field during the previous 2 years. Amounts of topsoil left in each field must be measured. On this map, arrows must show the direction of the main slopes. Red areas must show where serious water or wind erosion has occurred. By the time such a map is prepared, anyone would know a good deal about a farm.

• •

But that is only half of the map job. The other half is to make a map of the farm "as it should be." Before that can be accomplished a great deal of study must be done. It must be learned where to plant grass, for example, and where other crops will do best. Where to put terraces, contoured crops, waterways. And it is important to know how much livestock to carry on the farm.

With all of these requirements, as shown by information I obtained from the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work—of which I am a member—I say an average of 12,000 finishing a year's project in this work is a fine record. It is something of lasting importance to every state and every county and every farming community represented.

Now, I would like to urge every boy and every girl in 4-H Club work, and everyone else on our Kansas farms, to take a definite, active interest in soil conservation. Without question good soil is the most important resource we have. It grows most of the food we eat. It produces the materials used in most of our clothing and in much of our housing. While some materials come from deep in the earth, none of them would be mined if we had no food to feed the miners. Our very lives depend on soil that will grow nourishing food for us, and nourishing feed for our dairy cows and other livestock.

Anyone who works the soil with the respect it deserves can be classed as one of our most essential and most patriotic citizens. No one, whether he sits in the president's chair or operates a great industry, is a more important citizen than the man who does the right kind of job tilling the soil.

• •

Fortunate it is that 4-H Club members can learn thru reading and practice and demonstration what needs to be done to conserve the soil we have, and how to farm it well. If that were the only gain to come out of club work, it would be sufficient reward for all I have done, and all thousands upon thousands of other folks have done, to foster the 4-H Clubs. As it stands, that is only one gain—there are hundreds of others. But, I think it is one of the most important.

No one is denied a full knowledge of the soil. Your farm organization, the Department of Agriculture, the Extension service, your farm papers, the agricultural college, your library and best of all many farmers in the state, are accurate sources of information about our soil and how to use and save it. I commend these sources to you. And I most heartily congratulate the parents and leaders who are helping to make soil conservation one of the outstanding 4-H Club projects.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

What the Special Session Did

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No farm legislation was enacted at the political special session of Congress called by President Truman. The session lasted 13 days, over all. Senate had 11 working days; the House 6. The session approved the loan of $65,000,000 to the United Nations for the UN headquarters in New York City, in effect a "spy center" with foreign agents granted immunity under the United Nations charter.

Also passed was legislation empowering the President to reimpose consumer-credit regulations along the line of Regulation-W of the war days. It will affect installment buying principally, but power is there to restrict credit also on charge accounts; authority lasts until June 30, 1949.

Authority also was granted the Federal Reserve Board to increase present reserve requirements of commercial banks 4 percentage points on demand deposits; 1½ percentage points on time deposits. That means reserve requirements go from 6 to 7½ per cent on time deposits. On demand deposits, from 26 to 30 per cent in Central Reserve cities (New York, Chicago, Kansas City, etc.); in reserve cities (Wichita, Topeka, etc.) from 20 per cent to 24 per cent; country banks, from 14 to 18 per cent.

On housing, legislation passed attempts to divert construction to low-cost housing, thru increasing allowance for rooms in these houses and Government insurance of loans for housing construction at higher percentage than for more costly construction. No provision in the legislation for Federal aid for slum clearance and public housing for low-income groups.

Refused Price Controls

Congress refused absolutely to consider President Truman's demands for power to reimpose price controls, allocations and rationing. Also refused to

(Continued on Page 32)

An aerial view of Brown county farm land where proper soil conservation methods are being practiced

OUR SOIL:
American Heritage

★ The Soil is the Heritage of Our Nation. We, who call ourselves the owners of the Soil, are only its Custodians for a brief span of time.

★ The Soil is our most priceless Possession . . . and our greatest Responsibility. Freedom has never flourished in a hungry and impoverished land.

★ God grant us the Intelligence to respect our Soil, and the Will to conserve it in all ways, so that when our period of Stewardship is done, we may pass on the Soil with its Fertility and Fruitfulness undiminished. Thus, our children's children and their children's children shall not know want, and their Nation will remain the Land of Plenty and the Home of Freedom.

—Charles E. Sweet

Would You Like a Free Copy?

Our Soil: American Heritage (duplicate above in miniature) printed in colors on heavy cardboard, 9 by 12 inches, will be sent you absolutely free on request by post card or letter. Many farm publications in America are featuring this literary gem this month as is Kansas Farmer on the front cover of this issue. Author Charles E. Sweet is a native Kansan.

Address, Our Soil, Kansas Farmer, 912 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FOR more than 20 years your electric service companies have been leaders in the development of rural electrification.

Rural electrification and soil conservation are now being recognized as great stimulants to permanent, prosperous farming. Rural electrification and soil conservation go together. The farmer adopting full use of electricity in his home and on the farm is able to save chore time and reduce chore costs.

These two factors contribute to increased production of livestock, poultry and dairy products and allow more time for soil conservation work and crop planning.

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PIONEERS IN KANSAS RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

In Nature's Magic Scheme

Any Soil Saving Plan Must "Feel At Home"

By ROY FREELAND
Assistant Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture

SOME time ago an elderly farmer—the operator of a 60-cow dairy farm—was quoted as expressing some solid farm philosophy as he finished pushing the last carrier load of manure out to the spreader. He stood for a moment contemplating the steaming pile, then said, "You know, it was spreading manure that really made me believe in God." He stood silent a moment and then continued gravely, "If the stuff wasn't good for the land, what would we ever do with it all? We couldn't dump it in the streams or bury it; it'd take too long to dry and burn it, and if we just let it pile up we'd soon have to move. We really would-a been in for trouble if the good Lord hadn't figured things out in advance."

His gentle words emphasize a basic principle that cannot be overlooked in planning a sound nation-wide program of soil conservation. There is a systematic scheme of nature that works as if my magic, and no plan of conserving the soil can be of great benefit unless it fits and "feels at home" in nature's magic scheme. It behooves us, therefore, to think of soil conservation as something much wider in scope than the mere mechanics of such things as terracing and contour farming.

Harmony Is the Key

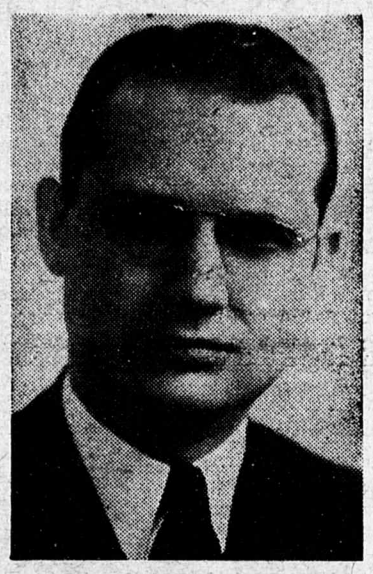
Effective soil conservation depends on a program of farming which works for harmony between climate, soils, plants, animals and men. Man adds the factor of economics, but the first consideration is to humor nature's elements. It means the successful conservation program must balance crops and livestock to fit Mother Nature's moods and peculiarities. Such a program calls for grasses and legumes to protect and enrich tired soils. This, in turn, calls for livestock to convert the grasses and legumes into human food, and to return natural fertility to the soil in nature's ever-active cycle. Livestock farming is year-around farming, and this suggests the inter-relation of farm and home and the importance of family units. Thus soil conservation, in its broader sense, becomes a way of life for rural people—a changing, living pattern which shapes the mold of modern agriculture.

Many changes in the pattern work for good to the cause of soil conservation. But the net result of man's restless activity has led to fewer and fewer acres of fertile food-producing land in a nation with steadily increasing population. Reports of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service estimate roughly that 100 million acres of land in the United States have been ruined by erosion, while another 100 million have been severely damaged and still another 100 million have been affected. In view of these estimates it seems almost phenomenal that production of food and fiber during the last decade has been at levels higher than ever before, both in the United States and in Kansas.

Worth Fighting For

At first thought, the enormous production of war and postwar years might seem to minimize the seriousness of soil losses, and the urgency of a nation-wide movement to conserve this basic natural resource. But, in reality, the almost unbelievable production only emphasizes that soils of the United States and of Kansas still possess tremendous productive capacity. It emphasizes that, despite some critical losses, these soils still are very much worth fighting for.

We must recognize, however, that record-breaking production during the last decade does not indicate we have as much fertile soil as we did when Kansas was young. A number of "co-pilots" have been riding side by side with the good earth as she registered production records 30 to 50 per cent higher than in the prewar period.



Roy Freeland, Topeka, Assistant Secretary, Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Prominent among these "co-pilots" was the stimulus of war and the beckoning finger of attractive prices. Men, women and children worked as they never worked before, coaxing every possible ounce of food from a generous earth. Another "co-pilot" was Old Man Weather. There were some floods, some frosts, and a few dry spells in local areas. But seasons in general were so favorable as to claim considerable credit for the record-breaking production.

Other vital factors in the high plane of production are man-made. Prominent among these are the developments of science, originating at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and at other stations over the country. Their work tends to offset losses in productive capacity caused by soil erosion. Prominent on the list of these new developments are the improved crop varieties. Relatively young farmers have witnessed an almost complete turnover in the varieties of nearly every major crop grown in Kansas. The age of Kanota and Red Texas oats, of Turkey and Kanred wheat, and of other crop varieties grown at that time, was but a few years ago. In like manner agricultural production has been boosted time and time again by helpful farming methods developed by the experiment stations and carried to farmers by the College Extension Service, the press, radio and others. As a result, there has been a constantly expanding use of legumes, crop rotations, contour farming, summer fallowing, and ever so many other valuable practices, leading finally to the present over-all campaign for balanced farming.

Production has been boosted, also, by the tremendous increase in use of commercial fertilizers. In Kansas this practice has doubled and re-doubled within the last 4 or 5 years. Still another share of the credit for high production goes to rural electrification and to the manufacturers of farm machinery. New designs of modern power equipment make for timeliness and thoroness of good farming. The step from corn-knife to modern field ensilage cutter was accomplished in a relatively short time.

Changes Are Taking Place

As the changing pattern moves on, many believe we have seen only the beginning in scientific developments that will affect agriculture. Revolutionary changes are promised right now by selective chemical weed killers, by amazing new insecticides, and by countless other shiny new links in the chain of progress. With this wealth of new wonders in modern agriculture and with an expanse of fertile soil, there is virtually no limit to the potentialities of agriculture in Kansas and in the nation. But the entire structure will grow to new heights or collapse in ruin, all according to our success in maintaining and building fertile soil. It depends on a thoro, practical program of soil conservation — a program which will slide smoothly into the magic scheme of nature which, as the wise dairy farmer reminded, was "figured out in advance."

Freedom's Foundation

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Look What's New 3

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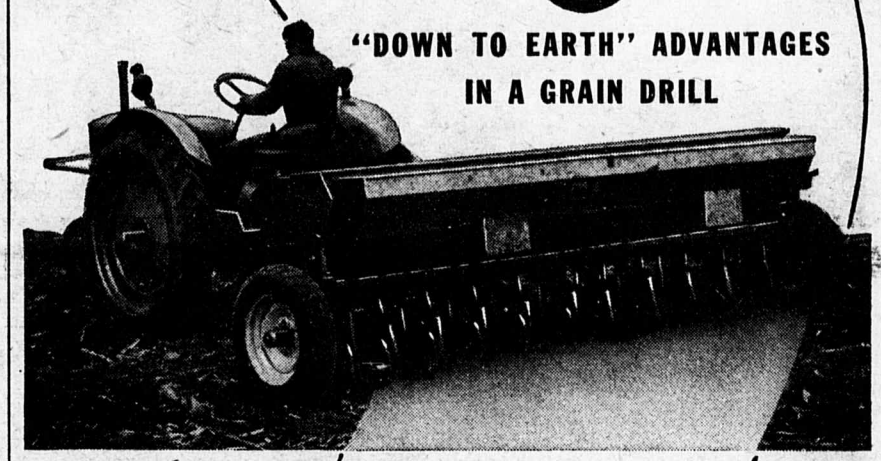

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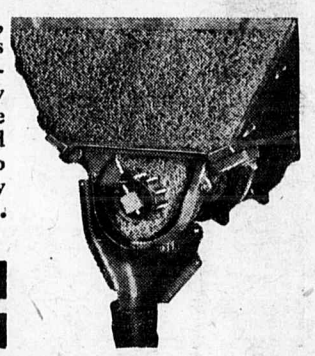

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Mr. Ralph Young OF WESTPHALIA, KAN., writes: *"I like Genuine Pfister Hybrids because it does give a better yield than any other corn under unusual weather conditions and it gives better results in the feed lot by producing more and better beef and pork, also making more filler for my billfold. I am hard headed enough to believe that when we have a corn that will make a finer quality, better yielding corn it will be a Pfister Hybrid."*

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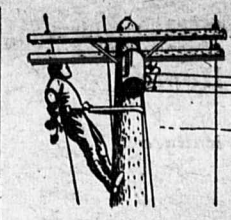


Now That You Have Electricity

By CHARLES HOWES

ELECTRICITY, once it is installed, seldom is appreciated as much as when it suddenly is taken away. Folks around Hutchinson and Wichita, around Iola and Parsons, and in other flooded and windblown areas voiced that feeling during the last month. Some were without their favorite servant for several days, and they report that farm operations really bogged down. But when service was restored (and the electric companies worked 24 hours a day until it was) everyone was able to pick up the slack in a very short time.

This department is tickled pink at the way you readers sent for the electric-wiring booklet, which was mentioned in this column last month and in the Kansas Electric Companies big page ad. It is a book of drawings, photos and understandable language that was written to help farmers plan and install electric wiring for their homes and buildings. We have mailed hundreds of the booklets, but there is room for more requests. If you missed the first offer, write a card or letter to the Electric Column in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Ask for the Electric Booklet.

The table-height refrigerators apparently have caught the eye of several manufacturers. We heard that several makes have been announced—all the way from 5 to 7⅓ cubic feet—since venturing a remark in June about this new style in kitchen equipment. Furthermore, we have seen some of them on display, one with a frozen-food compartment separate from a normal-temperature storage box. And there also are table-height water heaters, automatic washers and other items coming on rapidly. Try the appliance stores in your neighborhood or your electric-company office for information.

The REA, according to a recent news release, estimates that farm families invest $4.50 in appliances and equipment for every dollar spent in bringing electric service to them. In other words, if an installation charge was $100, the average cost for new equipment to use the power would be $450. It would be worth every cent of it.

What is bought? Most important and usually first is new lighting equipment. The eyes come first. The farm housewife then thinks about an electric iron, a radio or combination radio-phonograph. Refrigerator and washing machine follow.

Next in importance, according to the release, is an electric water system in the home—and then comes the long list of several hundred other items for the home and the buildings. That certainly is not a bad investment in view of the work-hours saved each week.

We talked last week with a few of the folks who will be exhibiting appliances at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson, September 18 to 24. So much interest do they foresee in the many items of electrical equipment for farms that they are busting buttons to have every conceivable type of refrigerator, freezer, ironer, washer and so on down the list for visitors to see. This will be a dandy place to plan your electric buying.

Now comes the greatest boon to mankind, at least to that portion who object to butter coming to the table too hard and flaky to be spread on bread without tearing the slice. This great device is a compartment in the electric refrigerator (soon to be put on the market) which keeps butter at the temperature best suited to spreading. Thus the housewife doesn't have to worry with removing the table butter ahead of the meal, it comes out just right.

Speaking of gadgets, here's one. We read a report the other day of an electric chicken-singeing tool. The more remarkable features are, however, that it also will brown casserole dishes, grill cheese sandwiches, grill bacon and eggs, defrost the refrigerator and thaw radiators and pipes. No information was available as to whether it would press pants or de-ice an airplane.

Are you a home baker? And did it occur to you that your bread could be stored successfully in a home freezer? Some who have tried it say that 10 or 12 loaves can be stored in such manner. When needed, a loaf can be removed, thawed and enjoyed as if it had just been baked. It's good for pies, rolls, cakes and cookies, as well.

A ready supply of hot water is a wonderful thing for home, laundry and dairy. We learned some figures on electric water heaters the other day that are easy to pass along. The average individual, it was pointed out, uses 15 gallons of hot water daily, if it is available. Thus a 40-gallon heater is sufficient for a family of 2. Where 6 are in the family an 82-gallon heater is sufficient, and a good supply of hot running water can be had for as little as 2 cents a day in electricity cost.

Did you ever think of installing one of those office intercommunication systems thru the farm buildings? With a unit each in the barn, the milkhouse, the machine shed, the laundry or the kitchen, the matter of talking with busy members of the family is as simple as pushing a button. In passing orders to the hired man, the saving of time required in locating him would be noticeable. Many offices and business organizations use these to speed up operations, and they certainly are usable in any farm business organization for the same purpose.

We've missed commenting on the vacuum cleaner. Yet it is a very important farm household item of varied uses. Manufacturers have added gadgets and found new uses that are limited only by housewifely attitude. Sure, you can clean your rugs. You also can dust your floors, clean curtains and draperies, dig dirt out of overstuffed furniture from way down deep, wax floors, clean walls (you know those pesky cobwebs way up high), and some makes even have attachments for spraying paint and insecticide.

For Lunch Cake

If cake for the lunch box is first wrapped in a piece of cardboard from a cereal box, it will not get crushed. Cardboard should be cut a bit larger than piece of cake. Wrap in wax paper. —Mrs. Wayne Thompson.

A Family Affair

Eldon Eliason, left, gets his brothers, Ronald and Donald, to help him show his 4-H Club calves. The boys' sister, Margaret, looks on. All are children of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Eliason, Dickinson county.

Dearborn
FARM EQUIPMENT

For CLEANER CORN and MORE OF IT
DEARBORN-WOOD Bros. CORN PICKER

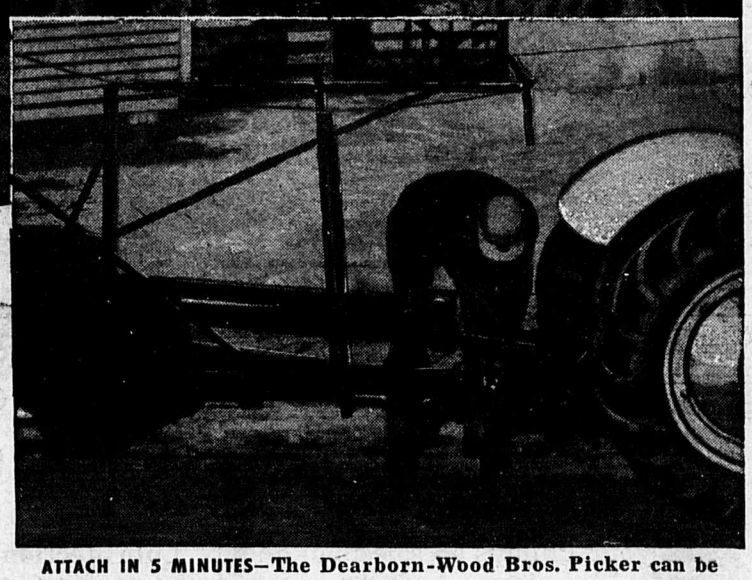
No wonder the Dearborn-Wood Bros. Picker is so popular with farmers, including leading seed corn growers. Because it can easily be kept centered on the row, it does a really clean job. It works as well on contoured rows as on straight rows.

Floating gathering points get the down corn . . . corn so often left in the field. Not two, but three gathering chains keep the ears moving into the picker. The lower chain catches the low hanging ears and prevents snapped ears from falling off the rolls.

The Dearborn-Wood Bros. Picker husks corn clean. The husking bed, bigger than in most 2-row machines, has six rolls, not just four. Three are rubber, paired against three steel rolls. That's why this Picker husks corn so fast . . . removes husks and silk so completely . . . yet handles ears so gently.

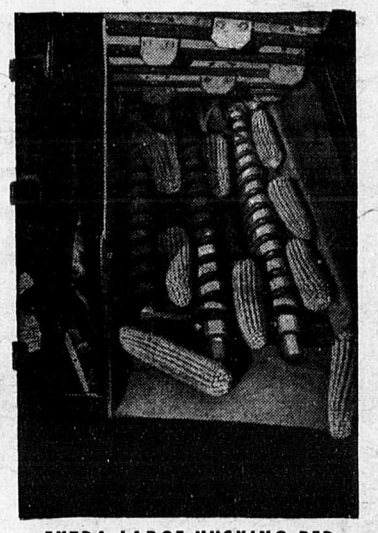
See your Ford Tractor dealer now about getting your Dearborn-Wood Bros. Picker in time for this year's crop.

DEARBORN MOTORS CORPORATION • DETROIT 3, MICHIGAN



ATTACH IN 5 MINUTES—The Dearborn-Wood Bros. Picker can be attached to Ford Tractor, or any 2-plow tractor, in only 5 minutes . . . detached in 5 minutes. Only requirement is a standard ASAE Power take-off, or conversion kit.

EASILY CENTERED ON THE ROW
Result: Clean, thorough picking. Picks narrow rows as well as wide rows.



EXTRA LARGE HUSKING BED
14¾" wide, 37⅞" long. Three rubber and three steel rolls husk corn clean . . . and gently.

See Your Dealer—
Your nearby Ford Tractor dealer is headquarters for Ford Tractors, Dearborn Farm Equipment, genuine Ford Tractor and Dearborn Implement parts, and for service second to none. Stop at his place of business the next time you are in town.

Ford ® TRACTOR

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Ford Farming MEANS LESS WORK . . . MORE INCOME PER ACRE

Farmer's BEST FRIEND—

"Lubri-tection"!*

For hard-working farm tractor, truck or car get the New Phillips 66 Premium Motor Oil!

Ask your Phillips 66 salesman about "Lubri-tection"!

That's the new word for Phillips 66 Premium Motor Oil —and it stands for the oily lubricating qualities of fine base stocks, expertly refined, *plus* laboratory designed additives that help cut sludge, carbon, and power-killing varnish deposits!

Be good to your farm engines and they'll be good to you! Treat 'em right with the oil that's designed to give you real lubrication *plus* protection—Phillips 66 Premium!

PHILLIPS 66 PREMIUM MOTOR OIL

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

FOR BETTER SERVICE...PHILLIPS 66

Get Your Apples Early

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

ACCORDING to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's July estimate, the 1948 apple crop in Kansas will fall short of last year's yield, and will drop considerably under the 10-year average. Kansas orchards are expected to produce only 426,000 bushels this year. This is 329,000 bushels less than Kansas growers marketed last year. The 10-year average (1937-46) was 668,000 bushels. It is claimed that 37,000 bushels of apples were harvested in Kansas last year but not used due to abnormal cullage. Which is quite a loss.

The apple crop in 35 commercial apple-producing states is expected to amount to 100,049,000 bushels, as compared to 113,041,000 bushels last year and 115,058,000 bushels for the 10-year average.

Because of the unusual spraying requirements made necessary by the long, rainy summer, this year's apple crop probably represents the highest-cost crop on record. This fact, however, probably will not be reflected in higher prices because, still fresh in memory, is the disastrous results of last year's attempt to dispose of a crop at prices consumers were unwilling to pay.

Will Make Apple Jelly

It is estimated that about 29 million bushels of this year's crop will be used for processing, of which 8.3 million bushel will be canned as sauce or slices. On the food shelves of the stores will be a new line of apple by-products this year. United States Senator Harry F. Byrd, one of the nation's largest apple growers with a score or more apple orchards in Northern Virginia and Eastern West Virginia, has gone into the manufacturing business. He has erected a modern by-product plant at Berryville, Va., and, under management of the Senator's son, Richard E. Byrd, will manufacture applesauce, apple jelly and apple butter.

A Change of Jobs

Every once in awhile there appears in the current news an item of especial interest to fruit growers. This one has just come to my attention. A sister of the late Czar Nicholas 2nd of Russia, Grand Duchess Olga Kulikovsky and her family, have settled on a 200-acre fruit farm in Canada, under plans arranged by the colonization and immigration department. After the Bolshevik revolution, the Grand Duchess and her family escaped to Denmark where they have gained much experience in farming.

In the Movies

Walt Disney's new film, "Melody Time," was shown for the first time to delegates attending the International Apple Association convention, in New York City last week. This film, featuring Johnny Appleseed, is expected to develop great interest in apples and the apple industry. The movie runs strongly to music and shows true color photography in places, but is largely animated color cartooning. Fans of Dennis Day will be interested to know his is the voice of Johnny Appleseed.

Not for Grapes

If one has weeds in his grape vineyard it is best to eradicate them in some other way than by the use of 2,4-D. This chemical can kill grape vines, it can greatly delay fruit maturity, and may seriously deform shoots and leaves. Drifting into a vineyard from outside applications, it is capable of doing considerable harm. A sprayer used for 2,4-D can never be made clean enough for using to spray grapes. One could very seriously damage a whole grape vineyard by such a practice.

Are Trees Cheated?

Occasionally we see commercial nitrogenous fertilizer being applied in apple orchards, and we wonder sometimes whether it will do the job it is expected to do. Generally it is applied at the rate of so many pounds to the tree, depending on size or age, and is scattered in a wide band directly under the branches. Either there is a planted cover crop or just weeds and grass growing under the trees. After the fertilizer is applied the green cover crop grows luxuriantly, becomes rank and of a deep green color. It is my opinion that unless an excess amount of the fertilizer is applied the trees will never get any benefit from it.

The grass roots absorb most of it before it gets down to the tree roots. Before the tree can derive any benefit it will have to wait until the grass dies, decays and becomes water soluble which will take a long time. For best results it would seem that the commercial fertilizer should be applied to orchards that are free of either grass, legume crops or weeds. On account of erosion such a practice would not be practical in the hilly orchards of Doniphan county. Maybe if legume crops were plowed under regularly they would supply the nitrogen.

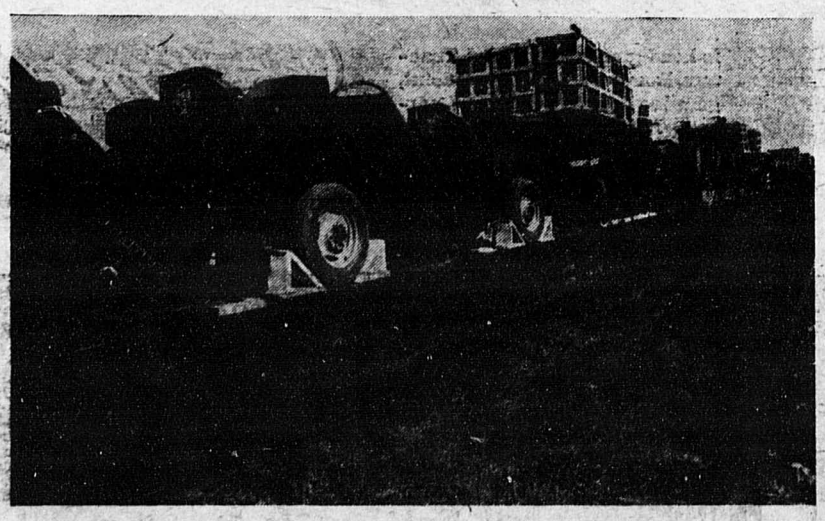
Land of Plenty

*** God grant us the intelligence to respect our soil, and the Will to conserve it in all ways, so that when our period of Stewardship is done, we may pass on the Soil with its Fertility and Fruitfulness undiminished. Thus, our children's children and their children's children shall not know want, and their Nation will remain the Land of Plenty and the Home of Freedom.**

Good Poultry House

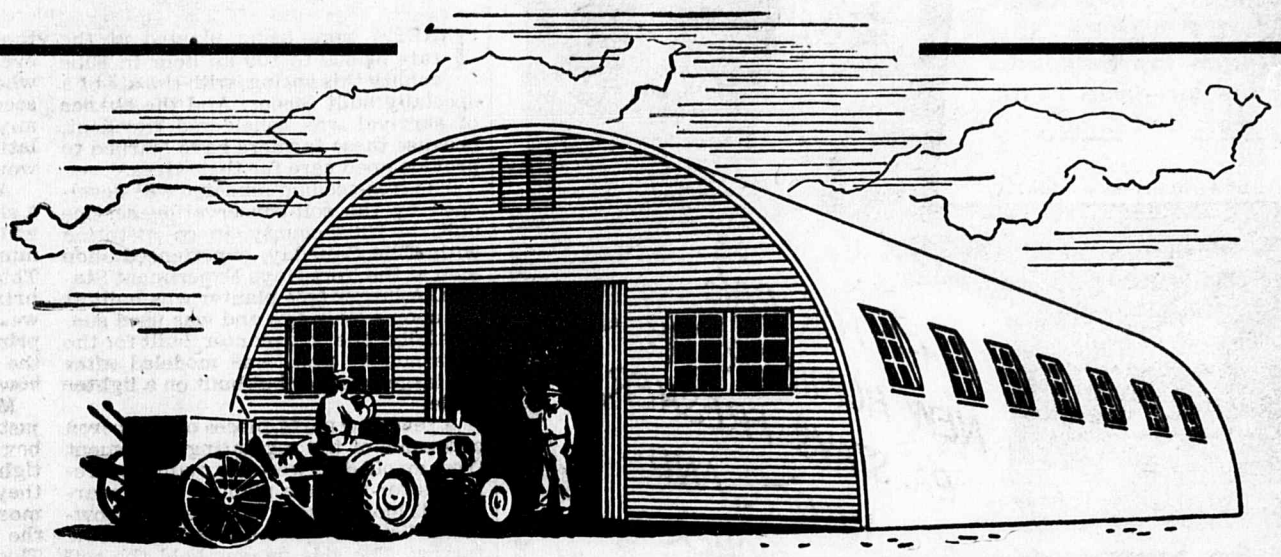
If you are planning to build a poultry house or remodel one, a blueprint of a straw-loft poultry house is now available, from the Extension Division, of Kansas State College. This plan provides for a poultry house 20 by 70 feet, with suggested design, features and equipment. Write the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a copy. The supply is limited so we suggest you send for your free copy soon. Please ask for Circular 144.

