

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

MAY 4, 1946



"The Mother's Heart Is the Child's Schoolroom," —Beecher . . . See Page 6

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YOUR COSTS GO DOWN
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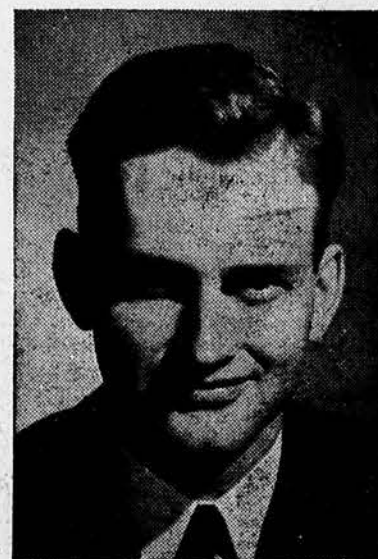
THE ★ CENTER BITE TRAIL ★ OF POSITIVE TRACTION

What About Europe Today?

IN THIS issue of Kansas Farmer we bring you the first article in a special series about Europe today. Our reporter will travel thru at least 12 countries, probably Italy, Ukraine, Russia, Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia, England, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, and Greece.

Much of his time will be spent in the rural areas, getting the factual, human interest stories. Stories of the people, how they live, how they farm, what they grow, how they grow it, their problems, their hopes, and how they fit into the world picture.

Events shaping in Europe today mean dollars and cents to farm people here — and peace or war! You will read in this series whether our war invest-



John Strohm, who is writing about Europe today for readers of Kansas Farmer.

ment of billions of dollars and thousands of lives is paying dividends. How things are going over there. And if they aren't going well, why not? You will either have your suspicions about Europe confirmed or erased.

Our reporter is John Strohm, farm boy, farm paper writer, radio speaker and world traveler. He spent a year on a writing trip around the world in 1936-37, and did a 5-months flying trip of Latin America in 1941. So this seasoned traveler and reporter will give you what you wish to know about Europe.

In a letter received with this first article John Strohm says, "From over here you really get an idea of just what food means — and can mean."

Now turn to page 3 and read, "Let's Look at Italy."

Try Sweet Clover

Pratt county is just getting under way this year on what is hoped to be an extensive sweet clover program. About 500 acres of sweet clover are being seeded in the county this year.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 4:45 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

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Let's Look at

ITALY

Where They Milk Sheep
and Hoe Wheat

By JOHN STROHM



Oxen provide most of the draft power in Italy—and give milk and make beef besides. A good working cow is worth \$1,000 at present inflated prices. The trees in this picture are pruned for wood, and used to hold the grapevines.

ROME, ITALY—No farmer in the world today is working harder, with less, and producing more food than the Italian farmer. Just give him the land wasted along our railroad tracks and he could feed the 45 million mouths of Italy. That's my impression as I see how farm workers over here literally garden every available inch of soil.

Italy is not as big as California and there is less than 2 acres for each man, woman and child. Moreover, four fifths of the land is mountainous. The green patches of wheat, tilted at a dizzy angle, look as if they were pegged to the mountainside. But in the valleys, they get 2 and 3 crops a year—as much as 15 tons of hay or a dozen cuttings of alfalfa an acre, as much as 50 bushels of wheat and 150 bushels of rice from the same acre of land in one year.

They even milk their sheep and hoe their wheat to squeeze out the last ounce of food for the hungry.

Iowa has 4 times as many tractors as all of Italy. The average field over here would fit into any of our back yards, so oxen provide most of the draft power. And if they can't afford an ox team—\$1,000 for a good work ox at present prices—then they spade up the soil or hoe it. I've seen farm girls pushing the spade 10 inches deep into sod, with bare feet. Shoes cost \$30 a pair.

My dad, who was a great one to suggest to his boys that we grab a hoe handle instead of a fishing pole when the corn was all laid by, would have heartily approved the Italian mania for hand cultivation.

In the Po Valley they have a few tractors, and use seed drills and threshing machines. But outside the valley thousands of acres are hoed or spaded up by family groups of 5 to 8, working together for company. They furrow out with a wooden plow, plant their hemp or corn by hand. They cut their wheat with a little sickle and thresh it with the flail.

Right now they're farming over shell holes, and around burned-out German tanks—not to mention a few hidden land mines. I jumped over the fence to take a picture of a family dropping corn by hand. After the picture was taken, they calmly told me not to cross the fence again—it seemed land mines were all along the hedge.

But they can still teach us a few things about



This girl spins hemp into string as she watches the flock of sheep in the meadow. The string then is woven into cloth for sheets. All by century-old methods, of course.

farming. How they avoid erosion on slopes that look almost straight up and down is a mystery to me, even after seeing it. But they have a way of cutting little lateral ditches to carry off the water, and they never let enough water get together to cause damage. Their irrigation works are based on centuries of experience. And, altho not a lemon expert, I saw how they pulled a bit of dirt back from the roots of a lemon tree to delay the development of the fruit so they can pick and market lemons the year around.

Italy has as wide variety of crops as any country in the world. Everything from pistachio nuts to olives and back to silkworms. More land is in wheat than any other crop. In the Po Valley it makes 35 bushels to the acre. In Southern Italy, on land where you wouldn't give cockleburs a chance, they get 10 bushels of wheat to the acre.



John Strohm, the author, gets the facts on Italian agriculture by talking with farm workers in the field. This boy was furrowing out with a wooden plow, as mother sowed hemp.

More wheat in Italy means less hunger any year.

This nation has more grapevines than any other nation in the world—and that means wine for drink and export. She raises rice, sugar beets, citrus fruits, and nuts, rye and buckwheat and all kinds of vegetables.

The greatest need in Italy today, as she strives mightily to feed her 365 persons to the square mile, is fertilizer—particularly phosphate and nitrates. Fertilizer now would mean more crops by fall. Italians could thus do more to help themselves. And the phosphate is available in North Africa. But it doesn't get to Italy. Somehow you get the idea that the farmers [Continued on Page 20]

Bread is the staff of life in Italy. This woman is taking a loaf out of the oven. Americans are asked to eat less.



Thousands of acres of Italian soil are turned by spade and hoe. Note the barefoot pushing the spade into the ground. Shoes cost \$30.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

I THINK what the Government has been doing, and now is doing thru the latest "bonus" wheat- and corn-purchasing program, is a striking example of the futilities and inequities of Government price-fixing and subsidy policies.

You may remember that late in December, Washington suddenly discovered what had been reported officially months before, that much of Europe was threatened with desperate famine conditions. That the United States, with its wealth of food resources, would take up the burden of feeding these starving people was pointedly necessary. The country has been and is responding to these needs.

Farmers with wheat reserves were urged to sell their wheat reserves, so the grain could be shipped abroad to help meet the needs of a starving Old World. Many responded but not enough to meet requirements. So the Government worked out the so-called certificate plan. As an insurance against possible rises in wheat prices in the year ahead, the certificate plan was announced. Thru this plan wheat growers were allowed the option of selecting any date up to March 31, 1947, as payment date at whatever the market price.

Some more responded, others did not. So on April 19, it was proclaimed by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson that those producers who delivered their wheat to the Commodity Credit Corporation under this certificate plan before May 25 would receive a bonus of 30 cents a bushel, date of payment to be between delivery date and June 15, 1946.

Those who contracted to sell their wheat under the certificate plan naturally stand to get a better price than those who responded to the Government's first appeal for wheat. But if they delivered wheat to the Government before April 19, they do not get the 30 cents a bushel bonus. Of course, those who responded first to the appeal for wheat for the starving do not get the benefits of either the certificate or the bonus programs.

A group of senators, including myself, appealed to Secretary Anderson last Saturday to allow those who already had delivered wheat under the certificate plan to take advantage of the 30 cents bonus if they desired, but he refused. I hope that by the time this is in print, he will see the light and revise the program to that extent.

The bonus of 30 cents a bushel above market price for corn—up to 50 million bushels the Commodity Credit Corporation wants to get in the next 45 days—is making the going still more difficult for livestock feeders, dairy farmers and poultry growers who do not have their own feed supplies.

But exactly that is one of the purposes of this particular bonus program. Secretary Anderson stated that in these words, when he proclaimed the bonus purchase program:

"We expect to accomplish two results with the wheat and corn bonus payments—to make more grain available for food purposes immediately, and to encourage the farmers in the surplus corn producing states to market more corn and stop feeding livestock to heavy weights."

I might also note that to the ordinary citizen

these 30 cents a bushel bonuses on wheat and corn—above ceiling prices—bear a strong resemblance to black market operations. But this method helps allow the OPA to continue to make claims it is "holding the line" on two important food items, in the face of what amounts to an increase of 30 cents a bushel.

Also one reason the Government now finds it necessary to use what amounts to compulsion to force the marketing of lightweight livestock, is that previously, by holding down the price of feed grains relative to prices of livestock products, the Government had promoted the feeding of livestock to heavy weights.

No wonder farmers are distrustful of the continuance of Government control and food subsidy programs, particularly the food subsidies. The longer these are held the larger they become, and the more difficult to get rid of.

Our Real Foundation

I HAVE said many times that agriculture is the foundation on which all other business builds. That it is our most important big business. That no country on earth can be successful without a strong agriculture. Strike down farm production in any country and it immediately becomes destitute, dependent on outside help.

If proof of this is needed, let me point to the extreme want in war-torn Europe today. Those countries are destitute in the truest sense of the word because agricultural production has broken down. The one important thing lacking in every case is food. The ability even to stay alive, let alone to build back from war, to erect homes and furnish them, to get transportation operating again, to do anything constructive, depends on the strength built up and maintained by food—food from farms.

Farm production in Europe was disrupted during the war. There wasn't enough food produced by our Allies—or by our enemies, either—to feed themselves, their civilians and their fighting men. Therefore, farmers of the United States had to pitch in and help; must continue to help this year. Food produced on American farms right now is saving thousands of lives in Allied and in occupied countries that haven't been able to maintain a strong agriculture. I sincerely hope the people of those nations appreciate what American farmers have done and are doing for them. I pray the investment of overwork and struggle to produce on the part of our farmers, and America's investment of billions of dollars and thousands of precious lives, will be paid off in permanent peace.

I think there should be a lasting lesson for the United States in Europe's destitution that was brought about by the serious trouble of agriculture. I am not anticipating a war over here that will destroy our agriculture. Not that. But there are other things that can be devastating to the welfare of agriculture. And if farmers suffer, we all are going to suffer. If our agricultural production and income are broken down for any reason,

business in all lines will suffer. If proof of this is needed, let me recall our drouth and depression years.

The point I wish to make here is that in our reconversion period, and permanently, agriculture must have its rightful share of the national income. The United

States never again can relegate it to the low income spot it occupied between the two World Wars, and expect to maintain in this country "a prosperity unequaled in the history of man," as some of the orators put it. If farm income fails, all business will fail in proportion.

I think the country needs to understand that the big problem ahead for agriculture is tougher than it ever has been. That problem is the balance between production and soil fertility on the one hand, and production and income on the other. Key to the problem is adequate income. Production at a profit will insure farming programs that will preserve soil fertility, and provide an abundance of farm products for human consumption and for industrial processing.

Soil fertility naturally suffered considerably during the war, because soil-saving and fertility-conserving practices had to be sacrificed in the interests of huge volume production. Now to make agriculture, the foundation of all business, safer and more secure, extra attention must be given to building back lost fertility. From then on it will be a matter of managing soil fertility for even higher and more economical production. I am not one to believe that we have reached the maximum production on our farms. Badly handicapped as they were, farmers boosted farm production during the war years to new high records. There was a 30 per cent increase in feed grains, an 18 per cent increase in hay. These feed increases made possible an expansion in meat, dairy and poultry products of 33 per cent over the 1935-39 average, official records show. Given the right kind of weather conditions, acre yields in the years ahead can be far higher than our war records. Better farm practices, use of fertilizers, more intensive farming—all made possible by adequate income—will do the job.

There is one other point I wish to make in connection with this matter of adequate farm income. It emphasizes another problem in which everyone should be interested. The problem of making farm living sufficiently attractive to keep our best young men and young women on the farms. They are the ones who can guarantee that our agricultural foundation will be secure. Adequate income will interest these quality young folks. None of them expect to become rich, but they do demand and must have profitable prices for the things they produce.

Farm problems are not the problems of farmers alone. The earlier this country learns that primary lesson and takes it to heart, the better off we all will be.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Return to Rationing Is Likely

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Correspondence indicates that farm readers would like answers to the following questions, among others:

"Are we to have meat rationing?"
"Are we to have bread rationing?"
"Are we to have milk and butter rationing?"

"Are we to feed France, the country that grumbles over how little we do for the French, and then goes into hysterics over getting one boatload of wheat from Russia?"

"Are we to go on 'European diet' 2 days a week to build up Europeans so they can build up to go to war again?"

"Are we going to continue to coddle Russia and help that country build up so the Bear can drive a paw into our solar plexus?"

"How is the dairy program to be

revised—with additional subsidies?"

"How about the Government offering a 30-cent bonus for wheat and corn? Doesn't that make those of us who turned loose earlier at Government's pleading, feel sw-elllllll?"

"Will there always be an emergency on tap when the Administration wants one?"

In the days of our youth we solved the problem: "How old is Anne?"
The answer was: "Anne is ageless."

Before attempting to answer the rationing questions—presumably the questioners want either "Yes" or "No,"

and are likely to get just that answer punctuated this way, "Yes or No"—we might state the answer this way.

In planning circles it is felt that a return to consumer rationing of meats, fats and oils will be necessary before the next marketing season is over. (To be passed on from mouth to ear, as the Welsh say it, that means not until after next November 12, an important day in Congressional history.)

Rationing "at the source" is in effect right now; thru limitation orders and set asides. Government is rationing flour to the baker industry and housewives as a group thru requiring

25 per cent cut in mill production of flour. Restoration of set-aside order on butter, possibly cheese, is under serious consideration. Army, not Department of Agriculture, expects to police the butter set-aside.

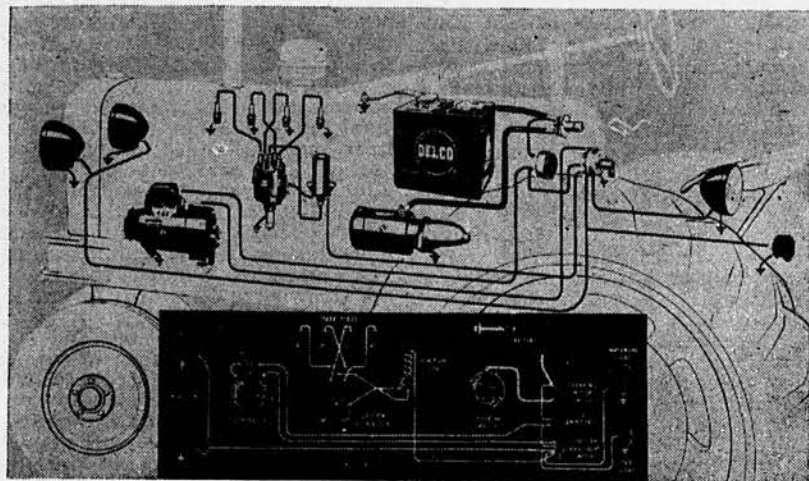
Interesting to note is that while one set of Government planners are looking forward to consumer rationing of meats, fats, oils, possibly bread, and butter, another set of planners venture a cautious "maybe" prediction that sugar rationing will end early next year—soon after other food rationings have been ordered.

Commercial rationing of sugar likely will last well into 1947.

The answer to the question regarding feeding France, and Germany, and (Continued on Page 22)

Tending Lights and Starter

By WILLIAM H. CROUSE



Farm tractor in phantom view showing electrical equipment in place with the wires between.

WHEN Midwest farmers buy new farm tractors, they quite often specify electrical equipment. It is generally recognized that the storage battery, lights, generator and electrical cranking motor or self-starter add considerably to the usefulness and economical operation of the tractor.

Lights allow the tractor to be used at night. The cranking motor eliminates the necessity of hand-cranking the engine so even a boy can start and operate the tractor. This added equipment, of course, brings with it added responsibility from the standpoint of maintenance. But the few simple maintenance jobs that electrical equipment requires can be done very quickly and easily. Let's see just what these jobs are.

A charged battery can supply current for lights or for cranking the engine; a discharged battery cannot. The generator on the tractor normally keeps the battery charged. The entire action is automatic. Cranking the engine or using the lights when the engine is not running discharges the battery; the generator recharges the battery while the engine is running.

About the only service the battery requires is occasional addition of water to each of the 3 cells. The vent plugs must be removed in order to add the water. While distilled water is best, any water fit for drinking, and without excessive mineral content, can be used. The frequency with which water should be added is determined by the type of service and temperature. For example, long hours in a hot field cause the battery to lose water rapidly. Unless this water is replaced frequently, the internal parts (including the battery plates) will become exposed to air so they will dry out and battery life will be greatly shortened. On the average, a tractor battery should be watered every 120 hours of operation.

Do not add too much water, since overfilling will cause the battery liquid to bubble out and get over the battery and adjacent tractor parts. This liquid contains sulphuric acid which is very corrosive. In case you get any of it on your hands or clothes, or on the tractor, it can be neutralized with baking soda and then washed off with plenty of water.

Never try to recharge a battery by putting chemicals in it. Adding any chemical "dope" to the battery may ruin it and will not have any effect on its state of charge. The only way to recharge a battery is with the generator on the tractor, or with a battery charger such as is used in service stations.

Incidentally, if you have to operate a tractor without a battery, be sure to disconnect the lead from the terminal of the generator. This keeps the generator from producing any output which would cause it to burn up without the battery connected.

The top of the battery should be kept clean and the cable clamps kept tight on the battery terminals. An easy way to clean the battery top is to tighten vent plugs, sprinkle baking soda on the battery top, wait until the foaming stops and then flush off with plenty of clean water.

The generator is driven by the engine, and produces electrical current which not only lights the lights when they are turned on but also recharges the battery, as already explained.

Many tractors have a light switch with a generator control in it. This switch has three positions: "off," "on,"

and an intermediate "high output" position. In the "off" position, the lights are out and the generator output is cut down to a small current. In the "on" position, the lights are on and the generator output is high enough to take care of the lights and still provide a charge to the battery. In the intermediate "high output" position, the lights are off but the high output is still obtained from the generator. This intermediate position should be used only when the battery is in a discharged condition. If it is used when the battery is charged, the battery will become overcharged and will be severely damaged. You can tell when a battery is fairly well discharged because it won't crank the engine very fast, as it does when it is fully charged.

Every time the engine oil is changed, add a few drops of light engine oil to each generator hinge cap oiler. Avoid excessive oiling since this would cause oil to get on the generator brushes and commutator where it would form gum and prevent the generator from working. Generator brushes are originally

three fourths of an inch long. When they are worn down to one half this length, they should be replaced. A dirty or rough commutator calls for servicing at your tractor dealer or electrical service station. Inspect the generator drive belt occasionally to make sure it has enough tension and that it is not excessively worn or frayed.

The cranking motor is very similar to any other electric motor around the farm and requires similar care. This care includes lubricating the motor occasionally with a few drops of light engine oil, and a check of the motor brushes about once a year.

The brushes are easily inspected by removing the cover band on the cranking motor. New brushes are five eighths of an inch long. If the brushes are worn to about one half this length, they should be replaced. Also, if the commutator on which the brushes rest is very rough or dirty, the motor should be taken to your nearest tractor dealer or electrical service station for repair. Following these suggestions will save time.

What About Wheat Hay?

By E. H. COLES, Superintendent,
Colby Experiment Station

FARMERS have known for years of the high feeding value of the growing wheat plant when utilized as a pasture crop. Thousands of lambs and cattle are fattened on wheat pasture in Western Kansas nearly every winter. Little is known, however, about the use of this same crop harvested at a later stage of maturity and utilized as hay.

In the earlier days of wheat production before the advent of power machinery, most of the work was done with horses. It was during this period that farmers learned something of the value of that crop for hay. A fairly common practice was to mow a swath or 2 around the wheat field before it was ripe enough to harvest for grain, and rake it into windrows, later to be utilized as feed for the horses during the harvest season. Animals fed wheat hay during this period were able to do heavy work without additional feed other than native grass, which was pastured at night.