Now Machinery Goes East



First full trainload of agricultural machinery ever originating in Kansas left Wichita recently for the Meiklejohn Company, Fond du Lac, Wis. The 50-car train carried Skyline field harvesters, manufactured by Davis Mfg., Inc., Wichita.

Here's how to store wheat for 2 CENTS *a bushel* ... in your own building



QUONSET* 40
40' x 100' (or longer)
*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A Quonset 40 (40' x 100'), costing between $8000 and $9000 erected, can store 40,000 bushels of wheat. Even at $9000 storage costs only 22¢ per bushel for the first season . . . or, over a ten-year period, 2.2¢ per bushel.

The current government wheat loan to farmers approximates $2.00 per bushel plus 7¢ per bushel for stored wheat. In the face of current elevator storage costs of 13⅝¢ per bushel plus haulage and dockage for ground-stored wheat, farmers cannot afford *not* to have their own storage facilities.

Quonset buildings, immediately available for this purpose, give their owners these profit-making advantages:

- Permits them to sell at the most favorable time
- Saves transportation costs to storage
- Saves storage costs
- Saves dockage on ground-stored wheat

Act today to get your wheat under cover in a Quonset. Immediate delivery. For the name and address of your nearest Quonset dealer call or wire us today.

Facts You Want to Know About Quonsets

1. Erected cost is $8000 to $9000 for 40' x 100' building with capacity of 40,000 bushels.
2. Fastest erection through more efficient Stran-Steel arch-rib construction.
3. Most thoroughly proved steel building—durable, permanent, quality construction throughout.
4. Nailable Stran-Steel framing makes it easy and economical to install bin liners.
5. Adaptable to implement and machinery storage after wheat is shipped.

YOU NAIL TO STRAN STEEL FRAMING

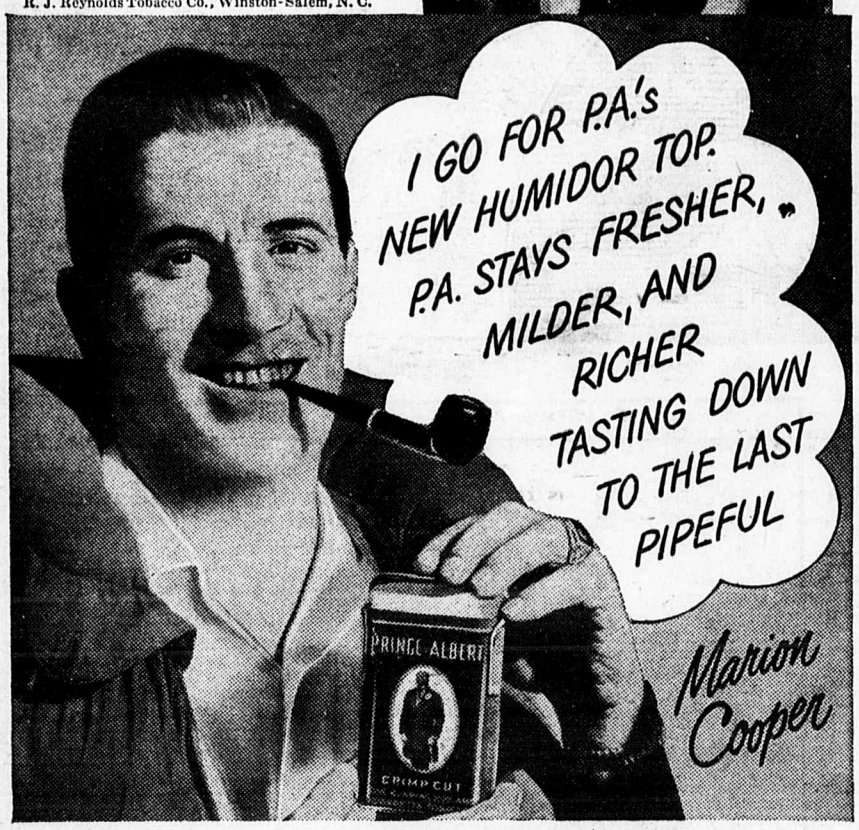
GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION
Stran-Steel Division • Dept. 13 • Penobscot Building • Detroit 26, Michigan
UNIT OF NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION

"With the NEW HUMIDOR TOP, Prince Albert is more than ever the National Joy Smoke!"

—says pipe fan Marion Cooper

That handy Prince Albert pocket tin has a new seal-tight top that locks out the air—locks in the freshness and flavor.

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



"Prince Albert's rich-tasting, crimp cut tobacco has been a favorite of mine for years," says Marion Cooper. "And now the new Humidor Top pocket tin makes a pipeful of P. A. more than ever an extra tasty, extra cool, tongue-easy smoke."

MORE MEN SMOKE PRINCE ALBERT THAN ANY OTHER TOBACCO

The National Joy Smoke

★ TUNE IN Prince Albert's "GRAND OLE OPRY" Saturday Nights N. B. C.

Continue Your U. S. Savings Bond Purchases During 1948

Rapid Tree Planter

Ellis SCS Men Plant Up to 800 Seedlings an Hour

By ED RUPP

Here is the Ellis county SCS tree planter in action on the Jake Henrickson farm. On the tractor is Jake Henrickson, Jr. Putting a seedling in place at each ring of the bell is Laverne Sprier, assistant SCS technician.

TREES were being planted at the rate of 600 to 800 an hour in Ellis county this spring, with the aid of a specially built seeder. And the chance of survival was considered excellent, because these farmers have learned to provide good care for their trees.

The tree-seeding machine was developed by the soil-conservation service unit, in Ellis county, in co-operation with Ellis Canaday, experienced shop man at the Fort Hays Experiment Station. A larger tree planter was built at the shop a year ago and was used successfully. The new planter, built for the Ellis county unit, was modeled after the larger planter but built on a lighter scale.

A few plow parts, pieces of scrap iron and some of the regulating equipment from an old drill were the main requirements for the tree planter. In appearance it looks much like a very narrow-gauge lister. It opens a deep but narrow furrow. The side flanges hold the soil out long enough for the operator to place the seedling. Then loosened soil naturally falls back to sift around the roots and stem of the seedling. After this a pair of packer wheels, pressed down by the weight of the operator, presses the soil around the seedling.

Different trees in the shelterbelt row require individual spacing. Intermediate trees are 6 feet apart. Those in the shrub row are spaced every 4 feet, and the larger trees are 8 feet apart. To get even spacing in the row, a bell rings whenever it is time to put in another seedling. The bell timer can be set for any desired spacing by use of the regulating equipment lifted from an old worn-out drill.

At the same time that the bell rings, a short lever trips a counting machine which keeps an accurate check on the number of seedlings placed in the row. This counter is like those used on job-printing presses found in most any weekly newspaper office and other job-printing shops. It is accurate. And, at the end of the row the operator can tell how many trees were planted.

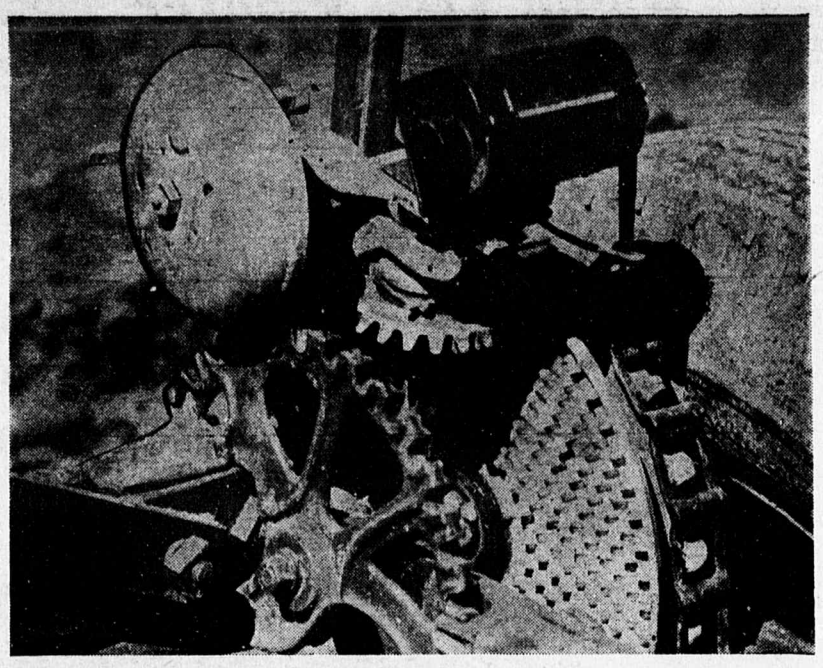
Mounted on top of the machine and just ahead of the operator is a metal box to hold the trees. This box is water-tight. While trees are being planted they are kept covered with burlap or moss which is kept damp to prevent the small seedlings from drying out. This is an important step in planting seedlings, because they are tender and easily damaged if permitted to dry.

We watched the tree planter in operation on the Jake Henrickson farm, near Ellis. A shelterbelt was being planted around the west and north side of the farmstead. In a few years the belt will add to the appearance of the farm as well as break the winds during winter.

Mr. Henrickson had plowed the strip

(Continued on Page 15)

This is 1 of 425 seedlings planted last year on the Eddie Seibel farm, Ellis county. Mr. Seibel and daughter, Carol Ann, show how much the tree has grown in 1 year. He lost only 2 trees out of 425 the first year.



This photo shows the mechanism rigged up in the Fort Hays Experiment Station shop by Ellis Canaday, and Ellis county SCS men, to give proper spacing to trees and to keep a count of seedlings used. By moving the small cogwheel up or down, the bell can be made to ring at different intervals. The counter is tripped at the same time.

and worked it up for a good seedbed before the young trees were planted. The strip was broken out of sod. But before plowing he had hauled 20 loads of barnyard manure on it for fertilizer. Clods and chunks then were broken up with a spring-tooth harrow. After the seedlings were in place, he tamped the soil about each one making certain they all had an even chance to grow. This required very little time, but was added assurance for good survival.

Laverne Sprier, assistant SCS technician, for Ellis county, reported they had several weeks of work lined up for the tree planter last spring. At the rate they can be planted, that is a lot of trees for Ellis county.

Last year Eddie Seibel, south of Ellis, planted 425 trees in a 5-row belt along the north side of his farmstead. The original tree planter was used on this job. Survival was nearly perfect. Mr. Seibel lost only 2 trees out of the 425 planted.

He contributed his good luck to careful seeding and consistent cultivation thru the summer. He estimated he cultivated the shelterbelt at least 12 times during the season. His sons said it was nearer 20. At any rate he went over the area after every rain or shower, never permitting a crust to form. And weeds were kept at bay, too. He expects to cultivate the belt just as many times this year.

Soldier Found Better Potato

SWEET POTATOES, collected on Tinian Island by a U. S. soldier in 1946, are likely sometime in the future to supply American farms and gardens with varieties more highly resistant to wilt or stem rot than any now grown in the U. S. The soldier, Lieutenant Sidney DuBose—then of the Army Air Forces—had been a student in horticulture at Louisiana State University, and had been encouraged by the head of horticultural research there to send in any promising plants found in the Pacific areas. His sweet potatoes were sent to plant introduction specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Beltsville, Md., who grew sprouts from them in a quarantine greenhouse.

None Resist Wilt

None of the popular eating varieties of sweet potatoes in this country, according to Dr. Clarence E. Steinbauer, plant physiologist and sweet potato breeder of the Plant Industry Station, possesses any appreciable resistance to wilt and, until very recently, no important varieties of the starchy industrial type had much. But of the 3 selections sent from Tinian (in the Marianas) one, known for the present as P. I. 153655, has higher resistance to stem rot, even in greenhouse "death beds" loaded with the fungus, than any other variety tested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The roots have rose-purple skin and white flesh and are rather thick, nearly globular.

On Trial Over U. S.

Furthermore, says Doctor Steinbauer, this unusual Tinian sweet potato gives promise of yielding well, and, in addition to being a valuable breeding parent for improvement of other varieties, it may be valuable "as is" in the production of commercial crops for feed and industrial use. Already small quantities of propagating stock of P. I. 153655 have been sent out for trial to sweet potato breeders at several state experiment stations. Planting stock is not available for general distribution.

A Veteran Lives Here

Looking for farms to buy, veterans are finding the better farms are not available or prices too high for their means. Nevertheless, they are buying farms, hoping to build them up into comfortable homes, economic units. This farm in Morris county was purchased by Carl Good. Mr. and Mrs. Good are eager to get started here, make it over into a modern home. They have 150 acres of native pasture and meadow, 75 to 80 acres of fairly good cropland. But outbuildings are inadequate and the home will need remodeling.

YOUR BUTANE-PROPANE DEALER SAYS

There Will be
NO WINTER
LP-GAS
(BUTANE - PROPANE)
SHORTAGE
in homes with
ADEQUATE STORAGE

Will you be sure of having all the LP-Gas (Butane and Propane) you will need this winter? In addition to the year-round popularity of Butane and Propane for cooking, water heating, and refrigeration, most farmers are using LP-Gas for house heating during the winter months. This has created a great seasonal demand which makes it necessary for you to store a large quantity of gas for your winter use.

Let your Butane-Propane dealer explain how you can be assured of having dependable year-round service by installing adequate gas storage at your home. Write, phone or see him now.

HOW BIG A TANK DO YOU NEED?

You will have **adequate storage** when you have a tank big enough to hold a supply of gas that will carry you through the winter months. A tank that size will enable you to have it filled now while plenty of gas is available; then this Fall, you can have it refilled so that you will start off the winter with enough gas to see you through. See your dealer right away and he will explain how you can be assured an adequate fuel supply for coming winter

HERE'S THE PICTURE: Three times as much gas is used during the four winter months as during the other eight. Yet the refineries that produce Butane and Propane Gas run at full capacity all year. That means LP-Gas produced in the summer must be stored for winter use. Refineries already have increased their storage facilities; your dealer has increased his also, but even more gas must be stored for winter use.

HERE'S THE ANSWER: The only solution to this problem is for you folks who use LP-Gas for heating to increase your storage facilities, too. Your dealer can then assure you of having a dependable supply of gas when your demand is greatest. Get set for winter by installing adequate storage now

LP GAS
BUTANE-PROPANE BOTTLED GAS
THE MODERN FUEL
Beyond the gas mains

KANSAS LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS ASSOCIATION
KAUFMAN BLDG. — WICHITA, KANSAS

GAS IN THE TANK IS MONEY IN THE BANK!

Homemaking

By Florence McKinney

Do Fence Me In!

By Pat Salisbury

JUST yesterday small Peter was happy as a lark in his play pen. Today he howls and shakes the bars and tries to climb out. Peter can't talk yet, but he's trying to say, "Gee, mom, I'm too big for this baby stuff." Or maybe, "Don't fence me in!"

Somewhere between one and two years the transition from infancy to childhood occurs almost overnight. One day, he's still your baby, safe and contented in his high chair or play pen. Then suddenly you find him tossing saucers off the kitchen table or exploring the contents of the medicine chest. He's discovered the wonders of the great, wide world, and all your ingenuity can't coax him back again.

At this point many a mother makes her big mistake . . . she puts her bric-a-brac on a high shelf and turns the young explorer loose. But she soon finds that a child of this age is not ready for complete freedom. He has endless energy, but no judgment; great curiosity but little fear of danger. And his memory is so brief that her warnings go in one ear and out the other.

The havoc which a minus-2-year-old can wreak is amazing. Give him 10 minutes and he can uproot a pansy bed it took you 2 hours to plant. Mother's housework suffers from the continual interruptions . . . she must stop every 5 minutes to see what Peter is into now. And unless she is unusually serene, it makes her pretty tired and jittery.

Peter's safety, tho, is the most important reason for confining him. It's a national tragedy that hundreds of small tots die each year from burns, poison, drowning, automobile accidents and other preventable causes. Many of them had conscientious mothers, too, who only left them alone for a few minutes. It's just impossible to watch a child all the time, or to remove everything dangerous from his environment.

What to do then, when your toddler outgrows his play pen? Don't give him complete freedom . . . but do give him more freedom. Indoors, the ideal solution is to set aside one room for him alone. Remove everything fragile or dangerous, put down a practical, washable floor covering and use sturdy, easy-to-clean fabrics on furniture and for curtains or draperies. Push all furniture against the walls to give him plenty of play space. Equip the room with a small table and chairs if possible, and with the toys one- to 2-year-olds love. Large blocks, pull toys, a rag or rubber doll, stuffed animals, cloth books, plastic play dishes, and perhaps a small rocking horse, would be good choices. A tot this age won't pick up his toys, but large wooden boxes or shelves will make the task easier for you. Put a collapsible gate across the doorway and your play room is complete.

Outdoors, the solution is simple, too. Unless your whole lawn is fenced in, ask the man of the house to construct a play yard. It may be any size you wish, but 6 by 8 feet is adequate. Sides should be 2 to 3 feet high.

A good-looking pen can be made by using 1- by 2-inch lumber along the top and bottom of each side. Nail to these pieces light lattice at an interval of 4 to 5 inches. Use 2- by 4-inch lumber for corner posts and sink the posts into the ground a foot or two to make the pen rigid. If you make the sides separately and attach to the corner posts by screws, the pen can be taken apart easily and moved. A pen of this type can be constructed in less than 5 hours by anyone handy with tools.

If you don't have a grassy lawn, use 1- by 4-inch lumber for the bottom side pieces. Then spread 2 or 3 inches of sand in the bottom of the pen. It will keep the child clean [*Continued on Page 17*]

On the Spot With History

America's homemakers can serve the cold war a hot meal. For the cold war . . . the time of argument, international tension, the painful threshing-out of difficult problems . . . is certain to continue for years. That means the continuance of irritants here at home . . . of the feeling of discomfort.

The homemaker can do much to clear that feeling in her own household. If her meals reflect the same cynicism, if her home isn't bright with ideas and energy, a letdown is certain. And she's letting down more than her family, for America must retain its dynamic quality, must carry its optimism from the UN table to the family table.

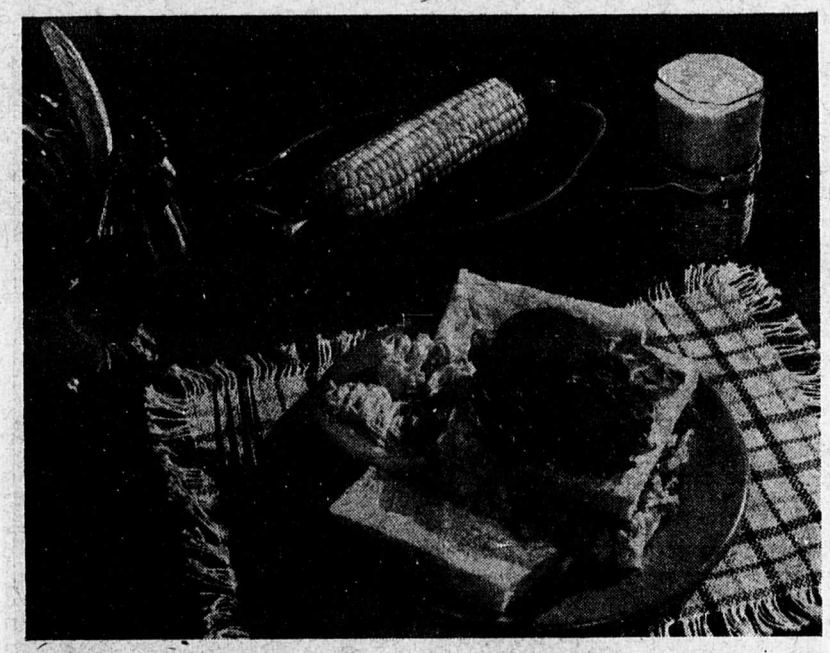
I have watched homemakers in almost every land on our globe. Many of them are frustrated by the inability to get enough food . . . or the right sort of food. Many are mousy slaves to the tradition of male domination. Many merely sigh sadly and shake their heads.

The feeling of faith in a tomorrow must begin at home. And the well-spring of that faith is the homemaker herself. If she operates a budget, keeps her home bright and pleasant, her meals varied, she is contributing more to world peace than she can realize.

I'd like to serve Mr. Gromyko one of her meals right now! ***—By George Grim.***

Homemaking

The Garden Sandwich



THE garden sandwich is more than just a snack. The green and yellow vegetables combined on the plate with deviled eggs give a whole meal. Serve it with milk and corn on the cob.

½ cup shredded cabbage
¼ cup grated carrot
1 tablespoon sliced green onion
¼ cup chopped celery
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
¼ cup sliced cucumber
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
3 tablespoons salad dressing
½ teaspoon salt
12 slices bread
butter to spread
8 lettuce leaves
3 tomatoes, cut in fourths

Combine cabbage, carrot, onion, celery, green pepper, cucumber, parsley, salad dressing and salt. Spread bread with butter. Spread 4 slices of bread with vegetable filling. Top each with a lettuce leaf, then cover with a second slice of bread. Place 3 tomato slices and a lettuce leaf on second layer, then cover with a third slice of bread. Trim off crusts if desired. To serve, cut sandwiches in half diagonally. Yield—4 garden sandwiches.

Do Fence Me In!

(Continued from Page 16)

and entertain him, too! Be sure the play yard is in a spot which is shady part of the day. And, of course, provide suitable toys . . . large sand pails, spoons and shovels, a small dump truck or wagon, a strainer and a large ball are good. Discarded kitchen utensils and saucepans make fine sand toys, too, if the edges are smooth and they aren't rusty.

That's very fine, you're probably saying, but won't my child cry when I leave him alone in his play room or play yard? Well, that depends on several things. Remember that children are sociable beings . . . no youngster will be happy if he's isolated in a remote part of the house or yard. Put him in a spot near you, so you can stop and chat now and then as you work. A lot depends on your attitude, too. Never, never put him in those places as punishment for misdeeds, or with a tone of voice which indicates you're eager to be rid of him. Make it seem fun to play there! Put him in slowly, and stay till he's absorbed in a particular toy. And, of course, you can't expect him to be confined all the time. Let him have the run of the house or yard when you or some other responsible person can watch him carefully. But when you're busy, keep him safe. Do fence him in!

Festival a Success

June was flower-festival month in Lyon county. Three hundred women attended the show held in the civic auditorium in Emporia. The Ruggles Home Demonstration Unit members brought their exhibits, arranged them in 9 classes and they were given blue, red and white ribbons by the judge, Martin Tipton, of the Emporia Floral Company.

The general committee in charge included Mrs. Paul Hatcher, chairman; Mrs. Rueben Hammer and Mrs. Joe Burenheide. Mrs. Glen Valyer won first prize for entering the most exhibits. There were 200 entries in total.

Special exhibits of flowers, silver and china by Emporia merchants were added features of the festival. During the afternoon program, Mrs. O. R. Rindom demonstrated the method of making corsages of home-grown flowers.

To Entertain Children

Do you ever wonder how you will be able to stand another long auto trip with tiny, little folks? Children get restless and sometimes irritable on long automobile trips, and it will be wise for understanding adults to provide some form of entertainment.

Without mentioning anything about it, before starting on the trip, buy some tiny trinket or toy. Keep it in your purse until you feel the children need some diversion. Each child and adult in the car, except the driver, of course, take turns hiding the toy. Whoever is chosen to be IT hides the object and all may guess where it is hidden. The eyes of all must be kept closed while it is hidden. IT says, "ready," and the guessing starts, but no searching. It may be hidden in a coat pocket, held in the hand, placed on the floor, in the glove compartment, in a purse, on top a hat, just anywhere. The right guesser hides the toy for the next game. This will occupy considerable time for the very young as they cover the miles.

Another game children enjoy is a nursery rhyme game. An adult or teenager recites a rhyme using the wrong word intentionally as for example: "Little Tommy Tucker dances for his supper." The children will shout, "Little Tommy Tucker sings for his supper." Or "four and twenty bluejays baked in a pie" or "humpty-dumpty sat on a pie." The most impossible situations they find in nursery rhymes please them the most.

***The bigness of a person is not determined by the amount of power he wields, by the army or navy he commands, or by the amount of wealth he has, but rather by spiritual qualities such as faith, hope and love.* —Dr. R. K. Y.**

Teakettle Tea

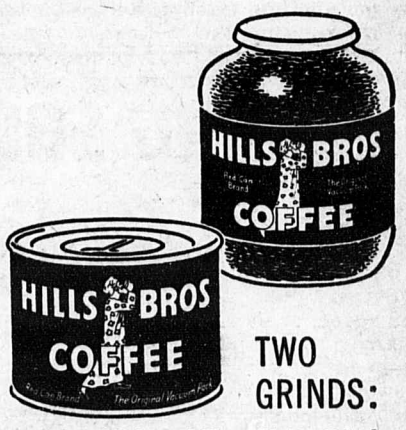
Teakettle tea, teakettle tea,
For Teddy, Tony, Mary and me.
Sugar, hot water, plenty sweet cream,
Twin chocolate cookies with icing between.
Isn't it pleasant in cold wintry weather
Beside the fire, having tea together?
—By Camilla Walch Wilson.

Everybody likes Hills Bros Coffee!

For real enjoyment, drink Hills Bros. Coffee—a blend of the world's finest coffees.

Its rich, full flavor never varies. CONTROLLED ROASTING, an exclusive Hills Bros. process, roasts the coffee continuously, a little at a time, to uniform perfection.

Hills Bros. Coffee comes to you always fresh and fragrant—vacuum-packed in cans and Ultra-Vac jars.



TWO GRINDS:
✓ Drip and Glass-Maker Grind
✓ Regular Grind

HILLS BROS. COFFEE, INC.
1863 Wazee St. Denver 17, Colorado

Trade-marks Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Copyright 1948—Hills Bros. Coffee, Inc.

I'm for the fast, modern yeast that needs no refrigeration

Solves that old problem of always having yeast in the house without risk of spoiling. No more last-minute dash to the store. Fleischmann's modern Dry Yeast keeps for weeks and weeks. It's fast . . . it's ACTIVE! AND with several weeks' supply of Fleischmann's handy on the shelf, you can bake whenever you want to. If you bake at home use it just like compressed yeast—1 package equals 1 compressed yeast cake in any recipe. Get it today at your grocer's.

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FAST RISING
DRY YEAST

FOR THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE

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September 18-24
Hutchinson

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KANSAS STATE FAIR

You can't afford to miss it

COMING SOON! FRESH DELICIOUS ECONOMICAL

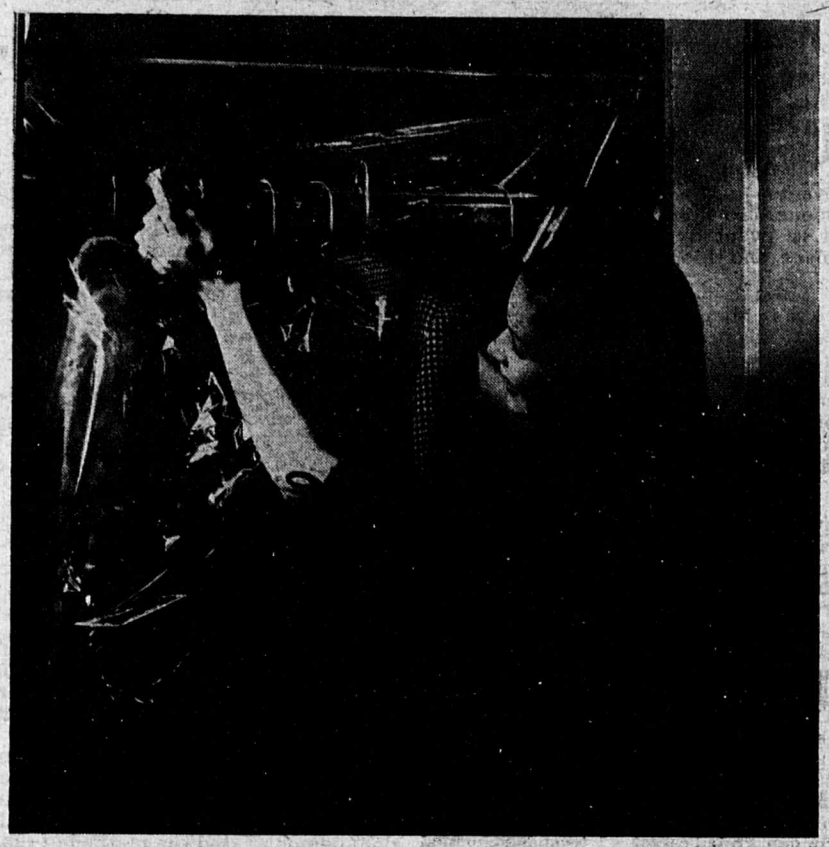
Colorado Pears

Fresh Colorado Bartlett Pears will soon be in your favorite store. Watch for them! Grown in the high valleys of western Colorado, these pears are superior for taste, quality, and economy. Cool nights, warm days, and fertile soil develop Colorado Pears into the finest table and canned delicacy. The crop is short this year. To avoid disappointing your family, place your order with your dealer now. You'll enjoy Colorado Bartlett Pears, so watch for them soon!

MESA COUNTY PEAR BOARD OF CONTROL
PALISADE, COLORADO

Homemaking

A Dust-Proof Cover



If a neat and orderly closet is one of your dreams, here is a new idea to help in keeping it that way. It's a cover of Vinylite plastic film that goes over all your clothes as they hang in the closet. It covers them from top to bottom, from back to front for a distance of 3 to 5 feet. There are no zippers or snaps to bother with and it's transparent. The clothes curtain comes complete with extension rod and screws to install.

With Style and Charm

4656—A classic shirtwaister with a new neckline. Contrast the yoke and collar if you like. Sizes 34 to 50. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yards of 35-inch material.

4580—The young miss will feel so pretty in this swingy frock with the detachable peplum. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 10 requires 2⅝ yards of 39-inch material; ¼ yard of 35-inch contrast material.

4504—A little tot's delight with all the sailor trimmings. Make matching and contrast middies to button to skirt. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 6 blouse uses 1 yard of 39-inch material; skirt 1⅛ yards 39-inch material; tie uses ⅜ yard of 39-inch material.

4830—Here is simplified sewing, no dress placket. Has a smart collar, slant closing, cluster pleats. Sizes 12 to 20 and 30 to 42. Size 16 requires 3⅝ yards of 39-inch material.

9079—Teen-agers will love the jumper and a blouse with new-style cuffs. Sizes 11 to 17. Size 13 uses 3⅜ yards of 39-inch material; blouse uses 2⅛ yards of 39-inch material.

To obtain pattern send 25 cents to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Homemaking

A Country Woman's Journal

By MARY SCOTT HAIR

IT WAS that oft-quoted sage and philosopher, Marcus Aurelius, who said, "Time is a sort of river of passing events, and strong is its current; no sooner is a thing brought to sight than it is swept by and another takes its place, and this too will be swept away."

I like that idea, very much, for I like rivers. Many times the thought has come to me that our lives go on day after day like a calm, placid stream. And when we drift into disturbing currents, or something happens to upset our plans, it takes much thought, planning and labor to get the tangled threads of events smoothed out again.

In order that the "river of passing events" does not sweep by too hurriedly, I've formed the habit of dividing the really big events, the red-letter days, into three parts. First, there's the anticipation stage . . . I guess you'd say that this is the time when a "coming event casts its shadow before it" . . . and sometimes this is the best stage. Second, the event itself, and third the afterglow, or remembering the various things that happened. If the occasion turned out to be a happy one, this third stage is the best one! To add to the memories, I try to save newspaper clippings, pictures and simple souvenirs for my scrapbook, in order that others may enjoy the events, too.

Midsummer afforded 2 events of importance. First, there was the visit to see the Freedom Train. Our women's editor described her visit to this national shrine on wheels so vividly and effectively I shall not go into detail . . . we agree about points of interest.

We were not fortunate enough to be at the station when the Freedom Train came in . . . that would have been an added thrill! Rather, we traveled quite a distance on one of those sticky days when the sun kept turning itself on, and then off, and finally decided to come out strong enough to make up for lost shining time. We stood in line half an hour, moving up ever so slowly, before we got so much as a glimpse of the gleaming red, white and blue train. In all, we were in line nearly 3 hours, but it was worth it! People grew weary from standing so long; some joked, others complained. But once inside, all nonsense ceased, people talked in muted tones, if at all.

I keep wishing there had been more time for reading some of the fancy writing, for closer observation and study of some of the documents. But we had been standing in line ourselves and were in sympathy with others moving up so very slowly in the blazing sun.

Always I've been deeply interested in anything about Abraham Lincoln and aside from the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights, my favorite document, I believe, was the Gettysburg Address. Too, I was delighted to find the King of Siam's letter to President Lincoln in which he offered to send elephants to help win the Civil War. A teacher in our party exclaimed, "Why, that story about the elephant is true, isn't it? I thought it was just a story, but the letter is right here!"

As I looked with awe and admiration at so many history-making bits of paper bearing precious words, I thought of something William Cowper wrote:

"Freedom has a thousand charms to show,
That slaves, howe'er contented, never know."

Internationally-known publications carried headlines announcing the second event, for it was of international importance. It has happened just once in a century. And while it may never happen again, to the people who traveled hundreds of miles to a little town in Central Missouri to take part in a 2-continent celebration of Independence Day, July 5, 1948, will be the largest day of them all!

My anticipation of this event began while I was a clerk in the legislature and the bill asking for financial help from the state for the big event was introduced. I knew then that an invitation would be forthcoming, and so I dreamed about the big day long before it actually arrived. Anticipation was a pleasant part of the event.

Bolivar, a town of 3,000 population, located in a farming section typical of our central states, was decked out in fiesta-like regalia for the 3-day celebration. Cloudy skies, occasional showers and brief summer storms occurred during 2 days of the celebrating, but when Monday came, Mother Nature seemed to make amends and bestowed a generous weather-blessing on the little town and its hard-working people. Just about every person served on a committee . . . here was an example of planning the work, and working the plan.

It was one of the long-awaited highlights when the train, bearing the presidents of two countries, their families, and a whole long list of other dignitaries pulled into the station. The usual formalities took place; the 2 presidents were given golden keys to the city, then were escorted uptown to the reviewing stand in front of the courthouse. There they watched the mile-long parade with numbers of civic groups represented, the Army and Navy in immaculate uniforms, bands and drum corps, floats of all kinds, lavish in color and design. Giant bombers in formation roared low over the line of marchers and the crowd gathered in front of the speakers stand at Neuhart Park, circling and returning time after time.

After the presidential party was seated on the platform ready for the dedication ceremony, a little incident occurred which made me say to myself, "Wives are alike, the world over." President Gallegos mussed up his hair when he removed his broad-brimmed Panama hat. His wife, seated a few seats to the left of him gave a sign, he quickly ran a comb thru his hair and whisked it back into his pocket. Senora Gallegos smiled and settled back in her chair in a relaxed sort of way, like wives sometimes do.

Finally came the hour for the unveiling of the statue of the South American liberator, Simon Bolivar, for whom the town was named. As the Army Air Force band played the Venezuelan national anthem, the bunting draperies lowered and fell down at the base of the shining, bronze statue. There was a moment of breathless silence, then thundering applause from the hundreds of people watching.

President Gallegos addressed the great throng of people in Spanish, his words losing none of their eloquence in the translation, "Here we have a man who has put his name in Missouri. The eyes that gaze upon this commemorative bronze should not linger on the sword in the right hand but on the symbol of legislation, the scroll, in the other, and on the mantle that robes him in serenity."

There are so many interesting sidelights, enough of them to keep me remembering the day pleasantly for a long, long time. My Simon Bolivar book is bulging with clippings I've kept from several newspapers. On the wall above my writing table are 2 little flags which were given me . . . one is an American flag and the other the flag of Venezuela. These are treasured mementoes of the kind of day that comes just once in a lifetime.

For Home Canning

For complete instructions on home canning of fruits and vegetables send for U. S. D. A. bulletin, entitled, "Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables." This free booklet will be sent to you by writing the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Now! The luxurious sleeping comfort you've wanted—at a special rock bottom price!

SPECIAL FOR Sealy WEEK
Sealy
Golden Sleep

$38.00
MATCHING BOX SPRING $38

ORDER TODAY
This Offer Good only
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What value! Here's a bedding buy you can't afford to miss! A quality innerspring mattress at a remarkably low price. Check these luxury features:

- *Beautiful, durable cover*
- *Pre-built sag-proof border*
- *242 coil Durolife unit*
- *Miracle Mesh insulation*

Sold by Leading Furniture Dealers Everywhere

SEALY INC., American Furniture Mart, Chicago, Ill.

Read the Ads in This Issue

There's a world of helpful information in the scores of advertisements in this particular issue of the Kansas Farmer. Read them carefully. If you want to find out more about the articles described, don't hesitate to write the advertiser.

You Can Buy Advertised Products With Confidence!

Books On Review

A Russian Journal

If you, like many of us in the land, are trying to learn more about the Russians, "A Russian Journal" is one book to read. By John Steinbeck, it tells of his travels in Russia with Robert Capa, the photographer, as famous in that field as Steinbeck in his.

On leaving Stockholm with photographic equipment to last for months, their route was Helsinki, Leningrad and on to Moscow. Later they spent days in the Ukraine on communal farms near Kiev, went on to Georgia, east of the Black Sea and to Stalingrad. From there, they flew back to Moscow, then home to New York.

They made the trip to find out what the 190 million human beings in the Soviet Union were really like as people. They avoided the mighty and concentrated on the ordinary man and woman, avoided political discussion and editorial comment. They limited the visit to an examination of how the Russians live, what they eat, how they spend their time, what they think . . . in short what they are like. This book is the result.

They spent much time in small villages. They visited workers in factories and peasants in the fields, discussed literature with intellectuals and agriculture with farmers.

Steinbeck took quantities of notes every day and Capa took 3,000 pictures, most of which he was allowed to keep. They condensed the notes, selected certain pictures and named the book, "A Russian Journal."

Toward the close of the book Steinbeck says, "We know that this journal will not be satisfactory either to the ecclesiastical Left, nor the lumpen Right. The first will say it is anti-Russian, and the second pro-Russian. Surely it is superficial, and how could it be otherwise? We have no conclusions to draw, except that Russian people are like other people in the world. Some bad ones there are surely, but by far the greater number are very good."

There are numerous comments on the scarcity of certain goods, accounts and photos of the sections devastated by war, men and women working in the fields, people cooking and eating and playing. You'll enjoy it. It is published by The Viking Press, New York City.

Child Care Questions and Answers

This book has been prepared by the Children's Welfare Federation and contains in simple, easily-read style 400 questions most often asked by parents. Following each question is the answer. Included are chapters on routine care, feeding, development, posture, emotional guidance, medical care and the special senses. There are questions like, "Should I strap my baby down in bed and keep him covered all night?" Then there is this one, "My child teases other children. Shall I just let him alone or shall I scold him for it?" Four hundred questions such as these will be of interest to the young mother. Published by Doubleday and Company, Inc., Garden City, New York.

Hang Straight

To keep a picture hanging straight on the wall, I cut a piece of sandpaper and paste on the back.—Z. Y. Z.

For the Lunch Pails

School bells will soon be ringing and the children will be carrying lunches. Our leaflet, "School Lunch Menus," was prepared to offer suggestions to the mother who has lunch pails to fill 5 days a week. The leaflet has 19 menus and several recipes for cookies, cake and hot dishes. The Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will fill orders for this leaflet as long as the supply lasts. Price 3c.

When J. Ambert Meyer bought a 160-acre farm in Johnson County, Kansas, in 1941 he knew careless farming had robbed the soil of fertility. Erosion had cut six-foot deep gullies in some fields.

To *stop* erosion Meyer got the help of the Soil Conservation Service and his County Agent. He made his quarter-section into a single field—worked shut the gullies and seeded grass waterways. He terraced and strip-cropped on the contour . . . and *eliminated all row crops!*

The alfalfa and brome grass waterways furnish hay and control drainage into a seven-foot pond for watering his stock. Strip-crops of red clover and small grain restore organic matter, helps fertilizer do a better job. His pastures are green—yields high—his cattle, hogs and *land* are thriving. His action as a soil-saver has hit pay dirt!

Ask your Farm Advisor how to become a Soil Saver! *It pays!*

SPENCER

SPENCER CHEMICAL COMPANY,
Executive and Sales Offices K1 Dwight Building,
Kansas City 6, Missouri Works, Pittsburg, Kansas
Clip and mail for your FREE Booklet, entitled, "GRASS".
Name
Town
State R.F.D.

Homemaking

A shopping bag hung on a hook in the pantry may be used for folded pieces of wrapping paper, paper bags, balls of twine and a pair of scissors. You'll find it useful.

Tongs are a useful piece of kitchen equipment and are especially efficient for turning meats, cakes and pies in the oven.

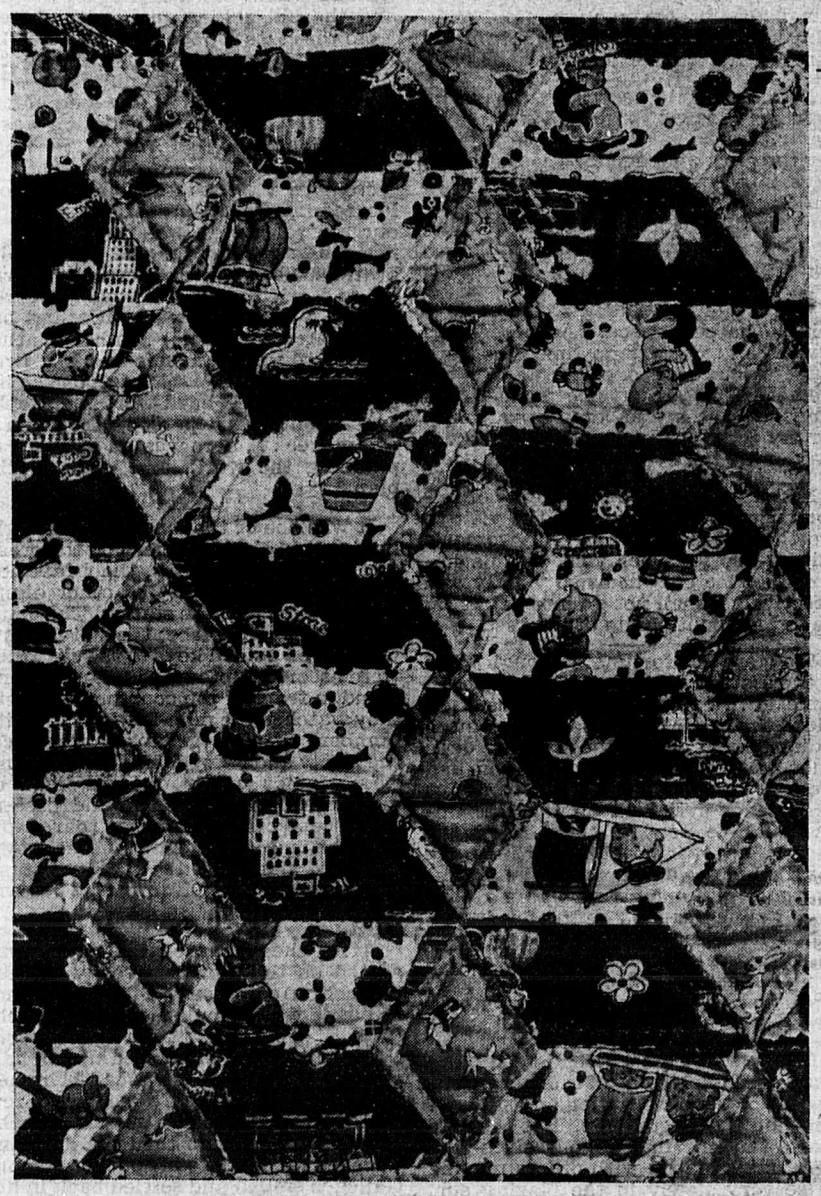
If milk or cream is heated first, then beaten into mashed potatoes, they will be extra fluffy and light.

There's a difference between a disinfectant and an antiseptic. The former destroys disease germs or renders them harmless. In contrast, an antiseptic merely prevents the growth of germs. Familiar disinfectants are high heat, chlorine, lye, alcohol and tincture of iodine. A common antiseptic is boric acid.

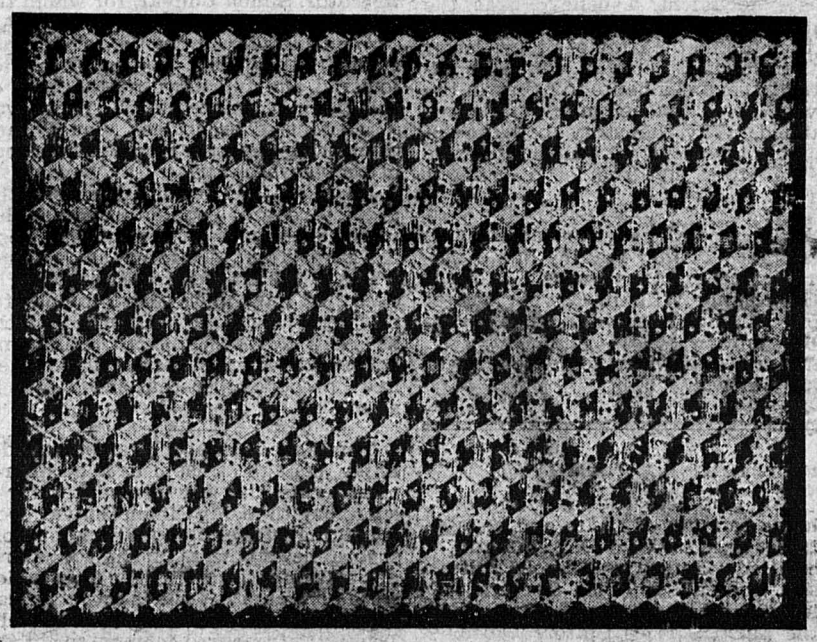
Those transparent rulers used by the high-school folks can serve well in the sewing room for measuring hems, seams and spaces between buttons. The transparency is advantageous.

Try soy flour or grits in quick or yeast breads. Anywhere from 5 to 20 per cent can be used.

Tumbling Blocks



This pattern makes a lovely crib cover, especially when made in pink and blue. The choice of figure print adds considerably to the beauty and charm of this quilt for the baby.



The tumbling block quilt showing the entire cover. To order, send 5 cents to the Women's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and mention the name tumbling block.

AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE LIBRARY 1948 A.J. STATE OF KANSAS

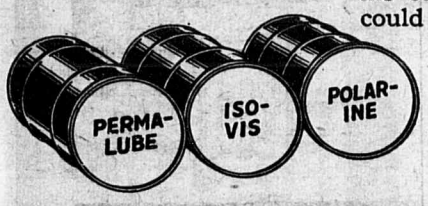
Standard Oil Rural Agent Bob Basten tells Joe Clemens of Eyota, Minn., how neighboring farmers come out money ahead on Special Farm Deal.

"Yes, farmers on my route come out money ahead on the Special Farm Deal," says Standard Oil Rural Agent Bob Basten, Rochester, Minn. "This year, for instance, Ralph Daly saved $5.44, Albert Fenske saved $26.43, and others saved different amounts in between. They made these savings through discounts on their regular purchases of oils, greases and other products."

That's just one Standard Oil Agent telling how his customers cut costs. Over 3700 other agents could tell much the same story, for hundreds of thousands of midwest farmers make similar savings every year.

You save, too, when you get in on Standard Oil's Special Farm Deal. You get the special discounts offered by your Standard Oil Man. You get quality products you are going to need. You have them delivered when you want them. You pay only on delivery and you save as you pay.

So ask *your* Standard Oil Man for the details of his money-saving, trouble-saving Special Farm Deal. Ask him today!



PERMALUBE—Standard's finest motor oil; gives premium-plus lubrication; cleans engines and keeps 'em clean.

ISO-VIS—High-quality motor oil; supplies top-notch lubrication; stands next to Permalube in engine-cleansing properties.

POLARINE—Medium-priced motor oil; lubricates safely.

Standard Greases—Right types and grades for every purpose.

ALL AVAILABLE IN STANDARD'S SPECIAL FARM DEAL

Superla Insect Spray—Exceeds National Bureau of Standard's grade "AA" requirements.

Superla Insect Spray with DDT—For spraying on walls, ceilings, etc. Keeps killing for weeks.

Bovinol Stock Spray—Cuts milk losses caused by flies.

Bovinol 25% DDT Concentrate—Mix with water for spraying barns and stock.

Mica Axle Grease—For hog greasers as well as wagons and skids.

Semdac Liquid Gloss—For woodwork, furniture, and unfinished floors.

Semdac Flor-Glaze—Self-polishing wax for linoleum, composition and finished floors.

Superla Cream Separator Oil—Also used for oil-bath gears in windmills.

Finol—Useful in "1001" ways where a light, fine oil is needed.

Harness Oils—For both black and tan harnesses.

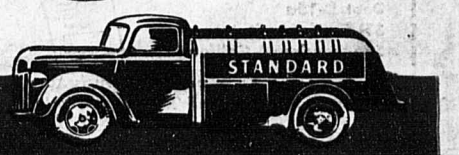
Eureka Belt Dressing—For canvas aprons of combines, binders snd headers, and for husking mittens.

Standard Rustproof Compound—Protects metal equipment against rust, in any weather.

STANDARD SERVICE

STANDARD

STANDARD OIL COMPANY



Take a 39-day vacation cruise to the Orient on the new

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Sailing from San Francisco, November 19

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Trade your day-to-day worries for a perfect change in a world apart, a wonderful world of its own as you sail The Sunshine Route to the fascinating cities of Hawaii, The Philippines and the Orient. You'll enjoy delicious food, superb service, a beautiful air-conditioned stateroom, parties, movies, deck sports and swimming—all for your pleasure and fun aboard these great passenger liners.

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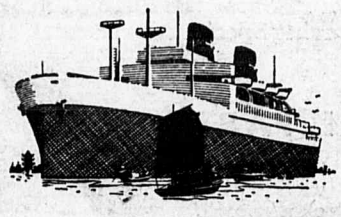
See your bonded travel agent
Round trip fares, $1260 up



Or—if you have more time—plan a **100-day 'Round-the-World voyage** on the luxurious President Polk or President Monroe. Fares, $2470 up.

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City_____ State_____

Soil Must Have Fertilizer

By F. W. SMITH, Kansas State College

CHEMICAL fertilizers have an important role in the establishment of a sound conservation program on most of the farms of Eastern Kansas. Nearly all of the soils in the eastern third of the state are deficient in one or more nutrient elements, so that usage of fertilizers containing these elements is not only a profitable undertaking, but it is also mandatory for the proper establishment of some of our best soil-conserving crops.

The place of legumes in any practical soil-conservation system is well established. These crops invariably are the strongest feeders on the nutrient elements most deficient in our Kansas soils. Lime is a basic fertility treatment on most of these soils, due to the acid condition present and the shortage of the element calcium. An application of superphosphate at the time of seeding a field to alfalfa, sweet clover or red clover greatly aids in the establishment of such crops if a quantity sufficient to supply from 25 to 35 pounds an acre of available P205 is made. Rock phosphate can be used in a good legume rotation in the soils of the southeastern portion of the state. A relatively heavy application of about 1,000 pounds an acre should be made, and this will probably supply sufficient available phosphorus for the legumes while they occupy the land and for those crops which follow during one cycle of the rotation.

Some soils in the extreme southeastern portion of the state may be sufficiently depleted in their content of available potassium so the use of mixed fertilizers supplying this element is advisable. Such areas are restricted to soils where intensive crop production has been practiced for a number of years. The use of large quantities of lime and phosphatic fertilizers to stimulate legume production causes a more rapid utilization of the supply of available potassium naturally in our soils.

Use of nitrogenous fertilizers has a particularly significant place in the establishment of grasses. All grass crops have a relatively high requirement for available nitrogen. Therefore, when grasses are being established on depleted soils, eroded hillsides, and in infertile waterways, as is so frequently the case, the use of nitrogenous fertilizer becomes especially important.

Flying Farmers Elect Directors

FIVE of the 8 directors for the Kansas Flying Farmers Club were elected during special district meetings over the state prior to August 1. And the remaining districts are completing their elections this month.

At the state meeting the executive committee was increased from 5 to 8 directors. Each director is to be elected in the district rather than at large. To get the district elections under way, President Ailiff Neel, Windom, appointed temporary district chairmen to schedule the special meetings. So far, flyers in the districts have given complete approval to Mr. Neel's selections. They have elevated the district chairmen to directors.

Rained out one week, District 1 came back to hold its meeting the following week. And it was the temporary chairman of the district, Howard Brockhoff, Fairview, who was named state director to serve for one year. Directors from odd-numbered districts serve one year, even-numbered districts 2 years. Next year odd-numbered districts will elect for 2 years. From then on 4 directors will be named each year.

With 21 northeastern counties to draw from, Mr. Brockhoff appointed 2 men as membership chairmen in the district. Parry Reed, Reading, is in charge of southern counties, and Alonzo Lambertson, Fairview, will contact prospects in the northern counties.

First district to hold its election was District 7. The meeting was called at Wichita early in June by George Baxter, Marion. And it was George Baxter who was elected as director to the state executive committee.

Chairmen were appointed in this district for each county. It will give Mr. Baxter a direct contact at the county level for any occasion. Harold Harrison, Valley Center, was named district membership chairman. County committee chairmen are Clee Ralston, Butler; John Lalouette, Chase; George Kratzer, Ellsworth; A. H. Goemann, Harper; Lyle E. Yost, Harvey; Frank Woodson, Kingman; Carroll Christiansen, Marion; Carl J. Balzer, McPherson; Merl Kent, Reno; Wayne Markle, Rice; Charles L. Basore, Sedgwick, and Melvin G. Tracy, Sumner.

In the southeast corner of the state, Raymond Stewart, Fulton, was advanced from temporary chairman to director. He will serve a 2-year term and will be one of the 4 men from even-numbered districts who will be candidates for president in 1950.

Districts 5 and 6 scheduled flight breakfasts on the same day, July 25, and elected directors. Again it was the temporary chairmen who received the nod. Eugene Coats, Plains, was named director from the large southwest district. His new district chairman is Don Von Schriltz, Healy. G. A. Bertram, Greensburg, was named for a 2-year term from District 6.

District 4 also elected prior to August 1, and like the other districts approved of President Neel's appointment. L. C. Bell, of McDonald, was appointed as temporary district chairman and members in that area elevated him to district director.

The special meeting of District 3 members was scheduled for August 8 at Hays. But it was rained out.

District 2 will announce its election results soon. Exceptionally wet weather thru the summer delayed harvest in many instances and caused plowing to be late. It interfered with plans for getting district elections completed, too.

President Neel has advised that he will ask all districts to appoint county chairmen. It will give each director a working organization in his area.

Terraces

THERE are 11,500,000 acres of land in Kansas which must be terraced to prevent serious erosion losses. Of this total there are now 266,960 acres already terraced. To provide for the safe conduct of surplus water down outlets and natural watercourses we will have to shape and seed 500,000 acres. There are at present more than 14,818 acres established.

Irrigation

There are about 120,000 acres of land under irrigation in Kansas today. Potential total development in the state will probably be somewhere between 400,000 and 500,000 acres. Proper planning of this acreage to provide for the safe and best use of the water and soil requires intensive study. Complete surveys are required for land leveling and planning the farm distribution system. Rotations and soil changes must be made to meet the soil problems on each farm.