Many farmers have noticed that livestock eat more wheat straw and stay

been cut for hay when the crop was in the soft-dough stage of maturity. On one of these fields the crop was grown on summer-fallow land, and on the other it followed wheat grown on summer-fallow. The average yield of cured hay to the acre for the 3-year period was 4 tons on summer-fallow and 2.5 tons on cropped land. These were favorable crop seasons, and it is expected that the percentage increase from fallow will be greater in less favorable seasons.

We have found this hay to be highly palatable to all types of livestock; however, little has been done, as yet, to study its nutritive value. The Archer, Wyo., experiment station reported on 2 years work with Kanred wheat cut in the early bloom stage for hay. That work showed an average protein percentage of 12.59, figured on a moisture-free basis. At the Colby station this season several plots will be mowed at different stages of maturity. Yields from the different cuttings will be calculated, chemical analyses will be run, and palatability observations made.

Two methods of harvest have been studied at the Colby station. We bound the crop when in the soft-dough stage of maturity, making just as small bundles as the ordinary binder would tie. Part of the bundles were allowed to cure in the windrows and some were set up in small shocks. Regardless of how the bundles were handled, there was a considerable amount of mold and spoilage inside all of them.

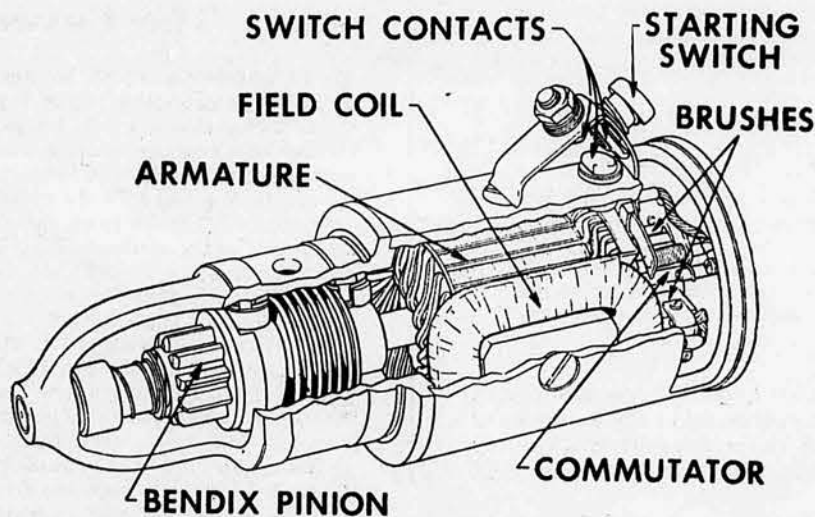
Little Spoilage Resulted

The second method of harvest was to mow the crop and allow it to cure in the swath thru one good curing day. Then it was raked into small windrows and allowed to cure until dry enough to stack. The moisture content of the heads should be studied before putting the hay in the stack, since this portion of the plant seems to be the last to cure. Little spoilage resulted when this method of harvest was followed.

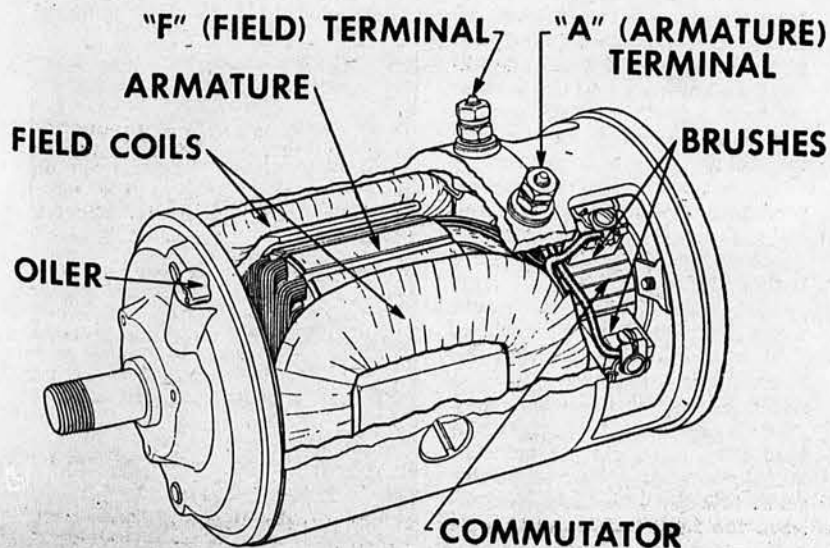
At this time, when people of the war-torn nations are crying for wheat for human food, it seems almost unthinkable that we should consider cutting any of it for hay. There may be, however, acres of wheat in Kansas this season that will run short of moisture before ripening and fail to produce enough grain to warrant harvesting. Such fields could easily produce tons of livestock feed that can be utilized in the form of hay.

Every season some wheat acreage is lost because of hail damage. It is quite possible that some hailed wheat that would not produce a profitable grain crop could be converted into livestock feed. Wheat that is pastured late in the spring often matures only a partial crop of grain, and this, too, might be put up for roughage. Late wheat that has become infested with stem rust might be more profitably utilized as hay, provided it is cut before the rust has grown to such an extent that the palatability of the hay has been lowered.

We would be glad to hear from farmers who have had experience in harvesting and feeding wheat hay. Please send your letter to Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



The cranking motor partly cut away to show internal construction.



Generator partly cut away to show internal construction.

in much better flesh in those years when the wheat exhausts soil moisture ahead of maturity and dries ripe rather than ripening normally. In such years the plant food that normally would have gone for the production of grain apparently is held in the stems of the plant, making the stems more palatable to livestock and of higher feeding value. One season when wheat dried ripe we purchased several tons of wheat straw for bedding for our dairy herd. Because of its high palatability we were unable to use it for bedding, for the cows preferred to eat it. These were well-fed dairy cows, but they did show an increase in milk flow when allowed free access to the immature wheat straw in addition to their other feeds.

The experimental work done on wheat hay at the Colby branch of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station is still in the preliminary stage and will be increased as rapidly as funds and labor are available. For the last 3 seasons two 2-acre fields have

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DE LAVAL

Frost Did Some Damage

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

FRUIT growers in Northeast Kansas did not expect to get by without some frost damage this spring, with everything blossoming out at least 2 weeks early. So, according to expectations, Jack Frost visited this area April 12 and did considerable damage in the lowlands, especially to strawberries and grapes. Strawberries were almost out in full bloom when the temperature on this particular night dropped to 32 degrees.

Ezra Shields, manager of the Wathena Apple Growers' Association, and owner of perhaps the largest strawberry acreage in these parts, is of the opinion that about one third of the entire strawberry crop around Wathena has been killed. Some of the patches in that vicinity that were in full bloom suffered as much as 75 per cent damage, Mr. Shields declared. At Troy not nearly so much damage was done, due probably to the fact that the elevation of Troy is about 300 feet higher than Wathena.

Grapes also were in a critical stage at this time and in some vineyards, depending on location, the damage was probably heavy, altho it will be impossible to determine the extent of such damage for some time. Fruit having already set on apples and peaches the damage to these crops was very slight.

Plant More Strawberries

There has been a big increase in the acreage planted to strawberries in Doniphan county this spring. Many of the regular growers have increased their plantings, and some who never grew a berry before have set out patches. The reason for this sudden spurt of interest is obviously due to the extremely high prices strawberries have sold for the last 2 years. Another reason might be the prospect of having more help to tend the patches, now that the war is over.

The most popular commercial variety planted in Doniphan county is the dependable Premier, sometimes called Howard. The Blakemore runs a close second and many even prefer it because of its drought resistance. It will stand more hot, dry weather than any

other strawberry. Blakemore ships well and is a good variety for the frozen food locker. There is a new everbearing strawberry now on the market that every home gardener will want to try. The name of it is Streamliner, and it is called the jumbo everbearer. It is said to bear fruit from July until frost and requires a minimum of sugar because it is so sweet.

Strawberry growing is somewhat more hazardous now than it was some years ago when Wathena seemed to be the strawberry center of the universe. In that day growers did not have to be on the alert for diseases and insect enemies. There seemed to be none. Many of the old-time growers find it hard to understand just why strawberry leaf roller appeared simultaneously with the entomologists who were Johnny-on-the-spot to tell them how to control it.

Glad Price Controls Lifted

Strawberry growers all over the United States are jubilant over the recent decision to decontrol berry prices, which decision applies not only to strawberries but to all other berries except cranberries. Suspension of ceiling prices went into effect at midnight April 11. Lifting of price controls should make it possible for growers to receive prices commensurate with the tremendously high cost of production these days and the fact that it takes 2 years to produce a crop. Altho strawberry prices have seemingly been high the last 2 years, so has the cost of plants. And the loss of plants in newly set patches sometimes is terrific.

Now that strawberries have to be sprayed one of the materials used is nicotine sulphate, the most expensive spray material in the whole category and now virtually impossible to get. The constant hoeing and cultivating is expensive because it is largely hand labor. Commercial fertilizer is a necessity if paying crops are to be obtained and this comes high, too. Harvesting costs have been increased by the fact that pickers demand at least \$1 a crate and in many cases more if the berries are scarce. Price of crate material and boxes is constantly going up.

The Cover Picture

IT IS traditional for all Mother's Day pictures to be of lovely women in the grandmother class. But there is need to focus our minds on the fact that this is a new day in a new world. So for our Mother's Day picture this year we chose a young mother. One whose children know nothing of war. One who is starting out, rather than living in the sunset of life. We feel sure the older mothers will yield this once.

To honor all mothers on this occasion, we selected Mrs. Fred Kilian and her 2 lovely children, Billy Pete, 4½ years old, and Joe, 6 months old. They live in Pottawatomie county and have been on the farm only 3 years. Before that Mr. Kilian was vocational agriculture instructor in the Wamego High School.

Mrs. Kilian is a real sport. The night before the picture was taken the family had attended a Lions Club party in Wamego. Everybody was tired. There had been no time to put the house in order for company. But, when Harvey Goertz, county agent, phoned her the next morning and said a man from Kansas Farmer wants to take some pictures, she said, "Come ahead."

When we got out there we found she did not understand we wanted pictures of her and the children. Again she was a good sport and dropped everything to wash and dress the children.

First we tried 2 pictures out in the farmyard, but the sun was too bright and made the children squint their eyes. Then we tried some indoor shots. When we found that picture of the Madonna and children we knew we had the perfect spot for a Mother's Day picture that would portray all the love and tender care of a mother.

The situation had its humor, too. Billy Pete was fascinated by the camera and wanted to trade the family piano for it. He balked, however, when we suggested instead that we would trade it for his little brother Joe.

Many young families like the Kilians are taking over Kansas farms now that the war-weary older families are retiring to the rest they have earned so well. With smart, aggressive young farm families like these, we believe the future of Kansas agriculture is in good hands.



Uncle Sam Says . . .

Ask Broiler Cut

Broiler producers in the Washington, D. C. region, where 60 per cent of the country's market broilers are raised, have been asked by U. S. D. A. to cut production at least 30 per cent as a feed-saving precaution.

Feed Shortage

There is about 5 per cent less cereal and by-products feed per animal unit for the first 6 months this year compared to 1945. If current feed crops come up to expectations, plus some cut in livestock and poultry, next year's supply may still be about 2 per cent under this year.

Subsidies Grow

Livestock slaughterers have received a total of \$1,283,163,000 in Government subsidies since December 31, 1943. Direct payments to producers for cattle totaled almost 14.5 million dollars in 1945 on more than 2.8 million head. The CCC paid out almost 10 million dollars to lamb feeders in 1945.

40 Years Old

Dairy improvement associations this year are celebrating 40 years of progress. On January 1, 1946, there were 1,124 associations with 23,331 herds containing 627,878 cows on test. This is an increase of 18 per cent in associations for one year, 9.8 per cent in herds and 8.8 per cent in number of cows on test. Back in 1906 the first and only unit in Michigan had 239 cows on test.

Want Implements

More than 200,000 war veterans have received priority certificates since June 25, 1945, for the purpose of purchasing farm implements. The increase in applications by months has been rapid. Last July there were only 751 applications from veterans. By February, requests had jumped to 60,917.

Buying Dried Eggs

The Government has expanded its purchase of dried eggs as another prop under egg prices. Original program to buy 25 million pounds of dried eggs has been increased to 45 million pounds.

Big Wheat Crop

Early prospects point to a world wheat crop better than the 1945 harvest. Another billion-bushel crop is in the making for the United States. European hopes are for a crop better than last year but below prewar. North Africa, Argentina, Australia and Canada also probably will produce more.

Insects That Help

Recent Utah studies show that only 4 kinds of insects do a satisfactory job of "tripping" alfalfa blossoms. These insects are leafcutter bees, alkali bees, honeybees, and bumblebees. The maximum number of honeybees found to the acre during observations was 29,000. A single honeybee was observed tripping 7 blossoms a minute.

Inside a Soybean

Soybeans produce an average of 15 pounds of oil and 80 pounds of oil meal a hundredweight, or 5.3 pounds of oil meal to the pound of oil. Fed to dairy cattle, oil meal intensifies production of milk, butter and other animal products containing animal fats. The rich manure resulting from use of vegetable oil meals adds to soil fertility.

No Evidence of Hoarding

Farm stock of wheat April 1, in the U. S. totaled 204 million bushels. This is 122 million below the record farm stocks on April 1, 1943. These farm stocks (estimated) represent 18 per cent of 1945 production, compared with a 10-year average of 21 per cent on farms April 1. Other grain stocks on farms April 1, are: Rye, about 50 per cent of last year; corn, 1,072 million bushels, smallest since 1938; barley, 70.3 million bushels, mostly in Dakotas; oats, 578.5 million bushels, 36 per cent over holdings last year; soybeans, 30 million bushels, of which about 17 million bushels will be needed as seed.

Sales of wheat off farms and other wheat disappearance since January 1, amounted to 165 million bushels, a record outgo.



"I'll Finish Planting This Week ...thanks to the Skelly Care I've Given my Tractor"

If your farm machinery isn't performing at the capacity you know it has, take this tip: Start giving it *Skelly care*

now. Let your Skelly Tank Station Salesman or Jobber supply you with Skelly Fortified Tagolene Motor Oil, regular or H.D. (heavy duty). Ask him about the Skelly oils and long-life greases which best meet your needs. He's anxious to answer your problems, and he's qualified to fill all your lubrication and fuel wants.

You'll find it's the sure way to do more work faster . . . and *fully protect* your equipment as well. And remember—Skelly products *must satisfy* you or your money will be cheerfully refunded!





"Hot dog, Fred! I found the Wheaties!"

Betty Crocker
SUGGESTS:

"WHUFFINS!" They're muffins just bursting with flavor. Made with Wheaties, that's why. A tempting nut-like flavor. Texture fluffy. Recommended by our General Mills food staff. Sift together:

1 cup sifted flour
1/4 cup sugar
3 tsp. baking powder
1/2 tsp. salt

Mix together

1 egg, well beaten
1/2 cup milk

Stir into dry ingredients. Stir in, just enough to mix

4 tbsp. shortening, melted, cooled
Carefully fold in

2 cups Wheaties

Fill greased medium-sized muffin cups 2/3 full. Bake at once, 20 to 25 minutes in moderately hot oven, 400°. Recipe makes 12 muffins.

SERVED "AS IS"—a big bowlful with milk and fruit—Wheaties add real nourishment to breakfast. Whole wheat amounts of vitamins, minerals, food-energy. Protein, too. Ask today for Wheaties, won't you.

General Mills, Inc.

"Wheaties," "Breakfast of Champions" and "Betty Crocker" are registered trademarks of General Mills, Inc.



A PAIR! Two sizes now in Wheaties. Extra-Big-Pak holds 50% more than the regular size. This new larger package right for you? The Extra-Big-Pak!

What Hays Tests Prove

Big Crowd at Annual Meet Shows Interest in Livestock

BEEF cattle feeding investigations at the Fort Hays Experiment Station were divided into 3 divisions during the past feeding season. Investigations were on: The comparative values of midland milo, westland milo, pink kafir and corn as cattle fattening feeds; the comparative values of different quantities of cottonseed cake, ground grain and alfalfa hay when fed singly and in combination as supplements to silage in winter rations for stock cattle; and the influence of winter gains upon ultimate returns from wintering and grazing choice calves. Results of these experiments were announced at the Annual Feeders Day program at the station, April 27. This was one of the biggest meets in recent years.

Strictly choice yearling steers were used in the experiment on comparative values of grain sorghums. Norkan fodder silage, grain included, was used thruout the feeding trial. Grain was hand-fed twice daily to all lots. Objective was to feed a liberal grain ration in conjunction with a full feed of silage, 1.50 pounds of cottonseed meal and 0.10 pound of finely ground limestone a head daily. Grain was ground medium fine and all varieties were fed at the rate of 14.33 pounds a head daily.

Westland Made Largest Gain

Steers fed westland milo made the largest daily gain, 2.53 pounds. Those fed pink kafir the smallest, 2.34 pounds. Those fed midland milo and corn gained the same, 2.43 pounds daily. Costs of gains for westland milo were the cheapest of all varieties used and confirmed results of previous experiments.

Four pounds of ground alfalfa produced more gain at less cost to 100 pounds of gain than 1 pound of cottonseed cake daily in a 150-day feeding test on 8 lots of choice calves. The lots contained steer calves and heifer calves in about equal numbers.

Comparisons were made on feeding a full feed of silage to all lots, plus 1/2 pound of cottonseed cake a head daily in 1 lot; 1 pound cottonseed cake in 1 lot; 1 pound ground kafir in 1 lot; 2 pounds ground kafir in 1 lot; 2 pounds ground alfalfa in 1 lot; 4 pounds ground alfalfa in 1 lot; 1/2 pound cottonseed cake plus 2 pounds ground alfalfa in 1 lot; 1/2 pound cottonseed cake plus 1 pound ground kafir in 1 lot.

Addition of 1 pound of cottonseed cake to the head daily to a silage ration increased average daily gains about 1/2 pound. Linseed meal, soybean meal, peanut meal, corn gluten meal and tankage were fed and found to compare favorably with cottonseed meal.

Results to date indicate that as a supplement to silage, 1 pound of cottonseed cake equals 3 to 4 pounds of alfalfa hay; 2 pounds of wheat bran equal 1 pound of cottonseed cake; 2 pounds of ground wheat or 2 pounds of ground barley equal 1 pound of cottonseed cake; and 2 pounds of ground kafir are worth about 80 per cent as much as 1 pound of cottonseed cake.

A Place for Kafir

Feeding 2 pounds of ground kafir with silage produced .08 pound less gain to the head daily than 1 pound of cottonseed cake. Two pounds of ground kafir was worth about 90 per cent as much as 1 pound of cottonseed meal, on the basis of amount and cost of gains.

Two pounds of ground alfalfa produced about the same gain as 2 pounds of ground kafir, somewhat more gain than 1/2 pound of cottonseed cake, and appreciably less gain than 1 pound of cottonseed cake or 4 pounds of ground alfalfa.

Addition of 1/2 pound cottonseed cake to 1 pound of ground kafir brought about the same gains as produced by 1 pound of cottonseed cake.

In the wintering and grazing experiments, 4 lots of steer calves were wintered on 4 different levels of nutrition. Lot 1 got a full feed of Atlas silage plus 4 pounds of ground kafir grain and 1 pound of cottonseed cake a head daily. Lot 2 got a full feed of atlas silage plus 2 pounds of ground kafir grain and 1 pound of cottonseed cake a head daily.

Lot 3 got a full feed of atlas silage plus 1 pound of cottonseed cake a head daily. Lot 4 got a full feed of atlas

silage but no grain or cottonseed cake. The test was repeated on 4 lots of heifer calves.

Wintering gains increased in direct proportion to increase in the level of nutrition. Steer calves gained an average of 78 additional pounds a head when 1 pound of cottonseed cake daily was added to a full feed silage; a further increase of 55 pounds when 2 pounds of ground kafir daily was added to the silage and cake. A still further gain of 47 pounds a head was produced with an additional 2 pounds of ground kafir grain.

Heifer calves gained in the same proportion as the steer calves with each nutritional level increase but made greater total gains—72 pounds, 52 pounds, and 42 pounds for each step up in the feeding level.

Wintering costs increased, but cost of gains decreased as the nutritional feed level rose. Grazing gains, however, decreased in direct proportion to the increase in the level of the plane of nutrition during the previous wintering phase.

Grazing failed to equalize combined wintering and grazing gains of steer calves by from 34 to 99 pounds a head in the various lots. The same was true for heifers by from 18 to 71 pounds a head.