Drainage

There are about 250,000 acres of land in Kansas requiring drainage. Detailed plans are essential to prevent serious erosion and lowered water-table problems.—*W. H. Teas, Soil Conservation Service.*

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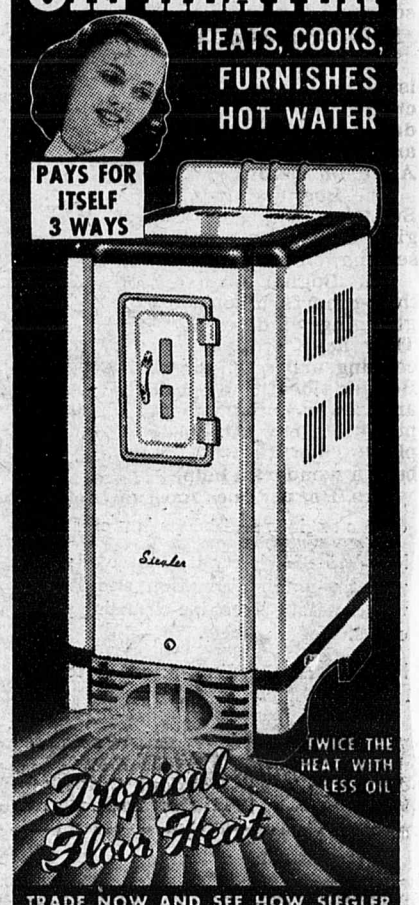

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With a Family of 9 to Raise

Mrs. Bogner Proves Herself a Good Manager

By RUTH McMILLION

NORTH of famous old Fort Dodge in Ford county lives Mrs. Agnas Bogner, a widow of 2 years, and the mother of 9 winsome children, the oldest a daughter of 15.

When Mr. Bogner died he left 5 girls and 4 boys, a large, comfortable farm home which he had been striving to make modern, and a good name in the community.

Almost overcome by the task of keeping the children, household and farmstead going, Mrs. Bogner had no time for the farming herself. So she determined to carry on by means of having the 800 acres custom farmed. She owns one quarter of land and rents 4 more.

They were running 60 head of cattle but she sold 24 because feeding and running after them was too heavy for the little boys. Her boys, Arnold 10, Richard 9, Andrew 6, and David 3, are her hope for future farmhands. She is trying to make strong men of them like their daddy, but says when they are ready to choose their life's work they are to choose as they wish.

> ***The culture and welfare of society in general is the responsibility of women.—Dr. Robert Foster.***

Mrs. Bogner was a registered nurse before she was married and gives close attention to her family's health.

Last winter she and the children milked 7 cows, but this winter they will milk but 2. On school mornings, Arnold 10, and Richard 9, do the outside chores of milking and feeding, while Angela 12, and Phyllis 7, get breakfast and fix 5 dinner buckets for school. Mrs. Bogner does the separating and numerous other tasks. Agnas 5, and David 3, are yet too young to take on any responsibility.

Everyone must be ready to leave home by 8:15 o'clock on school mornings, as Mrs. Bogner has to take 5 of the children to Wright, 5 miles away, then must go after them at 4 o'clock. During the week Mary Magdaline 15, and Pauline 14, stay with their grandmother in Dodge City and go to high school.

It's a Big Day

On Fridays Mrs. Bogner's schedule is extra heavy. She takes the young children to school, goes for them, then drives 12 miles more into Dodge City and back for the high-school girls. Again on Sunday she takes them back.

The Bogners all go to church every Sunday morning. Mrs. Bogner and the girls help with the church dinners, serving, cleaning and cooking.

The Bogner farmstead is neat and the 7-room farmhouse is attractive with gleaming windows and crisp curtains. They have propane gas for heating, cooking and refrigeration. Before Mr. Bogner's death he completed the bath and sewer but did not get the water piped in. They had used a 32-volt light plant. Then the REA came and it has been a wonderful help.

Mrs. Bogner does most of their sewing and made eighth-grade graduating formals for Mary Magdaline and Pauline. Helping the children with their studying is a full evening's work. She raised 275 fries last year, has 150 hens, makes their butter, lard and soap. She raises a big garden and cans their vegetables and some meat. In summer they had 6 extra men for 2 weeks and carried their noon meal to the field every day. She admits that her mind is rarely idle. Planning and worrying about what the morrow will bring is enough to fill every hour. But she says, "When God steps in one has to abide by his plan."

With heads to wash and baths to be taken in preparation for the Sunday service, her Saturdays are running over. However, then Mary Magdaline and Pauline are home to ease some of the load from her shoulders. Usually there are men to cook for on Saturdays, 3 not unusual, which means 14 persons seated around her table.

One Saturday Mrs. Bogner was trying to get 4 hogs worked up which the men had butchered the day before, she had a sick cow which needed attention, and she was worried lest she be too late getting the meat to the town locker. But when she sank down at the kitchen table to visit for a minute all 9 gathered around her and there was a smile on every face.

Mrs. Bogner's days are full and hard but everyone co-operates and her household is a happy one. "I could not live without my children," she concludes, and the children watch her face and the young press more closely as the older ones slip on to their tasks.

Mrs. Bogner is rich for she has 9 maturing shares in the world of tomorrow.

Useful Jar Rubbers

I slip a jar ring over each jar when cold-packing without a rack. This prevents jars bumping against one another and breaking.—Mrs. O. W. Thompson.

Salt Makes Pits

When I bought a new aluminum pan recently, the clerk told me never to leave salted food in it overnight, as the salt would cause the aluminum to become pitted. That answered my question on that subject that I've had for a long time.—Mrs. L.

Candy Idea

To have fudge in uniform pieces and to save time I pour it into buttered ice cube trays.—Mrs. G. M.

Jar Tops Won't Stick

Put a little melted wax on the inside screw top cover and when ready to open simply pour hot water over the top to melt wax.—Mrs. M. G.

Handy for Patient

—A muffin pan makes an excellent sickbed meal tray. It won't slide and individual servings in small custard cups slip into the muffin rings. Even a glass of liquid is held securely.—Mrs. Henry Hess.

Mrs. Agnas Bogner with her fine family of 9 children. Each one has special tasks and knows how to do them. Together they are making a fine go of living.

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We Are Seeing America

Why Don't More Farm Folks Take Vacation Trips?

By FRANCES R. WILLIAMS, Marshall County

After a detour back into Canada to camp out and meet "Frankie," Mrs. Williams, in this article, is visiting historic New England. Let's see what she found there.

OUR family, like many Kansas families, traces its lineage back to New England. Among the groups who came to the Kansas territory in the 1850's were several families from Derry, N. H. They settled in Nemaha and Marshall counties. Albert G. Emery, his wife, Abigail R. Clough, and their family came with the Derry, N. H., group and settled on a farm near Marysville. The hardships they suffered were typical of many pioneer families. Old letters stored away in the attic of the old farm home told a story of both joy and sorrow. The letters were the reason for the pilgrimage back to New England and the many pleasant, interesting experiences while there.

A Farm in New Hampshire

The farm has been in possession of the Clough family since about 1650. It is a tract of some 200 acres, located in the town (we call it township in Kansas) of Salem, N. H. Isaac Clough was the first one of the family to live on the farm. Now, 300 years later, one of his descendants, Mrs. E. D. Lord, "Cousin Vivian," owns the farm. Isaac Clough cleared a patch of ground and built a home for his family. He helped establish the town government. He aided in the organization of the church. He served as lieutenant of the town militia, organized for protection against the Indians who made frequent raids upon the unprotected outlying settlements. Some of his family remained in the community as they established homes, while others went further into the frontier.

Mr. and Mrs. Lord and their 2 sons reside and have their business in Marblehead, Mass., but they spend many happy week ends at the old farm. We visited the farm in late July and again the last of August. The road which leads to the farm was formerly known as Clough lane. Of late years it has been widened and is a surfaced road.

The world today may be likened to a stick of dynamite. No doubt we are in danger. Selfishness, envy, pride and foolishness are the small qualities of man that could set off the explosion. The big qualities of life such as understanding, sympathy and joy in sharing will leave the dynamite undisturbed.
—Dr. R. K. Y.

The present house was erected in 1850, replacing a house built many years earlier, which had burned. It was built for 2 families; hence there are 2 kitchens, 2 living rooms and numerous bedrooms. The house is connected with the woodshed, the woodshed with the barn as in many New England homes.

The barn is a large 3-story structure. It is built up against the slope of the hill; the hay wagons may be driven directly into the second story from the side hill. There is another haymow above the first. The barn is equipped with tools and implements of by-gone days. There is a well-stocked shoemaker's cabinet with wooden shoe lasts bearing the date 1856. There are saws, planes, left-handled plows, wooden hand rakes, old style 2-tined forks. Judging from the size of the barn, the farm must have been productive, for it would take great quantities of hay and grain to fill the structure. And several generations of large families were reared on the farm.

Now the fertility of the soil has been depleted. The meadow has grown up in wild shrubs and brush. There are several varieties of blueberries, which ripen at different times and prolong the season. It was with considerable satisfaction that we picked blueberries from the meadow in small handmade baskets that were tied around one's waist, leaving both hands free for the job of picking. These baskets were at least 100 years old, and no doubt had held many bushels of delectable fruit. Wild cranberries grow in certain spots in the field. A small pink bloom, shaped like a wild gooseberry bloom, is followed by a round white berry, which grows and turns red as it ripens. The wild cranberry crop is more often a failure than a success, for cranberries are especially susceptible to frost. It is not possible to flood the wild patch as is the case with the cultivated bogs.

Forest covers a large part of the farm. Considerable lumber was sold from the farm 50 years ago. One may still note where the sawmill made the logs into lumber. The hurricane of the late 1930's destroyed many valuable trees.

The present owners plant and cultivate a fine garden with many well-known and unusual vegetables that grow and mature in a short growing season. Certain vegetables are preferred by deer that raid the garden by night.

The farm was connected up with the REA line, which was built into the community some time ago. The water comes from a fine spring some distance up the slope and in the woods. We followed the path. Bluebells, buttercups and wild fern grew along the path. We dipped the bucket into the clear water, thinking of the pioneer woman who had carried water from that spring 300 years ago. She no doubt kept a sharp look-out for a lurking redskin as she carried the pails of water from the spring down to the house; we admired the beauty of the flowers and the forest.

All Valuable Items

Our hostess said, "You may sleep in Aunt Hannah's room." The room was upstairs, under the eaves. The spool bed was covered with a woven coverlet. The china pitcher and matching wash bowl on the pine commode, the Hancock chairs as well as the round picture frames on the wall were all collector's items.

"Who is Aunt Hannah?" we asked. Aunt Hannah was a maiden lady who lived here many, many years ago. Her father, who wished to provide comfort and security for this estimable maiden lady, stated in his will, "The room under the eaves, at the top of the stairs, I do will and bequeath to my daughter Hannah, as long as she shall live." Aunt Hannah has gone to her reward, these many years, but the room is still "Aunt Hannah's."

The menfolks suggested that a part of the blueberries we had picked should be made into a pie. "Please may I make the pie?" I begged. The pie was made in the old kitchen but baked in a new electric roaster, the same kind as used in our Kansas kitchen. New England cooks use little or no thickening in blueberry pies. There should be plenty of juice in a perfect blueberry pie.

Our host and hostess are interested in locating and preserving unusual wild flowers that grow in the meadows and woods of the farm. Clumps of trailing arbutus and the pink lady slipper, the latter now in danger of becoming extinct, are carefully protected, as are other rare flowers native to the state.

Not all farms in New Hampshire are like the farm we visited. There are the farms that cater to summer tourists, and to the winter sports enthusiasts.

"History is composed largely of sounds of wooden shoes going upstairs and silken slippers coming down."—Author unknown. Wooden shoes are the symbol of the struggles of people to improve their situations. Silken slippers are symbolic of a people that has arrived, has become addicted to luxury and started to decline. Another way of saying its 3 generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves. Only this time it applies to nations. There are some indications that we in America are approaching the silken-slipper stage in our history. There is a growing disinclination to work and growing inclination to depend on the government.—By F. D. F.

One typical farmer put it this way: "We milk the tourists in summer and the cows in winter." The well-improved farms of the river valleys produce a variety of hay crops and some grain. Dairying is probably the most important type of agriculture. Several famous purebred dairy herds are located in the state. Milk is transported to large cities in tanker trucks, porcelain lined, that resemble the big oil tanker trucks in the Midwest.

Maple products are for sale at every crossroad. The farmers who produced maple sirup and sugar spoke of their troubles. Maple sirup was selling at $6 to $9 a gallon. But when $1 an hour was paid for sap gatherers, there was little profit for the farmer. The ratio of sap to sirup is 100 to 1.

No visit to New Hampshire would be complete without a visit to the valley of the Pemigewassett and the White Mountains famous for the scenic spots of the state. One may visit the Flume and Liberty Gorge of the Franconian Notch. The Old Man of the Mountain, made famous by the story, "The Great Stone Face," by Hawthorne, keeps watch over Profile Lake and the lovely valley below.

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

Our Country

If we spin the globe, we see circling before our eyes a rather strange conglomeration of nations. Some are strong industrially, but weak in agriculture. Others have agricultural strength, but are backward in industry. Still others are undeveloped in both respects. But the United States is magnificently powerful in both agriculture and industry—because it is magnificently productive in both fields.—*Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture.*

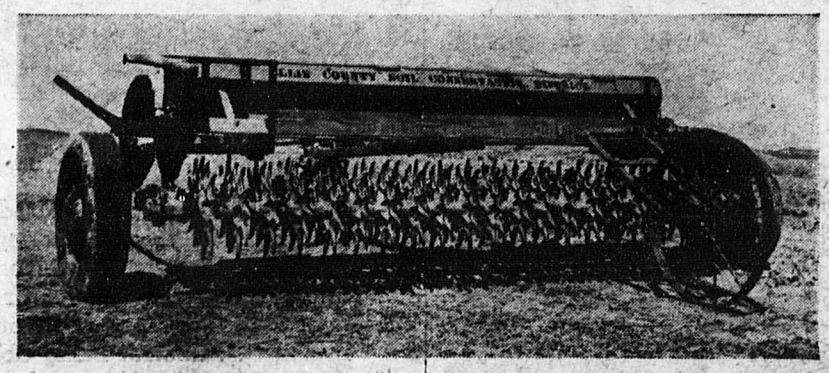
Some 2,4-D Problems

Enthusiasm for weed control with 2,4-D has resulted in many new foliage problems in Kansas, W. G. Amstein, horticulturist with the Extension division of Kansas State College, said.

The new chemical causes many plant leaves to grow unusually long which is often harmful to crops, he said.

Using a sprayer for 2,4-D, then using another solution in the same spray causes some of the trouble, Amstein thinks. Also many farmers fail to realize how far wind will carry 2,4-D, he says. They do not take necessary precautions against wind drift of spray when the wind is too high.

New Type Grass Seeder



For seeding grass in soil where it is best to leave some cover on the land, this combination of seeder and Dunham-type packer is proving successful. The seeding attachment is being built in a shop at Norton. Between 40 and 50 were on order this spring. The rotary hoe tends to punch the soil even where cover is heavy, leaving shallow depressions where small grass seed will have a better chance to sprout and grow.

Flying Farmers

NEARLY 70 Kansas Flying Farmers were represented at a week-end trip to the mountains in Colorado, July 31 and August 1. Altho the tour had to be arranged on exceptionally short notice, the trip was judged a complete success. Many of the members took their wives with them to meet Colorado flyers at Longmont, Colo. From there they drove to Estes Park in busses chartered by the Colorado Flying Farmers for the week-end visit.

The Kansans were headed by President Ailiff Neel, Windom, and William Janssen, McPherson, national delegate. Mrs. Neel and Mrs. Janssen accompanied their husbands on the trip. There were 2 planes from Topeka on the trip. One carried Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howes. Mr. Howes is public service director of Kansas Farmer magazine and has been appointed to do publicity work for the Kansas Flying Farmers Club. The second plane from Topeka was the Flying Rooster, carrying Mr. and Mrs. Gene Shipley and Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Marquardt, both of WIBW radio station.

There was one other plane from the eastern half of the state. It carried Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Roesener, of Manhattan. The remaining members of the excursion were from the western part of the state.

It was necessary to arrange this tour on only a few days' notice. But it did not detract from the success of the occasion. Kansas flyers enjoyed themselves thoroly. In fact they were talking about making the Colorado trip an annual affair. Sometimes spur-of-the-moment arrangements work out that way. Colorado flyers were invited to visit Kansas, too.

Probably the most determined family on the trip hails from Copeland. When 4 members of the M. L. Shrauner family were ready to leave for Longmont, Colo., they had a bit of airplane trouble. Undaunted, they drove to Dodge City and took an airliner to Denver. The remaining trip to Longmont was made by taxi where they joined the other flyers from Kansas.

Kansans just know a good thing when they see it. And they do not like to miss out on a tour like this if they can prevent it.

Among the Coloradoans helping to entertain the Kansas flyers were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ward. Mr. Ward was the first president of the Kansas club and now is national vice-president. His home now is at Akron, Colo.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Sheley, of Longmont, provided transportation from the Longmont airport into town and helped Kansans get lodging. George Jackett, of Genoa, was present and left not one stone unturned in making certain Kansans would have a good time. Other Coloradoans present were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dickens. He is past 70 and flying with the best of them. His son, J. W. Dickens, is a past president of the Colorado group and at present a director at large.

Claude Craig, of Aurora, was there, too. He is president of the Colorado flyers. Kansans expressed their appreciation for the manner in which they were entertained by the Colorado Flying Farmers. They made them feel right at home.

Colorado flyers are making a bid for the national convention in 1949. They propose to have the meeting at Boulder. Many of the Kansans taking the week-end excursion felt it would be a good idea. They even promised to boost the plan at the national convention at Columbus, O., in September.

No Complaint

You never hear H. P. Carlson, Cloud county tenant farmer, complain that his landlord won't let him seed sweet clover. His landlord, Bill Hayes, of Clyde, is a sweet clover enthusiast.

Mr. Carlson has rented the Hayes farm for 21 years and has seeded sweet clover every year. The farm is extremely sandy bottom land.

Results have been good, as could be expected. Mr. Carlson reports that corn immediately following sweet clover will make 65 bushels an acre. Land out of sweet clover for several years will produce only 25 to 30 bushels.

Marketing Viewpoint

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

We have grass and volunteer wheat going to waste. With stocker cattle so high, we hesitate to buy but would like to use this feed. We could feed corn and cob meal on pasture. Shall we buy cattle now, later, or not at all? We could take a $3 decline by the end of November and still break even with this cheap feed.—M. W.

Prices of stocker cattle are high, but there is little prospect of their declining in the near future. Feed crops are large everywhere, and the demand for replacement cattle of any kind will be Strong. It would seem advisable to go ahead and buy cattle to use this feed while it is available. By feeding on pasture they should make rapid gains and be ready to go to market before the big run of short-fed cattle from the Corn Belt gets under way. The chances of receiving within $3 of what you pay seem good.

What are the prospects for increased milk production late this year?—F. R.

A recent Bureau of Agricultural Economic's report indicates milk output during the first half of 1948 was 4 per cent below 1947. Prospects for larger feed supplies this fall point towards more favorable dairy feed ratios. This should result in feeding cows at a higher rate and culling herds less than during the same period a year ago. This should result in the total milk flow declining somewhat less this fall than a year ago with some prospects of reversing the downward trend in milk production.

How much are eggs expected to increase in price seasonally this year?—A. S.

Demand for eggs during the remaining months of 1948 is expected to continue strong, based upon short supplies and high prices of red meats and a high level of employment. During mid-May of this year the average farm price of eggs in the United States was 41.5 cents a dozen. The seasonal increase in price of eggs from May thru November and December this year probably will not be as great as the 18 cents advance, or about 40 per cent, which occurred during the corresponding period a year earlier. The seasonal price decline in the spring of 1948 was unusually small and explains why the seasonal increase may not be as great as in 1947.

Do you think the price of corn will continue to decrease?—B. G.

The down trend in corn prices is expected to continue to levels lower than at present. The latest official estimate indicates a corn crop of 3½ billion bushels, the largest on record. In addition it points to a near record for oats and grain sorghum and above average for barley. The total production of these 4 feed grains will be the largest ever produced in this country. At the same time, total livestock numbers will be the smallest in 10 years. Storage facilities probably will be crowded when new crop corn and grain sorghum begin to move in volume, and a shortage of storage space may cause prices to decline loan levels.

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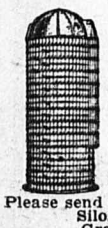

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TO FULLY understand the early struggle of our present electric companies, in bringing about the type of rural electric service that is so common to the Kansas farmer, we should know the problems faced at the start of a rural-electrification program for Kansas farmers.

The year 1924 is a memorable date to the Kansas farmer. Because in that year Governor Jonathan M. Davis issued a challenge to the private electric companies of Kansas and farm leaders in the state, to organize for the purpose of studying the Kansas farm-electrification problem. A few pungent statements from his challenging letter, dated January 15, 1924, show his determination to solve the problem:

"I am desirous of creating a committee to study from an economic standpoint the problem of bringing electric power to as many as possible of the farms of Kansas.

"I have taken this matter up with the Kansas Public Service Association, the organization which represents the light and power companies of Kansas. Its officers assure me that every possible facility will be given for the study of the problem of electricity on the farm. They have further shown their willingness to co-operate by agreeing to pay the expenses of those who attend a meeting to be held in Manhattan."

Clouded With Failures

The result of this challenge was a meeting on February 5, 1924, in Manhattan. Representatives were present from private electric companies, farm organizations, and members of the faculty of Kansas State College. The committee held its meeting in an atmosphere clouded with failures in other states in an attempt to render economical farm electrification. The Red Wing project in Minnesota was nearing its end, because constant experimentation in that area had only reduced fixed charges for electric service to $6.90 a month, which in the words of farm leaders "was too high for profitable agriculture." Experiments in other states ending in failure brought about the accusations from some groups, "that the private power companies were attempting to rob the farm of its just right in the use of electricity."

But this clouded national picture did not daunt the foresight of this group of individuals interested in helping the Kansas farmers. The result was the formation of the Kansas Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture, with the following statements of purpose: "To determine how (electrical) service can be applied to the farmer and what is involved in its establishment. . . . To determine how electrical service may be utilized by the farmer so that it will be profitable to him. . . . To determine and investigate new uses for electrical energy in farm production. . . . To investigate and study all other problems relating to the use of electrical energy in the rural districts of Kansas."

Private Utilities Paid Cost

The cost of carrying out the aims of the committee was financed by contributions of the private utilities and Kansas State Agriculture College of Manhattan. In order to carry out its aims 3 sub-projects were inaugurated. Sub-project No. 1 included a statistical study of agricultural tendencies in the state, with a view of finding what types of agriculture would be practiced in Kansas during the development of rural electrification. Sub-project No. 2 was to include an electrical survey to determine existing uses of electrical energy on the farms of Kansas, and the problems involved in supplying such energy from central power stations.

The third sub-project, pertaining to the creation of a Rural Electrical Laboratory, with an estimated cost of from $3,700 to $4,000 a year, is of special significance. It was finally decided to establish said laboratory at Larned. The "laboratory" consisted of 9 farms already well equipped with electrical appliances and power devices. The General Electric Company was to furnish the meters for the "metering" of all equipment. The reaction of the Kansas farmer to this project is in evidence in the following excerpt from the Larned newspaper at the time the program was inaugurated.

"If our public utility companies were given ten years time and a free hand it is altogether probable that our farming communities would be covered with a network of power lines. How to accomplish this result, secure the necessary capital required and have earnings held down by law to six, seven or eight per cent, with no guarantee to the investor against loss is the problem faced by the utilities. . . .

"It is essential to the cities that the farmers have electric service for it means more business for the cities. To what extent, if any, will rate-making bodies permit electric companies to equalize prohibitive operating costs on rural lines by a slightly higher rate in the populous centers? Somebody is going to pay the bill, for at the start it will probably be impossible for rural lines to pay their way. . . . But in the end the utilities will find a way to equalize costs and provide efficient service for the farmer and give him a reasonable charge for said service."

The first significant report issued from the Larned project pertained to what was called a "fair rate" for rural electric service. This report issued about a year after the inauguration of the Larned project is of interest to present-day farm users of electricity as a comparison of rates and the fulfillment of the early predictions of the Larned newspaper. The report stated:

"A flat charge of 10 cents per kilowatt-hour for the first 50 kilowatt-hours; 8 cents per kilowatt-hour for the next 50; 6 cents per kilowatt-hour for the next 60 and 3 cents per kilowatt-hour for all in excess of 200 kilowatt-hours per month, with a monthly minimum charge of $1 per horsepower or fraction thereof."

Watered 5,000 Lambs for 5 Cents

The early costs of electrical appliances for the farm is another interesting item to our present day farmer. The Tiller and Toiler newspaper, of Larned, made this comment a year after the Larned project, in reference to the Stockwell ranch, a member of the project.

"5,000 head of lambs are watered every day on the Trail just outside of Larned at a cost of 5 cents a day. . . . It costs only a cent an hour for 5 hours each day to pump water for 5,000 head of western lambs which are being fattened for market. . . ."

During operation of the Larned project, the Kansas Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture planned 5 other sub-projects relating to the use of electricity in processing and handling of grain, dairying, poultry production, irrigation and methods of reducing losses in transformers on rural electric transmission lines. The cost of these 5 sub-projects averaged about $1,200 a year with a maximum experimental time of 3 years.

Five years after the formation of the Kansas committee a report was issued as to the condition of Kansas agriculture. The report stated that Kansas farmers were eager for electrification; power companies were co-operating in helping individual farmers, and at that time, 4,000 Kansas farmers were receiving the benefits of rural electrification. And again the acceptance of the farmer is demonstrated by a statement issued by a Larned farmer: "Electric service saves its price many times over, and it is only costing me 10 cents a week to milk 10 cows, and my electric range averages $3.50 to $4.50 a month in comparison to $6.50 for my old coal stove."

From 1922 until the introduction of the REA in 1936, may be called the "period of experimentation," with the costs borne by the private utilities in attempting to place the cost of rural service on a parity with urban electric service.

The Kansas progress in rural electrification prior to the introduction of REA is contained in a report of the Kansas committee as of the year 1936. The report states, "In 1923 there were 0.5 per cent of the farms in Kansas served with central station service as compared to 8 per cent in 1935. . . . And the average farmer used an average of 1,035 kilowatt-hours per year."

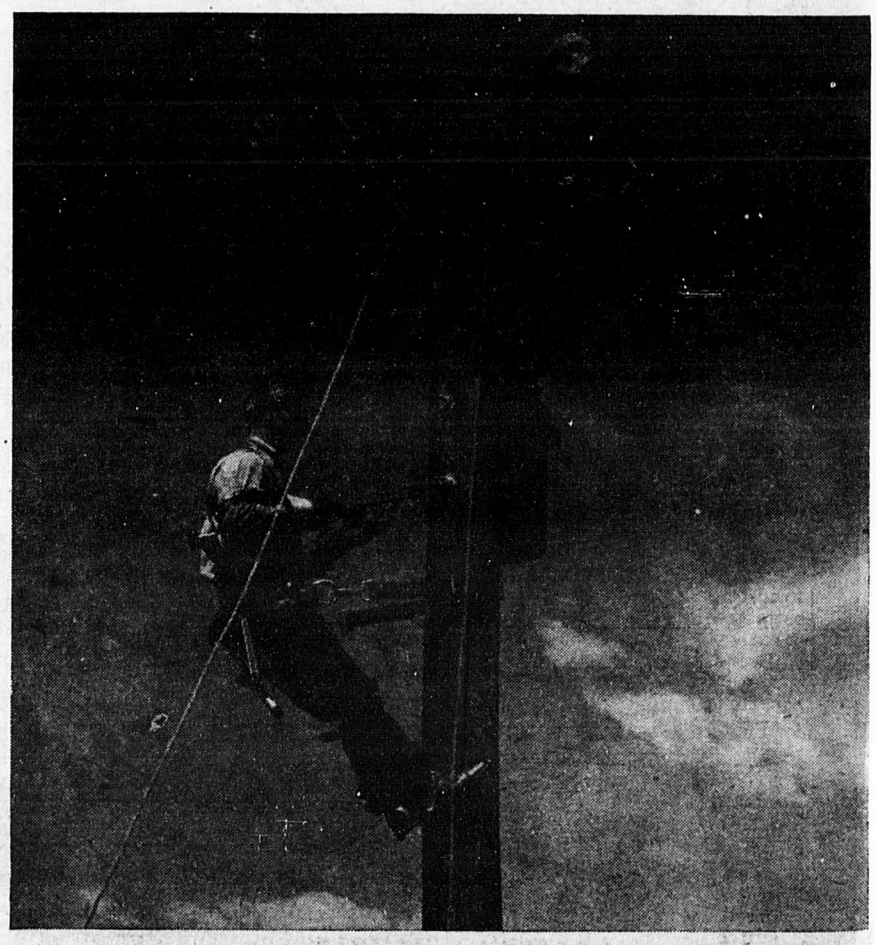
The Rural Electrification Authority came into existence with the issuance of an executive order by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. This authority was drawn up "to initiate, formulate, administer, and supervise a program of approved projects with respect to the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy to rural areas."

As of December, 1946, according to the Kansas CREA report of October, 1947, there were a total of 24 REA co-operatives in Kansas serving a total of 23,950 customers. The greatest number of customers served by any Kansas co-operative is 2,218, this group being served according to this report by the Flint Hills Rural Electric Co-operative; the smallest co-operative is the Pioneer Co-operative Association serving 7 cus-

(Continued on Page 27)

Dairy Barn Suggestions

If you are planning to build a dairy barn, or remodel and equip an old one, you will be interested in seeing the booklet, "Planning the Dairy Barn," recently published by the Barn Equipment Association. There is a great deal of valuable information in this 16-page booklet, with its drawings and illustrations. It suggests things to look for in good dairy barns, and mistakes to avoid. A free copy of the booklet will be sent upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



Line crew ready to string wires to a Kansas farm home; familiar and welcome sight the last few years. — Photo, courtesy, Kansas City Power and Light Co.

tomers. According to the latest report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, December 31, 1947, there now is a total of 65,100 or 46.1 per cent of all farm customers in Kansas receiving service from either the REA, private utilities, or city-owned power plants.

The combined efforts of the private utilities and REA have helped bring the benefits of electric service to the Kansas farmer. Today, with 47.8 per cent of electrified farms receiving electric service from private utilities; 44.2 per cent from REA co-operatives, and 9 per cent from municipally-owned plants, the first chapter in the struggle of the Kansas farmer and the power company to render him electric service is near its end. The Kansas farmer knows that service is available thru one of these agencies, and the matter rests with him as to whether he "feels" that his farm life would be "enlightened" with such service.

Yes, the early prediction that the private power companies would find a way to render efficient electric service at a reasonable cost to the Kansas farmer has overcome many hurdles. And constant experimentation now and in the future will mean possibly more economical costs for electric services. . . . And it is the hope of all interested in farm electrification that more use of electric service on the farm will mean not only a saving in time, labor and money for the farmer, but will contribute to the utilities' aim in rendering service at the lowest price possible consistent with lower operating costs.

Livestock Helps Save Soil

By A. D. WEBER, Kansas State College

THIRTY per cent or more of the farm land in Kansas is in pasture, much of which is unsuited for cultivation. If sound conservation practices were to be followed thruout the state, from 3 to 4 million acres now under cultivation probably would be put under permanent vegetative cover.

Because of their close relationship to the use of crops and pasture lands, farm animals contribute much to the conservation of agricultural resources. Soil conservation and diversified farming result in the production of large quantities of grass and roughage. Unless these products are utilized as livestock feed, sufficient monetary returns cannot be obtained to pay the cost of better farming practices.

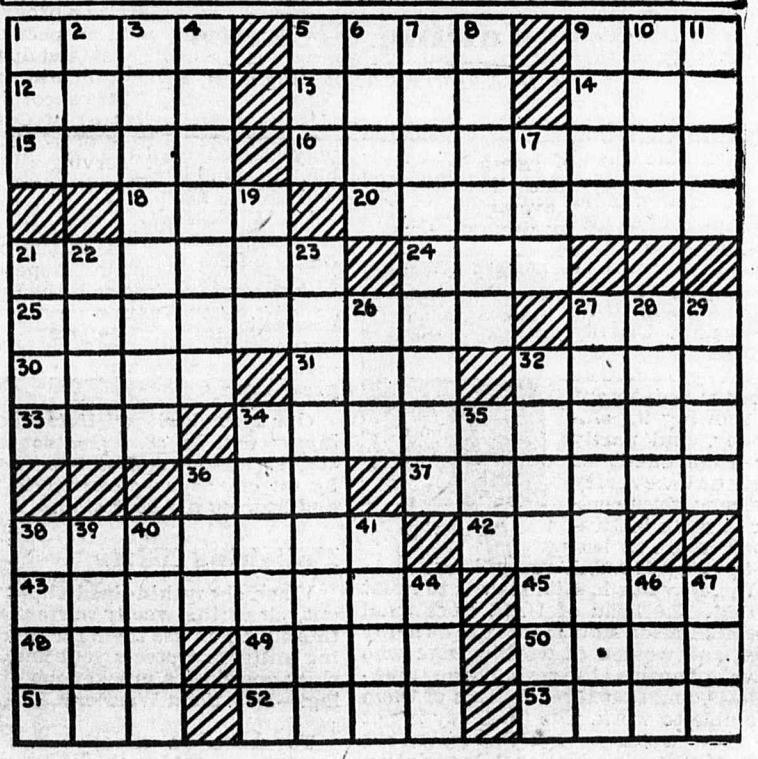
There is a great diversity of production methods used in handling farm animals under Kansas conditions. Some of the more important systems of meat-animal production which make use of large quantities of grass and roughage are as follows:

1. Production of feeder calves.
2. Production of creep-fed calves.
3. Deferred full feeding (steers and heifers).
4. Wintering stockers.
5. Summer grazing of steers.
6. Wintering and summer grazing.
7. Production of purebred beef cattle.
8. Production of spring lambs from farm flocks.
9. Fattening range lambs on wheat pasture.
10. Fattening range lambs in dry lot.
11. Production of purebred sheep.

Bricks Moisten Plants

Let bricks take care of your plants while you are on vacation. Put enough bricks on the bottom of a tin tub to hold your plants. Cover the bricks with water and stand a plant on each brick. The bricks will absorb enough water to keep the plants in good condition for some time.—Mrs. T.

CROSSWORD - - - By Eugene Sheffer



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HORIZONTAL
1. loathe
5. lath
9. weaken
12. wild goat
13. division of time
14. united
15. gasp
16. rate
18. period
20. more serious
21. apparatus for taking photographs
24. dull finish
25. primary
27. slight taste
30. solitary
31. small bed
32. of great merit
33. suffer
34. repentance
36. owns
37. a plant yielding grain
38. runs very fast
42. part of circle
43. concrete essence of tonka bean
45. kinswoman
48. aged
49. venture
50. set of three
51. grief
52. opposed to aweather
53. wriggling

VERTICAL
1. fruit of rose
2. Arabian garment
3. dwelling house
4. utmost
5. that woman
6. privation
7. mechanical
8. belonging to a clan
9. fly aloft
10. stake
11. match
17. assembled
19. live
21. small close room
22. drug-plant
23. pertaining to forefathers
26. a weight
27. office without duties
28. title of ancient kings of Peru
29. pare
32. salt of ferric acid
34. bread crumbs boiled in milk, etc.
35. kind of rose
36. objective pronoun
38. flat-bottomed boat
39. game played on horseback
40. unfashioned
41. father
44. born
46. nothing
47. play

(Answers will be found on Page 33 in this issue.)

Fertilizer Facts by Simplot

PROFITABLE CASH CROP
MAJOR FACTOR IN DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK PROFITS
SOIL-BUILDER DELUXE

SUPERPHOSPHATE

✔GIVES FASTER, VIGOROUS START ✔HASTENS MATURITY ✔STIMULATES ROOT DEVELOPEMENT ✔INCREASES LENGTH OF STEM ✔INCREASES SIZE AND NUMBER OF LEAVES ✔BUILDS UP PHOSPHORUS CONTENT OF HAY ✔INCREASES PROTEIN CONTENT OF HAY ✔STIMULATES BLOOMING AND SEED PRODUCTION ✔PROMOTES VIGOR, RESISTANCE TO WEATHER, INSECTS, DISEASE.

Use Simplot Red Diamond SUPERPHOSPHATE On Alfalfa this Fall.

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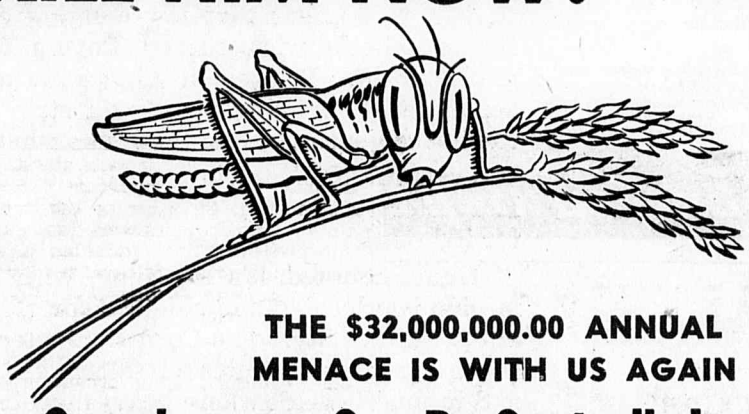


THE $32,000,000.00 ANNUAL MENACE IS WITH US AGAIN

Grasshoppers Can Be Controlled

The Evans Orchard Supply Company will furnish you complete, up-to-date information on grasshopper control and make available to you United States Department of Agriculture approved new materials for killing grasshoppers.

NEW CHEMICALS EFFECTIVE

The Evans Company is offering TOXAPHENE (CHLORINATED CAMPHENE) at New Low Prices ready for immediate shipment. This new spray material is very effective in killing and controlling grasshoppers and costs only about one-half as much as other spray materials.

WRITE TODAY

EVANS ORCHARD SUPPLY CO.

305 Delaware Kansas City, Mo.

EASY HUSKS IT

Here is picture evidence of what it means to have your own Corn Harvester, rolling out the corn during those few days of favorable husking weather.

A week later and the deterioration of this corn could have been severe, waiting on a custom machine. Borer-weakened stalks within the white square are already brittle and breaking over.

But watch the gentle skill of the Corn Harvester. See those long, low-sloping gathering snouts? Skimming the ground, they'll glide under that low-hanging ear. Spider wheels with curved fingers will gather it in. Rubber husking rolls and spring steel "husking pegs" will strip off the husks gently . . . like the human hand.

ONE MAN *alone* can attach the Corn Harvester to the Allis-Chalmers WC tractor in less than 30 minutes.

Undermounted, it's low-hung, with all mechanism located and shielded for greater operator safety. The Corn Harvester is so compact, it operates on steep slopes and in muddy fields where heavy machines are helpless.

See it operating and you'll know that here is a new advanced method of *easier* corn harvesting for the family farm.

ONE MAN CORN HARVESTER

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

$200 for Quality Eggs

By NORMAN R. CLIZER

Did you ever look at an egg from this angle before? At top is a poor-quality egg that has a flattened yolk surrounded by little or no thick white. It covers a large area. Heat is the most important single factor in causing this breakdown in quality. The lower picture shows a good-quality egg. Yolk is round and upstanding, surrounded by a large amount of thick white. This egg covers a small area. Good eggs are like this when they are laid.

WE ARE all in this thing together, the hen, the producer, the handler, and the consumer. However, the hen soon clears herself, for she lays a top-quality egg. What happens to it from then on is really someone else's responsibility.

The producer, and the storekeeper who buys the eggs, or the egg buyer must take care of that freshly-laid egg so that when the consumer gets it he is satisfied and comes back for more. At present that is not always the case. Too many eggs in Kansas are served to customers in an off-color, flattened-out condition that makes him want to order pancakes for breakfast the rest of the week.

Getting down to brass tacks, how much does it pay a farmer to produce and market a top-quality egg? An average premium thruout the year is 5 cents a dozen. If you have a flock of 300 hens, this will amount to around $200 a year. The average premium is much larger during the hot summer.

Are graded outlets available in the state? Your county extension agent can tell you whether your county has one or more outlets. If none is available at present, it is entirely possible one can be arranged.

How can quality eggs be produced? Is there some secret about it? Absolutely not! The methods are clear-cut. Briefly, they are as follows:

1. Gather eggs in wire baskets 3 times a day in summer and twice a day in winter.
2. Cool eggs in wire baskets in a cool, moist place. Case the next morning in cooled flats, fillers and cases.
3. Market eggs at least once each week. Handle eggs carefully.
4. Produce infertile eggs. Have no male birds, either old or young, with the laying flock.
5. Feed a balanced ration. In addition to laying mash and grain, provide oyster shell free-choice.
6. Confine layers to house until 2 p. m.—to avoid dirty eggs, and eggs with objectionably dark yolks.
7. Provide one nest for each 5 hens, or use community nests.
8. Use droppings pits and dry litter.
9. Sell broody hens promptly.
10. Case eggs large end up.

Falling Sickness

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

FALLING sickness was considered incurable when I was a girl," writes a subscriber. "A case has appeared in our family. Is there any hope for it?"

I am glad to give a definite "yes" to this problem. The outlook for cure is much brighter. The old name is little used now. Usually it is called epilepsy. Partly because modern treatment is showing its efficiency, and partly because cases of unusual severity are now given shelter in state institutions, there is less in the way of public recognition.

Dr. Lerrigo

Epilepsy has lost its stigma to great extent. The head of U. S. Vocational Rehabilitation states there are as many men and women of working age who have epilepsy as those who have tuberculosis, and that three fourths of them are able to work. The tendency is not to grow worse as age increases, but better. There is a National Association to Control Epilepsy, headquarters at 22 E. 67th street, New York 21, N. Y., that is doing much to spread these truths.

One reason why epilepsy is so difficult of cure is because it is not a specific disease like typhoid fever, smallpox, or even tuberculosis. It is a disease manifestation that may occur in one sensitive person whereas another, less sensitive, might entertain in his body exactly the same conditions without displaying the convulsive spells. A lot of medical research is going on, marked advances have been made, cures have been effected.

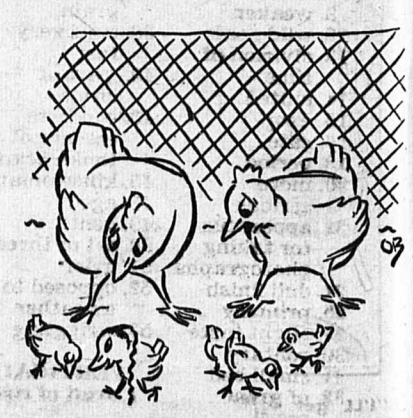
There is no treatment for the attacks. See that the patient does not hurt himself but don't attempt to restrain him nor to bring him to. Let him sleep the attack off without trying to awaken him. A patient susceptible to convulsive attacks that recur only under stress is no longer classified as epileptic. Such a patient should avoid excitement. His life should be lived "on the level." Of course, he should play and have all the quiet fun possible. He should take up a "hobby" that will not be strenuous but will be useful and pleasant. Above all, let me warn against paying attention to alluring offers of "cure" which appear in certain magazines, or which come unsolicited in your mail. There is no possibility that they will do you any good; they will certainly cost you money; and they may do the patient great injury.

Our special letter "Hints About Epilepsy" will be sent free to any subscriber whose request is accompanied by an envelope addressed to himself and bearing a 3-cent stamp.

Polishing Mitts

When sheepskin-lined slippers wear out, clean the woolly surface and air thoroly. Then use them for shoe polishing mitts. It protects your hands on all sides and does a quicker job of polishing.—Mrs. John Wessler.

To make an effective accompaniment for a cold meat plate or salad, hollow out a large dill pickle with an apple corer and fill with soft cheese. Chill and slice in ¼-inch slices when ready to serve.—Mrs. H. B. S.



"I think someone slipped a china egg in on you."

Hybrid Chicks a Hot Topic At National Hatchery Meet

THE back-yard flock of chickens, the farm flock, the big commercial flocks, all together make a mighty big poultry industry in this country. A visit to the National Hatchery and Poultry Breeders' Convention, held in St. Louis last month, brought this point home. For the poultry industry goes all out at this annual convention. It makes an impressive showing with exhibits of feed, equipment, incubators, breeding stock and all of the other things needed to hatch, rear and market chickens.

The convention was returning to St. Louis after an absence of a year, when it had been held in the East. About 5,000 delegates from thruout the nation registered, and almost 200 exhibitors crowded the hall of the Coliseum building.

A full program of addresses and discussions was held, as well as entertainment for the visiting hatcherymen and poultry breeders.

Hottest subject up for discussion was hybrid chicks. A panel of experts presented this topic before the biggest crowd of the week. The future importance of hybrid chicks is not certain. Small hatcheries are worried about the development of hybrids by large companies.

Hybrid corn companies have gone into the hybrid chick business in several instances. They have the know-how in the principle of producing hybrids—which are basicly the same for chicks as for corn.

Large amounts of money have been spent on research and there still is much research work to be done. There is little doubt that the hybrid principle in chickens does have much to offer.

It's a Tough Job

Hybrid chicks are produced by crossing inbred chickens. Developing good inbred lines has been the bottleneck in the program as the mortality in inbreds is terrific. For every good inbred line developed literally hundreds must be discarded.

However, there is keen interest in the hybrids. One Corn Belt hatcheryman reported that about one fourth of the chicks sold last spring were hybrids. In this case the parent company supplies the hybrid breeding stock.

Another hot subject was price support for poultry. Dr. Earl L. Butz, head of the Purdue University Agricultural Economics Department, spoke on this subject. Doctor Butz thinks artificial price supports will bring a surplus of food and fiber crops, and this will mean rigid control of production — all of which will lead to nationalization of American agriculture. He urged the poultry industry to favor a moderate range of support prices, within the 60 per cent to 90 per cent of parity bracket.

"The future of the poultry industry lies in more efficient production and lower selling prices," he declared. "Prices maintained at artificially high levels, in democratic America, can be only a temporary stimulant."

For most visitors the highlight of the convention was a tour of the exhibits —where you could see just about anything related to the hen and the chick.

One of the slickest gadgets seen was a home chicken bar-b-que outfit—consisting of a glass enclosed spit heated by electric coils. The chicken cooked on this device really looked good. It is relatively inexpensive.

At a hatchery convention you would naturally expect to find incubators—and you do, all kinds and sizes. There was a small farm-size unit offered. This was of the rotary type, with eggs placed in a drum which revolves making it unnecessary to turn the eggs.

Of particular interest to those interested in broiler production, and more and more Kansas poultrymen are thinking of broilers right now, were batteries designed especially for this job. Chicks are started in regular brooder batteries and are finished out in unheated batteries. The manufacturers claim that chicks can be marketed in 8 and 9 weeks.

Coming Events

August 23-24—Jefferson county 4-H sponsored horse show. Classes for all kinds of horses including a pulling contest and cutting contest.

August 23-25 — McPherson county 4-H fair.

August 23-25—Jefferson county 4-H Fair, Valley Falls.

August 23-25—McPherson county soil conservation district tour.

August 23-25—Ness county 4-H fair. Farm Bureau sponsoring open classes of livestock.

August 24—Barton county 4-H foods-judging school, Great Bend.

August 24-27—Harvey county 4-H fair, Newton.

August 24-27 — Marshall county stock show and fair, Blue Rapids.

August 24-27—Harper county fair and 4-H Show, Harper.

August 25-26—Cowley county 4-H achievement day, Arkansas City.

August 26—Jackson county. Home, health and sanitation meeting, Home Economics units, Holton.

August 26—Cowley county 4-H Club judging contests—dairy, crops, livestock, home economics and poultry.

August 26—Rawlins county leader training lesson on kitchen storage.

August 27 — Chautauqua county 4-H achievement day, Cedar Vale.

August 31—Finney county 4-H and business men's chicken fry.

"I'LL get some action on things in Washington—I'm writing our Congressman's wife."

August 27—Wilson county 4-H Style Revue and Demonstration Contest, American Legion Hall, Neodesha.

August 30—Farm management outlook meeting, Hutchinson. Evening. J. H. Cooldge and Marion Pearce, leaders.

August 30—Barton and surrounding counties, county livestock-judging school on Barton county farms.

August 31-September 2 — Greenwood county 4-H fair, sponsored by the Greenwood County Agricultural Association, Eureka.

September 1—Clark county crops tour.

September 1—Norton county-wide Farm Bureau picnic, Elwood Park, Norton, 1 p. m.

September 2—Barton county 4-H improvement judging school.

September 3—Barton county 4-H crops-judging school.

September 7—Washington county. Leaders training meeting, Washington. Gladys Myers, Home management specialist, K. S. C., leader.

September 27 — Grant county. Sorghum field day and crops tour.

September 29 — Rawlins county leader training lesson on storage in bedroom and utility rooms.

September 30—Labette county-wide field tillage tool demonstration.

September 30—Cowley county 4-H Club and adult swine tour.

October 1—Lincoln county. Home, Health and Sanitation leaders meeting, Lincoln county court house, 10 a. m.

October 4-5—Barton county leader-training school—"Business Transactions." Gladys Myers, leader.

October 8—Barton county meeting. Infant Care. Martha Brill, leader.

October 9—Finney county. Home management meeting, "Savings and Investments," Gladys Meyers, extension specialist, K. S. C., leader.

October 11—Finney county. Family life meeting, "Our Teen-Agers." Mrs. Vivian Briggs, K. S. C. extension specialist, leader.

October 20—Rawlins county leader training lesson on glass etching.

October 20-22—McCook 4-H fat stock show, McCook, Neb.

October 21—Barton county home demonstration achievement day.

October 25—Washington county. Leaders training meeting. Mary Fletcher, foods and nutrition specialist, leader.

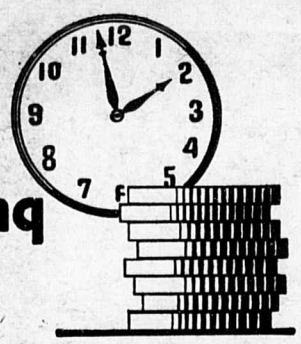
October 25—Cowley county 4-H Club plant and vegetable disease meeting.

October 25-30—Extension conference, Manhattan.

November 9—Harvey county feedlot and beef tour. Lot Taylor, specialist.

November 17—Cowley county 4-H Club achievement banquet.

A time and money saving service for LIVESTOCK SHIPPERS



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Cutting feed costs enroute—making meat more quickly available —our new Dieselized Livestock Dispatch Service makes possible one day earlier delivery to Los Angeles and Portland areas from Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, and other Corn Belt points.

As the result of saving shippers and receivers 24 hours on deliveries and eliminating one feed and rest stop enroute, this modern Livestock Dispatch Service will save the livestock industry thousands of dollars annually.

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No Other Like It!

A faster brush cutter and wood sawing machine. Propels itself while cutting saplings and brush. 7 H-P motor. Many outstanding, exclusive features. Available attachments: sickle bar, rotary tiller, sprayer, air compressor, snow plow and pulley for belt work. Thousands in use. FREE booklet.

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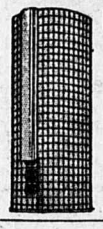

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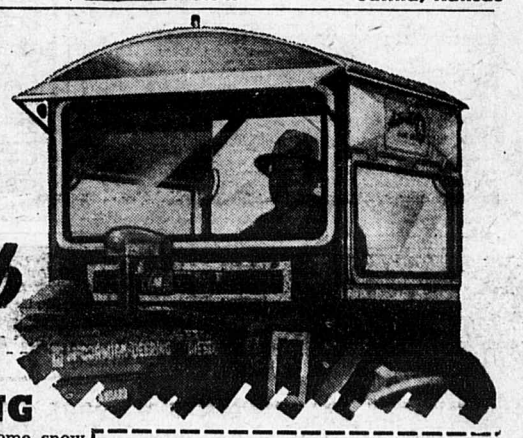

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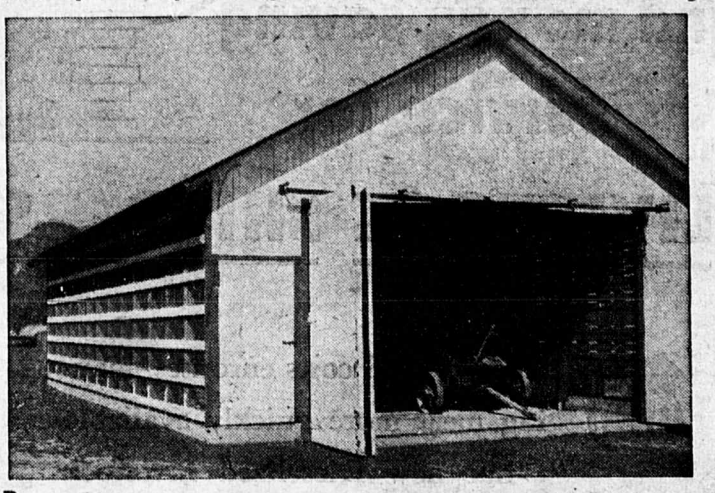

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On Our Way to Sweden

By ARMIN SAMUELSON

Here is the third letter from Armin Samuelson, of Shawnee county, who is one of 22 young folks making a 4- to 6-months good-will tour of Europe.

Armin Samuelson

DEAR Mr. Gilkeson: We are now on our way to Sweden after spending a very enjoyable 17 days in England. I didn't realize there was a place in the world as beautiful as England. Everywhere one looks there are flowers. No matter how small a garden plot a family may have they will find room for a few flowers. If they live in an apartment there will be a flowerpot outside on the window sill.

The fields of wheat, oats and barley are red with poppies. At home mother tries to get a few of them to grow in the flower garden, but here they are considered a weed and hated very much because the pods plug up the screens during harvest.

We left London and headed for the Royal Livestock Show at York. We traveled in a private bus that took us over an old Roman road that was built in 50 B. C. It is very straight and wide compared to the roads that are built in England today. As we journeyed along we saw many fields of barley, wheat and oats. They are usually about 2 to 6 acres in size. Many of the fields have cattle grazing on them with Ayrshires and Holstein the most common. The pastures are usually sown with rye grass.

About 2:30 o'clock we arrived at Coventry where we were taken on a conducted tour of the Harry Ferguson Co., tractor plant. They are assembling one tractor every 2 minutes but will soon manufacture one every minute. After tea we drove thru Coventry which was as heavily bombed as any town in England. The business district is completely destroyed. It is hard to believe until one has seen such a sight in Coventry. In the evening we drove to Stratford-on-Avon where we visited Shakespeare's memorial theater, his grave, and birthplace. We were guests of Harry Ferguson at the Falcon Hotel for the most enjoyable dinner since arriving in England. In the morning we all went to the Ferguson testing farm where we each drove a new Ferguson tractor. Pathe news took movie pictures of us as we had a good time driving the tractors.

Thru Robin Hood's Oak

Also visited the church where Handle composed the "Messiah." We pumped the organ while some of the girls played on the organ that he used while writing this masterpiece. After an enjoyable 2 days we headed for Ilkly. We traveled thru Warwick, Leed, Nottingham and Sherwood Forest. Stopped in the forest and took a walk thru the large oak where Robin Hood rode with his band so many years ago. We found the Major Oak where Robin Hood held his meetings. It is partly hollow now and 16 of us stood inside it at one time. The oak is 64 feet around the bottom, 65 feet high, weighs over 60 tons, and is 1,500 years old. All thru Sherwood Forest are scattered small huts that were used as ammunition storages during the war. Most of them are still full of ammunition.

Our party of 22 arrived at the Royal Livestock Show at York early in the morning. The show is quite different from our fair. They have no carnival or eating stands. It was very hard to get any food on the ground, but the Young Farmers Club let us eat in their tent. Our dairy-judging team from Maryland spent the entire day judging Holsteins, Ayrshires and Guernseys. They ended up second to England in the contest, so we were very proud of them. One of the boys was high individual in the entire contest. We stood in line about 2 hours in the afternoon to see the King and Queen and Princess Margaret. The King shook hands with one of the boys on the team and gave him the medals. We are going to put him in a sideshow when he gets back to the states and divide the income 22 ways.

Sat With the Barons

The second day at the Royal Show we were given tickets to sit in the governor's box with the barons and government officials. We enjoyed the parade of the heavy harness horses and the cattle most of all. There were 600 cattle in the ring at one time. Most all the common breeds we see in America were well represented. The King's color guard put on a very impressive show with their black horses and red and white armor. We left the Royal Show praising the high-quality livestock but feeling the machinery was a little out-of-date.

A group of young farmers from Yorkshire county took us on a tour of their countryside. It is the nearest to mountains they have in England. There are stone fences running every which way on the hillsides. We toured a woolen mill and had lunch with the workers. In the evening they sponsored a dance for us and did we have a time! There were about 500 young farmers present and we danced until we couldn't take another step.

Next day we started back to London. Stopped at the home of the president of the England Aberdeen Angus Association and saw his herd of high-quality Angus beef cattle. Spent one forenoon at Clyde Higg's farm where they have 750 Ayrshires, milking about 350. The cattle are kept out-of-doors all the time. They have a small shed on wheels with a few stanchions in it and they pull that out to the field and milk the cows right in the pasture where they are grazing. Very good method only wouldn't work where it is very cold.