Who Won at Hays

Nearly 1,100 boys and girls competed this year in the judging contests at the Annual Hays Roundup, April 26. The contests were in 2 divisions, one for Vocational Agriculture students and one for 4-H Club members. Twelve Vocational groups and 14 4-H Club groups took part with 35 counties represented in all contests.

In the Vocational Agriculture livestock judging contest Ellis High School won first team place and John Dugan, of Alton High School, was high individual.

Alton High School won the Vocational Agriculture grain judging contest and Vernon Krah, of Alton, was high individual.

In the 4-H contests, Summer 4-H Club, of Alton, won the grain judging team contest and Dale Kurty, of the Summer Club, was high individual.

The Fort Zarah 4-H Club, of Barton county, won the livestock judging contest, with Ralph Griffith, Atha 4-H Club, Trego county, high individual.

Jolly Jayhawkers 4-H Club, of Ford county, was high team in the clothing judging contest, and Loraine Sears, Pawnee Rock 4-H Club, Pawnee county, was high individual.

Terrace Demonstrations

Six state-wide demonstrations of terrace construction with Diesel-powered equipment are announced by John M. Ferguson, extension engineer at Kansas State College.

First one will be May 6, on the Neil Rogers farm 7 miles west of Oberlin, Decatur county. Ferguson said the purpose of the demonstration is to show how economical terraces can be constructed with modern one-man operated equipment.

The schedule: May 6, Decatur county, Neil Rogers farm 7 miles west

of Oberlin; May 8, Ness county, Nathan Linch farm 5 1/2 miles northeast of Ness City; May 10, Harper county, Arnold Berns, Jr., farm 1 1/4 miles southeast of Peabody; May 13, Harper county, Dwight Hayter farm 5 miles northeast of Anthony; May 15, Neosho county, Herman Bonine farm 4 miles southeast of Thayer; May 17, Shawnee county, Bliss Jernigan farm 11 miles south of Topeka.

Two Reasons For a Show

SOME 2,500 persons attended a celebration at Jetmore, April 24, combining a welcome to returning war veterans with the annual Hodgeman County Hereford Breeders' Association show. The big crowd consumed 2 barbecued beefs.

Winners in the Hereford show, which was judged by Glenn Pickett and Phil Ljungdahl, of the Kansas State College extension division, were as follows:

Junior yearling bulls—First, Carl Smith, Jetmore; 2nd, Adam Hummel, Hanston; 3rd, Adam Hummel.

Summer yearling bulls—First, Carl Smith; 2nd, Elmer Steffen, Burdette; 3rd, N. P. Rasmussen, Jetmore.

Senior bull calves—First, John Lappin, Jetmore; 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, John Lappin; 6th, H. H. Colburn, Spearville; 7th, Carl Smith, Jetmore; 8th, C. W. Lynam, Burdette.

Junior bull calves—First, John Lappin, Jetmore; 2nd, Stanley Lappin, Jetmore; 3rd, Wayne Billings, Jetmore; 4th and 5th, Stanley Lappin.

Junior yearling heifers—First, Wayne Billings; 2nd, Carl Smith; 3rd, Wayne Billings; 4th, Elmer Steffen, Burdette; 5th, Henry Herrmann, Kinsley; 6th and 7th, N. P. Rasmussen, Jetmore.

Summer yearling heifers—First, Carl Smith; 2nd, Stanley Lappin; 3rd, O. W. Lynam, Burdette.

Senior heifer calves—First, John Lappin; 2nd, Wayne Billings; 3rd, H. H. Colburn; 4th, O. W. Lynam.

Junior heifer calves—First, Stanley Lappin; 2nd, Wayne Billings; 3rd, Stanley Lappin.

From this group will be made up the county show herd for the fall fair circuit.

Hold Lamb Schools

Leading Kansas sheep producers will exhibit pens of lambs and fleeces in the 3 state lamb and wool schools to be held during May, C. G. Elling, extension animal husbandman at Kansas State College, reports.

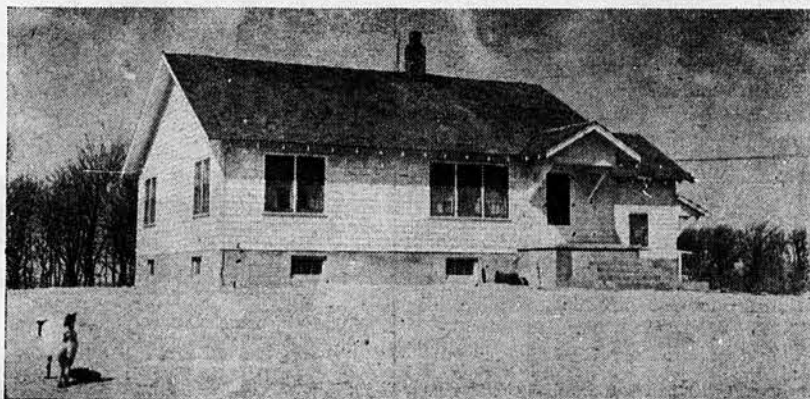
Dates of the schools are May 9 at Wichita, May 17 at Kansas City, and May 21-22 at St. Joseph, Mo.

Elling cautions sheepmen to replenish their breeding flocks as soon as possible. It is only a question of time, he believes, until the demand for good breeding stock will exceed the available supply.

"Sheep numbers in Kansas, as well as in the United States, have gone down 20 to 30 per cent in the last 3 years, altho prices on lambs and wool have been good and profits as large as at any time in the past 30 years.

"Desirable breeding ewes," he added, "are around 25 to 30 per cent higher than they were 3 or 4 years ago, and probably will go higher, but they are worth it."

Another Modern Farm Home



A view of the new, modern farm home of H. L. Lyons, Stafford county, completed in 1945. The yard will be completely landscaped. A new general-purpose stock barn will be built later when materials are available. Many farmers in this area have been building or remodeling farm homes.

What is your **GUESS** on our profits....

SOMETIMES, although an idea is wrong, it does no harm. Like the idea that a square jaw is the sign of will power. That winters aren't as severe as they used to be, or that red hair denotes quick temper.

But there are other wrong ideas, which are definitely harmful to public confidence in and understanding of industry. One such idea is the current

"guessing" about profits made by large business organizations.

Many people are apt to grossly exaggerate the money made by business. So Opinion Research Corporation (an independent organization) made a survey to learn just what the public thinks about profits. Compare these guesses and yours with the International Harvester profit figures given below.

International Harvester profit per Dollar on sales

6 5 5 5 5 5	30¢	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 5 5 5	20¢	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 5	10¢	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	5¢	<input type="checkbox"/>



Public guess on war profits.....30.0¢

5 Harvester four war year average profit.....4.9¢

In this survey, the average of the guesses by the public of the war-time profits made by industry was . . . thirty per cent (30%).

But in the four war years of 1942, 1943, 1944, and 1945, the profits of International Harvester Company averaged only . . . 4.9% on sales. *Less than one sixth of what the general public "guessed" for all industry.*

For this period, the year by year per cent of profits on sales was: 1942—7.34, 1943—5.59, 1944—3.95, 1945—3.93.



Public guess on peace-time profits.....18.0¢

5 5 Harvester four pre-war year average profit.....7.17¢

In the four peace years of 1938, 1939, 1940, and 1941, the profits of International Harvester Company averaged . . . 7.17%. *This is well under half of what the public "guessed" for all industry.*

FAIR 5 5 IH 5 5

Majority think fair profit in normal times is....10¢
International Harvester's ten-year average is less than.....7¢

The survey indicates the public knows that in our economy profits are indispensable. And

the majority regard 10% as a fair rate of profit in normal times. Many large businesses, including ourselves, would consider it a banner year if we could reach this figure. *Our average profit for the last ten years—four war and six peace—was 6.43%—more than a third less than what the public considers fair.*

All these figures show that our profits are not high. As a matter of fact, the entire farm machinery industry is a low profit industry. In 1944, the Federal Trade Commission published a list of 76 industries ranked in order of their ratio of profits to sales. The farm machinery industry was 57th on the list.

What About Current IH Prices?

When the War ended and we planned our peace-time production, we had hoped to be able to serve our farmer customers at the same level which has held since 1942, regardless of war-time increases in costs of wages and materials up to that time. But recent developments have forced a change in our plans.



Wages and materials consume nearly all of every dollar Harvester takes in from sales. A Government board has recommended and the Company has agreed to pay a general wage increase of 18 cents per hour for Harvester factory employees. The Government has also allowed price increases on raw materials which

we purchase in large quantities. Steel has had an average increase of 8.2%.



There has been no general increase in our prices since they were frozen by the Government early in 1942.

So our situation today is that what we BUY costs us 1946 prices. We will be paying average hourly wages 56% above 1941. For what we SELL we get only 1942 prices. This condition cannot long be met out of our present low rate of profit.

Future Prices on IH Products

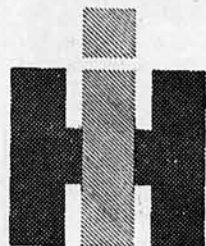
It is plain that price relief will be needed to meet the increased wage and material costs which we must carry.

We regret this necessity. We prefer to lower prices, when possible, rather than raise them and we know our customers prefer to have us do that. We had hoped to be able to "hold the line," at least.

But we do not see how we can avoid operating at a loss if our prices continue to remain at their present frozen levels. We will NOT "cut corners" on any of our products, because **QUALITY IS THE FOUNDATION OF OUR BUSINESS.**

Our customers can be certain that we will seek no more than a moderate profit, both because of our policies and because we have approximately 300 competitors fighting us vigorously for your business. Our request for price relief will be no more than is necessary to insure continued service to our customers, continued work for our employees, and a reasonable return for our stockholders.

INTERNATIONAL



HARVESTER



● TWO SAMPLES OF GRAIN tell a story of interest to every farmer who knows his oats. Look closely and you will see the difference. One is plumper, brighter, weighs more per bushel.

The story behind these plump oats is important, for it demonstrates a principle which can mean extra bushels of all grains, beans and seeds harvested on your farm.

These heavier kernels illustrate the results of harvesting at the right time with your own All-Crop Harvester... the harvester originally designed and still priced to permit individual ownership by every farm regardless of size.

Instead of cutting on the green side with a binder before the grain is properly filled out... instead of waiting indefinitely for a threshing crew or custom combine with your crop exposed to weather and insects... you can choose the precise moment when your crop has reached the peak of maturity and quality.

Time of harvesting is a vital factor in the yield of any crop. You control it, with your own All-Crop Harvester... a machine priced within the means of every family farm.

TAILORED TO YOUR FARM

1. Designed for the individual family farm.
2. It's your machine—harvest when you're ready.
3. The original one-man "power take-off" harvester.
4. Low first cost permits independent ownership.
5. Permits crop diversification—harvests over 100 different crops.
6. Fits any acreage—one machine or a fleet.
7. Simple to operate—fewer parts—low upkeep.
8. Your service problems are answered—experienced dealers—ample repair stocks.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE, WIS. U.S.A.
ALL-CROP HARVESTER
"Successor to the Binder"

TUNE IN



THE NEW NATIONAL FARM AND HOME HOUR,
every Saturday, NBC Network—Consult your newspaper
for time and station.

Flying Farmers Take to Air

To Promote Hutchinson Meeting May 24

FLYING farmers in Kansas are very enthusiastic over the plan worked out by Kansas Farmer for organizing the Kansas Flying Farmers Club on May 24, at Hutchinson. Last Saturday afternoon, Otis Hensley, who farms near Glasco, hopped down to Topeka to talk over the organization work of the club with the editors of Kansas Farmer. Calling on the phone, Otis found the editor stirring up another batch of paint for his house. But painting wasn't allowed to interfere long with flying talk.

Down at the Jayhawk hotel 30 minutes later, Otis was saying, "Oh, I got done planting corn at noon and thought I'd fly down and talk things over with you." He suggests that to qualify for full membership in the Kansas Flying Farmers Club a person should have a "certified solo." Others could be associate members. "One of the boys up home said to be considered a full-fledged farmer, a person ought to have 300 hours certified solo time on a tractor, too," Otis related.

While Otis was giving Editor Gilkeson an easy-chair flying lesson in the hotel lobby, who should walk in but Mrs. Ellis Dinsmore, who lives on a farm near Clay Center. Otis Hensley had just been talking about Jimmie Hurley, of Glasco, and the Dinsmores, of Clay Center, when he looked up and said, "Why there is Mrs. Dinsmore now."

Made a Quick Trip

She made it a crowd—three's a crowd—and said, "I'm waiting for Ellis now, and then we are going to fly back home." Visiting for a little while, Mrs. Dinsmore said she likes flying. That they flew down to Topeka from Clay Center in 55 minutes Saturday. She came down to attend a state missionary meeting. "You see," she remarked, "it was very easy to get here in a hurry. It is 72 miles by air, but much farther driving." She is mighty well pleased that farm women are eligible to belong to the Kansas Flying Farmers Club. They certainly are welcome.

About that time, in walked Ellis Dinsmore, who was on a machinery hunting trip. He said to the editor, "I was just over at your office looking for you."

Mrs. Dinsmore said she asked Ellis on the "road" down, why he was flying so high—1,500 feet. He explained, "See those hills down there? Just a precaution. In case anything goes wrong I would have plenty of room to glide to a level landing place."

By 5 o'clock Otis and the Dinsmores said they would have to be shoving off for home. So all piled into the editor's car and out to the municipal airport they drove. The Dinsmores told the editor what various gadgets are for on their shiny Luscombe plane as they settled down in their seats for the trip home. They "buttoned up" the doors. Otis gave their propeller the necessary wind up. He climbed into his plane and somebody pulled his prop thru. Both planes taxied to the far end of the airport, idled while a huge airliner warmed up for take off. Waited their turns to get the green light from the control tower. Took gracefully to the air, waved to the grounded editor, circled to the left and then headed in a beeline for home.

The editor watched the two planes out of sight, and as he turned to his earth-bound car, couldn't help but thrill over how up-and-coming his Kansas farm friends are. He figured that by the time he drove the 7 miles from the

airport to his home, changed his clothes, and climbed up the paint ladder again that Otis and the Dinsmores would be landing on their own farm-flying strips.

While all this was going on, Aviation Editor Ed Rupp was very much grounded, too. He was developing a fine set of housemaid's knees while scrubbing floors, baseboards and woodwork, preparatory to moving into his new home. But a number of fine letters from Flying Farmer friends over the state made their appearance Monday morning, which helped him forget the trials of moving day.

One of the letters was from George Galloway, of Wakeeney, who has dropped in on us twice in recent weeks while flying by. George is doing a fine job of stirring up enthusiasm among farmer-aviators in his section of the state. He says he has seen several of the fellows on the list that was mailed him and has written to others urging them to attend the convention at Hutchinson in May. They all said they are planning to attend.

By the way, George presented the idea a few weeks ago that Kansas Flying Farmers should have a decal or other identifying emblem to place on their airplanes. He followed thru with his plan and received clearance from the Department of Commerce to use such an emblem. He also has written to Walt Disney asking him to create a suitable emblem. As yet George has not received a reply from Mr. Disney but says he still has hopes.

Not all the persons included on the original list will be eligible for membership in the club if strict rules of membership are applied. John Shore, of Johnson, has a good idea that certainly will be presented during the first meeting. Mr. Shore suggests that we have an associate membership for student pilots and those outside of actual flying.

Chance for Air Show

The program for the first meeting of Kansas Flying Farmers is shaping up well. There is a "pretty good chance" that the Army Air Forces will be represented. At least that is the word received from Washington by Roy R. Moore, of the Kansas Farmer staff. General Eisenhower is giving the matter his consideration. Whether the Army can participate depends on a number of things. If the runways are long enough and heavy enough for the giant B-29's and if there is sufficient fire protection, the Army may be able to attend. There also is a possibility that one of the new Shooting Stars will be seen at Hutchinson, May 24. That's the new Army jet-propelled plane, you know.

There also is a chance that the Navy will be on hand for the big day. It is impossible to make a definite announcement as yet, but if it is possible for the sea-faring branch of our Armed Forces to attend, you can depend on them.

There is one thing certain about the entertainment part of the program May 24. That is the exhibits of current model light aircraft. Mr. Moore advises that at least 7 types of new planes will be on exhibition. There also is a good chance that this figure will be increased. Besides that, a number of farmers have indicated that they will fly to Hutchinson for the big day.

As Hubert Morgan, Hutchinson, puts it, "Let's all hope for fair weather with moderate winds on May 24. Then a good time can be had by all."

ARE YOU A FLYING FARMER?

If interested in the organization of the KANSAS FLYING FARMERS' CLUB, clip this coupon and mail to Aviation Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

(Name)

(Address)

Do you own a plane? Members of your family holding pilot's

licenses (Names)

"It's rotting on the stalk,"

SAID BRUCE ARMSTRONG

"I think we can save it,"

SAID THE COUNTY AGENT

• Last fall Bruce Armstrong's 500 acres of cotton had set a wonderful crop.

When he started rounding up a picking crew to harvest it, he figured to pick better than a bale to the acre.

Most of the bolls were about ready to pop when the rains came. Then, instead of opening, they began to rot. It had been pretty rainy all summer long, so the cotton had put on a lot of extra leaf-growth. And the dense foliage kept it from drying out, even when it stopped raining and cleared off.

Bruce Armstrong was really worried when he called up the County Agricultural Agent and asked him to stop by his place and take a look at his cotton. The County Agent came out that afternoon and he and Bruce examined a couple of rows in each field.

"I believe it'll pay you to have it dusted by plane with calcium cyanamid right away," the County Agent said. "It's a new and fairly cheap chemical that takes the leaves off so the bolls can get light and air. I've seen it used, and it really works. Stops

the rot and makes cotton open faster."

That night Bruce called up a dusting service over at Mound City. He was agreeably surprised when he found how little it would cost to dust his 500 acres. He made arrangements to meet the pilot in the pasture strip across the road from his place early the next morning.

It took the plane only about an hour to dust the whole 500 acres. The leaves on the cotton plants started to wilt before sundown. In less than 10 days, you could hardly find a green cotton leaf on the whole place.

Bruce Armstrong started his pickers down the rows right on schedule. He got his bale to the acre and more. The leafless stalks let his cotton ripen so fast that he picked the whole crop in one picking. And he had his cotton land in cover crops sooner than he'd ever been able to before.

Defoliating his cotton at picking time worked so well that Bruce told the County Agent he's going to do the

same thing this year, even though the season is drier.

"It's a good way to make sure you're going to harvest all of a crop that you've worked hard to grow," said the County Agent.

"And getting advice from the County Agent is a good way to make sure that you're farming right," said Bruce Armstrong.

All over the country, farmers are getting help from their County Agents that makes farming better and easier.

Another thing that good farmers are doing to farm better and easier is to make full use of electricity.



ALL ELECTRIC MOTORS NEED THIS INEXPENSIVE STARTING SWITCH

An electric motor has no way of knowing when it's had enough.

Give it too much to do, too often or for too long, and it may burn itself out. For it will keep on *trying* to do the job—even a job that's too heavy for it.

That's why every motor you use doing farm work needs a starting switch—to start it easily, and to stop it when it's in danger of burning itself out.

If you overload a motor equipped with this simple, inexpensive G-E starting switch, the device simply stops the motor *before* it has a chance to be damaged. Then, with this warning, you can reduce the load and start the motor again, just by flicking the switch off and then on.

Using the proper control switch not only prevents a motor from damage from overload, it's also handier than using an outlet plug to start and stop a motor.

The G-E starting switch shown here is for small, fractional horsepower motors. But there is a G-E control providing overload protection, for every size motor you use on the farm.

Make sure that the motors you use and the appliances you buy are protected against overload damage with G-E motor control. General Electric Company, Farm Industry Division, Schenectady 5, N. Y.



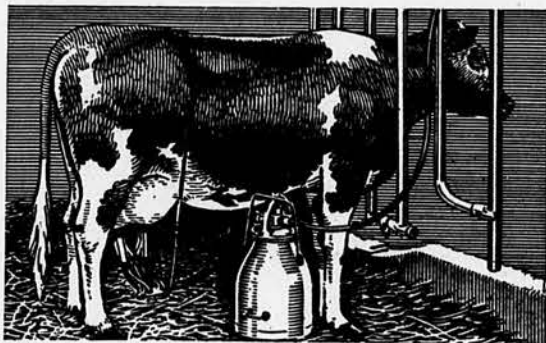
The Modern Farm is an Electric Farm!