We left England knowing that we had gained a lot and hoping that maybe there will be better food in Sweden. We ate fish, potatoes and cabbage 3 times a day nearly every day, but it was filling and we nearly all gained weight. We lacked variety.—Armin Samuelson.

Congratulations, Mr. and Mrs. Kinkead

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

THE wide circle of friends of George W. Kinkead, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, will be interested to know that he and his wife recently observed the 50th anniversary of their marriage. They were at home in the afternoon to more than 200 guests from near and far, at their suburban residence north of Troy.

One day, 50 years ago, when Mr. and Mrs. Kinkead were on their honeymoon, strolling along a street in Colorado Springs, young George suddenly exclaimed, "Look, Margaret, there goes one of those horseless carriages!" Typical of the alertness and keen interest Mr. Kinkead and his wife have taken all their lives in things that go on about them.

Mr. Kinkead has had an interesting and varied career and has contributed much to the welfare of his fellowmen. After he was graduated from the State Normal School, at Emporia, he spent 18 years as a teacher in the schools of Doniphan county, 10 of which he was principal of the high school at Wathena.

He became interested in fruit growing and purchased a fruit farm in the Palermo community. Soon after this Mr. Kinkead and the late W. R. Martin, Sr., together with 10 other fruit growers, organized the Wathena Fruit Grow-

(Continued on Page 31)

ers' Association. This was the first cooperative venture in Northeast Kansas.

He was elected county treasurer of Doniphan county and held this office 4 years. After the expiration of his terms as county treasurer, he became associated with the late Edward Yates in the fruit-brokerage firm of Kinkead & Yates, at Troy. Later he formed a partnership with H. D. Kent, Sr., and this firm dealt in buying and selling grain, operating the local elevator.

Mr. Kinkead's outstanding work in practical horticulture brought him the distinction of being chosen as one of the Master Farmers in the group so honored in 1934. His sincere interest in community affairs accounts for his having served several terms as president of the Doniphan County Farm Bureau. Likewise he was a member of the Troy school board for many years. He was elected secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society in 1934 and has occupied that position ever since. That year the Kinkeads moved to Topeka and for the last 14 years have made that city their home.

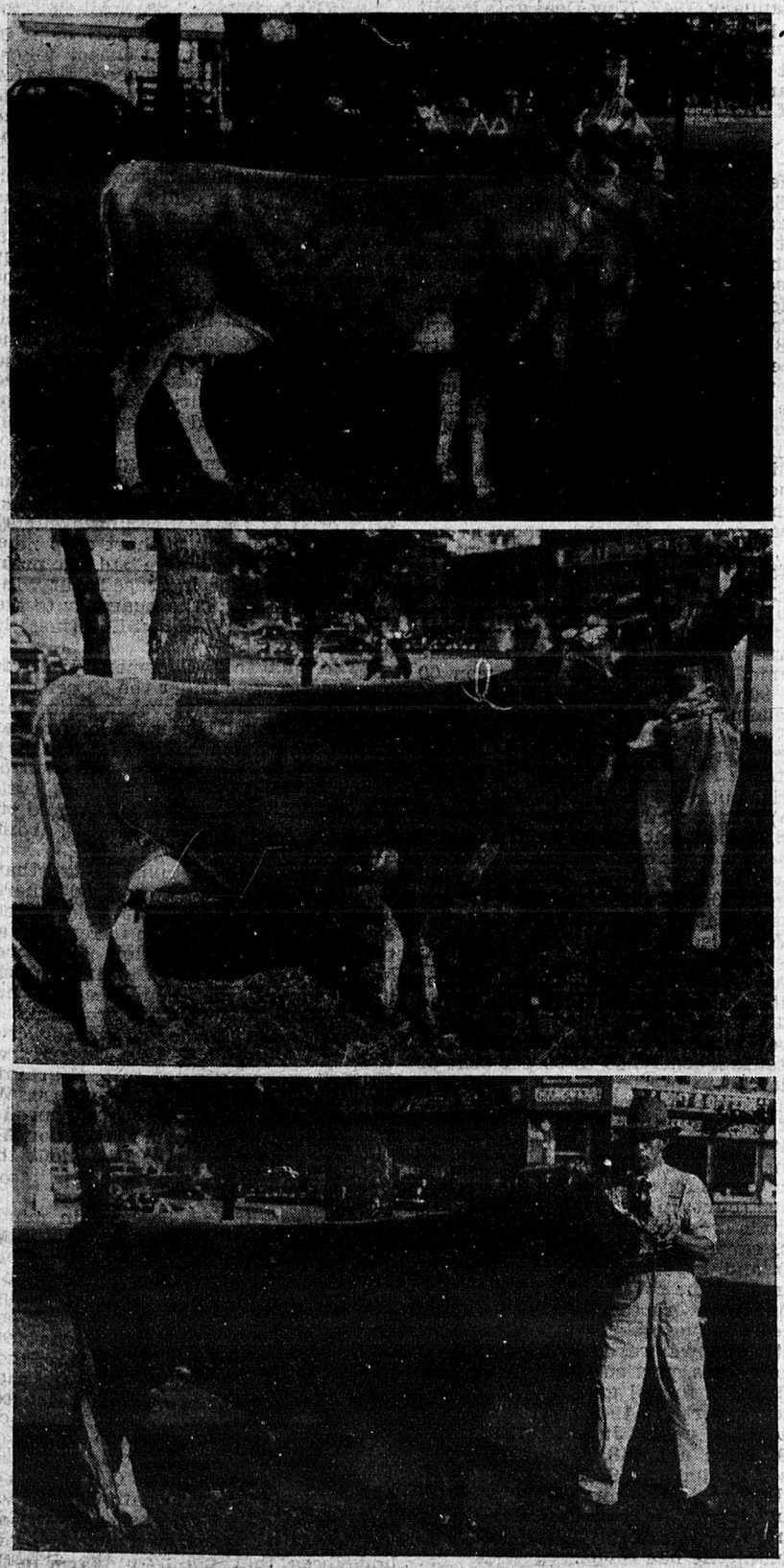
Helping to make the occasion of Mr. and Mrs. Kinkeads' golden wedding more memorable was the presence of their fine family of 4 daughters and a son, together with 9 grandchildren. Daughter Margaret, now Mrs. H. B. Riggs, came by plane with the 3-year-old twins, Maggie and Sallie, and baby Pamela all the way from Puerta La Cruz, Venezuela. The twins speak Spanish more readily than English because, excluding their parents, it is the only language they hear. Mrs. Kinkead recently visited her South American daughter, making the trip both ways by plane.

Mrs. Helen Jeffery, another daughter, and 10-year-old son, Tony, were here from Topeka where Mrs. Jeffery is on the staff of Winter General hospital.

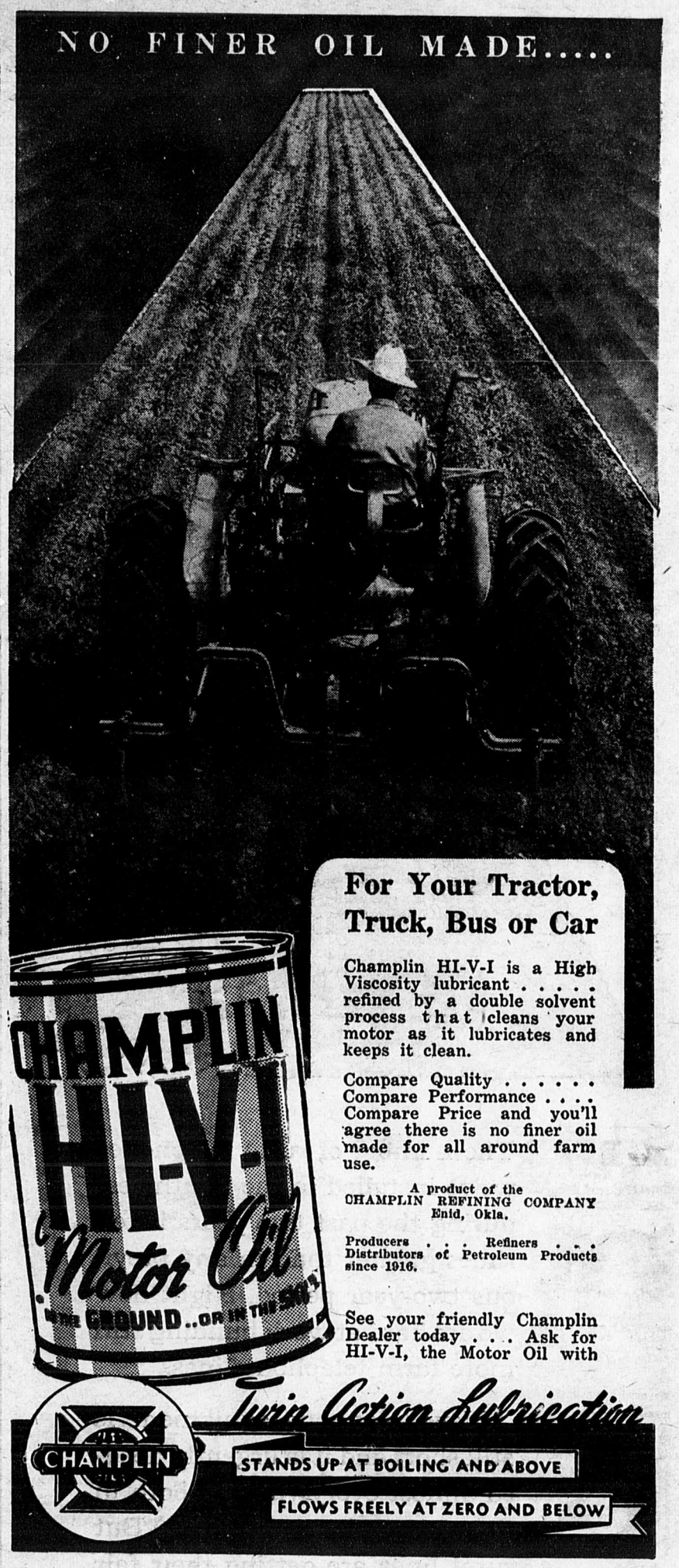
Frances, the oldest daughter, now Mrs. C. E. Bailey, and her husband, came from their home at Guymon, Okla. Their son, Joe, of Lawrence, also was present. George Kinkead, Jr., a large-scale farmer near Troy, was there with his wife, the former Katherine Kotch, and their fine family of 3 children. Mrs. Elizabeth Kinkead, widow of Oscar, the eldest son who died some years ago, came for the occasion from her home at White Cloud.

The reception was held at the charming home of daughter, Mary Louise, who, with her husband, Emery Chapple, and son, Tommy, now occupy the family residence on the Kinkead farm. Mary Louise holds a bachelor of science degree in dietetics from K. S. C.

Three Top Jerseys



Top individuals at the East Central Kansas Jersey parish show in Yates Center, were shown by 3 breeders. James E. Berry, Ottawa, is holding the senior champion cow (top); the junior and grand-champion female was shown by A. H. Knoeppel, Colony, (center); and the senior and grand-champion bull by Kenneth C. Corbett, Ottawa, (bottom). These are typical of the quality of Kansas livestock you will see at the big fairs.



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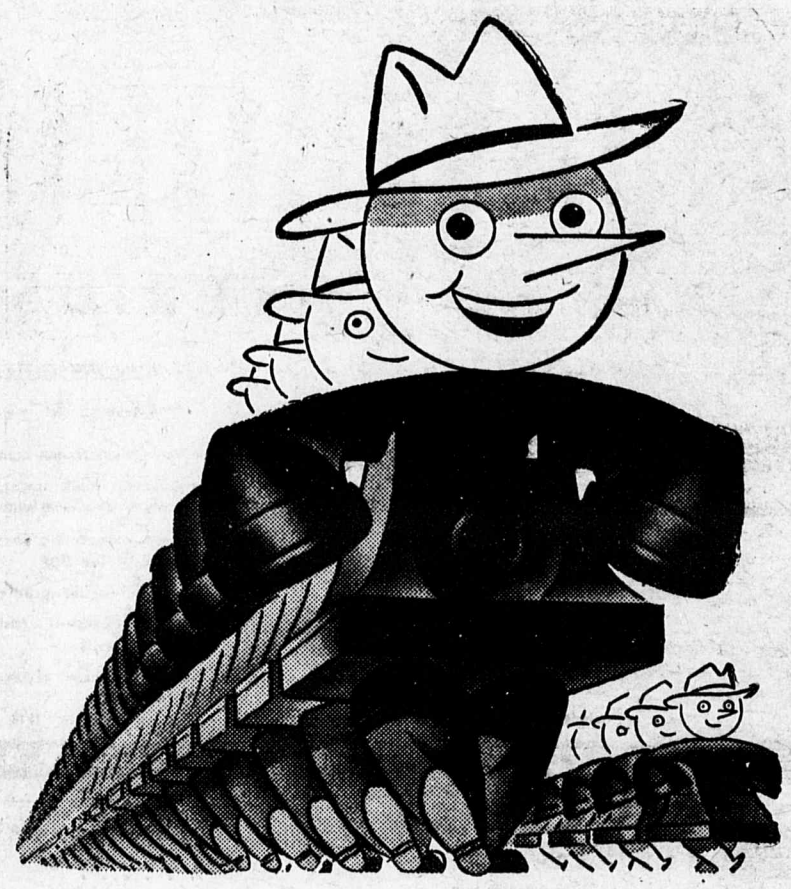

The number of rural telephones we've installed in the Southwest during the past two years is ten times greater than in any previous two-year period. Right now we are hard at work building still more farm telephone lines.

New telephone equipment is still short and it is urgently needed almost everywhere — both in the city and on the farm. But rural lines are getting their fair share of the new poles, cable, and wire that come from the factory.

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What the Special Session Did

(Continued from Page 7)

consider his recommendations for his social security, socialization of medicine, public works and similar projects which Congressional leaders asserted would add some $20,000,000,000 a year to Federal expenditures.

Credit and Blame

It frankly was a political session. President Truman hopes and believes he placed the responsibility for high prices (particularly food prices) on Congress for refusing to reimpose price controls and rationing. Also if a deflation comes before election, blame for that can be placed on Congress.

White House thinking is simple, direct, and all-embracing. The Roosevelt-Truman New Deal administration claims credit (in Truman acceptance speech at Philadelphia and in party platform) for increasing farm income 15½ billion dollars; business and professional income 22 billion dollars; wages and salaries $99,000,000; national income in toto 160 billion dollars since 1933. But the blame for the increased prices that paid the increased incomes including salaries and wages, according to the White House, rests squarely upon the Republican Congress which took over the legislative branch of the Federal Government in January, 1947. New Deal gets credit for prices received; Republicans get blame for prices paid. Economic fact that prices received and prices paid balance is something to be forgotten, or if remembered at all, denounced.

Support Price Levels

Here are the support-price levels for 1948, 1949, and 1950 and following years, under existing legislation—the next Congress may make some changes in the support program for 1950 and subsequent years:

Hogs, eggs, chickens, milk and butterfat have preferred position thru 1948 and 1949, with 90 per cent parity price support, with no strings attached except ability of Secretary of Agriculture to make the supports effective. After December 31, 1949, Secretary can fix price supports for these commodities anywhere between zero and 90 per cent of "modernized" parity.

The basic commodities, cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, rice and peanuts (edible), get support at 90 per cent of parity thru marketing seasons for 1948 and 1949 (cotton 92½ per cent on 1948 crop), if producers of commodity have not disapproved marketing quotas. Starting with 1950 crops, these basic commodities get support between 60 and 90 per cent of (revised) parity, depending on level of supply; but 50 per cent of (revised) parity if producers have disapproved marketing quotas.

Irish potatoes (Government's hot potato) get special treatment. For 1948 crop, 90 per cent of parity, altho marketed in spring of 1949. For 1949 crop, between 60 and 90 per cent of parity. From 1950 on, from zero to 90 per cent of parity, at discretion of secretary.

Wool also gets special treatment. For 1948 crop, 42.3 cents pound (in grease) which is about 92 per cent of parity of June 15, 1948; for 1949, same as 1948, applicable thru marketing season to June 30, 1950. The 1950 crop and subsequently, 60 to 90 per cent of parity.

Turkeys get 90 per cent parity support for 1949; then 60 to 90 per cent parity for 1949; for 1950 and subsequent years, zero to 90 per cent.

Soybeans for oil, peanuts for oil, dry beans (certain varieties), dry peas (certain varieties), and sweet potatoes, same supports as turkeys. For 1950 and beyond, of course, all are figured on the revised parity, which is planned to work to give higher parity prices to livestock and poultry, and relatively lower parity prices for basic commodities, particularly feed grains.

Flaxseed for oil gets $6 per bushel price support for 1948 crop (about 92 per cent of parity June 15, 1948); for 1949, same as 1948, thru marketing season to June 30, 1950.

All other farm commodities, perhaps should say any other farm commodity, entirely discretionary with Secretary, providing he has funds.

Livestock's Turn Next

Barring, of course, another war, emphasis in Government probably will be sharply on more livestock and livestock products. Governor Dewey has more acquaintance with dairying than with grain production. He rates livestock for meats as next importance; more emphasis also on soil conservation, with tendency to build that around local soil-conservation district; less emphasis on federal subsidies and controls; continuation of price supports, but use of these to encourage shifting away from surplus crops (could be stated to discourage continued production of surpluses); development of improved marketing practices, probably with emphasis on farmer co-operatives. The fight on farmer co-operatives will be continued, but farmer co-operatives are in firm position, and most of Governor Dewey's advisers seem to be "farmer co-operative" minded.

However, the reports from those who have conferred with Governor Dewey —and/or those believed to be close to him—are rather in line with Congressional and to a large extent farm organizations leadership thinking. This is evidenced by the inclusion of the price-support and parity-revision provisions of the Aiken long-range farm bill included in the last-minute action of the regular session. Those provisions, as before noted, do not go into effect until 1950.

"Unfortunate," Says Aiken

The following, from a statement in the Senate last week by Senator Aiken, of Vermont, who will succeed Senator Capper, of Kansas, as chairman of the Senate Agriculture committee if the Republicans retain control of the Senate, indicates the present trend.

"Under the present program, which guarantees 90 per cent of parity to the wheat grower for next year, it is estimated the support level of wheat will be $2 a bushel. (Same as this year.) It also is estimated that on January 1, there will be 116 per cent of normal supply of wheat in this country. Two dollars a bushel for wheat unquestionably will prove to be an incentive price for raising wheat next year. . . . There is a strong probability that quotas may have to be imposed on the production of wheat for 1950.

"If the long-range program were in effect (1949 instead of 1950) the growers would be guaranteed a minimum price of $1.43, the best estimate obtainable. If there were a short crop next year, or conditions were bad, the price of $1.43 would be increased, but with normal conditions the guaranty to the wheat grower would be $1.43 (instead of $2).

"The guaranteed support price to the corn grower under the 90 per cent of (present) parity level is estimated at $1.45 a bushel. Under the long-range farm program it would be (estimated) $1.10.

"Under the 90 per cent support level, for cotton the support price would be 28.01 cents a pound; long-range, about 21 cents a pound. . . .

"I regard it as most unfortunate that we have to go thru another year guaranteeing $2 a bushel for wheat, because it is almost certain to result in a tremendous overproduction, unless we have very bad weather conditions, and it will have a very bad effect on the whole farm support-price program.

"If the support price on grains were lowered somewhat there would be greater encouragement to feed grains and to market them in the form of meat, dairy products and poultry products; and in the long run that undoubtedly would prove to be of benefit to farmers and consumer alike."

Of course, it can be born in mind that farmers in Senator Aiken's section of the country buy feed grains for livestock, dairy and poultry production. But, also, there is every indication that in the next Congress there will be more representatives of the buyers of grains than producers of grain on the Senate agriculture committee, and the same thing may be true in the House.

To Boost Seed Crop

Experiments with DDT are being conducted at Kansas State College to determine when to dust alfalfa to kill harmful insects, without injuring honeybees that pollinate the alfalfa flowers. Previous experiments have shown that a 5 per cent DDT dust will control plant bugs, leafhoppers and other harmful insects. Object of the experiments is to increase the yield of alfalfa seed.

An End to Mites

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

WHAT has been your experience with DDT in controlling mites in your poultry houses? A little trial with it in my poultry houses was not so satisfactory last year with one application, but 10 days later we used it again and it eliminated all trace of mites. Of course, the best plan is to spray in late March so no mites ever get started. Prevention is worth considerable cure, and the "mighty mite" is a nuisance once it gets started. And they seem to be a "natural" when it comes to infesting poultry houses in hot weather.

Mrs. Farnsworth

It does seem to be necessary for mites to come into direct contact with the DDT spray in order to kill them. DDT was formulated especially for fly and insect control. It acts as a stomach poison, and also kills insects by contact. However, there are companies that are making a special formula for mite control, and by using these special preparations it is an easy matter to eliminate mites from chicken houses. As one farm poultry raiser remarked, "It isn't any disgrace to get mites in your poultry houses, but it is a disgrace to keep them." DDT or some other preparation will solve the "mighty" problem.

On Their Way Out

Between nicotine sulphate solutions that are spread on the perches, and DDT and dusting powder solutions, the lice on poultry are on their way out, also. Experiments have been made at some of our agricultural experiment stations with DDT as a lice controlling agent. One teaspoonful of DDT powder mixed with sulfur and put in the nesting material of each nest was found to be very effective in controlling lice. This would hold down lice on the flock as a whole, but it would have direct effect only on those hens that use the nests. The non-layers and males in the flock and hens that layed on the floor and other places would not be effected.

Another plan that is an aid in combating lice without handling each individual bird is to use DDT powder in a dust box for poultry. In one state where the weather is exceptionally dry, DDT was applied to a small outside yard in which the hens exercised, using 2 to 10 pounds of DDT to each 100 square feet of yard. The idea was for the chickens to eliminate lice thru dusting themselves.

Nicotine sulphate solution applied to the roost poles just before the hens go to roost, is a very good way to eliminate lice in hot weather. The one thing to remember is that the hens must roost on the perches in order to get the effects of the preparation.

If both DDT dust baths and the liquid roost paint are used in controlling lice during the summer, there should be no necessity of dipping or dusting each fowl individually — and this means eliminating much hard labor in busy summer months. It means better health and better production from flocks. A spraying of DDT wettable powder on walls and ceilings results not only in getting rid of flies which are intermediate hosts of tapeworm infestation, but spiders, spider webs, and wasps are eliminated. Some of these preparations have been known to control flies for a period of 1½ years. There are different compounds with DDT for controlling insects and one should read the directions carefully and follow them exactly.

Weed-killing preparations are a joy to the farm dweller and poultry raiser. Our farm has a black, heavy soil that grows weeds profusely. It has always seemed to me that weeds have given us more extra labor than all the cultivation of garden and farm put together. We have had one especially bad vine in our yard that spreads and spreads. I have fought it consistently for the last 30 years. Many times after salting it, I have thought it killed, only to have some of its underground roots come to the surface a few feet away from the original place.

This spring I decided to spray those persistent sprigs with a weed control preparation. Today they are apparently in their last stages of giving up the battle of survival. Modern methods are proving too much for them. Weed control in poultry yards is now an easy matter. Care is necessary in spraying around shrubs and vegetables or they too will be killed.

Worming young flocks of chicks during the growing season can also be done easily by having a systematic plan of adding worm powder in the dry mash every 4 or 5 weeks. If this plan is started early in the season, and followed on thru until fall, there should be no loses from severe worm infestation.

A Proud Record

The registered Jersey cow, Observer Fairy Sylvia 1433839, owned by Ray E. Cudney, Trousdale, is named by The American Jersey Cattle Club as a tested dam, having 3 offspring with official production records. These tests were authenticated by Kansas State College, and exceeded by more than 2½ times the butterfat production of the average dairy cow in the United States.

Sylvia's tested progeny, with all records computed to a 305-day, twice daily milking mature basis, averaged 9,895 pounds of milk, 5.51 per cent test, and 545 pounds of butterfat.

This cow, thru her descendants, should do much toward improving production among the dairy cattle of Edwards county, and this county is fortunate in having such a progressive breeder.

Good As 2 Herds

The herd of registered Jersey cattle owned by W. C. Isern and A. C. Knop, Ellinwood, is announced by The American Jersey Cattle Club as having completed a year's work in official herd improvement registry testing with an average production of 8,962 pounds of milk and 466 pounds of butterfat to the cow. The herd contained an average of 19 milking cows during the year.

All tests on this herd were conducted by Kansas State College and verified by The American Jersey Cattle Club.

In accomplishing this production the herd has joined the select group of Jersey herds in which the cows have produced more than twice the amount of butterfat obtained from the average dairy cow in the United States. Good breeding pays dividends.

Grass Worth $1 a Day

Steers on bluestem pasture have added nearly $1 a day to their value this summer, tests being conducted on grass utilization at the Kansas State College experiment station farm indicate.

More than 100 steers from the Robbins Ranch, near Belvedere, weighed in at the college April 27, at 535 pounds each. Forty-seven days later the steers had gained an average of 150 pounds each. Another group of steers on the experimental farm at the college averaged 711 pounds when they went on the bluestem grass. They had gained 150.5 pounds each 44 days later.

The animals had gained more than 3 pounds a day which added $42 to the value of each, figured at 28 cents a pound, about market price.

Answer to the Crossword Puzzle

(See Page 27)

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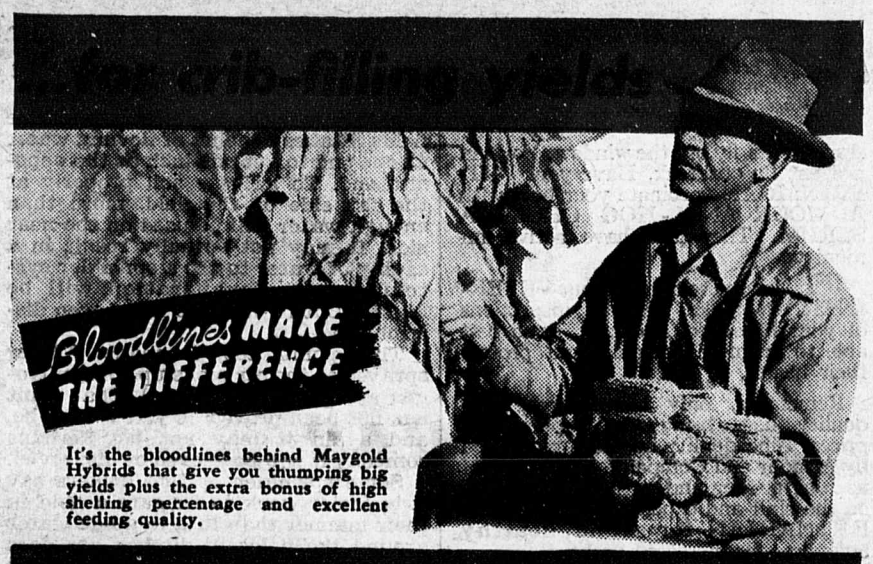

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Sprinkler Irrigation

(Continued from Page 6)

of water over the field. On normal size fields it takes 4 inches of flowing water at one end to get one inch at the opposite end. To irrigate soil properly at the far side of the field, more than enough water will be used on the near side. It may not actually result in a saving of water to use a sprinkler system, because evaporation will be higher. But it will give more even distribution.

This point, too, is made: Water sprayed in the air picks up some nitrogen and puts it in the soil. That point has not been proved as yet. It may be, and again it may not be. Perhaps someday it will be proved or disproved.

Some sprinkler system owners say it is easier work to irrigate a field in their manner than it is to guide water around the fields in ditches. It does look easy enough. But they may get some argument from experienced irrigation men of the flooding school. Especially so if the latter are as adept at gauging slope as some Mexican workers of the Southwest. These men can gauge a slope of exceptionally small per cent by bending over and looking at the lay of the land between their legs, it is said.

Wells Worth the Cost

One of these sprinkler systems is being used by H. F. Roepke, Manhattan, a member of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association and a producer of certified hybrid seeds. Mr. Roepke has a 56-foot well in the center of a 160-acre field. The well cost him $1,650. These wells are expensive, he points out, costing as much as $4,000 or $5,000 when it is necessary to go down as much as 180 feet for adequate water supply.

Then when you have the well, pipe and sprinklers can be added to the cost of the complete equipment. Portable aluminum pipe is most acceptable, Roepke believes. It costs about 40 per cent more than steel pipe, but is about 60 per cent lighter than steel. And that is a factor. These pipes must be moved from one location to another by hand, so weight must be considered.

Aluminum pipe 6 inches in diameter costs about $1.25 a foot. Lateral pipes, of course, decrease in size gradually toward the end of the line to 5, 4 and 3 inches in diameter. Cost of these is somewhat less. But add the price of pipe to the cost of a well and you see why Mr. Roepke says anywhere from $6,000 to $12,000 can be put out for a complete installation.