Electricity on the farm can make life more pleasant and work easier.

If you don't have electricity, get in touch with the electric service supplier in your area.

If you already have electricity, get your full value out of it by making it do more jobs for you.

To help build up modern farms electrically continues to be the full-time job of a staff of farm specialists in the G-E Farm Industry Division.



You can cut milking time in half with an electric milking machine, and at a cost of only a few cents a month per cow.

And think of the relief you'll get from the daily drudgery of hand milking!

Take a look at today's electric milkers. They're far superior to early models. And pay particular attention to the motor on the machine you buy. Make sure that it's driven by a G-E motor. G-E capacitor motors, specially suited to milking-machine operation, have proved their reliability and long life in thousands of these labor-saving machines over a period of many years.



An electric milk cooler provides the cheapest, most convenient, and most dependable way to cool milk.

It reduces the temperature to discourage bacteria growth that might spoil your chances of getting top price. And it will keep your milk at the right temperature *automatically*, at a power-cost of only a few cents for 40 quarts of milk.

When you buy a milk cooler, make sure that it is equipped with a sturdy, dependable G-E motor and G-E control. The G-E monogram on motor and control is your assurance of long-lasting, attention-free service, day in and day out.

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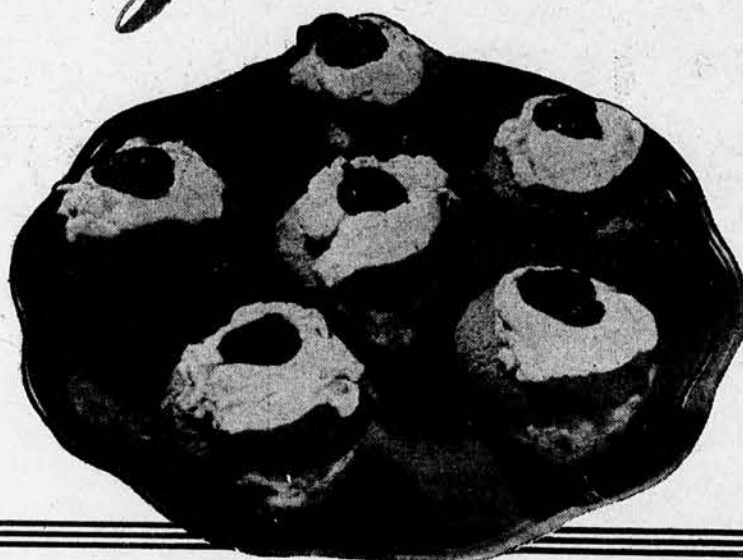
Spring FRUIT TREATS!

SPRING brings those delightful fruits we wait for the year around. The strawberry is everybody's favorite and rhubarb is one of the most enjoyed foods of the spring season. Since color is one of rhubarb's most appetizing qualities, the young stems should never be peeled.

Strawberry Coquettes

½ cup shortening	2 cups flour, sifted
1 cup sugar	3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon vanilla	1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs, beaten	1 cup milk

Cream together, the shortening and sugar. Blend in vanilla. Add the beaten



eggs and beat until light and fluffy. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Add to creamed mixture alternately with milk. Beat until smooth. Fill greased muffin pans one half full. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) for about 25 minutes. Top with whipped cream or ice cream and garnish with a whole strawberry.

Fruit Desserts

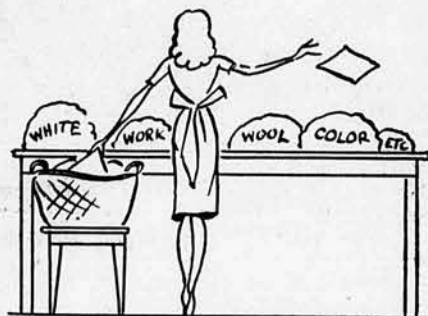
Mix shredded pineapple with halved strawberries. Sprinkle with sugar to taste, either granulated or powdered. Serve after chilling.

Or select the largest ripe strawberries, wash, but leave the stems on them. Chill and when ready to serve, arrange on individual dessert plates around a small mound of powdered sugar. Combine cooked rhubarb with fresh strawberries.

SAVE YOUR ENERGY

IT IS hard work, washing and ironing. The hardest of all the household tasks. Are you looking for something to lessen the labor? There are ways to do both jobs with less effort. Too often the equipment and space are inadequate, thus making the routine difficult to follow.

Some of these steps can be improved with some minor changes in equipment, or simply some changes in method. Do you, for instance, sort clothes



Stand While Sorting—Don't Stoop.

on the floor, then stoop to pick up each batch? There is a way out! Piles on tables or in boxes, set on the table, will eliminate the stooping, the energy stealer. This table should be large and high. Wide boards laid across sawhorses is an ingenious substitute, one that might fit well into a laundry room. A chair or bench on which to set the full basket of clothes should be a part of this arrangement, a permanent part, indispensable.

Soaking is an accepted practice by virtually all good home managers. The water for white clothes should be cool and soap is not necessary for soaking, and 15 minutes is enough time. Five or 10 minutes for colored clothes in clear, cool water will do the seemingly impossible task of loosening the dirt from soiled clothing. One load of clothes can be soaking while another is being washed. And, here, decide for yourself whether it shall be a



Do You Exert Useless Energy Like This?

scrub brush or a washboard. Let us hope that you decide on the latter, for a washboard is mighty rough on buttons as well as the fabric. Scrub the very worst spots with soap and a good firm brush. See for yourself the energy saved and eventually the fabric itself saved.

To boil or not to boil—that is the question. Don't, unless someone in your house is ill and the doctor recommends it. Careful washing and a little commercial bleach, if and when needed, will

By FLORENCE McKINNEY

do the trick easier and by all means quicker. Who likes a kitchen or laundry room filled with steam?

Water softeners—the right one for your laundry water will do more to make your weekly job pleasant and give your clothes a good fresh look than any other one thing. Trisodium phosphate is one of these products and can be purchased at cream stations, feed stores, even drugstores. It is generally less expensive if purchased in large quantities such as 50- or 100-pound lots. Experience with various amounts will help you determine how much to use, write down that amount and keep it for a guide on future washdays.

If in washing the suds is kept fairly clean, one washing will be enough. Short-time washing is best, for if left in the machine too long, the clothes start soaking up the dirt from the water.

Rinsing is important, too, one of the operations that can be done well if warm water is used. Make a practice of using water the same temperature as that used for washing. It will pay both in time and looks of your clothes. Professional laundries



A Cart or Coaster Wagon Is Ideal.

soften the rinse water exactly as for the wash water.

The right method of hanging the clothes on the line is an energy-saver, too. Make your plans to do it without stooping. This means putting the clothesbasket on a wagon and rolling it to the clothesline. By putting the basket on such a cart at the right height so that the clothes can be reached without stooping, you can save about one third of the energy usually required in hanging clothes. A cart does not necessarily need to be built new, from scratch. An old remodeled tea cart, a coaster wagon or an old baby-carriage frame, anything sturdy with fairly large wheels which can run over rough ground, will be satisfactory. Picking up small pieces separately is not tedious if the clothesbasket is at a comfortable height.

While hanging clothes you should be preparing to iron—for the right hanging saves ironing. For sheets and tablecloths, put the 2 hems together and pin to the line. Hang shirts by the tail and shorts by the waist. Fold sheets at the line when taking them down—this will save handling them again in the house, when you sprinkle.

A stationary, solid clothesline, made of rust-proof wire and metal posts, will last a lifetime. If

you are short in height, stretch the wire less than 6 feet above the ground, for 6 feet is the correct height for the average woman. A good clothesline needs no props—make it taut and sturdy and the job need only be done once.

Ironing while sitting down requires 18 per cent less energy than when standing. For too long, you have been urged to sit on a stool which would raise you high enough to iron on the regulation

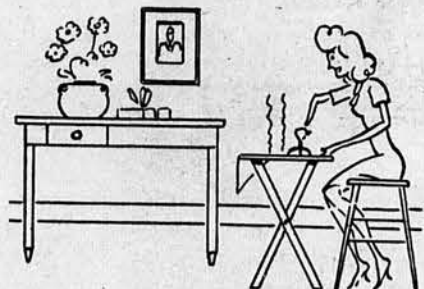


Unnecessary Energy Is Being Expended.

height ironing board. This has not proved satisfactory. The ironer feels unstable, the feet will not reach to the floor and muscular tension results. Tests of late have indicated that the board should be lowered to a height just 2 inches above the thigh while sitting comfortably in a regulation chair, not a backless stool. A board this height will serve the purpose much better than the high board. For ironing shirts, sheets and other large pieces, make a special board 20 inches wide and 54 inches long, which may be laid right on top the low folding board.

Put the clothesbasket on a stool or chair at your elbow, so you will not have to leave your chair to get the next piece. Standing, then stooping to the bottom of a basket on the floor is something to be avoided.

Special laundering problems arise in every



Construct a Low Ironing Board—Like This.

household. What to do about the figured rayon dress and those inevitable shoulder pads that seem so absolutely essential for the best in fashion of late? Remove them when washing dresses and blouses for best results. If washed as often as the garment, they will get lumpy and matted, or so slow up the ironing of the dress, that it turns into a real job.

It's really worthwhile to sew on 3 sets of snap fasteners in order to [Continued on Page 13]

Choose Freezer Wisely

Determine Size and Type Needed

FOR those considering the purchase of one of the new freezing units, there are several problems to study and certain decisions to make. In the first place there are many types from which to choose. There are large units available which will quick-freeze meat, vegetables and fruits with additional storage space for maintaining them at about zero. These freezing units require considerable space and will sell from \$600 to \$1,200. Some are the walk-in type of construction.

Cost of the smallest home freezer lockers, 4 to 12 cubic feet, will range from \$175 to \$300. A larger box, 15 cubic feet or more with one compartment for quick-freezing and another for the zero storage, will sell at \$350 to \$400.

The size suitable for the family is one of the first things to consider. The storage compartment of a farm home freezer should have at least 5 cubic

feet of space for every person in the family. This would mean a 20-cubic-foot chest for a family of 4. This size will allow freezing of about 124 pounds of fruit and vegetables and 117 pounds of meat for each family member, assuming that only about one-half the meat will be in the freezer at one time. If the home freezer is used together with the community locker, the size of the home unit may be reduced by the amount of rented space.

Many of the new refrigerators will have a large amount of storage space, larger than the ordinary types. These will serve the purpose in many homes to be used in conjunction with the community locker. Considerable food may be brought from the locker and stored in this large refrigerator. Some farm women in the market for a new refrigerator believe that this arrangement is the thing for which they are looking.

Rid the House Ants

THE ant season is upon us and what pests they are! Any food supply that is sweet or fatty and suits their taste will entice them into the house. Good house construction seems to have little effect on ants for they seemingly penetrate good brick and stone construction, and they trail in the windows in an endless single file column.

The first step in control of house ants is to locate the nest or colony from which they forage. This can best be done by trailing the workers as they go back and forth between their nest and the food. If the colony proves to be in an easy place to reach, it can be destroyed by drenching with boiling water, kerosene or a mixture of crude carbolic acid and one half pound of soap dissolved in a quart of water.

But if the colony cannot be located, or if it proves to be within the walls or under the floor or some other place too difficult to reach, the ants must be killed by feeding them on a slow

poison. They will carry it back to their nests, eventually poisoning the queen and the remainder of the workers.

Such a poison can be made by dissolving 1 pound of sugar in a cup of hot water to which about one fifth ounce of white arsenic previously mixed in a little hot water, is added. Small sponges are soaked in this sirup and placed in jelly glasses, the lids of which have been punctured with several large holes. The sponge should fill the glass about half way to the top. Several glasses should be prepared in this way and placed where the ants are found in the house. When the ants have stopped visiting the glass of poisoned sirup, it should be moved a short distance to a place where they are still found.

CAUTION: This mixture is a poison and should be kept away from children.

Sodium fluoride powder may be dusted about runways where ants are found. This powder should be diluted with flour. But sodium fluoride will not poison the nest of ants—it only kills the ants found where the powder is placed.

Easy to Make Model



BACK & FRONT BODICE IN ONE PIECE



No shoulder seams, no collar—side-buttoned wraparound. Pattern 9237 is easy sewing. Easy to wear, too, slips on and off in a moment. Alphabet transfer included.

Pattern 9237 may be obtained by sending 25 cents to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Rhubarb Pie

For a real taste of spring, there's nothing like a piece of juicy, rose-pink rhubarb pie. Here's a recipe which substitutes sirup for part of the sugar. We suggest that this be a 1-crust pie to save flour.

3 cups rhubarb	Dash of mustard
1/2 cup sugar	1 egg
3 tablespoons flour	1 cup light corn sirup
1/4 teaspoon salt	

Wash and cut the unpeeled rhubarb in 1-inch pieces or less. Combine the flour, sugar, salt and nutmeg. Beat the egg, add the sirup, rhubarb and the dry ingredients. Place in an unbaked pie-shell and bake 30-minutes in a moderate oven (400° F.).

Aromatic Astringent

By LINMAHA

Grandmother brewed or stirred up her own cosmetics and we may find ourselves following in her footsteps, trying to acquire a bit of her skill.

Here is a delightful astringent as refreshing as an unexpectedly cool summer breeze—and if all concoctions were as easy to concoct, it would be no trick at all to turn manufacturer. Simply crush a handful of garden-fresh mint leaves and over it pour a good quality witch hazel. Let stand overnight. In the morning, strain the mixture into a bottle and cap tightly. You will find this aromatic essence stimulating and refreshing to your skin.

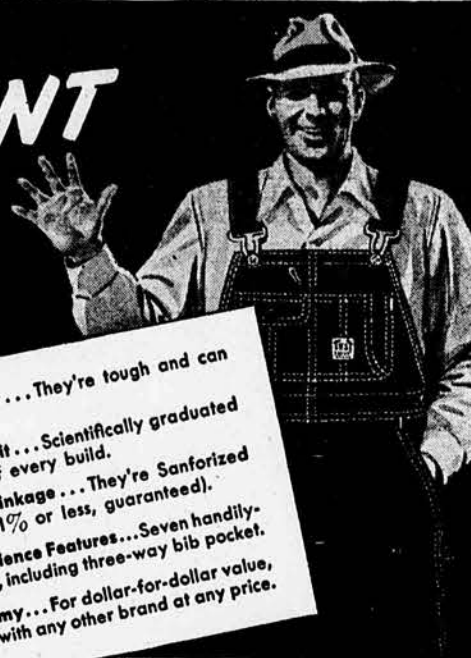
Save Energy

(Continued from Page 12)

return each pad to its place quickly. Do this, at least for your better dresses and blouses. Wash the pads occasionally, but separately, fluffing them as they dry.

Don't soak that colored rayon dress or scrub or twist it either, for at best it is delicate material and needs petting. And too much heat, either in washing or ironing is disastrous.

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✓ Test for Comfort Fit... Scientifically graduated sizes to fit men of every build.
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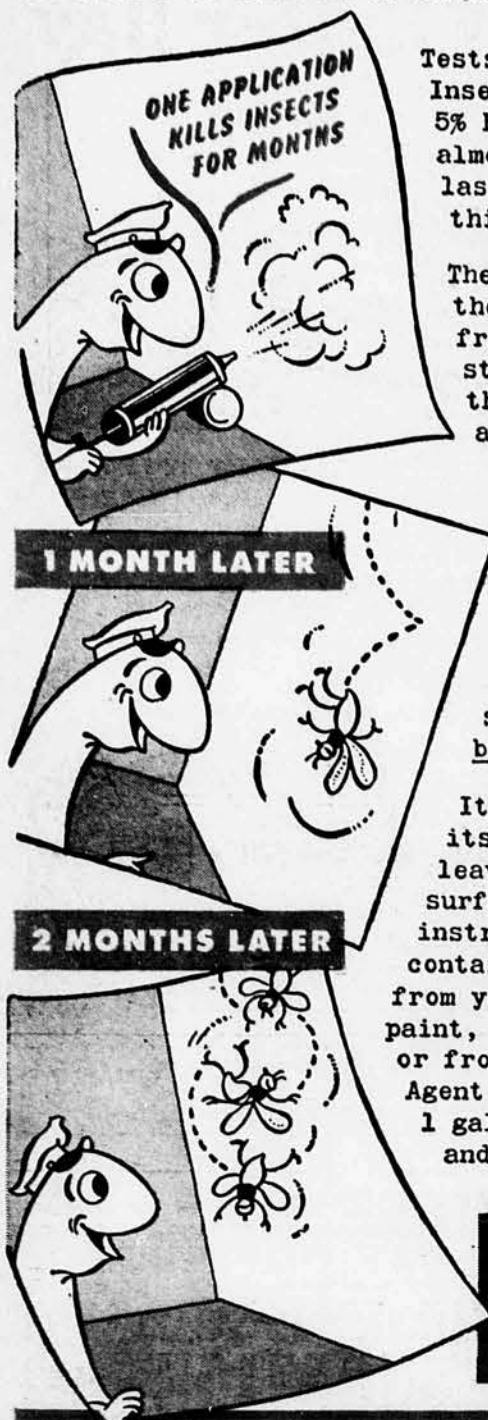


YOU may have 48 months of education in the university, college of agriculture, business or trade school of your own choice, and for which you are qualified, with tuition and incidentals paid, up to \$500 per ordinary school year, and \$65 a month living allowance (\$90 if you have dependents). This opportunity is open, upon their discharge, to young men 18 and over (17 with parents' consent) who enlist in the new peacetime Regular Army for 3 years. Get all the facts at your nearest U. S. Army Recruiting Station.

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It is safe to apply and its residue is safe to leave on walls and surfaces, provided simple instructions on the container are followed. Buy from your hardware, drug, paint, feed or supply store, or from your local Sinclair Agent or Dealer, in 1 qt., 1 gal., 5 gal. cans or 30 and 55 gal. drums.

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Home Demonstration Work Grows

From Small Beginning in 1917

FROM the humble beginning of mother-daughter baking demonstrations and canning clubs 30 years ago, home demonstration work in Kansas has expanded to embrace every phase of rural living in a state-wide program that last year reached 353,230 Kansans. Since the placing of the first home demonstration agent in Wyandotte county in 1917, the extension home economics program has spread to 103 counties, of which 62 now have appropriations to finance home demonstration agents.

This remarkable progress, and that of similar work stemming from 51 land-grant colleges located in 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, will be emphasized in a nation-wide observance of National Home Demonstration Week, May 5 to 12.

So universal in appeal has extension work in home economics proved that now homemakers from Scandinavia to Africa, and from China to Australia, participate in the program and share its benefits.

The week's theme, "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World," effectively illustrates the activities of Kansas home demonstration units, in the opinion of Georgiana Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader, Kansas State College, Manhattan. Altho the major emphasis is centered on the home and family, these rural homemakers actively participate in state plans for school reorganization, sponsor school-lunch programs, and medical clinics, organize community libraries and recreation centers, and promote better living facilities at the State College.

"We believe the influence of the program," Miss Smurthwaite says, "goes far beyond the limits of the farmstead—to the community, to the state and nation, and finally to the world. Our rural women study international relations and discuss the problems of peace."

With the compulsion of war over, the trend of the program is shifting back to the quieter pursuits—home and farmstead improvement, the arts, an enriched family and community life, better health facilities, and a study of other lands and peoples. Unusual interest in housing and family living has resulted this year in the appointment of full-time specialists in these fields.

Development of a strong advisory committee in each county and a state council has broadened and unified the program. Present officers of the Kansas Home Demonstration Council are: Mrs. E. A. Westwood, Chase, president; Mrs. Roy Nelson, Mound Valley, secretary; Mrs. Lindsay Rochat, Wiley, treasurer; Mrs. Peter Janousek, Ellsworth, northwest district chairman; Mrs. Verne Alden, Wellsville, eastern district chairman; and Mrs.



Georgiana Smurthwaite

R. E. Mehl, Offerle, southwest district chairman.

Another organization active in the promotion of better home demonstration work in Kansas is the Kansas Home Demonstration Agents Association, members of which are the county home demonstration agents of the state.

Helen Blythe, H. D. A. in Reno county, is president. Other officers are: Ruth Hofess, Ford county, first vice-president; Georgia Appel, Saline county, second vice-president; Alma Becker, Miami county, secretary; and Carmen Shoemaker, Leavenworth county, treasurer.