But when you add up the costs of leveling for flood-type irrigation, the 2 may not be so far apart after all. It certainly is not unusual for farmers to spend $25 or even more an acre to prepare land for irrigation of that kind.

Irrigate Quarter Section

J. E. Alexa and Sons, Scott City, were in the process of irrigating a quarter section of onions when we visited there. Using 2 lateral pipes at a time, this outfit was sprinkling the onions with 700 gallons of water a minute. That was putting an equivalent of 0.6 of an inch of rain an hour on the onions, Mr. Alexa figured. And that figure was conservative.

With new nozzles they had on order at that time, output will be increased to between 1,000 and 1,100 gallons a minute. Where it took about 66 hours sprinkling time to cover the whole quarter with 0.6 of an inch a setting, they will be able to cover the same area in around 44 hours.

The Alexa equipment is designed for continuous operation. The 6-inch main lines are placed along the center line of the field. Two lateral lines stretch in one direction from the main and 2 others in the opposite direction from the other main. During the time that water is sprinkled on one side, the other 2 are moved up. When the desired amount has been put on, the water is switched into the other line and the process is repeated.

The 2 main lines are connected to the booster pump in the center of the field, and water can be switched from one to the other at a junction without disconnecting the pipes. With the original sprinklers it was possible to make 40-foot moves. But new sprinklers will throw the water farther, making 60-foot moves possible. Wind carry seems to be a small item. What is lost in distance on one side is gained on the other.

Water used in the Alexa system comes from a main well in one corner of the field. It is transported thru an elevated ditch alongside the field, then towards the center. This ditch is puddled out somewhat near the center of the field where another pumping unit forces the water thru the sprinkler lines.

Screens Remove Trash

At first they experienced some trouble with clogging in the nozzles. But a series of 4 screens in the ditch just ahead of the booster pump removed trash accumulations from the water and all but eliminated clogging difficulties.

Mr. Alexa points out that their land is almost too flat for gravity flow irrigation. For his specialized crop he likes sprinkling better anyway. He also points out that sprinkling does not pack the ground like gravity flow.

There are several other sprinkler systems in operation over the state and more are on order. Several are located near Salina. Perhaps one of the oldest is east of Abilene where T. L. Welch installed equipment nearly 10 years ago for alfalfa production.

Mr. Roepke reports that Theo. Vogler, north of Waterville, is thinking about getting a unit to pump out of the river. And another farmer near Marysville already has a unit on order. His unit consists of a 145-horsepower V-8 engine mounted on a 2-wheel trailer on rubber with a booster pump. This unit cost $1,100, Mr. Roepke reports. So sprinkler irrigation costs can be pared down if you are interested in smaller coverage. Of course, pumping from a river eliminates construction costs of a well, if you can do it.

Will Use Pond Water

The artificial pond mentioned earlier is being planned by John Wingert, Dunlop. He expects to hold runoff water from 320 acres in a 10-acre pond. With a depth of 18 feet, it will provide about 60 acre-feet of water for irrigation purposes. The dike necessary for this job will cost about $1,100, which will be a comparatively cheap source of water.

Bert Nichols and his brother-in-law, Lawrence Richards, each have drilled wells in an entirely new irrigation area. It is 15 or 20 miles northwest of Dighton, in Lane county. They have sprinkler irrigation systems in mind.

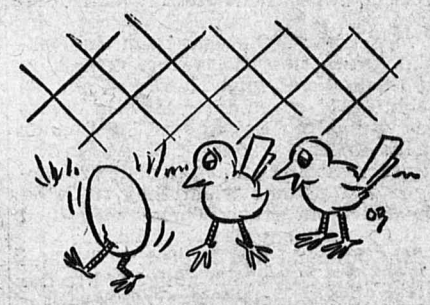
In each of these cases, costs of land leveling would be prohibitive. The land is rolling. Mr. Nichols says if he were to use gravity-flow type irrigation he would be able to get only about 80 acres ready this year. With a sprinkler system on order, he anticipates coverage of a full quarter section. Original test on his well placed its capacity at 925 gallons a minute. He expected it to improve.

Conditions are nearly the same on the Richards farm. Both of these men have irrigated wheat in mind and will move the sprinkler lines across their fields in 60-foot jumps.

Farmers with sprinkler systems in operation report considerable interest in this mode of irrigation. Visitors travel long distances to watch the equipment in use and to talk to the owners. This is a good chance we will see more and more of this man-made rain.

September Party Plans

A School Days party for grown-ups is heaps of fun. Our leaflet on the subject suggests invitations, decorations, games and refreshments. We have only a limited supply of the bulletins which may be ordered from Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.



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Poor Corn Crop But Good Silage

C. E. Wells, right, and son, Lee, center, Woodson county, talk over their silage problems with E. R. Bonewitz, Woodson county extension agent.

OUR corn crop last year was so poor it wouldn't even have made good fodder," report C. E. and Lee Wells, of Woodson county. But they managed to get a lot of feed out of the crop by putting it into their silo.

The Wells trench silo was constructed 7 years ago at a cost of $45, and still is paying for itself several times over each year. It is 75 feet long, 9 feet wide at the bottom, and 14 feet wide at the top. It has a rated capacity of about 188 tons.

These 2 men take a lot of pains to prevent spoilage and believe the effort is worthwhile. They wet down the walls while filling, and also run water along the sides after filling to help seal and to prevent the walls from absorbing moisture from the silage. The top is covered with straw after filling and also is wet down. Spoilage from the year before is saved and utilized in topping, along with straw and soil. With these precautions, the 2 men estimate their annual spoilage will not be more than 5 tons, a very low per cent.

But we started to tell you about last year's corn crop. After the crop was ensiled, the silo was opened up about January 1 for feeding. Silage from this trench carried 80 head of steers and 45 head of cows and yearlings until grass this spring. Remember, the crop would have been a total loss if not put in the silo, according to Mr. Wells.

The floor of this trench silo was made by laying rocks and then sealing them together with a thin layer of concrete. It has held up very well.

Handling of the filling job is done in a very practical and economical way, too. A field cutter is used to harvest the crop and 2 trailers with false endgates used to haul and dump. Use of the false endgate attached to a chain operated from a tractor, makes unloading quick and easy, and practically eliminates the spreading job. Mr. Wells figures actual labor cost of filling the silo last fall at $200, which is slightly more than $1 a ton.

It Makes Powerful Pasture

WITH 13 acres of brome grass and alfalfa pasture, Hershel Rictor, Scott county, carried 26 head of milk cows nearly all last season. Water turned the trick. The 2-area pasture was under irrigation thru summer.

A 7-acre patch of the mixture was seeded in the fall of 1945. He used 10 pounds of brome seed and 4 pounds of alfalfa an acre. In the fall of 1946 he seeded another 6 acres at the same rate. The second plot adjoins the first.

The cows missed only 3 or 4 weeks during the whole first season. The remainder of the time they were grazing on the brome-alfalfa. Having 2 plots, Mr. Rictor is able to alternate the grazing. While cattle are on one pasture, the other can be irrigated. It kept the forage in good condition thruout the season.

This year the cattle are back on the combination pasture and are doing very well.

While on the annual county crops tour, farmers from Scott county inspect the combination brome-alfalfa pasture on the Hershel Rictor farm. Altho 26 cows are grazing on 13 acres, there still is plenty of grass available. This photo was taken after a damaging hail storm had struck the area, too. It set the pasture back only temporarily.

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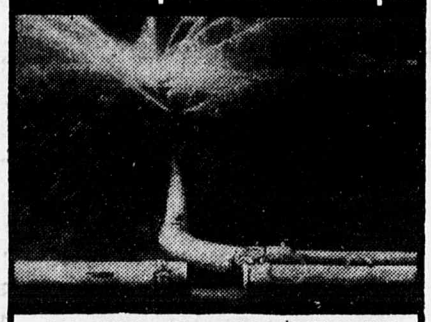

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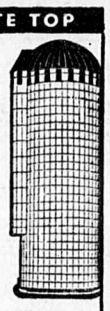

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How About Twin Windrows

They Save Time and Hay Quality

POSTWAR years have seen a great effort to save time and preserve quality in the hayfield. In line with that idea, patents have been applied for a Twin-Rower, which, as the name implies, places 2 windrows of cut crop in one while mowing.

Use of this unit cuts pickup driving distance in half, and permits field balers, combines, buck rakes and hay loaders to operate at full capacity. It protects hay from bleaching in direct rays of the sun, and reduces loss of leaves. Another purpose of the double row is to save time, fuel and wear on equipment. The manufacturer says the Twin-Rower will pay for its cost in a day.

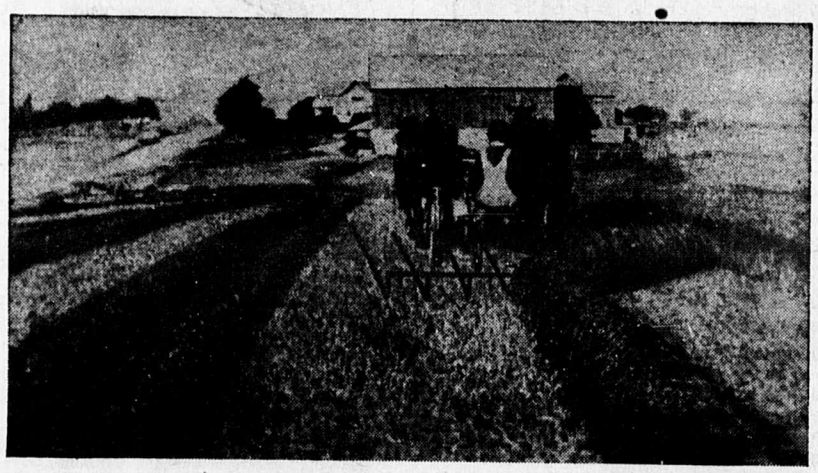
A Twin Attachment only will be available shortly for use with windrowers now on farms. This unit also will place 3 or 4 windrows close together when desirable. This is especially important in dry years when crops are very short.

Operation of the Twin-Rower is controlled by a single lever which regulates the row spacing. When the lever is forward the crop escapes directly behind the tractor laying the first windrow. On the second round the lever is moved backward resulting in the crop being delivered next to the first row. Row spacing can be controlled from very close together, to wide apart, depending on requirements for picking up. This permits a team of horses to straddle the double rows, or enables the front wheels of a row-crop tractor to be driven between the rows.

The Twin-Rower can be converted into a standard single-row windrower simply by detaching 2 bolts. This is desirable in heavy crops where the pickup unit does not have capacity to handle the larger double-row volume.

Tests conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that windrowed hay is a more tasty and nutritious feed. Numerous tests by university experiment farms indicate that windrowing grain and seed crops and allowing to cure before combining will give better-quality yields commanding premium prices.

Increased plant facilities have enabled the manufacturer, Gaterman Mfg. Co., Manitowoc, Wis., to promise prompt delivery.



This picture shows the Twin-Rower in action. It is said to cut pickup driving distance in half, and permits other equipment to work at full capacity.

Barnyard Manure Doubles Oats Yield

DO YOU have any doubts about the value of barnyard manure? If you have Raymond W. Bollman, Labette county, has had some experiences with its value the last few years that should help dispel those doubts.

His herd of 90 registered Holsteins is pretty much confined to his 160-acre farm just outside of Edna. Most of the acreage is in permanent pasture consisting of bluegrass, white clover, lespedeza and red clover. The remaining 60 acres is divided in 3 fields of 20 acres each. On these 3 fields he uses a straight rotation of oats and sweet clover for grain and temporary pasture.

When he first moved on his present farm in 1942 he knew the soil was not too productive. His first move was to spread load after load of barnyard manure. Here is what happened to his oats yields: In 1942 he averaged 46 bushels an acre. In 1943 and 1944 the average was 45 and 50 bushels an acre. The next year, 1945, was a bad oats year. His average dropped to 35 bushels. But the following year it jumped to 70 bushels an acre and this last year one field made 85 bushels while another hit 92. About half of his best yielding field was damaged by wind. The portion harvested before wind struck made 110 bushels.

Harvesting that kind of oats is fun, Mr. Bollman says. He couldn't use the bundle carrier on his binder when harvesting that crop. Even without the carrier many of the bundles lapped over others on the ground that had been kicked out just ahead of them.

All of that increase was due to barnyard manure, Mr. Bollman says. His best yielding field last year had been covered twice. The application of commercial fertilizer was constant. Each year he applied 100 pounds of 20 per cent phosphate. From now on he will begin to receive the added soil-building benefit of sweet clover grown the last few years.

In the meantime, sweet clover has made plenty of pasture and seed. Last spring he had 20 acres of second-year sweet clover. Fifty head of mature cattle were turned on it April 1. It supplied grazing until July 1. Even with that heavy grazing, the clover made 400 pounds of seed when harvested.

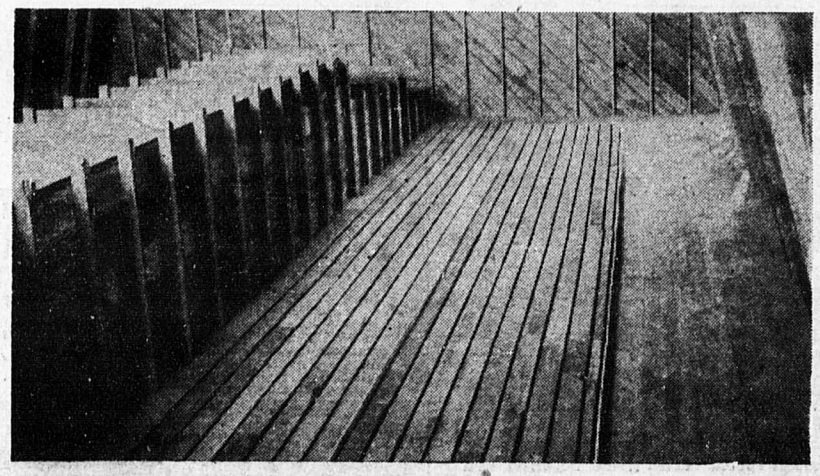
He uses mixed seed, yellow and white blossom. Yellow comes on a little earlier in spring, he says. Then when white blossom comes along it spreads the pasture time out over a longer period.

The lots on the Bollman dairy farm are all covered with concrete. He feeds all hay in racks built outdoors on these concrete slabs. Then the cattle can go inside the loafing barns to lie down in clean straw. Mr. Bollman sees a dual advantage to feeding outside. In the first place, cattle will eat better outdoors, he notes. Then, after they have had their fill, they will go inside and there is no milling about while in the loafing sheds, which lessens danger of injuries.

How often is manure hauled on the fields? Every day that weather permits. He believes this is important. The longer manure is permitted to remain in barns and lots before hauling the less valuable it is. With a manure loader it is a simple matter to scoop up fertilizer from concrete lots. And fresh straw in the loafing barns soaks up the fertilizer for application on the fields. For that reason he believes a threshing machine is an important implement to a dairy farmer. There is one in his machine shed.

Mr. Bollman has been in dairying since 1929, but started his registered herd in 1937. In his first year of herd testing he had an average of 350 pounds of butterfat. He has built his herd for higher production since then. His average last year was 469 pounds from a herd of about 40 cows on test.

Cures Hay in Barn



A skeleton view of the central-duct and slatted-floor type of mow-drying installation. This is easy to build with company-furnished blueprints, states E. R. Eliason, Dickinson county.

Can Sprinkler

Try using a talcum-powder can for a clothes sprinkler. It serves the purpose in an excellent manner.—Mrs. Beulah Thompson.

September 4
Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, August 28

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

Livestock Advertising Rates

½ Column inch (5 lines) . . $3.00 per issue
1 Column inch . . . . . 8.40 per issue

The ad costing $3.00 is the smallest accepted.

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

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

New SCOTTDEL CORN SHELLER
STRIPS FAST & CLEAN

Compare its mechanical specifications and advanced features with all other leading shellers and you'll agree that you get more for your money with Scottdel.
Write for descriptive literature.

SCOTTDEL, Inc.
Dept. 26, Swanton, Ohio

Crops Become Weeds

We not only need to know how to make crops grow and yield well, but in some cases how to keep them from getting the upper hand. Many a troublesome weed, according to specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, got its start thru being welcomed into the farm as a crop.

Bermuda grass (the ordinary kind now spoken of bitterly in the South as "cotton patch" Bermuda) came from India where it was considered a gift from God as feed for the sacred cow. It is a good seed producer and spreads easily to fields intended for other crops, a bad characteristic in a plant used for pasture in a row-crop area.

Now the new Coastal Bermuda, that highly productive hybrid between Tift, a special strain, and another Bermuda from South Africa, is increasing the Southern farmer's regard for the crop. Unlike the "cotton patch" kind, Coastal Bermuda produces almost no viable seed, a considerable factor in keeping it where it is wanted. It is propagated by means of sod plugs or vegetative cuttings.

There are several other crops whose histories contain similar variations from disfavor to popularity or at least usefulness. Johnson grass was introduced as a pasture possibility in the South and soon spread as a weed. It was finally adopted as a pasture grass because farmers found it too difficult to eradicate. Sweet clover, on the other hand, came in as a weed—probably in ship ballast in the early 1700's—and finally became a valuable soil improver, pasture and hay crop, with improved strains now widely grown.

A weed is commonly known as a plant out of place, but, say the agronomists, sometimes a place can be found for it or it can be kept in its place.

Good Holsteins

Among registered Holstein-Friesian cows in Kansas, whose recently completed production records were recorded by the Herd Improvement Registry Department of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, are the following.

Owned by Henry Topliff & Son, Formoso—La-Top Ormsby Triune Jerry, 534 pounds of butterfat, 17,189 pounds of milk, 321 days, 2 milkings daily, 4 years 9 months old.

Owned by Wilson Brothers, Lincoln—Helen Billy Abbekerk, 518 pounds of butterfat, 15,359 pounds of milk, 271 days, 2 milkings daily, 4 years 6 months old.

Owned by Eugene R. Smith and J. M. White, Topeka—Piebe King Pabst Dictator, 496 pounds of butterfat, 15,206 pounds of milk, 317 days, 2 milkings daily, 2 years 7 months old.

Testing was supervised by Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, in co-operation with The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

15 Herds Classified

Fifteen Kansas herds of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle have recently been inspected and classified for type, announces The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The inspection was made by W. A. Weeks, North Clarendon, Vt.

Among the animals classified, 9 were designated "excellent" which is the highest score an animal can receive. A total of 260 head was inspected by Mr. Weeks. Herd owners who participated in the program were: Wallace J. Beckner, Belle Plaine, 8 "very good," 5 "good plus"; Kenneth Benedict, Louisburg, 1 "excellent," 6 "very good," 5 "good plus"; Mrs. H. D. Burger, Seneca, 7 "very good", 12 "good plus"; R. L. Evans, Hutchinson, 1 "excellent," 3 "very good," 6 "good plus"; Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Gudenkauf, Sabetha, 1 "excellent," 5 "very good," 1 "good plus"; Kansas State College, Manhattan, 6 "good plus"; Dale Kubin, McPherson, 1 "excellent," 11 "very good," 5 "good plus"; Glenn A. Palmer, Topeka, 8 "very good," 10 "good plus"; E. B. Regier, Whitewater, 3 "excellent," 4 "very good," 3 "good plus"; Warren L. Rich, Pratt, 4 "very good," 5 "good plus"; Schneider Brothers, Salina, 2 "very good," 6 "good plus"; Luther Shetlar, Conway Springs, 4 "very good", 9 "good plus"; Martin David Shetlar, Conway Springs, 1 "good plus"; George E. Stone, Sharon, 2 "excellent," 11 "very good," 11 "good plus"; and Topeka State Hospital, Topeka, 3 "very good," 12 "good plus."

Type classification, when combined with production testing, is used as a means of further improving the breed thru proving sires and locating outstanding brood cow families in an owner's herd, says the association.

The Useful Soybean

In the East, where the soybean has a history reaching far back of the earliest written records, it is grown primarily for the seed which is used largely in the preparation of numerous fresh, fermented and dried food products. For centuries, the protein part of the diet of millions of Orientals has been supplied or supplemented, to a great extent, from soybean products. Here are some of these:

Fermented, the soybean yields the different sauces to flavor the Eastern foods.

Pressed, it gives oil for cooking.

Sprouted, it provides a fresh vegetable rich in vitamin C.

Picked green, it makes an excellent green vegetable.

Ground dry, it makes flour, and ground after soaking and with water added it provides bean milk, and curdled bean milk provides bean curd—the boneless meat of the Orient—and is used in the form of various cheeses and as a meat substitute.

Roasted soybeans are used like salted nuts, and in cakes and candies.

Fermented bean pastes are used in soups and in preserving vegetables.

Boiled, the ripe beans are combined with millet, rice, or kaoliang.

Related Diseases

Veterinary research now has confirmed the close relationship between "fistulous withers" of horses and 2 common diseases of cattle, according to a report by experts.

The report was submitted by Drs. Lee M. Roderick, Alice Kimball, W. M. McLeod and E. R. Frank, all associated with Kansas State College at Manhattan, Kan.

Examination of a long series of clinical cases of "fistulous withers" disclosed that the affected horses "regularly" carried infections of 2 cattle ailments—bovine brucellosis and actinomycosis ("lumpy jaw").

Furthermore, the report said, typical cases of fistulous withers were produced experimentally by injection of the germs of brucellosis and actinomycosis.

All of the observations concerning "fistulous withers" applied also to "poll evil"—a horse disease which is similar except that it affects the poll instead of the withers.

Classified Advertising Department

● KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED ● KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

Plant Kansas Certified Seed

No farm investment returns greater dividends than a few extra dollars invested in State certified field seed.

Kansas Certified Seed is field and laboratory tested for high yield, purity, quality, and disease and insect resistance. Plant only the best. Plant Kansas Certified Seed.

KANSAS CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSN., Manhattan, Kansas

Certified early Triumph seed wheat. High yield and high test. Earlier than most varieties. Cleaned and ready to plant. Write C. L. Hawkins, Tampa, Kan.

Good Certified Pawnee Seed Wheat. Chester Spray, Lawrence, Kan., Route 1, Phone 756 N 1-3.

Certified Triumph and Pawnee wheat. Write Ernest Bauer, Broughton, Kan.

Certified Pawnee seed wheat. High yield and high test. Stands up in the field. Cleaned and ready to plant. Write C. L. Hawkins, Tampa, Kan.

Certified Pawnee. Also Neosho Oats. Sacked or bulk. Dale E. Leichliter, Nickerson, Kan.

Certified Comanche Wheat for sale. Write Ralph Deewall, Coldwater, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER
Classified Advertising

WORD RATE

10c per word each issue.
Minimum—12 words.
Names and addresses are part of ad, thus are billed at per-word rate.
Livestock Ads Not Sold on a Per-Word Basis

DISPLAY RATE

Column Inches	Cost Per Issue	Column Inches	Cost Per Issue
½	$4.90	2	$19.60
1	9.80	3	29.40

Minimum—½-inch.
Cuts and borders are permitted only in Poultry, Baby Chicks, Livestock and Pet Stock Ads.
Write for special display requirements.

● BABY CHICKS

Started Pullets You can still have those Early Pullets to fill your egg basket when eggs are highest. We have them from 5 weeks to ready-to-lay: White Leghorns, White Rocks, S. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons and Dark Cornish. Drop us a postal for our list.
MRS. CARRIE I. RUPF POULTRY FARM
Box 1504 Ottawa, Kan.

● LIVESTOCK ITEMS

Make More Profits under average farm conditions. Raise Milking Shorthorns. For average farmer Milking Shorthorns are unbeatable. Produce 4% milk. Have greater carcass value than other breeds. Second to none in producing milk and meat from home-grown roughage and grain from your farm! Free facts. Or subscribe to Milking Shorthorn Journal. Six months, 50c; one year, $1.00. American Milking Shorthorn Society, 4122 So. Union Ave., Dept. KF-53, Chicago 9, Ill.

● DOGS

English Shepherd: Puppies. Breeder for 22 years. Shipped on approval. 10c for pictures and description. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

Shepherds, Collies, Heelers, Watch Dogs. Zimmerman Farms, Flanagan, Illinois.

● FARM EQUIPMENT

Combine Owners: We manufacture pressed steel V-pulleys 6 inches to 30 inches diameter, and furnish V-Belt Conversion Drives for these combines: International Self-Propelled 123 SP, 122; Case Combines A6, A, B, C, H, M, K, P; Holt-Caterpillar 34, 36; Platform Drive for John Deere 17, 5A; Engine Drive for M-M Jr., G2, G3; Platform Auger Drive G4; also Pickup and Auger Drive for New Holland Baler. Field tested. Write for literature for your machine. Farrar Machine Shop, Norwich, Kan. Phone 100J.

"Beattie" Blanket Cleaner cleans wild oats out of tame oats and all grains. Earn money. Do custom work, sell your oats as seed. Satisfaction or money refunded $169.50. Write for catalogue. Sifton Products, Box 17, Sifton, Manitoba, Canada.

For Sale—3 water pumps, mounted on wheels. Gas engine driven. Ideal for farmers. Priced right. Topeka Foundry and Iron Works Co., 321 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

Monolithic Steel Forms, for constructing stock watering tanks, Reservoir, 30-foot silos. Priced to sell. P. O. Box 116, Leonardville, Kan.

● MACHINERY AND PARTS

Combine Supplies: Heavy Duty Canvasses . . . V Pulleys and Conversion V Belt Drives . . . Floating Windrow Pickups . . . Rubber Belt Feeder House Raddles . . . Grain Blowers . . . Rasp Bars for Tooth and Rasp Cylinders. Write: Richardson Mfg. Co., Cawker City, Kan.

Spike Tooth Drag Harrows—World's best—most popular—lowest priced all steel flexible and lever styles. Many sizes, immediate shipments. Folders, prices, write The "Wettschuracks" factory distributors, Montmorenci, Indiana.

New and Used Tractor Parts. Write for big, free 1948 catalogue; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Des Moines 3, Iowa.

● EDUCATIONAL

AUCTION SCHOOL Learn Auctioneering
America's Leading Auctioneers Teach You. Students sell actual Sales. Largest school in world. 14 years in Operation. Don't be misled. Term soon. Free catalog. Write
REISCH AUCTION SCHOOL, Mason City, Iowa

Make Up to $30-$40 Week as a Trained Practical Nurse! Learn quickly at home. Booklet free. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-8, Chicago.

● WANTED TO BUY

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Rye, Pop Corn, Brome Grass. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kansas.

● SERVICES OFFERED

G. M. Roller, U. S. Treasury Enrolled Income Tax Expert. Returns, deficiencies. 307 Clark, Goodland, Kan.

● OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Women's Fullfashioned Nylon Hose, slightly imperfect, 3 pairs $2.00. Men's white cotton handkerchiefs, seconds, 20 for $1.00. Postpaid. Economy Hosiery Company, Asheboro, N. C.

Eastside Maternity—Seclusion Hospital for unmarried girls. State licensed. Working reduces expenses. 4911 E. 27th. Kansas City, Mo.

● AGENTS AND SALESMEN

Make Big Weekly Commissions selling nationally advertised aluminumware, silverware, pressure cookers, canners and gift items. No investment required. Simply take orders, collect commissions, we do the rest. Complete sales kit free. Write Ury Co., Dept. 58C, 222 4th Ave., New York 3.

● ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

LIGHT PLANTS
Complete stock of parts for Delco—Montgomery Ward, Fairbanks-Morse, Onan, Sears.
GENERAL PRODUCTS
159 No. Emporia Wichita, Kan.

● FILMS AND PRINTS

3c Deckledge Reprints 3c

Beautiful Velox Deckledge prints made from your negatives only 3c each. 6 or 8 Exposure rolls developed and printed on deckledge paper 25c. Artcraft DeLuxe enlargements three 5x7 only 50c. Four 8x10 enlargements from negatives $1.00. Your favorite photo copied and 10 printed made 65c.
SUMMERS STUDIO, Unionville, Mo.

Butone Jumbo Prints are different. Any 8-exposure roll developed and one Butone Jumbo print each, only 35c; additional Jumbo prints 5c each. Butone bargain: Any 8-exposure roll developed and two regular size prints only 35c, additional regular size prints only 4c each. All work guaranteed. Butone Photo Print Company, Box 1777, Wichita, Kan.

Prompt Service. Two prints ("Never Fade" Deckeledge Velox) of each negative on roll 30c. Highest quality. Reprints special offer. Write Welch Photo Company, 2418-32 Penn., Minneapolis, Minn.