—By Eula Mae Kelly

A Country Woman's Journal

By MARY SCOTT HAIR

KEEPING a journal is like going on a journey. It takes you far, leads you on to both personal and impersonal observations, offers suggestions, sometimes teaches and quite often inspires. Keeping a journal is good for the soul. It records definite progress or decline in living and helps to be ever on the alert to see and feel the beauty in nature and in one's fellowmen. In the spirit of friendship and helpfulness I, a country woman, offer "bits and pieces," as the British say, from my Journal.

Springtime is really the dawn of the year. Even when patches of snow remain, I can find the streaked hood of the purple skunk cabbage pushing thru the cold ground.

Spring came a little early this year. Each spring, along with gardening and baby chicks, I look forward to raising an orphan lamb on the bottle. This year I was given custody of Old Eadie and her tiny offspring, a dainty, tiny ewe lamb I named Little Cindy.

For the first few days I kept my fingers crossed as I ministered to this poor old ewe and her tiny baby. And it didn't help much when the Mister told me over and over, "You're just wasting your time. That lamb was born to die." There were times when I halfway decided he was right.

Little Cindy was fed 2 ounces of warm whole milk every 2 hours during the day for 4 days. By that time she began showing signs of life as a lamb should do, and I increased the amount of milk and fed her every 3 hours. She is growing like a weed and frisks all over the place.

Meanwhile Old Eadie, having been a bottle-fed orphan no doubt, developed a fondness for milk and each

morning when Little Cindy has her first feeding, I give the mother a pan of warm milk. So Old Eadie, too, has taken a new lease on life.

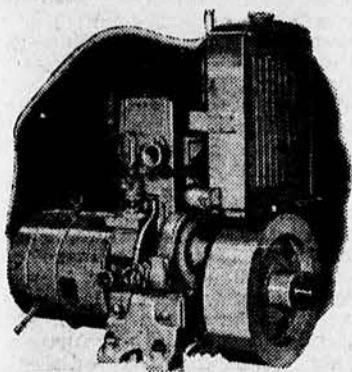
All my life I've liked sheep best of all the farm animals. Little lambs are sweet, innocent and helpless, at least at first. Nights when the sheep are all safe inside the barn, I get a feeling of deep satisfaction knowing that they are well cared for and safe.

One of the nicest things about living near a millpond is the free concerts one may enjoy. I know of no finer music than the singing of frogs on a still spring evening. Coming down the hill from our little white church after Sunday night services, we paused a moment to drink in the beauty of peaceful surroundings and listen to the frog concert.

I like to get letters, don't you? It is always a red-letter day when I find a letter all decorated with foreign stamps in my mailbox, especially from my friend Olga in New Zealand. Olga tells of the happenings in her world. When we have winter they have summer. She had just made plum preserves, strawberry jam and said she still had beans to preserve. I must find out about preserved beans!

During the winter and early spring is the time when homemakers get out their scrap bags and badly worn clothing and fashion beautiful quilts and soft, fluffy rugs from the scraps and leftovers. Farm women love to do things with their hands. Today we note a revival of handicrafts. In our military hospitals are war-weary young men who are learning the simple crafts our grandmothers knew. It's the same old psychology—busy fingers help to steady nerves.

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AT YOUR DRUGGIST!

Need More Libraries

A bill was introduced into the House (HR.5742) in Washington, by Emily Taft Douglas, of Illinois, and into the Senate (S.1920) by Lister Hill, of Alabama, March 13, which, if passed, would provide Kansas with from \$25,000 to \$125,000 a year for a 4-year demonstration of good library service suited to rural areas. The bill calls for Federal grants to the states of at least \$25,000 a year. Larger amounts would be available to states choosing to accept grants on a matching basis.

According to 1945 statistics, there are 35 million people in the United States without public library service. The term "without public library service" as used here is defined as "areas served only by subscription libraries or by state book service from the capital." According to these statistics and this definition, 48 per cent of the people of Kansas are without public library service, and the state is listed as fifteenth in the ranking list of states. The need for improvement in public library service is evident in all states, library authorities say, and the Hill-Douglas bill was instigated by this need. Its purpose is to aid in extending rural public library service to some of the millions without it.

You can be the judge as to whether your community needs better library service. Purpose of this article simply is to let farm folks in Kansas know about the bills in Congress. If you are interested you can write your Congressmen about it.

Norton Is Promoted

Lawrence Norton, chairman of the State P. M. A. committee, at Manhattan, has been appointed regional director of the Field Service Branch of P. M. A. in 15 western states. He already has left Manhattan for Washington to assume his new duties.

Starting out in 1933 as president of the Finney County Wheat Production Control Association, Mr. Norton worked his way up thru various state offices in the U. S. D. A. program. At the time of his appointment as regional director recently, he held jointly the position of chairman and director of the State P. M. A. committee.

Mr. Norton succeeds G. F. Geissler, who has been named to the Government's crop insurance corporation. L. M. Knight is acting in charge of the Kansas office of P. M. A. until a successor can be named for Mr. Norton.

Early Lambs on the Way

Jim Walker, McPherson county, is looking forward to a good return from 110 lambs he raised this year from 89 northwestern ewes. Most of his lambs came in December and January and will be on the market long before hot weather and fly time.

The ewes on the Walker farm run on green pasture all thru the day, while the lambs are kept in a dry lot where they can eat from a plentiful supply of grain. Their ration includes oats, corn, bran, molasses and bean or cottonseed meal. At night the lambs are turned in with the ewes. Using this plan, the ewes and lambs need to be separated only once each day.

In addition to pasture feed, the ewes are kept in condition with some grain. Good Hampshire bucks help keep the quality of the lambs high on this farm.

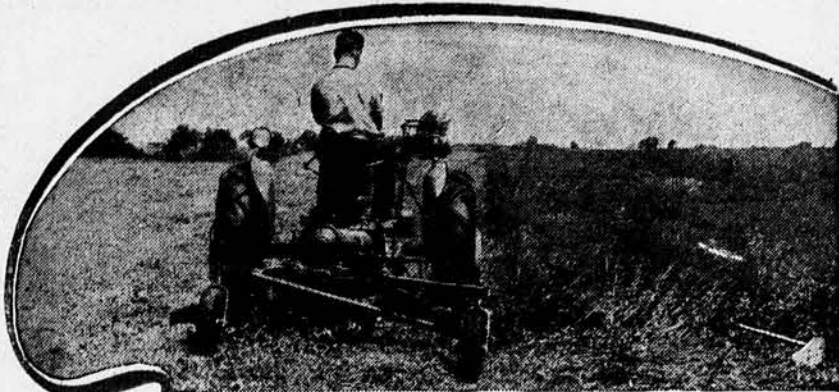
A Strong Combination

Herman Brehm, of Hope, uses sweet clover in his crop rotation, and has covered his farm twice with this legume in the last 20 years. He used oats as a nurse crop averaging 1 to 1½ bushels an acre seeded. In 1945, he planted 10 acres of certified atlas sorgo. The chinch bugs took 2 acres but his return from the 10 acres was a gross income of \$125.40 an acre. Mr. Brehm also grew 25 acres of certified Pawnee wheat which averaged 37½ bushels an acre, and a return total of \$103.12 an acre. He believes that a combination of legumes, rotation and good certified seed pays dividends.

Lots of Bindweed

The state seed laboratory, at Manhattan, has tested and analyzed 11,000 samples of agricultural seed during the last 9 months. Field bindweed was found in many lots of oats intended for spring planting. This noxious weed seed also was found in some cases in sweet clover seed and buffalo grass seed.

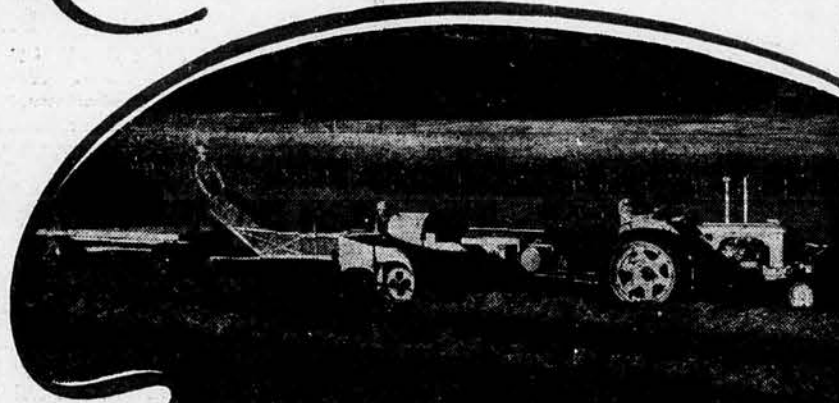
3 Simple Steps for Making Better Hay



1 Cut When Protein is High, usually earlier than has been customary. Mow only what you can take up in one day. Cut quickly, to secure uniform curing. The new Case trailer-mower takes 7-foot swath, best width for ideal windrows; cuts three acres an hour. It has power take-off drive for fast, full-swath cutting regardless of footing, yet hitches quickly to any modern tractor.



2 Windrow Promptly, Too, before any leaves are dry enough to bleach or shatter. Rake in same direction as mowing to put leaves inside, protected by stems outside. Case side-delivery rakes have scientifically curved teeth to make high, fluffy windrows that favor quick curing. Tractor model has 4-bar reel geared slower for clean, gentle raking at modern tractor speeds.



3 Put up "Packaged Pasture" with a Case Sliced-Hay pick-up baler. It handles 7-foot swath at same fast speed as tractor mower and rake, permits baling at uniformly correct cure. Gentle pick-up and complete absence of feeder-head avoid rough handling that might thresh off precious leaves. Bales open up into portions like sliced bread; no pulling apart to lose leaves at feeding time.

Plan now for the extra gains from quality hay. Ask your Case dealer about using the Case System as far as possible with your present equipment. See him for full information on new Case haying machines; also for service on equipment you already have. Write for practical booklet, "How to Make High-Protein Hay." Address Dept. E-47, J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wisconsin.



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Working with any make of tractor, the No. 5 Power Mower cuts up to 35 acres per day. Simple, durable, easy to attach and detach, it's a tractor mower through and through. Strong, well-braced frame . . . enclosed drive which runs in oil . . . safety spring release hitch and slip clutch on power shaft to protect entire mower against breakage . . . high, easy lift . . . caster wheel and hinged drawbar carriage to insure maximum flexibility for all ground conditions . . . accurately fitted, long-lived cutting parts . . . simple, easy adjustments to keep the No. 5 working like new down through the years—these and many other quality features combine to give you the best tractor mower money can buy.

The No. 5 Power Mower is built with 7-, 6-, 5-, and 4½-foot cutter bars. See your John Deere dealer for further information.



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You need the Spizzerinkum Grain Elevator extension for Baldwin Combines. Fills grain bin to capacity—no wearing parts—easy to install—inexpensive—really makes the Electric Lift Baldwin a one-man outfit.

Ausherman all-metal false bottoms for Baldwin combines. Nothing to wear out—easy to install—inexpensive

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The Unloading Chute

All readers of Kansas Farmer are cordially invited to express their opinions in these columns on any topic of interest to farm people. Unsigned letters cannot be considered and no letters will be returned.

A Different Plow

Dear Editor: I am sure the story about the "One-Way" plow in your March 2, 1946, issue leaves the wrong impression among farmers. The plow that I built had nothing to do with Mr. Angell's plow. He built his own plow and it was he who gave it the name, "One-Way." That name is so well known that farmers call all plows of this type by that name, even tho the letters on it say something else. And I am sure all farmers know that if Mr. Angell hadn't built several hundred of these plows we might not have any of them today.

Mr. Angell was one of the most progressive wheat farmers Kansas ever produced. He was using farming methods 30 years ago that we know now to be the best.

I would like you to find room to correct this wrong impression, for Mr. Angell was one of my best friends and I sure do not want any credit due him, after he has been dead almost 20 years.

—J. D. Gollither, Plains.

Speaks Up for Father

Dear Editor: I happen to be the only son of C. J. Angell, inventor of the "One-Way Disc" plow. The article which appeared in Kansas Farmer under date of March 2, 1946, entitled "The First One-Way Plow," was called to my attention by numerous farmers living in this vicinity, and inasmuch as it was directly contrary to common knowledge in this vicinity of Plains, they have prevailed upon me to correct certain statements contained in said article in so far as it involved my father, C. J. Angell, deceased.

Knowing the reputation of your paper, I sincerely feel that your paper is interested in giving the public the facts. I am sure you will at once recognize that I would be the one person who would be in the best position to state the facts concerning the development of the "One-Way Disc" plow as far as my father is concerned and his connection therewith, and . . . there are dozens of others in the vicinity of Plains who were intimately associated with my father who could and will verify everything I say. Accordingly, I am submitting to you the following article or statement which I have just prepared which clears up the misstatements in the article appearing in your paper under date of March 2, 1946, in so far as my father is concerned . . .

Because of the public interest throughout the vast wheat-producing areas of the Central West in the history of the development of the "One-Way Disc" plow, I feel it my duty to the public in the interest of historic accuracy to clear up certain misstatements concerning my father, C. J. Angell, and his development of the "One-Way Disc" plow which was recently published in an article entitled "The First One-Way Plow," which was printed in Kansas Farmer under date of March 2, 1946, and which was later copied by several Western Kansas newspapers.

It was my rare privilege to have been with my father continuously during those many years of mental and physical toil on his part, which culminated in several patents of a highly technical nature being granted to him by the U. S. Patent Office . . .

It was implied in this article that

my father, C. J. Angell, deceased, perfected a plow designed by Jerry Gollither. I feel that an injustice has been done my father in the minds of the readers, and I hope the following facts will clear this misunderstanding.

My father, C. J. Angell, was a man of genius and originality as well as a practical farmer, with an extensive knowledge of soils and their treatment. With this knowledge came his conception of a new kind of seedbed for wheat, a bed without air chasms or pockets in its lower stratum, a bed in which the whole mass of soil was homogeneous, without clods or lumps of material size, without ridges or unplowed streaks at the bottom of the bed, and without ridges or furrows on the surface. A bed substantially flat at the bottom and likewise at the top, but upon which was retained the straw, weeds and stubble to conserve the moisture and prevent the lighter soils from blowing by the winds peculiar to some localities at certain seasons.

Several years prior to this time, my father had seen a Hapgood seeder with discs on one shaft and moving the soil in one direction, altho this implement was never designed to be used as a plow. But in this implement my father saw possibilities of a plow built on this principle.

Therefore, realizing the need for a new-type implement for preparing the seedbed and the idea which he had conceived from the Hapgood seeder, my father started work on the Angell "One-Way Disc" plow with a new principle consisting of placing a set of extra strong discs in an entirely new-type frame. This frame to be so rigid and so well bridged and trussed that there would be no side strains or twisting. Placing the ground wheels with flanges on the right-hand side so they would oppose the action of the discs, thus keeping the plow balances and preventing side draft. He drew up his own plans, made his own patterns for the castings, and proceeded to construct the plow from his original idea with no help or without borrowing any ideas from his neighbor, Jerry Gollither.

The name which my father gave to this plow which he invented was, Angell "One-Way Disc" Plow, which was also an original name and was later copyrighted . . .

Therefore, I claim my father, C. J. Angell, invented, perfected and gave name to the first "One-Way Disc" plow.

—Francis Angell, Plains.

"No One Has Figured"

Dear Editor: Now since the war is over, farmers are reminded to get out of debt and get settled for the lower prices and hard times that are bound to follow every war.

But no one has figured out yet, or tried to, what the veteran should do. True, every means has been made to provide homes and make available farm equipment and living quarters, but unless prices and crops remain fairly good the veteran returned to the farm will take a severe beating. Only those well off financially could stand a depression.

Upon entering the service a farm boy had to sell most of his stock and equipment at a good price, only to come back and pay a high price for it. The farm subsidy payments which helped those at home helped to raise the price and demand for dairy cows.



The first "One-Way Disc" plow put into operation by C. J. Angell. It was a 10-foot plow, pulled by a tractor.



WEIGHTS MUST BE EXACT

Way back in the "good old days" butchers threw in a piece of liver for the cat and handed out wieners to the children, while buyers and sellers of livestock frequently agreed on weights without the formality of using scales.

Today with the constant narrowing of margins, accuracy in weights is absolutely essential and scales from those large enough to weigh a load of hogs to those small enough to weigh a ham, have to be precise and dependable.

Scales used by Armour are made by leading manufacturers and are subject to regular periodic inspections by experts representing their manufacturers, or in many cases by State Agents, and if ever the results of a weighing of livestock are in doubt, it is possible to make a speedy and satisfying test of the scales.

The time is past when either the packer or the stockman can afford to be complacent regarding weights. In recognition of this fact, Armour's scales everywhere are under constant scrutiny and accuracy of weighing is assured.

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I can see the satisfied look of those with war profits jingling money in their pocket thinking "hurrah for me and—you," and hoping as I heard one, that the veterans would lose their new machines so they could buy them cheap.

I know many who had hard going before the war who are fairly well off now. But perhaps us veterans won't be so lucky as they and have a war come along to raise prices.

I imagine it is hard not to be able to buy the new things with the money which is bulging the pockets, but then why do such people holler about paying inflated prices for used equipment, with inflated war farm income?

World War II veterans probably have received a better deal than World War I veterans, with the exception of having lost 2 or 3 times the time from profit-working business in the best years.—W. R. Klein, Cherokee Co.

Should Be No Rest!

Dear Editor: Late in January, I was gathering up the shingles and broken lumber of a farmhouse being torn down in this locality. This house was built more than 35 years ago, well built of good material and fully modern, unusual for the time in rural districts. It was painful to see destruction of such a good house and the accompanying farm buildings on a good quarter section of land. Likely this farm will be put entirely to grain. Rented to some local farmer already farming too much. Thus passes another fine country residence and another farm family is pinched out. Forced onto already overcrowded towns.

At the same time I learned that the farm buildings on the section north of this were being removed with the exception of one. This leaves only 2 farm residences on 2 sections. Not sure whether anybody lives in either remaining house. Also learned of other sets of farm buildings sold and being removed. Local men are buying up these farms and stripping them. What a shame!

The present unwise tax policy contributes to making unoccupied farm buildings an undesirable liability. This should be remedied. . . . Attempts should be made to increase the number of farm families and provide opportunity for returned ex-servicemen to farm. There should be a family on each quarter section in this locality.

This decay of rural life has been going on for some time but of late it has been accelerated for some reason. It is killing rural schools, churches, sociability and culture. Spells the doom of the family-sized farm and is closing the door of opportunity for the young unless he inherits something. This should be a matter of grave concern for both country and town people. There should be no rest until this fatal and destructive tendency is arrested and reversed. . . .—F. E. Spicer, Dickinson Co.

No Justice In It

Dear Editor: I understand there is a demand for a law for a "graduated land tax." The homestead is to be tax free, and if the farmer owns more farms than the one on which he lives, these other farms are to be taxed so highly that he cannot afford to own them at a profit.

I can see no justice in this law. It seems to be unadulterated socialism or communism. We just fought a war to keep our freedoms such as a right to own property. Hasn't a farmer who has a number of children a right to provide for them? Or must he give some of his farms to another man who never tried to save or get ahead?

At present I am not an owner of a farm but think if a man is fortunate enough to own several farms, he is entitled to them for it is his privilege.

What would the large implement companies or chain stores think of such a law for them? Of course, they would never tolerate it.—N. M. T., Reno Co.

Good Punch

Needing a center punch, a broken twist drill was ground to a blunt point.—L. E. R.

Varnish Remover

To remove paint or varnish, add about a pound of salsoda to a medium-size can of starch, maybe left from washday. Apply hot with scrub brush, small or large.—Mrs. H. L.

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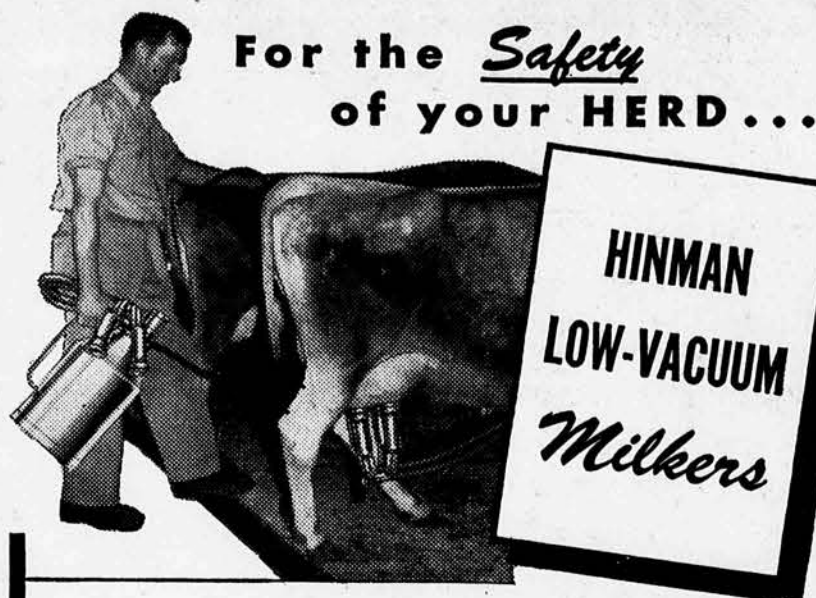
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That's why the owners of so many of America's leading Championship Herds have used only the HINMAN for years! Valuable udders cannot be entrusted to a milker that is less efficient than the famous HINMAN.

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(46-20)

Co-op Council Meets in Topeka

THE annual meeting of the Kansas Co-operative Council will be held in the Municipal building, in Topeka, May 10. H. E. Witham is president. There will be 3 sessions. The forenoon session will be devoted to a symposium: "The Co-operatives in Kansas," conducted by Ralph Snyder, president of the Bank for Co-operatives, Farm Credit Administration, Wichita. Sixteen different types of co-operatives will be represented in this symposium.

The afternoon session, from 1:30 to 3 o'clock will be devoted to the annual business meeting of the council. At 3 o'clock Raymond Miller will address the council upon the topic, "Co-operatives in Today's World." Mr. Miller is president of the American Institute of Co-operation with headquarters in Philadelphia. At 4 o'clock, Wayne Newton, secretary of the National Association of Co-operatives of Chicago, will address the council on the "Tax Situation." Mr. Newton has led the co-operatives of the nation in their defense against the attack made upon them by the National Tax Equality Association. At the evening session, John H. Davis, secretary of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, Washington, D. C., will speak on "The Washington Situation."

The address, "Truth About Co-operatives," by Honorable Jerry Voorhis, Congressman from California, will be the highlight of the annual meeting. He will be introduced by Honorable Alf M. Landon of Topeka. Mr. Voorhis has a grasp of farm problems and the co-operative movement that enables him to speak with authority. Mr. Voorhis is a Kansan, having been born at Ottawa, April 6, 1901.

The Kansas Co-operative Council is sponsored by farm organizations and the co-operatives on the regional, state and local level. In addition to the large number expected from Kansas, many other states have sent word they are sending delegations to this meeting. All sessions are open to the public.

Feeders' Day, May 4

A special program has been prepared for wives of livestock producers attending Livestock Feeders' Day, at Kansas State College, May 4, according to Prof. A. D. Weber, head of the animal husbandry department.

Women visitors will hear campus experts tell of frozen foods storage, preparation and utilization. C. W. McCampbell, of the animal husbandry department, will greet the guests. Gertrude Allen, extension nutrition specialist, will answer questions about frozen foods.

Packaging meat for the locker will be discussed by David L. Mackintosh, of the animal husbandry department. Gladys E. Vail, of the department of food economics and nutrition, will talk on some of the things recently learned about frozen meat. A question and answer forum will follow the talks.

Livestock producers will hear discussions of current feeding problems resulting from the critical feed shortage, reports of livestock feeding experiments at the college, and trends in the livestock and meat industry.

Speakers will include Col. E. N. Wentworth, director of Armour's livestock bureau, Chicago; President Milton S. Eisenhower of Kansas State; and Profs. George Montgomery and R. I. Throckmorton of the faculty. Wayne Rogler, of Matfield Green, president of the Kansas Livestock Association, will preside at all the various sessions.

Visitors will have a chance to inspect the animals used in feeding experiments at the college.

Receives Award

Bert Wanser, Lyon county, was honored this year by the Kansas Bankers Association for his practices of soil conservation. On his 600-acre farm, he has 125 acres of cropland, all of it protected by terraces. But one of his outstanding practices in recent years has been getting thin land back to pasture. Mr. Wanser has between 45 and 50 acres of new brome grass pasture on his farm. He sowed brome at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre and started lespedeza in with the brome the following year. He has found the brome grass to be excellent pasture for early and late use.

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of all needed equipment.
—Professional type, lightweight helmet (strong heat resisting lens 2" x 4").
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EASY TO LEARN how to do your own welding.

A free book of practical welding comes with every machine. Its fully illustrated, simple, step-by-step instructions are easy to follow.

EASY TO USE. The Staehler Welder is a popular size for general farm and shop use. The simplified dial control shows the proper heat setting and type of rod to use for every job. Exactly the right heat is used, whether for welding, soldering, pre-heating or brazing. Even a child can understand how to use the Staehler Welder.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY. Save long delays and long trips. Often you can save tearing down a machine by being able to repair on the job. Yes, you also can make many things such as: gates, trailers, carts, bulldozers, elevator jacks, stanchions, etc. The Staehler Welder has a welding output of 145 amperes, input of 37 amperes. Overall size is 13" x 17" x 38". It is mounted on easy rollers and equipped with side handles. Cable lengths are 10' and net weight is 150 lbs. (shipping weight 170 lbs.). The Staehler is a modern designed welder. The storage space keeps all the equipment together, complete within the unit... always ready to do your own job or make money doing jobs for others. The price is low. Invest in a Staehler Welder. It will pay for itself many times.

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Watch Out for Coccidiosis!

Poultrymen Can Use Control Measures

CCOCCIDIOSIS is on the increase in Kansas poultry flocks. It now is one of the major poultry diseases in the state, warns M. A. Seaton, Kansas State College extension poultry specialist.

Since treatment of the disease is very unsatisfactory in most cases, poultrymen will have to rely on control measures, says the specialist. The best way to whip this disease is not to let it get started on the premises.

There are several things the poultryman can do to prevent the disease from getting a start. Care should be exercised to prevent introduction of coccidiosis with chicks from infected flocks, or from use of contaminated litter, coops and grain sacks. Vehicles that have been operated where infection exists will carry the disease. Pigeons and other wild birds need to be guarded against.

Movable brooder houses kept on clean ground, and rotation of runs, will help prevent an outbreak.

Old birds may be carriers of the coccidia, says Mr. Seaton. This means chicks that are incubator hatched should not use runs previously occupied by adult birds. If new premises cannot be provided, concrete, gravel, or hail-screen runs are important preventive aids. Properly constructed gravel runs drain well and do not provide a satisfactory moisture condition for development of the coccidia outside the body of the fowl.

Concrete runs can be kept dry by cleaning at least 3 times a week, but preferably each day. Hail screen always is dry and is self-cleaning. Runs made of hail screen, thinks Mr. Seaton, will be of special value in protecting young birds from infections.

If the disease does appear, care must be taken to prevent its spread by removing affected birds from the flock. Healthy chicks can be moved to new, clean premises or may be kept on gravel or other type sanitary runs. Removing all contaminated litter at least once each day and replacing with fresh litter will do much to control the disease. Drinking water should be changed often and the utensils scalded each time.

Powdered crude catechu at the rate of one third teaspoonful per gallon of drinking water has given good results when kept before the birds continuously. Epsom salt is recommended for every 10-day period while catechu is being used.

Sulfaguanidine at the rate of 1 pound to 1½ pounds for each 100 pounds of mash has been found experimentally to be effective in preventing infection

with severe types of coccidia. It should be fed for 3 or 4 days after the first case is observed. The cost is high, however, and effect on the bird from prolonged use is not known.

Thruout an outbreak, chickens should receive 2 pounds of high-grade cod-liver oil or the equivalent of other source of vitamin A in each 100 pounds of mash. Birds with this infection appear to require more vitamin A than normal birds.

It has been reported from the Wisconsin station that 2 per cent flowers of sulfur added to hopper-fed dry mash would prevent infection of chickens by coccidia. Use of more than 2 per cent is likely to slow up growth and cause a condition called sulfur rickets. Two per cent appears to be safe if chicks are allowed to run in the sunshine. Some risk is involved if chicks are to be kept inside.

Dicoce is a special mixture of sulfur and urea put out by a commercial company and is reported to be effective in controlling certain types of coccidiosis (E. tenella). Two per cent of the mixture is added to the mash and fed for a 14-day period, with 7-day rest periods, followed by a 7-day treatment when chicks are 3 or 4 weeks old.

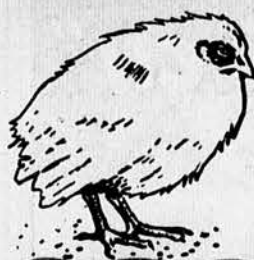
For the chronic forms of coccidiosis, however, Mr. Seaton believes the only means of control is by rearing the birds in such a way they are protected from the infection. Sanitary measures are of first importance.

How do you know your chicks have coccidiosis? Symptoms in general resemble those of some other diseases such as worms, or nutritional disease. It is almost impossible to diagnose it positively except by autopsy. There are 2 general types, acute and chronic.

First symptoms noticed in the acute form are that affected birds become droopy, the wings sag, and the birds lag behind the rest of the flock. In severe cases the droppings may consist of almost pure blood. Usually a large number of chicks will show symptoms at the same time. They may die in a few days or may live and eventually recover.

Symptoms of chronic coccidiosis are slow to develop. The birds usually are poorly feathered, pale and thin. In older birds the combs are blue and the birds are inactive and may exhibit extreme emaciation. Egg production is decreased.

If the local veterinarian is not in a position to make an examination for coccidiosis, one or 2 of the birds may be shipped to the Department of Bacteriology at the college for examination, says Mr. Seaton.



PREVENT BLOODY COCCIDIOSIS

Prompt action is often the deciding factor in cutting losses from BLOODY COCCIDIOSIS—most destructive of all poultry diseases. Start treatment IMMEDIATELY at first sign of bloody droppings or ruffled feathers. Here's the reason: The first few infected birds pass out immense quantities of coccidiosis parasites. Delay means many more infected birds . . . many more hemorrhages . . . much bigger losses! Be Ready! . . . Have a dependable Gland-O-Lac product at hand for immediate use at first signs of the disease.

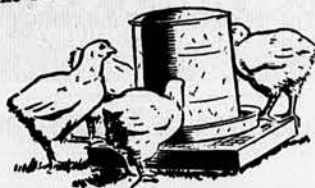
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FOR THE DRINKING WATER

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Use CORIDENE in the feed, promptly at first signs of bloody droppings or ruffled feathers. Mix 4-days' supply first, then an additional 4-days' supply completes the treatment. CORIDENE is a liquid, easily mixed with the feed, and dosage is easily controlled. CORIDENE checks growth of coccidiosis parasites . . . prevents spread to uninfected birds. CORIDENE also has certain tonic effects, beneficial in getting birds back on feed. If you prefer to give medicine in the feed . . . use



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Keep a bottle of CORIDENE on hand for prompt action when needed. Get it at your hatchery, drug store, feed or poultry supply dealer. 8-oz., \$1; Pint, \$1.75; Quart, \$3.

ARCOL and CORIDENE are Field-Proven Products of the GLAND-O-LAC CO., OMAHA, NEBR.

McPherson Poultrymen Plan New Laying Houses

NEW Kansas-type laying houses are a "must" for several McPherson county farms this spring, according to Jess Cooper, extension agent. The added profits from graded eggs is one factor that is influencing this swing to adequate equipment for a profitable side line.

One of the new houses is being built on the Royal Yoder farm. Ground was broken for this new laying house early in April. Much of the lumber for this project was salvaged material.

In building this house, Mr. Yoder is following many recommendations from M. E. Jackson, extension poultry specialist, Manhattan. It marks a depart-

ure from the popular 20- by 40-foot house. This building will be 24- by 70-feet. It will be an open-front house with droppings pits, a straw loft, compartment-type nests and automatic waterers. At one end there will be a 10-foot feed room. Under the feed room he will have a small basement about 7 feet deep for storage of fresh eggs.

The main advantage in building laying houses 24 feet deep in place of the usual 20 is that less draft will be felt by the layers, Mr. Jackson points out. It is more than just a matter of providing extra room. One of the main arguments for droppings pits over boards is that they need to be cleaned less often which results in less disturbance to the birds during the best laying seasons.

There also are distinct advantages in the compartment-type nests, according to Mr. Jackson. One 2- by 10-foot unit divided into 2 compartments is ample for 100 hens. The darkness in these compartments encourages pullets to begin laying in the nest rather than on the floor. The 5 inches of litter in the nests cannot be scratched out and insures clean eggs. In addition, it is easily cleaned from the slanting hinged cover and there is no danger of too many birds crowding into one nest which often results in hen losses.

More grade-A eggs appear to be a certainty from this county. It will mean more money in the pocket for the producers.

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Build Haystacks in a Hurry WITH THE HAYMASTER



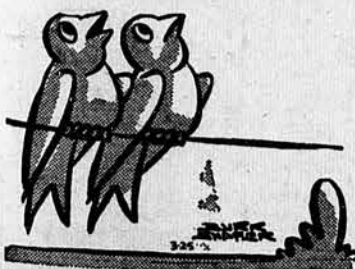
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Let's Look at Italy

(Continued from Page 3)

of the world are doing and have done a much better job than governments.

Italy has more livestock now than she can feed well. In fact, 11,000 cattle had to be slaughtered in Northern Italy last year because of the terrific drouth. Hay costs 3 times as much as wheat, a 60-pound bale selling for \$7.50.

I have new respect for the leisurely moving oxen which provide two thirds of all draft power. Three oxen can be kept for what it takes to feed one horse. They can keep their footing on the steep fields. Harness consists of a hand-hewn yoke, a pair of nose rings and strings for lines. Oxen do the job—slowly, yes, but then the Italian climate makes it unnecessary to hurry the crop into the ground like in Minnesota or Nebraska. And don't forget these work cows give 2 gallons of milk daily, they provide priceless manure, and when they're too old to work they become beef. Beef in Italy is just a by-product of draft power.

I don't wish to shock my dairy friends, but sheep give about as much milk as cows in Italy, altho they do have quite a few Holsteins and Brown Swiss in the Po Valley. I was on one farm where they milked 4,000 sheep night and morning—about a pint from each. Much of the Italian cheese is made from sheep's milk. (Italy ranks 3rd in world cheese production.)

Goats Get a Chance

Figs are household pets and you see many women walking along the road, spinning their yarn and leading their pigs. Goats are only now getting an honest chance—Mussolini had turned thumbs down on goats because they damaged the forests. Chickens, too, are scarce altho our poultrymen might like to sell eggs at 20 and 30 cents apiece as they brought here in Rome last winter.

All of this must make the Italian farmer sound like a happy man. But he isn't because the average farmer here is only a tenant on 3 to 10 acres. A third of the Italian farms are less than 3 acres each. He farms on a fifty-fifty or forty-sixty basis, puts in 13 hours a day of hard work the year around, takes his children out of school at the end of 3 years and puts them to work, too. And with all of the family working, they still live a bare existence, while the absentee landlord enjoys life surrounded by servants in his villa on the Adriatic.

"How would you like to own your land?" I asked many of these farmers. They all smiled and shrugged their shoulders as if I had asked, "Why don't you move to the moon?"

"It's impossible," said one man of 72. "It is God's will that we till the soil. We were not meant to be landowners." This old man's son and grandson were in the field with him. They nodded at what the old man said.

I visited in many Italian farm homes and always found the housewife friendly and courteous, bringing out a bit of bread and perhaps some precious homemade salami. The Italian farmer is eating, altho not very well. One farmwife gave me the previous day's menu: Breakfast—milk with bread. Dinner—soup made from onions and greens with bread. Supper—cauliflower salad with bread and a bit of cheese. She

said they'd had meat only once in a month.

The average farm home looks rather large and prosperous from the outside. And then you discover that the entire ground floor is the stable, with maybe a chicken roost and a place for hay. Above the stable, reached by a stairs, are the living quarters. In the kitchen is a big open fireplace for cooking. Corn hangs from the rafters, along with the meat from the one hog they can afford to butcher.

By law farmers are required to turn over all surplus wheat, corn, and olive oil to the government, except for certain allowances for food, feed and seed. The government set prices on these items to hold down the cost of the common man's living.

But our OPA could have given them a few experience lessons on the fact that if you fix one price you must fix them all. The official price of wheat is now about \$2.30 a bushel (at their exchange rate). But a pair of shoes which once cost a farmer \$2 a pair now costs him \$40, and they have wooden soles. That's why the black market is so extensive that the government publishes the official black market quotations. Wheat on the black market is as high as \$15 to \$25 a bushel.

All of which puts the squeeze on the workers in the cities where there is extreme want. The girl who works in the county agent's office gets maybe \$50 a month over here. But the black market price of bread is 80 cents a loaf. An egg may cost 15 cents. A 200-pound hog sells for \$200.

Meal May Cost \$4

There's food in the shops—if you have the price. I've been in restaurants in some of the most bombed-out sections of Italy and have always had plenty to eat. But spinach is 50 cents a serving. A little piece of meat is \$1.50. And lunch may cost \$4 or \$5.

Is there actual starvation in Italy? The answer is "No!" The Allies brought in food, and now the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—the only bridge between war and peace—is doing the job. No starvation in Italy, but many stages of malnutrition. And, as a nurse pointed out to me in a feeding center in Rome, a seemingly healthy, rosy-cheeked child may be coming down with tuberculosis. And all because of not enough of the right kind of food. Without the wheat now coming from America, under the UNRRA program, this might be many times worse.

War has not brought democracy to this sunny, but unhappy land where Mussolini paid bonuses for the children we now must help take care of. War has made the rich richer, and the poor poorer. The very people who could do most towards putting Italy on an even keel are putting profits ahead of progress.

Of many people I've asked the question, "How did this happen?"

"Because the rich man offered his villa to the allied military government official, who was much impressed by such generosity—and asked his advice," said one.

"Because it was our military policy to stick with these 'right' people," said another.

(Continued on Page 21)

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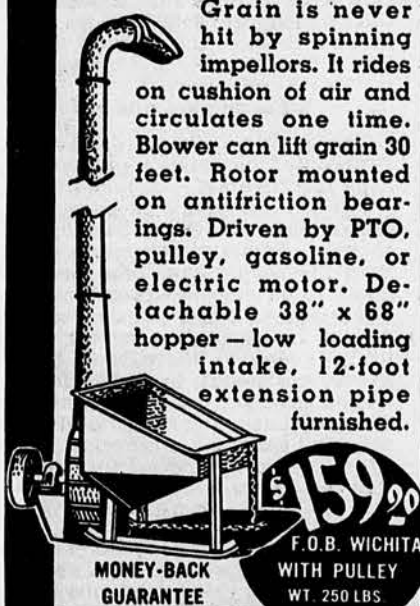
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Let's Look At Italy

(Continued from Page 20)

"Because the rich landowners and big industrialists are a bulwark against Communism," said a third.

There's Communism in Italy all right. I saw the hammer and sickle flying in Northern Italy where people have always been more alert and aggressive. The majority of farm tenants and workers think land ownership is hopeless, but they're getting ideas in Northern Italy. Those ideas include the shooting of about a hundred landlords. No wonder some landlords are scared to go to their farms.

The average farmer has little thought of politics. I asked one old farmer whether he was going to vote. "No, no, signore," he said, for himself and his sons who were in the field with him. "For us it is always *lavoro, lavoro, lavoro* (work, work, work). We cannot read or write."

Another farmer pointed to a political sign, recently posted on his house, and asked what it meant. He wanted to know whether to tear it down.

The first free elections in Italy since Mussolini's rise to power are scheduled for June. Right now it's a neck-and-neck race between the Communists and Socialists on the left and the Christian-Democrats on the right.

If Communism comes to Italy it will be because the people who could do something about it aren't—the big landowners and rich industrialists who don't realize that feudalism is out of date. U. S. and British military governments are not exactly blameless. There are almost as many marquises, princes, and barons in Italy as fleas. (And I might add I've had a speaking acquaintance with both in Italy.)

They Fear Communism

The big landowners organization has drawn up plans to "solve our own problems without help from the government." They fear Communism, and don't trust the present government because the Minister of Agriculture is a Communist. They also fear a law on the books which says any land not properly used can be taken from the landowner and given to the peasants. Their program includes reform of land tenure, improvement of the working conditions of the farm laborers, establishment of farm credit, and reshaping the entire Italian economy. Sounds exactly like what Italy needs—on paper.