16 Deckledge Prints from any standard 8 exposure roll 25c. Quick service. Professional work. Skrudland, Lake Geneva, Wisc.

Three Prints each 8-exposure roll 40c. Two each 35c. One each 25c. Reprints 3c. Fred V. Eastman, Bode, Iowa.

● FOR THE TABLE

1948 Finest Quality, extracted Clover Honey, 60 pounds $10.00, 6-5-lb. pails $6.00, not prepaid (add 2% sales tax). Clifford Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kansas.

● MISCELLANEOUS

Gas & Electric Kitchen Ranges
Coal and Wood Ranges
Combination Ranges
Coal, Wood and Electric or Coal, Wood and Bottled Gas
14 Famous Brands to choose from
Write or Visit
MIDWEST APPLIANCE STORE
608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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

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

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions only 10c. Many favorable reports received. K. F. Fisherman. 1715 Lane. Topeka, Kan.

Build Inexpensive Concrete Blockmaker. Motor or hand. Write. Clyde Lee, Mountain View 20, Okla.

● PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

Fresh Dug, State inspected, prepaid—Blakemore, Klondyke, Dunlap, Aroma, Gandy, 100 — $1.00; 500 — $4.50; 1,000 — $8.00. Catskill, Premier, Dorsett, Fairfax, 100—$1.25; 500—$5.50; 1,000—$9.00. Everbearers: Progressive Gem, Mastodon, Lucky Strike, 100—$1.75; 500 $8.00; 1,000—$14.50. 1166 Minnesota, 50—$1.50; New Jumbo Streamliner, 100 — $5.00. Hilltop Farms, Morrison, Ill.

● FLOWERS AND BULBS

12 Iris, each different. Full range of colors, $1.00 postpaid. Price list on request. L. Freudenburg, Battle Creek, Nebr.

● KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

Proof Is Under the Shuck

Kansas Certified Hybrids are developed and tested for maximum production under Kansas conditions. There is no more rugged testing ground for corn.

It will pay you to get this home-grown seed. It's "made-to-measure" for Kansas conditions. Write today for names and addresses of growers.

Kansas Crop Improvement Assn. Manhattan, Kan.

● PRODUCE WANTED

Ship your cream direct. Premium prices for premium grade. Satisfaction guaranteed on every shipment. Riverside Creamery, Kansas City, Mo.

● FARMS—KANSAS

Several Good Quarter Sections and one good half section at $75, all well improved. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

● FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Just off Highway . . . 121-acre Kansas farm within ½ mile highway, few minutes town and popular river, good 5-room home, all sacrificed by aged owner at only $3,300 including 2 young cows, good horse, 36 hens, farming equipment, some household goods! Private road, on RFD, creamery routes, 4½ miles town; 50 cultivated, some tillable bottom, 6 acres alfalfa, 60 spring-watered woodland pasture, home orchard, ¼ acre blackberries, few strawberries and grapes; good 5-room white frame house, spring water, 20x20 barn needs repair, 10x36 poultry house, granary; prompt possession, real buy for the money at only $3,300 equipped. Read full details page 57 big free Fall catalog many states. United Farm Agency, 428-KF BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

Strout's Spring-Summer Farm Catalog—Free. Green cover. Over 2,800 bargains—Coast to Coast. Many equipped. Reduced prices. Strout Realty, 20 West 9th St., Kansas City 6, Mo.

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE LIBRARY AUG 25 1948 MANHATTAN KANSAS

Artesian Valley Reg. Milking Shorthorn Sale

at farm near FOWLER, KANSAS

Tuesday, August 31, 1 P. M.

50 HEAD SELLING

40 females and 10 bulls calves from 1 year down. Nothing in sale over 6 years old.

The offering consists mostly of daughters of Northlynd Victory V, (1st two dams averaged 18,397-716), and Wachusett Fredason 2nd (Straight RM pedigree). RM cows and blue-ribbon winners at Kansas State Fair.

Some of the best cows we have ever owned, are going in this sale. Every cow has 4 sound quarters.

Farm Location—one mile east and three north of Fowler on graveled road. Sale will be held in the shade, if hot and under cover, if necessary.

For Catalog Write to

E. L. WALKER, Fowler, Kansas

MILKING SHORTHORN SALE

The Entire Herd of

ALPHONSE MILLER, Victoria, Kansas

Monday, August 30, at 2 P. M.

Sale will be held at farm 10 miles north and ½ west of Victoria or 9 miles north and 8½ miles east of Hays, Kansas.

25 FEMALES — 4 BULLS—This is a dispersal sale. Here is your chance to get foundation animals or add to your herd. Herd is on D. H. I. A. test. Good uddered and high-producing cows. Bred and open heifers that show a lot of promise. Three bull calves and the outstanding herd sire, **Marbar's Violet Cutieson**, 13 RMs in pedigree. These cattle are of Retnuh, Hollandale, and Duallyn breeding. Make this your "must attend" sale.

A full line of practically new farm machinery will be sold starting at 10:00 A. M..

For Catalog and Particulars Write

C. O. HEIDEBRECHT, Sale Manager, Inman, Kansas

Auctioneer—Gus Heidebrecht

The Annual Missouri Holstein-Friesian Association Show and Sale

In the University of Missouri Judging Pavilion

Columbia, Mo., Friday, Sept. 10

(Show 10:30 A. M. — Sale 1 P. M.)

A Sale of

Type, Quality, Breeding, Production

50 HEAD SELLING: Registered Holsteins selected from leading herds in Missouri. Cows, bred heifers, open heifers, heifer calves and a few choice bulls. A good number of young animals suitable for 4-H and F. F. A. projects. **Clyde Hill and University breeding predominates. 19 Missouri herds represented in this sale.**

For sale catalog write to Glenn G. Davis, Sales Manager, Columbia, Mo.

Auctioneers: Powell, Walker **Donald Bowman representing this publication**

MIDWEST'S LARGEST DUAL SHEEP SALE

Fayette, Mo., August 30 and 31

Where 150 Head of Domestic and Imported Hampshire Sheep Will Be Sold

Central Missouri Hampshire Association Offering August 30, 75 Head of Young Ewes and Rams

We are selling the very best sheep that we can produce and consider this the best offering we have ever made. For catalog write to

E. C. DUGAN, Secretary, Boonville, Mo.

Auctioneers—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kansas, and Donald Mendenhall, Bucklin, Missouri

Greystone Farm Offering August 31 75 Head of Imported and Homebred Rams and Ewes

Most are sisters or brothers to some of our former champions. Featuring 12 head bred by the Prince Of Wales. 15 head by P. J. Rock & Son. Write for catalog to

MR. AND MRS. COX, Fayette, Mo.

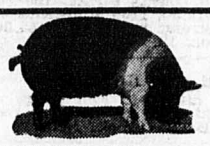
Auctioneer—Ed Buckner, Mexico, Mo.

Modern Rams For Better Lambs

Hampshire Rams—Registered Yearlings. Heavy, thick bodies. Close to ground. Rugged. Full of quality. Modern type. Priced reasonably.

Andrew Drumm Farm, Independence, Mo.

HOGS



INTERESTED IN HAMPSHIRE HOGS?

Consign To, and Buy In, The Kansas Breeders State Sale

The Kansas Hampshire Swine Breeders' Association are holding their second annual bred gilt, open gilt and spring boar sale on the afternoon of **September 21**, immediately following the judging of the Hampshire classes at the **Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.**

Consignments to the sale should be sent to C. G. ELLING, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan., as early as possible. The best herds in Kansas will have consignments.

HOGS

BERGSTEN'S Improved Hampshires

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

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

ETHYLEDALE FARM
PRODUCTION HAMPSHIRES

Top fall boars ready to go. Fall gilts now being bred for fall farrow. Weanling pigs of high quality. Proven bloodlines.

Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts For Sale

Fall Sale October 28, 1948.

C. R. ROWE & SON
Scranton, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BOARS

Ready for service. Sows and gilts sired by or bred to Buster Boy and his helper, Advancer Grandview Supreme. Weanling pigs champion breeding. **DALE KONKEL, Haviland, Kansas**

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

September 13—Missouri Breeders' Association, Fayette, Mo. Dan E. Miller, Secretary, Fayette, Mo.
October 2—Northeast Kansas Breeders' Association, Hiawatha, Kan. Harry Dandliker, Secretary, Hiawatha, Kan.
October 19—Heart of America Breeders' Association, Kansas City, Mo.
November 3—Simon Angus Farm, Madison, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle

October 2—C. C. McGennis, Rich Hill, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
November 5—Kansas Breeders Production Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle

October 15—Kansas Guernsey Breeders' State Sale, fair grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Max Dickerson, Secretary, Hiawatha, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

August 27—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gilbert, Strafford, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
October 8—John S. Rhodes, Dispersion, Salina, Kan.
October 9—CK Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
October 14—John Ravenstien & Son, Belmont, Kan.
October 15—Frank R. Condell, Dellford Ranch, El Dorado, Kan.
October 16—CK Ranch Calf Sale.
October 23—Marshall County Breeders' Association, Marysville, Kan.
November 8—Cowley County Hereford Breeders' Assn., Winfield, Kan. Chas. H. Cloud, Sale Manager, Winfield, Kan.
November 9—North Central Kansas Hereford Show and Sale, Concordia, Kan. George C. Wreath, Sale Manager, Belleville, Kan.
November 9—W. A. Stevenson, Oakley, Kan.
November 11—W. H. Tonn & Son, Haven, Kan.
November 11—E. B. Toll & Herman Miller, Salina, Kan.
November 15—Kansas Hereford Futurity, Hutchinson, Kan. A. G. Pickett, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.
November 17 — Wabaunsee County Hereford Breeders' Association, Alma, Kan.
November 17 — Lincoln County Breeders' Association, Sylvan Grove, Kan.
November 18—Dickinson County Breeders' Association, Abilene, Kan.
November 19—Duttlinger Brothers, Monument, Kan.
November 22—Flint Hills Hereford Association, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
December 10—Harvey county Breeders' Association, Newton, Kan.
December 13 — Kansas Polled Hereford Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. N. L. Dingess, Sale Manager, Hays.

Polled Hereford Cattle

October 23—Mid-West Polled Hereford Breeders' Show and Sale, Deshler, Nebr. Vernon Kuhlmann, Deshler, Nebr.

Holstein Cattle

August 23—Pauls Brothers, Buhler, Kan.
August 31—Elza Caldwell, Garden City, Kan. E. A. Dawdy, Sales Manager, Salina, Kan.
September 3—Milton Uphaus, Concordia, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
September 10—Missouri Holstein Breeders' Association, Columbia, Mo. Glenn G. Davis, Sales Manager, Columbia, Mo.
September 15—Geo. D. Gates & Son, Jamesport, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
October 19—Howard Carey; Don-Dell Farm; Roy Hopkins & Son, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. T. H. McVay, Sales Manager, Nickerson, Kan.
October 25—Kansas State Holstein Sale, Abilene, Kan. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan., Chairman Sale Committee.
November 1—Central Kansas Breeders consignment sale, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. T. H. McVay, Sales Manager, Nickerson, Kan.
November 8—North Central Kansas Holstein Breeders Sale, Washington, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

October 21—Kansas Jersey Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan.
October 23—Ralph L. Smith, Chillicothe, Mo. George Cooper, Manager, Chillicothe, Mo.
November 11—Raymond Schurle, Riley, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

November 4—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Sale Manager, Beloit, Kan.
November 9—Mid-Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale, Salina, Kan.
November 18—Kansas Polled Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Lot Taylor, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.
November 19—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Lot Taylor, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

August 26—Russell McDaniel, Walnut, Kan. Roy Pauli, Sale Manager, Broken Arrow, Okla.
August 30—Alphonse Miller, Victoria, Kan. C. O. Heidebrecht, Sale Manager, Inman, Kan.
August 31—E. L. Walker, Fowler, Kan.
October 23—Kansas Milking Shorthorn Sale, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. C. O. Heidebrecht, Secretary, Inman, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

September 29 — Anderson Brothers, Concordia, Kan.
October 7—Kansas Duroc Breeders' Association, Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan. John O. Miller, Sales Manager, Topeka, Kan.
October 9—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.
October 11—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.

Poland China Hogs

October 30—Floyd Brian, Mulvane, Kan.
October 11—Kansas State Poland China Breeders Sale, Saliha, Kan. Ray Saylor, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.
October 28—C. R. Rowe & Son, Scranton, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs

August 21—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.
September 21—Kansas Hampshire Swine Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. C. G. Elling, Sales Secretary, Manhattan, Kan., c/o Kansas State College.
September 21—Kansas State Hampshire Sale, Hutchinson Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.
October 29—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.

Hogs—All Breeds

September 4—Southeastern Colorado Purebred Swine and Sheep Breeders' Assn., Las Animas, Colo. Tom W. Beede, Secretary, Los Animas, Colo.

Hampshire Sheep

August 30—Central Missouri Breeders' Assn., Fayette, Mo. E. C. Dugan, Secretary, Boonville, Mo.
August 31—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cox, Fayette, Mo.

Sheep—All Breeds

September 4—Southeastern Colorado Purebred Swine and Sheep Breeders' Assn., Las Animas, Colo. Tom W. Beede, Secretary, Las Animas, Colo.

DUROC BRED GILTS AND BOARS

All Ages. By **Top Crown** by the Illinois Champion Crown Prince. Satisfaction or your money back. Best we ever raised.

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

Beef CATTLE

Buy Missouri ABERDEEN-ANGUS

The Missouri Aberdeen-Angus Breeders State Sale will be held at

Fayette, Mo., Sept. 13

A sale of 10 Bulls and 50 Females

30 of the states leading herds will be represented in this auction. A sale of good individuals representing the best bloodlines of the breed. For sale catalog write to

DAN E. MILLER, Secretary
Fayette, Missouri

Growing in Popularity

Aberdeen-Angus are making steady progress. Meeting modern market demands for high quality beef production, practical cattlemen quickly recognize this breed above all others. The Blacks excel in uniformity, hardiness, early maturity, high dressing percentages at mature weights, and are naturally hornless. Write for free literature.

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association Dept. KF, 7 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago 9, Ill.

MAPLE DELL FARMS Reg. Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

400 head to pick from. Revolution, Eileenmere and Prince Sunbeam breeding. We offer 1 or a car load. Bulls, Cows and Heifers.

L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

Buy Missouri Herefords

41 Top Quality Herefords Sell 3 miles west of

Strafford, Mo. Friday, August 27

Strafford is 20 miles east of Springfield, Mo.

THE SALES OFFERING—These are well bred, correct type registered Herefords. Selling the herd bull Commando Tone by Tone of Windsor, a yearling bull and a bull calf. 4 cows with bull calves, 7 cows with heifer calves, 7 young bred cows, 4 bred heifers, 5 open heifers. **Health**—All To. and Bang's tested. **For sale catalog write to Donald J. Bowman, Hamilton, Mo.**

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gilbert, Owners Strafford, Mo.

REG. HEREFORDS

Complete dispersion of an exceptionally well bred herd of Herefords at private sale. 30 Females, mostly 2- and 3-year-olds, Bang's vaccinated. 29 calves at side. Choice of **CK Cruiser D. 19th**, son of CK Challenger D. 19th, or **Cupids Advance**, son of Adv. B. Domino.

M. A. HENSLEY, P.O. Box 326, Salina, Kan.

REG. HEREFORD BULLS

Hazlett and WHR Breeding

12 big, rugged bulls from 12 to 14 months old.

WAITE BROS., Winfield, Kansas

ZIMM'S POLLED HEREFORDS

For sale—4 registered Polled Hereford cows, 4 to 6 years old. In excellent breeding condition, and of Polled Mischief, Imperial Mischief and Hiett breeding. These cows are regular producers and have calves to show. 4 miles north of Alta Vista. **Robert L. Zimmerman.**

Scotch Registered Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

One Red Emeline and one roan Matchless by Village Major, son of Edellyn Royal Favorite. Owned by S. B. Amcoats and Ralph L. Bayles. These bulls may be seen at Bayles Farm, Garrison, Kan.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan., or RALPH L. BAYLES, Garrison, Kan.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Bulls — FEMALES — 4-H Calves

C. H. RALSTIN, Mullinville, Kan.

HOGS

REGISTERED DUROCS 300 to Pick From

Fed right. Bred right. They are right. **Boars**, serviceable age. Bred gilts. Spring pigs, unrelated pairs. No better breeding in the book.

HARRY W. LONG, Ellsworth, Kan.

DUROC BRED GILTS

By **Knockout King**, bred to an outstanding grandson of **Master Pattern**, for September farrow.

CHAS. STREETER, Riley, Kan.

SHEPHERD'S SUPERIOR DUROCS

Offering **Excellent** sows and gilts bred to **Super Spotlight** and **Lo Thickmaster** for late August and September farrowing. Choice, serviceable and spring boars. Our Durocs please. Write, call or come. **G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.**

Dairy CATTLE

HOLSTEIN AUCTION
43 Head Selling
Monday, August 23
Buhler, Kan.

THE SALES OFFERING — 26 good grade cows. 16 heifers. One 28-months-old Registered Holstein bull from the Phillips herd at Stockdale. Sire of bull is Mercury Prince. Dam of bull is Sir Fancy Triune Topsy.

Pauls Brothers, Buhler, Kan.

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8 MONTHS OLD HOLSTEIN BULL
Large for age. ¾ black. His dam "G.P." with 524 lbs. fat as 2-year-old on 2x. Now making near 700 lbs. fat as 3-year-old on 2x. Sire's dam has 675 lbs. fat at 2 years and was Res. All-American in 1946 and Best Udder at Waterloo same year. Price and more information upon request.
ERNEST A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kan.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE
We bred and developed the first and only Holstein cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of fat in 365 consecutive days. Young bulls with high-production dams or granddams.
H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES
Bull calves for sale. Backed by type and production. On herd test and herd classified.
Eldon and Arlo Flickner, Moundridge, Kan.

FREE "BREEDING GUERNSEY CATTLE"
SEND for valuable booklet on profitable Guernsey breeding. There's always a ready market for quality Guernsey offspring and an ever-increasing demand for premium-priced GOLDEN GUERNSEY MILK.
THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
875 Grove St., Peterborough, N. H.

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

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

MARDALE STOCK FARM OFFERS
Reg. Milking Shorthorn Bulls and heifers. Reg. O. I. C. Boars, bred Sows and Gilts. Best of breeding. J. E. Hugenot, Moline, Kans.

SHEEP

Swine & Sheep Sale
September 4
Las Animas, Colo.
at the Bent County Fair Grounds on Highway 50

Southdown, Hampshire and Suffolk Sheep
69 RAMS and 36 EWES
Hampshire, Duroc, Poland China, Hereford Hogs — 25 Head — Open Gilts—Boars—Bred Sows.
For Catalog Write to Secretary
TOM W. BEEDE, Las Animas, Colo.

Shropshire Yearling Rams
For Sale. Again we showed the Sweepstakes Ram over all breeds at the Nebraska Ram Sale. More at home like him.
D. V. SPOHN, Superior, Nebr.

CHAPPELL'S SHROPSHIRES
We offer an unusually good set of rams and ewes for this season's trade. Top show and stud rams among them.
Correspondence and inspection invited.
CHAPPELL'S FARM, Green Castle, Mo.

Hampshire Yearling Rams
For sale. Heavy thick bodies, close to ground. Good type.
RAYMOND OHLDE Palmer, Kansas

Reg. Hampshire Rams
for sale. Yearling and Lambs. Popular bloodlines. Roy F. Gillmore, Rt. 3, Peabody, Kansas.

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman, Muscotah, Kansas.

Around 400 4-H Club members, Vocational Agriculture students, and adult stockmen participated in the 4th annual field day and judging contest held at C-K Ranch, Brookville, on August 4, according to W. E. Gregory, Salina, who was chairman of the program.

C-K Ranch, owned by J. J. Vanier, and managed by Gene Sundgren, assisted by John Rhodes, served as hosts of the day. Others cooperating in the event were: Saline County Farm Bureau, the Salina Chamber of Commerce, Vocational Agriculture Instructors and County Extension Agents.

Six classes of Hereford cattle were judged and placed officially by Lot Taylor, Dr. A. D. Weber, and Ray Hoss of Kansas State College; and they were assisted by Gene Sundgren, ranch manager.

The day's program consisted of judging in the morning, followed by a lunch served at noon by the Salina Chamber of Commerce. After lunch, J. J. Vanier welcomed the guests. This was followed by the introduction of judges, guests, and the press by Mr. Gregory. The afternoon program ended with a tour of the pastures led by Mr. Sundgren, after which the winning judges received $323 in cash prizes.

The high 4-H Club judging team was the Salt Creek Club from Republic county. The members were: Bob Rizek, Edward Pachta, both of Belleville, and Don Krotz, Cuba. This team scored 836 points.

The high F. F. A. team was from Stockton and was composed of Don Biggee, Bill Duncan, and Erle Muir. This team scored 816 points.

The high 4-H individual was Robert Rizek, Belleville.

The high F. F. A. individual was Robert Scott, Great Bend.

The high adult individual was Carl Smith, Jetmore.

Important Dates

Dear Editor: I have 2 items I think would be of interest to Kansas Farmer readers. A centennial celebration, with parades, program, bands and other activities, is to take place in St. Marys, Pottawatomie county, September 6 to 9.

The Kansas State Farmers Union annual convention is to be held in Topeka, October 27 to 29.—C. E. Perkins, editor, Kansas Union Farmer, Pottawatomie Co.

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	$38.50	$40.00	$32.00
Hogs	30.75	29.00	28.25
Lambs	27.50	27.50	28.85
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.25	.24	.17
Eggs, Standards	.43½	.41½	.41½
Butterfat, No. 1	.71	.73	.70
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.19½	2.30	2.45½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	2.01	2.10½	2.42
Oats, No. 2, White	.79½	.81½	1.12
Barley, No. 2	1.26	1.25	1.66
Alfalfa, No. 1	25.00	25.00	30.00
Prairie, No. 1	17.00	17.00	15.00

• AUCTIONEERS •

Livestock Auctioneer
A number of registered dairy and beef cattle sales booked this fall for breeders and associations. I have sold successful for others—why not you? For sale dates phone or wire me at Rich Hill, Mo.
C. C. "CONNIE" McGENNIS
Box 116, Rich Hill, Mo.

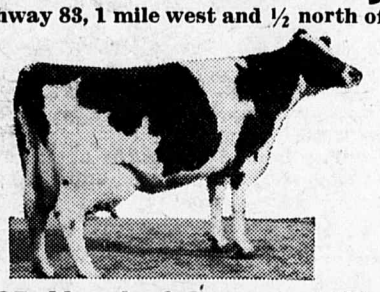
HAROLD TONN
Auctioneer and Complete Sales Service
Write, phone or wire
Haven, Kansas

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

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISERS ONLY ARE ACCEPTED IN KANSAS FARMER

COMPLETE HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL
40 Registered and Grade Holsteins
August 31, 1948
Sale starts at 12 o'clock C.S.T.
Elza Caldwell, Garden City, Kan.
4 miles north on highway 83, 1 mile west and ½ north of Garden City, Kan.



25 Head of Cows in Milk
14 Heifers
1 Herd Bull

Everything Tb. and Bang's tested within 30 days. A DHIA tested herd now in its third year.

Three milking daughters of King Creator Champion Segis sell with their offspring.

Herd Sire now in use from 500-lb. dam.

This will be one of the few opportunities to buy good milk cows in Western Kansas.

ELZA CALDWELL, Owner, Garden City, Kan.
Bert Powell, Auct., Topeka, Kan. E. A. Dawdy, In the Box, Salina, Kan.

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150 AN OPPORTUNITY THAT SELDOM KNOCKS! HEAD OF HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS SELL AT AUCTION
MILTON UPHAUS DISPERSION SALE
at farm near
Concordia, Mo. — Friday, Sept. 3 — 12 o'clock Noon

150 HEAD
90 Young Cows, many fresh, a number of Heavy Springers.
27 Bred Heifers for first calf, a select group.
26 fine Open Heifers.
6 Young Bulls.
1 Herd Sire (4-year-old) **Ravenglen Senator Gerben**—862865, by King Bessie Senator — 741205 "Excellent," Six times All American.

This herd is sired by such bulls as **Segis Matador Grindetia Cole**—490993; **U-Mo. Man-O-War Nero Galaxy**—784467; a son of **Shungavalley Homestead Lass**—1780237; and **Cliffview Ormsby Tritomia**—875732. Herd mostly bred to the herd sire that sells. This herd has been under D. H. I. A. Test for many years. Close to a 500-lb. B. F. herd average in 1946 and 1947. Several 600-lb. Cows sell. All cattle Tb. and Bang's clean. Individual health papers furnished. Herd Mastitis free The present price of milk is good, feed prices are coming down. Plan to attend this opportunity sale. For catalog or further information write

DONALD J. BOWMAN, *Sales Manager*, Hamilton, Mo.
Auctioneers: Powell, Glasscock, Erdwin and Oetting Pedigrees: Glen G. Davis

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ANNOUNCING!!!
The George D. Gates and Sons Registered Holstein Dispersion Sale
Jamesport, Mo., Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1 P. M.

The sale to be held in big tent with plenty of seating capacity on farm on gravel road 10 miles Northwest of Jamesport, Mo. Watch for Holstein Sale Signs.

55 Head of Top Quality Registered Holsteins Sell

Backed by Plenty of Type, Breeding, and Production.

1 Herd Sire—"Paganok Rag Apple Avenger" 880895. Calved May 11, 1943. Bred by Scott Meyer, Hannibal, Mo. Sire—Hays Sunny Alameda—810998. Dam—Cream Hill La Vertex Homestead—1983536.

2 Young Bulls, sired by above sire.

24 Cows, good ages, many milking heavy, and many heavy springers. D. H. I. A. Tested. High herd average. Many popular bloodlines represented.

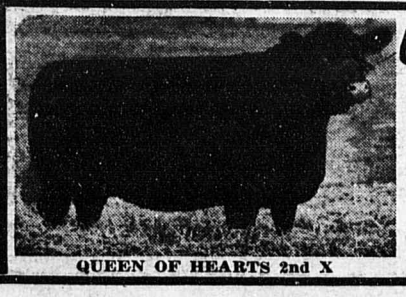
10 Bred Heifers to calve this Fall with first Calf.

18 Open Heifers.

The offering is sired by the following bulls—
Clyde Hill Sir Matador Segis—792442. By Farmington Mead—660338.
Callaway Matador Beauty Abel—723447. By Matador Beauty Junior—663890.
U-Mo. Vesper Man-O-War Jack—727064. By Man-O-War 69th.
Papoose Ormsby Pietertje—640685. By Triune Ormsby-Mutual Papoose—519472.

A clean herd throughout—All animals tested for Tb. and Bang's and found clean. Will be tested again within 30 days. Individual Health Papers Furnished. Herd Mastitis Free. This herd would not be for sale, but Mr. George Gates is retiring.

For Complete Catalog and Further Information Write Sale Manager—
DONALD J. BOWMAN Livestock Sale Service, Hamilton, Mo.
Auctioneer—Col. Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan. Pedigrees—Glen G. Davis, Columbia, Mo.



QUEEN OF HEARTS 2nd X

60 Polled Shorthorns for Sale
"Cherry Hill Hallmark" and "Red Coronet 2nd" in service. We offer new blood and some of the best. Buy the hornless kind. 150 in herds.

For Sale: Males—bred and open females and calves. Price $150 to $1,000. Farm location—22 miles west and 6 miles south of Hutchinson.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS,
Phone 13F2, Plevna, Kansas

Here Are 3 PIONEER HYBRIDS

PIONEER 302

This new, late-maturing hybrid is widely available this year—for the first time, after four years of wide-spread testing and sampling, have proved its worth. A week to ten days later in maturity than Pioneer 332. A very stiff-stalked, very high yielding, late-maturing hybrid. Plant a limited acreage next year.

PIONEER 332

On hilly land, on the thinner soil types, and in areas where a shortage of moisture is a well-recognized hazard—PIONEER 332 has proved outstanding in its ability to produce profitable yields. It has established a corn-belt wide reputation for its ability to take a lot of "rough-going" and still give a mighty fine account of itself.

PIONEER 300

The great popularity of PIONEER 300 over the past five- year period—in all of the Southern Cornbelt area—clearly stamps it as one of the greatest hybrids of our time. In state after state—and year after year—official state corn yield tests and practical farm results emphasize the truly outstanding yielding ability of this definitely superior hybrid.

Produces exceptionally large yields of big, rough dented, straight-rowed, "show-type" ears—with deep, wide, soft-starch kernels. If you have never grown any PIONEER 300—by all means do so next year.

GARST & THOMAS Hybrid Corn Company

COON RAPIDS, IOWA