There's an almost pathetic faith in America among most Italians. Letters of relatives in the U. S. which understandably become more and more exaggerated as they pass from cousin to cousin in the Old Country, have founded the belief that the U. S. is sort of an outer garden to heaven.

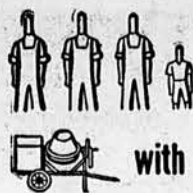
One illiterate farm peasant suggested to me that the United States should "add a 49th star to your flag."

Well, that's the report from Italy. From over here it would seem that this spring of 1946 can be as critical in the making of our new world as was any year in recent history. Food can be a potent weapon in our arsenal to get the world on an even keel. Lack of food can cause plenty of trouble. And that trouble may make our war investment of 300,000 lives and 300 billion dollars a vain sacrifice.

But you can depend on this—farmers of Italy, farmers of Europe generally, I think, are doing everything in their power to produce this precious food. If only governments worked as hard, and as faithfully.



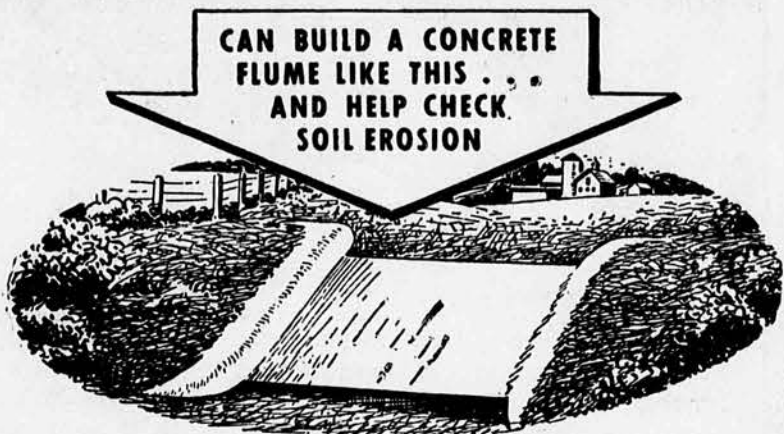
"This jeep broke thru the German lines in Africa, Sicily and France, and you expect it to stop for a red light!"



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YOU can check the threat of soil erosion by constructing low-cost concrete flumes like the one pictured here. The estimate given above, plus about 600 square feet of hog wire reinforcing, will give you run-off control that's just as efficient as a more expensive structure.

Concrete made with Lehigh Cement can improve a farm in many ways . . . floors, walks, walls, tanks, pits, vats, etc. AND THE MATERIALS USED FOR MAKING CONCRETE ARE EASILY AVAILABLE. See your Lehigh Dealer—he can help you with your requirements.

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Return to Rationing Likely

(Continued from Page 4)

Japan, and many other peoples is yes to this extent—we are going to help feed them. Not to do so under world conditions as they are would be almost unthinkable.

But a more realistic state of mind to accompany the supplying of food for starving peoples over the world is coming to American consciousness. We are going to send them food to save human lives; we are not going to expect any special feelings of gratitude to result from the effort.

What happened in France is an example of what may be expected pretty much the world over. Groups playing for political power in any given locality, community, nation, or orbit of a major power, will each endeavor to handle the distribution and get the credit.

The foregoing may seem to be cynical, but power politics is realistic, and in time the descendants even of our most enthusiastic "bleeding hearts" probably will have this fact brought home to them.

Russia Understands Power

The extent of the coddling of Russia will depend largely upon circumstances. Russia believes in power and the use of power, and military power apparently appeals to the Soviet mind as the most effective power.

Strategically, Russia is dominant over the northern half of what they are calling "the World Island," the same being the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa. Territory under Russian control is contiguous; presumably can be kept under control with land and air strength. Russia has some 6 million men under arms; does not intend to get into a major war; does intend to get all she can short of war.

Russia is getting what she wants in Iran without war. The next question may break at Trieste, or with Turkey. The Chinese Communists seem to be doing right well in Northern China; an increasing number of "keep off the grass"—(keep out of our air)—signs are being shown by the Russian air force in Manchuria.

The Army of the United States is being demobilized so rapidly that it is only a potential force in the field of world diplomacy, if you like "world diplomacy" better than the term "power politics."

Your answer as to whether we will keep on "coddling Russia" is as good as any typewriter-pounder in Washington—probably as good, and as bad, as all the products of the typing fingers combined.

More Subsidies Is the Answer

The present answer to the dairy program—getting back home again—is the Bowles' answer to all such problems: More subsidies. Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson tried to stand out for increasing milk prices, but Bowles directs Anderson these days. Anderson is not determining national farm policies; decisions are just funneled thru him. The Secretary might be regarded as a "juke box" relaying the songs of Bowles of Economic Stabilization, La Guardia of UNRRA, and Acheson of State Department. Foregoing may be just a trifle oversimplified, but not very much so.

The Government of the United States, and the people of the United States back of the Government, face 2 huge problems, the size of both of which the Administration has been trying to dodge, and of which the people of the United States are just becoming really aware.

The foreign relief problem is not a "120-day emergency, as it was proclaimed a short time ago, to last not later than June 30, 1946. It was known, or should have been known in official circles, that it would be 2, even more, years before a devastated Europe could produce normal crops. The need for relief feeding, and on a large scale, now is estimated at from 15 to 27 months.

The country has become suspicious—and with considerable justification—of scare stories thru Government agencies. Even Department of Agriculture statistical reports, which 15 years ago were taken on faith in virtually all quarters, are more and more being regarded as propaganda.

But when 2 intelligent men of real

integrity, Herbert Hoover and Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, assure that Europe needs food, needs lots of it, and will need it for many, many months to come, the country can take it that is the situation.

Now the Administration could step out and buy the necessary wheat, and ship it to Europe. But instead it has the idea it must "sell" the idea, a dribble at a time, so the people will "take it."

The Dollars Pile Up

The other problem is domestic, but related to the foreign problem, perhaps inextricably.

For several years past—it started before the war—Uncle Sam has been making dollars much more rapidly than the people have been producing goods to be exchanged for the dollars.

There are 3 times as many currency dollars in circulation in the United States today as there were in 1939. There are about 3 times as many "liquid savings" dollars in banks, savings accounts, and bonds and in tin cans and socks, as there were in 1939.

No one in his senses would assert that the production of goods and services has increased 3 times since 1939.

Any time the supply of money increases 3 times while the things it will buy, plus the opportunities to invest money profitably, increases only a fraction of that amount, the cost of goods (prices) and the cost of services (wages and salaries) are bound to go up. The Administration is trying to persuade itself and the people that the situation can be met by publishing lists of prices showing that prices of goods have not risen.

There is the background of the use of subsidies to enable the published prices of foodstuffs, particularly, to be held down toward a dollars and cents level that has no reality.

Adds to Buying Power

Every billion dollars of general wage increases; every billion dollars paid out in subsidies; every billion dollars borrowed to lend abroad or spend at home, adds to the purchasing power seeking goods.

Likewise every thousand tons of foodstuffs sent abroad, whether paid for by recipients or from the Federal Treasury, decreases the quantity of goods for which purchasing power can be expended.

And at the same time there must be obtained, if possible, some co-operation to bring the supply of purchasing power and the supply of goods, services and investments into balance without a period of wild inflation followed by a period of disastrous deflation.

The Bowles school of thought believes that thru price controls, and subsidies, and rationing, the transition to a peacetime economy can be made without the inflation and subsequent deflation. The older school holds that every step in that program increases the disparity between money supply and goods supply, thereby making it still more difficult ever to end the price controls, the subsidies, and the rationing.

That's why the biggest fight in Congress the coming weeks and maybe months is not over the British loan, or extension of the draft, or anti-strike legislation, but over the extension of price controls—OPA.



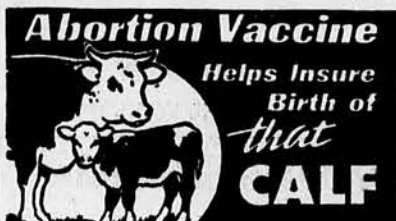
"Well, you'd get in here, too, if you knew the tiger just escaped!"



Yes, sir: A heavy load on your motor hour after hour is too much for regular oils, they often break down; causing ring sticking, corroded bearings and sludge—but Wings Heavy Duty Oil can stand such punishment and abuse.

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Pilot Brand Oyster Shell is 99% pure calcium carbonate.



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Marketing Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, Feed Grains, Poultry and Eggs, and Dairy; C. P. Wilson, Livestock.

How will the 30-cent bonus the Government is paying affect our chances of buying feed for the rest of the season?—J. M.

It will make it more difficult, if not impossible, to buy feed grains. The wheat and corn being bought by the Government will be used for relief shipments, rather than to overcome shortages. In 1943 and 1944, feed shortages were relieved by use of feed wheat and grain imported from Canada. Similar relief will not be available this year.

I notice the reports indicate another big wheat crop in Kansas. Will there be a shortage of boxcars and will wheat have to be piled on the ground this year?—L. M.

Probably not to a serious extent. The railroads will be under less pressure than a year ago and will be in better position to move grain. Farm bins and local elevators will be almost completely emptied of grain, thus a lot of grain can be stored locally even if the rail movement should become congested. Labor for unloading in the terminals may be difficult to obtain, but probably will not be as scarce as last year. The manner in which the crop can be moved will depend to a large extent on weather conditions at harvest time, and how rapidly the crop is harvested.

I have 20 Shorthorn calves. Should I veal them, hold them over on the deferred plan or creep-feed?—J. R. B.

Assuming that you have the grass and grain needed, it would seem best to creep-feed them. There is little chance of prices of grain-fed cattle of any kind declining much below current levels for several months. Fewer cattle are on feed now than for this season in several years. With the tightening feed grain situation and uncertainties of Government regulations, it is probable that relatively few cattle will go on feed until the prospective size of and price for the 1946 corn crop is known. This will leave a period of unusually short supplies of all kinds of grain-fed cattle during the remainder of this year. There will be relatively large supplies of straight grass cattle but anything with grain probably will bring good prices. Getting cheap gains with grass and adding enough finish with grain to bring them into good slaughter condition should prove to be profitable.

Weed Meet at Hays

Noxious weed eradication in Kansas will be reviewed, and uses of the new chemical, 2,4-D, will be discussed at Hays, May 9 and 10, at the 8th annual state noxious weed meeting.

T. F. Yost, state weed supervisor, has announced that 2,4-D will be discussed by 3 speakers. Use of 2,4-D for deep-rooted perennials will be discussed by V. F. Bruns, U. S. D. A. agronomist at the state weed station at Canton. Use of the selective plant killer on lawn weeds will be the subject of J. W. Zahnley, assistant professor of farm crops at Kansas State College. J. L. Hutchison, assistant state weed supervisor, will tell of the effect of 2,4-D on livestock, crops, soils and humans.

Operation of newer features of the Kansas noxious weed program, which were enacted by the state legislature in 1945, will be the subject of 5 county weed supervisors. Inspection and tagging combines to prevent transportation of noxious weed seeds to unfested farms will be discussed by Ralph Antrim, Harper county, and A. C. Chipman, Graham county. Inspections of seed shipped by rail for presence of noxious weed seeds will be the topic of A. R. Loop, Mitchell county, and Glen Vail, Riley county. Elmer Horst, Cowley county, will speak on inspection work conducted in co-operation with feed dealers.

Mr. Yost will report on the work accomplished in 1945 by the weed control program, and F. L. Timmons, associate agronomist at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment station, will discuss eradication by the more common means. Floyd Ramsey, Bourbon county commissioner, will discuss eradication of Johnson grass.



PREVENTS Cecal COCCIDIOSIS In Chickens

Dr. Salsbury's REN-O-SAL

Easy to Use...Inexpensive

PRAISED BY THOUSANDS

Yes, now you can prevent the spread of dreaded cecal (bloody) coccidiosis in chickens with Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal, a new kind of drinking water medicine. Used on a nation-wide scale last year for the first time, Ren-O-Sal reduced losses in thousands of flocks.

Ren-O-Sal is easy, convenient to use. No complicated handling. Just drop the handy tablets into the drinking water according to directions on the package; mix thoroughly. Costs no more than ordinary drinking water medicines. Safe to use in any waterer—even metal.

Thousands of Poultry Raisers Praise Ren-O-Sal

Poultry raisers, commercial broiler growers praise its quick, effective action. Typical of the enthusiastic comments on Ren-O-Sal is the following:

"We had heavy cecal coccidiosis outbreaks in our neighborhood last spring, but I used Ren-O-Sal at the first sign and had almost no losses. Thanks for such a dependable product."

Don't risk loss from cecal coccidiosis in your flock, when it can be prevented so easily and quickly with Ren-O-Sal. Give your flock Ren-O-Sal according to directions on the package at the first sign of an outbreak. Keep plenty on hand throughout the growing season. Ask for genuine Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores, now.

REN-O-SAL Also Helps Chicks Grow Faster

Ren-O-Sal's remarkable two-purpose action, given in regular doses, gives you these unusual benefits: Faster chick growth and earlier weight development, quicker maturity, earlier egg production. In research farm tests, Ren-O-Sal treated chicks showed a faster rate-of-growth than did untreated chicks. So give your chicks Ren-O-Sal in the drinking water right at the start, for a faster-growing flock. Get the large economy size package of genuine Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal right when you get your chicks. Use it regularly for tonic benefits, and for quick help when cecal coccidiosis strikes.

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Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service

Whenever your flock needs help ask your dealer for "Dr. Salsbury's" poultry medicines, fumigants, disinfectants or vaccines and bacterins.

Dr. Salsbury's REN-O-SAL
DOUBLE PURPOSE
DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

BUY WHERE YOU SEE THIS EMBLEM

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COSTS 3 CENTS TO PAINT 25 SQ. FT. CARBOLA-DDT

Insect-Killing and Germ-Killing White Paint

A FLY KILLER AND DISINFECTANT, TOO

Why waste money on expensive DDT mixtures to kill flies? Carbola-DDT (2% DDT) is guaranteed to kill them at low cost. Proven in thousands of tests on farms by county agents. Natural adhesiveness of our special mineral carrier causes Carbola-DDT to stick to wall, ceilings. This gives you the residual, long-lasting DDT recommended by authorities. Continues to kill flies, mosquitoes, spiders for months. Simply mix Carbola-DDT powder in water and apply with brush or sprayer. Dries white. Costs approximately 3 cents to treat 25 sq. ft. No oil, no fire risk. Use in cow barns, (cuts need for cow spray 50%), poultry houses,

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DESTROYS DISEASE GERMS, ODORS
Carbola-DDT also contains a disinfectant which kills germs of disease that afflict cows, poultry and other livestock. Used for a quarter of a century as Carbola, the disinfecting white paint, by agricultural colleges, hatcheries and thousands of farmers. Now it does three jobs for you in one easy operation: (1) Kills flies (2) Destroys disease germs (3) Meets whitewash sanitation requirements of Board of Health. Used also as a dry dip, deodorant and soil treatment.

Ask dealer for a economical 50 lb. bag
1 lb. .25, 5 lb. .80, 10 lb. \$1.35, 25 lb. \$3.00, 50 lb. \$5.50
Write for Handy Egg Record Chart

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Protect Herds From Lightning Loss



This is the season of herd loss from lightning. You may lose several head at one stroke, a

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Write for information on
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McPherson, Kansas

Classified Advertising Department

The Kansas Poultry Improvement Assn.

Manhattan, Kansas

Insist on **QUALITY** this year—Buy U. S. Approved, U. S. Certified or U. S. R. O. P. Chicks. The "U. S." is your assurance of quality.

There Are Profits For This Fall's Egg Basket

Rupf's Superior Started Pullets from 3 weeks to 3 months old in all leading breeds. Baby chicks to May 16th. Write for price list.

MRS. CARRIE I. RUPF'S POULTRY FARM, Box 150-K, Ottawa, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER

WORD RATE					
Words	One	Four	Words	One	Four
	Issue	Issues		Issue	Issues
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	18.....	\$1.80	\$5.76
11.....	1.10	3.52	19.....	1.90	6.08
12.....	1.20	3.84	20.....	2.00	6.40
13.....	1.30	4.16	21.....	2.10	6.72
14.....	1.40	4.48	22.....	2.20	7.04
15.....	1.50	4.80	23.....	2.30	7.36
16.....	1.60	5.12	24.....	2.40	7.68
17.....	1.70	5.44	25.....	2.50	8.00

DISPLAY RATE

Column	One	Four	Column	One	Four
Issues	Issue	Issues	Issues	Issue	Issues
1/4.....	\$4.90	\$16.80	2.....	\$19.60	\$67.20
1.....	9.80	33.60	3.....	29.40	100.80

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CHICKS AND POULTS U. S. Approved

From flocks under Government supervision—your guarantee of laying, health, size, high egg production and egg size. U. S. Pullorum controlled flocks.
Broad Breasted Bronze Poults from very best grade and type. Hens weigh 16-25 pounds; toms 30-39 pounds. Also turkey eggs for sale. Place orders at once.

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WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS			
SELECT PULLETS—CROSS GRADE	AAA	AAAA	AAAAA Key Flock
2 to 3 weeks old—Per 100	19.95	23.95	25.95
4 to 5 weeks old—Per 100	25.95	30.95	31.95
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WHITE LEGHORNS Unsexed \$7.95
95% Pullets \$15.45
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. Reds, Heavy Austra, \$6.95. Cockerels \$2.95. F.O.B. 100% Live. Free Catalog. 25 Breeds. Big savings on early orders. Started Pullets. Write today. **THOMPSON HATCHERY, Box 1337-ID, Springfield, Mo.**

U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM TESTED CHICKS
Sexed Pullets \$9.75 Cockerels \$4.75
as low as... per 100 as low as... per 100
Write for FREE CATALOG Listing All Breeds
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Buy Roscoe Hill's Chicks for greater profits. 8 egg and meat breeds improved by hundreds of pedigreed males from 200 to 311 egg trapnest hens have established profit-making ability. Customers in this area and adjacent states recommend Roscoe Hill chicks for top grade eggs and meat always demanded on today's premium markets. Chicks sexed or unsexed. Write today for prices—early order discount—Free Catalog. Roscoe Hill Hatchery, 908 R St., Lincoln, Neb.

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White Embden and Toulouse gray geese eggs 50c each; Hybrid Banty eggs 18—\$1.00. White Pekin eggs 12—\$1.00. Prepaid. Sadie Melia, Bucklin, Kan.

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Famous Purebred, bloodtested, ROP sired, U. S. Certified Large Type English White Leghorns. Buy chicks that live, grow, lay and pay. Circular free. Cantrell Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Carthage, Mo.

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Helm's Danish Bigger Bodied Brown Leghorns. Heavier Layers. Larger eggs. Holder. Four World Records. Free Breeding Bulletin. Illinois Hatchery, Metropolis, Ill.

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\$30.00 per 100 FOB Sedalia	\$15.00 per 100 FOB Sedalia	\$2.95 per 100 Cash with order

Price will not go lower—may have to be higher. Rush order NOW! Catalog Free!

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Jersey, Porto Rican, Oklahoma Golden. Prepaid \$3.00—\$1.50; 500—\$2.00; 1,000—\$3.75; 5,000—\$17.00. Wholesale lots of 10,000 or larger \$3.00 per 1,000 express collect.

Plants freshly pulled, expertly packed, and shipped the same day. Soonerland plants are the best money can buy.

THOMAS SWEET POTATO PLANT
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Nancy Hall, Porto Rican, Strong, well rooted. 500—\$1.75; 1,000—\$2.75

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Plants—All State Certified. Guaranteed, wilt-resistant, free from disease. Sprayed and inspected by State Inspectors every few days. Permits to ship anywhere. These plants are grown from treated highest quality seeds which will bear fruit weeks ahead of ordinary plants. All openfield grown. Planted thin, row cultivated, large, well-rooted, big pencil-size stems, 8 to 12 inches tall. Several million now ready. Tomatoes, cabbage, onions, all same price. Orders mixed any way wanted. 300—\$1.00; 1,000—\$2.00; 5,000—\$9.00; 20,000—\$30.00, postpaid to your mail box. Few varieties listed. Tomatoes: Rutgers, Marglobe, Earliana, Baltimore, Stone, Break-O-Day, large Reds, Bison, Pritchard, Ponderosa, Beefsteak, McGee, John Baer and June Pinks. Cabbage: Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Early and late Dutch, Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market, All Season and Danish Ball Head. Onions: Bermuda, Sweet Spanish and Fritzaker. We also have 5,000 bushels Certified Porto Rican and Red Velvet Potatoes bedded. Plants now ready 1,000—\$3.00; 5,000—\$14.00. Postpaid. All above plants are labeled true varieties. Roots mossed. Wrapped in paper and shipped any day you want them in new special-built air-ventilated boxes. Reach you in perfect condition. Full credit. Thirty years experience. Thousands satisfied customers. Remember, all these plants have the age, quality, and are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or your money back. Kenneth Plant Farms, Whitesboro, Texas.

Vegetable Plants—Large, stalky, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed. Tomato—Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Rutgers, Stone, 200—75c; 300—\$1.00; 500—\$1.25; 1,000—\$2.25. Onion—Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, 500—85c; 1,000—\$1.50; 2,000—\$2.50. Cabbage—Wakefield, Dutch, Copenhagen Market, 200—60c; 300—75c; 500—\$1.00; 1,000—\$1.75. Pepper—California Wonder, Chinese Giant, 50—40c; 100—60c; 200—\$1.00; 500—\$1.75; 1,000—\$3.00. All Postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Certified Plants—100-Acre Farm to select from, millions now ready, openfield grown, large, tough, well-rooted, pencil-size, hand selected tomatoes, cabbage, onions, mixed any way wanted. 300—\$1.00; 1,000—\$2.00; 5,000—\$9.00 postpaid. Potatoes: Porto Rican and Red Velvet, 1,000—\$3.00; 5,000—\$14.00 postpaid. All plants full count, roots mossed, shipped daily in new air-ventilated boxes. Thirty years experience. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Moore Plant Farm, Whitesboro, Texas.

Strawberry Plants—Hardy Northern Grown. State Inspected Dunlap, Aroma, Blakemore, 200—\$2.00; 500—\$4.80; 1,000—\$9.50. Premier, Bellmar, 150—\$2.00; 500—\$6.00. Gem or Mastodon everbearing, 100—\$2.50; 200—\$4.75; 500—\$11.50. 12 Mammoth Rhubarb \$1.00. Fresh plants. Prompt shipment. Everything postpaid. Iowa Nursery, Farmington, Iowa.

Garden Plant Assortment—200 Certified Frost-proof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 200 Tomatoes, 25 Peppers, 25 Cauliflowers, or Eggplants, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, all \$2.00 postpaid. Express Collect 1,000—\$2.50; 5,000—\$10.00. All leading varieties, large, hand selected. Moss packed. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Tex.

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Potato Plants—Nancy Hall, Porto Rican, Red velvet, Tomato plants: Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, Rutgers, Copenhagen, Jersey, 300—\$1.50; 500—\$2.00; 1,000—\$3.25; 5,000—\$15.00. Prepaid. A. O. Bowden, Russellville, Ark.

Streamliner, Everbearing Strawberries, 10—\$1.50; Dunlap 100—\$1.00. Thornless Boysenberries, 10 seedling, 12—\$3.00; 3-year-old \$1.00. Cumberland raspberry, 12—\$1.00. Netberry, 10—\$1.00. Dixon Berry Farm, Rt. 1, Hutchinson, Kan.

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Sweet Potato Plants—Nancy Halls, Porto Rican, Rutgers, Copenhagen, Jersey, 300—\$1.50; 500—\$2.00; 1,000—\$3.25; 5,000—\$15.00. Guins Plant Farm, Sharon, Tennessee.

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140 Acres on Main highway near Emporia, good buildings, smooth land, \$55 an acre. Give possession, sell stock if desired. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

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Only \$3,700 buys this equipped electric-lighted 80-acre farm in the beautiful Missouri Ozarks, including 2 cows, 2 pigs, good team, pony, 84 poultry, farm machinery and tools, truck, garden and growing crops time of sale! On all weather gravel, school bus and creamery routes, phone and electric lines, only 3 1/2 high school village, cannery, 27 busy college market city of 70,000; 40 cultivated, 10 wooded, balance spring and pond watered pasture, 15 bearing peaches; good white pine, 3-room house, electricity, phone, cistern, oak shade, neighbors in sight, 20x20 log barn, fair 200-hen poultry house, 200-chick brooder, garage, smokehouse; taxes about \$10; 30-day possession, better hurry at only \$3,700 complete, half down. See big free Spring catalog 9 Midwest states. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

West's 1946 Catalogue hundreds farms and businesses. Big Eastern Markets. Free copy write West's Farm Agency, FM-2, Pittsburgh 16, Pa.

Farm Was Losing Money

Until Soil-Saving Plan Saved It

TEN years ago Andrew W. Lickteig rented a farm in Anderson county that had been cropped to death. It was losing money for the owner, Mrs. Grace E. Dowdy, of Kansas City, and the renters did not stay long. Mr. Lickteig agreed on a farming plan that would build up the soil. More than that, he agreed to stay on the farm and not move from it in a few years.

Today that farm is making money for both the owner and the renter, because of 10 years of systematic farm planning. The average yield of all crops is greater now because the soil has been built up to a higher level of productivity.

None of the ground was limed 10 years ago. Today the whole farm has been limed, owner and renter sharing the expense. Commercial fertilizers are used liberally on all crops requiring them, both parties again sharing the expenses in a manner suitable to those concerned.

A Variety of Crops

It seems to make little difference which crop you talk about. Ask Mr. Lickteig the number of acres and the answer is 35. The average yield of wheat on this farm is 21 bushels to the acre. Last year his Pawnee wheat produced 29 bushels. It cost \$1.30 an acre for phosphate fertilizer, but he believes he received 10 bushels more to the acre for that investment. There is more than meets the eye in those figures. The Pawnee wheat he harvested was certified seed which could be sold at a premium. And Pawnee wheat raised in Kansas last year was very much in demand for seed.

The fact of the matter is that nearly every crop he grows produces certified seed. The farm would be making money without the added premium received for quality.

He uses phosphate fertilizer with his Tama and Neosha oats, too. It will increase his average yield from 15 to 18 bushels an acre, he says. His certified Hong Kong soybeans produced only 17 bushels to the acre last season. The year before they harvested 25 bushels to the acre. "We are not satisfied with soybeans when they make less than 20 bushels," Mr. Lickteig says. His son, Bob, who is a partner with his father on this farm, nods agreement.

Money in Sorgo Grain

Last year the atlas sorgo was good for 45 bushels to the acre. The certified seed from this crop brought \$1,400 from a 12-acre patch and he had the fodder left over for feed. He also raised black hull kafir last year that made between 45 and 50 bushels to the acre. This, too, was certified seed.

Mr. Lickteig is not completely satisfied with his corn program. He raised some Hendriks E-2 last year, along with K-1583 and K-1585. The last 3 years he has averaged about 45 bushels to the acre but has raised 60- and 65-bushel corn in other years. He ran a test on his corn last year, using a mixture of phosphate and nitrogen fertilizer. The test showed an increase. He plans to try it again this year before drawing any conclusions and using

the fertilizing plan on the complete corn acreage.

A member of the Kansas Hybrid Corn Association, some single crosses will be grown on the farm this year.

This season he also is testing 6 varieties of oats in co-operation with the county Extension Agent, J. A. Hendriks. The varieties being tested are Neosha, Tama, Osage, Boone, Clinton and Fulton.

As if this were not a large enough variety of small grain and row crops, Mr. Lickteig raised 6 1/2 acres of K-4 hybrid popcorn last year. The popcorn accounted for 800 pounds of processed seed, and a substantial profit.

Besides the liberal use of fertilizer with all his crops, this progressive farmer uses soil-building crops. There



Andrew W. Lickteig, Anderson county, rakes thru the grain in the hopper of his fanning mill. He has found extra profits in raising certified seed. The cleaning process is one of the "bad weather" jobs on this farm.

usually is 35 acres of alfalfa growing on the farm. In addition he uses sweet clover with his wheat and oats. Most of the clover he plows under for green manure but saves about 10 acres each year for seed.

The pasture land on the farm must be paid for with cash, so none of it is wasted. It is used for the 12 Holstein cows which he and his son milk. The cream is sold and the skim milk is used for the hogs. Four brood sows provide the spring and fall litters.

Raises Hogs on Concrete

The hogs are not raised in the conventional manner. Instead of permitting them to roam over green pasture, they are kept on concrete. All their feed is taken to them, grains and greens. Never being permitted off the concrete, the hogs are not subject to worms and disease. They stand higher on their toes and keep themselves surprisingly clean. The assumption is that a hog is not a dirty animal unless kept in a filthy pen. The results of Mr. Lickteig's hog-raising experiments prove the point.

This farmer and his son, with the co-operation of the owner, are making this Kansas farm pay dividends. At the same time, they are increasing the productivity and value of the soil.



Mr. Lickteig and his son Bob sack the certified grain after it has been cleaned.

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Offering the short-headed, deep-bodied kind. Their sire is the sire of the 1st prize boar at Kansas State Fair, 1945. They are out of good sows. All double immunized and ready to go. Inquire of Otto Stettler, Haven, (Reno County) Kan.

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We have choice serviceable boars of good quality and breeding. Also a fine lot of spring pigs. Pricing the pigs at \$20 each for a short time.

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Big, growthy, heavy hammed sons of Regulator 2nd. Also selected fall gilts same breeding. Registered and immunized. Farm 6 miles north of town on Highway 13.

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Easy Feeding-Type Durocs

Fall boars and gilts. Registered and cholera immunized. Sired by Perfect Orion 1018. Top bloodlines. ALLEN LARD, Clay Center, Kan.

MILLER OFFERS FALL DUROC BOARS

For sale: Choice fall boars by Orion Compact. These are breed-building Durocs. Inquire of CLARENCE F. MILLER, Alma, Kansas

REG. DUROC BOARS Short-legged, thick fall boars. Some good enough for the best purebred herds. Also bred gilts. Literature. Shipped on approval. No inflated prices here. Willis Huston, Americus, Kan.

DUROC FALL BOARS AND GILTS

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DALE KONKEL, Haviland, Kansas

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REGISTERED SPOTTED POLANDS

Choice Fall Boars sired by Keepsakes Pride. Also unrelated trios. Now, if you want good hogs, write us or visit our farm and make your own selections. Double immunized.

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Weanling pigs. Good breeding. Good individuals. Priced right. HARRY LOVE, Rago, Kan.



Poland Fall Boars

The meaty, thick, easy-feeding type. Midwest, Lo-Set and Nation-Wide breeding. We guarantee to please. Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.

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Outstanding Fall Poland Boars

yet for sale. Short legged, thick and nicely marked. Write for our special proposition on them. What about a good bred gilt? We have them bred to one of the greatest sires of the breed. C. E. ROWE & SON, Scranton, Kan.

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Kansas Farmer is now published on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and we must have copy by Friday of the previous week.

JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman
Kansas Farmer - Topeka, Kansas

HOBART McVAY, of Nickerson, present secretary of the KANSAS HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION, dispersed his herd of registered Holsteins a few years ago, retaining a few old, blemished cows that were not salable at that time. Now from these cows he has grown up another small herd with 2 herd bulls of his own breeding. One of them from a 500-pound dam and the other with a dam of 450-pound butterfat record. Mr. McVay recently made a trip to New York where he purchased a carload of registered heifers.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

REED'S FARM DAIRY, breeders of registered Holsteins and regular advertisers in Kansas Farmer, write as follows: "The bull advertised in the March 16 issue of Kansas Farmer was sold the afternoon the advertisement came out. The buyer was J. Basil Rife, who lives near Lyons. We were glad to see such a good animal stay in Rice County."

JOE C. MAES, of Bushton, owns and gives special care to one of the good herds of registered Polled Herefords to be found in his part of the state. In building the herd the best possible bloodlines have been selected from leading herds of both polled and horned cattle. His present herd bull, Real Choice Domino, comes from one of the best herds in Nebraska. He is being used on daughters of the former Beau Perfect herd bull.

R. H. ZIEGLER, Polled Hereford breeder of Junction City, is now getting his first calves sired by the herd bull, Pawnee Domino 22nd, the bull that topped the Ravenstein sale held at Cleveland in 1943. This bull, selling at \$920, is one of the highest priced bulls ever brought to Geary county. He is of the low, thick type and comes from the best family of breeding cattle in the Ravenstein herd. Mr. Ziegler has a good herd of about 25 females of breeding age.

R. L. BACH, of Larned, has been one of the consistent Shorthorn breeders of Kansas for many years. I have never known him to consign inferior or poorly fitted cattle to any sale. His bulls have gone out to strengthen a lot of good registered and grade herds during the last 30 years. It will be recalled that he sold the top heifer in the recent Beloit sale, an exceptional choice heifer at the good price of \$600. She was purchased by Ralph Schulte, of Little River.

Undaunted by ill health the veteran Duroc breeder, G. M. SHEPHERD, of Lyons, continues in the production of good hogs and strives as always to grow them better. I believe he has never had a better lot of pigs at this season of year. As has always been his custom, he brings in new blood so as to serve the needs of his old customers. During the last few years he has shortened the legs of his Durocs without lessening the size. While the pigs grow, Mr. Shepherd is wondering how he will get along harvesting his 350 acres of wheat.

HERMAN SCHRAG, the big sheep specialist and sale manager of Pretty Prairie, recently purchased from Orlando Unruh, of Moundridge, his entire herd of 20 high record Guernsey cattle. Of the number, 15 head were females that carried the blood of the noted Bourndale Rex. Mr. Unruh and his father founded this herd in 1923, and continued to improve it during the life of the elder Unruh. At his death the best of the herd was bought by Orlando and was carried forward by him. Now he has engaged in the breeding of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and already has a good herd of top-breeding animals on hand.

CHARLES HEINZE, who owns and operates the HILLSIDE FARM at Wilson, is making a success of marketing his feed and grass by the Milking Shorthorn route. He has a herd of something like 20 cows, most of them of his raising. The herd is kept on DHIA test, and he knows right along whether he is operating at a profit. The herd is type-classified and every cow has been rated "good plus" or better. His herd bull comes from one of the good herds of the state and his pedigree is solid RM. The herd was established in 1939, and the first purchases were largely of Glenside Clay breeding. All milk is separated and cream sold. The well-conditioned calves indicate the best of care.

On his farm 2 miles east of Sterling, J. W. McFARLAND is proving the value of continuing with Milking Shorthorn cow families that have proved themselves in his herd. Molly Gift, a daughter of a cow purchased in Nebraska, now under 8 years old, is still in the herd as are 5 of her daughters, all of them high quality and heavy producing cows and all of one type. The 5 include a pair of dark red twins. These cows and their offspring make up a good part of the herd. The mother cow is a daughter of Walgrove Lewis, one of the highest record sires ever brought to Kansas. The 5 were sired by Brookside Mapperton 78th, grand champion of Kansas several times.

O'BRYAN RANCH Hampshire sale, Hiattville, April 13, made a satisfactory average of \$91 on 158 head. About 125 of the 158 head selling were 1945 fall farrowed boars and gilts. Forty-four boars averaged \$135. Forty-three were fall boars but the tried sire, the only mature boar sold, was 5 Stars, a son of No Boy, went to Senator M. E. Tydings, of Maryland, for \$1,000. The top gilt, a daughter of the All-American Bright Boy, was purchased by R. B. Passmore, Elm Dale, for \$300. Kansas and Missouri buyers purchased 120 head, the remainder going to buyers from several states. Farmers and commercial hog breeders gave the sale excellent support. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

HARRY H. REEVES, secretary of the KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS' for the first 5 years of existence, has kept private herd production records of his herd for the last 21 years and has duplicated all DHIA records made of the herd for the last 10 years. He believes he is the oldest continuous exhibitor of Milking Shorthorns at the Kansas State Fair. Despite what at times seemed insurmountable difficulties, his present herd is composed of more good cattle than at any time in the past. His herd bull, Elm Grove Star, only lacks 2 points in rating "excellent" if he had daughters ready to qualify. He is easily the best bull ever to head the Reeves herd. The herd has been classified.

DR. A. E. O'DONNELL of Junction City, and M. H. PETERSON, formerly of Assaria, have formed a partnership for breeding registered Milking Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Peterson,

already well known as a grower of the breed, and his family, have moved to the O'Donnell farm, located on Humbolt creek about 8 miles southeast of Junction City. The farm, consisting of several hundred acres, is well balanced from the standpoint of grass and farm land, and is one of the desirable locations in the county. The improvements are large and plentiful and will be repaired and made suitable for the care and comfort of the herd. The best of both herds were retained and now about 55 head of all ages are on the farm.

Lady Girl 2nd, a 15-year-old cow in the GORDON L. JANSSEN Milking Shorthorn herd at Bushton, has proved a good investment. Her first cost was \$85 and up to now she has 10 granddaughters and great-granddaughters and one daughter in the herd. More than \$3,000 worth of cattle have been sold that were produced from her or her descendants, and now Mr. Janssen has her few months old bull calf which he thinks will develop into the best herd bull ever on the farm. The calf was sired by the herd bull, Craggs Wasple Duke, grand champion bull of Kansas, 1945, and the first bull of the breed in Kansas to be classified "excellent." Lady Girl 2nd was also classified "excellent" when 12 years old.

THE NORTHWEST HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION drew a fine day for their 12th annual sale, held as usual in the pavilion at Atwood. Real Pioneer 14th, consigned by H. G. Reuber, was grand champion of the show and topped the bull offering at \$1,030, going to Sam Brunswick, of Benkleman, Nebr. The top female sold for \$480, the buyer being Ray Highley, of Atwood. She was from the Foster Farms. George N. Hawkins & Sons, sold a polled bull for \$550 to Glenn Wright, of Atwood. The 66 bulls averaged \$263, and the 23 females averaged \$227. Eighty-nine lots sold for \$22,620, an average of \$254. Henry Rogers managed the sale. Fred Chandler was the auctioneer, assisted by Art Leitner and H. A. Beardley.

Six hundred interested spectators and buyers attended the JANSONIUS HEREFORD sale held at Phillipsburg, April 10. The cattle were of choice quality and well conditioned. This, with the excellent reputation of the brothers and outcome of cattle sold in past sales, resulted in an excellent average. The 36 bulls averaged \$251, with a top of \$410 paid by George H. Culver, of Orleans, Nebr. The 24 females averaged \$275, with a top of \$520, paid by H. G. Reuber, of Atwood. The average age of bulls sold was 13 months, and average age of females sold was 17 months. Average age of everything sold was 14 1/2 months. The 60 head averaged \$260.50 and the 10 tops averaged \$371. The weather was ideal, and the local demand good. Fred Chandler was the auctioneer.

JOE FOX, of St. John, once something of a Kansas wheat king, has yielded to the lure of Milking Shorthorns and now admits that altho he still grows several hundred acres of wheat, it is only a side line compared to the business of breeding and selling cattle. During the last several years, Mr. Fox has purchased more than a dozen Canadian bred females, and his present herd bull is the second Canadian bull to head the herd, and famous as being probably the highest-priced bull of the breed to come to Kansas. His first calf has just been dropped on the farm. The mother was carrying this calf when purchased along with the bull. Joe's eyes glister when he talks of the prospect of calves sired by Neralcam Sir Charley, and out of the daughters of the former Canadian proved grand champion bull, Neralcam Fairless.

Hereford breeders and others who have attended leading sales of Kansas and Nebraska during the last 6 or 7 years can recall the persistency with which T. L. WELSH, of Abilene, purchased the top heifers selling in these sales. They seemed high often, but the person who visits the Welsh herd now realizes that it paid well to buy young top animals and lay a good foundation. These heifers are cows now and raising calves that in appearance justify waiting to cash in on the investment made some time ago. There are about 30 young calves that have arrived so far this spring, and they are unusually uniform. Many of them were sired by a bull bred on the farm. The breeding herd now consists of about 70 head, the foundation selected from leading herds of Kansas and other states. The Herefords are developed under conditions conducive to the best health, fed on home-grown alfalfa and silage, and ranged much of the time on brome grass. The Welsh farm is located a few miles east of Abilene on Highway 40.

Few breeders of Polled Milking Shorthorns have equaled DWIGHT ALEXANDER, of Geneseo, from the standpoint of herd improvement. Starting several years ago with a few females of both horned and polled cattle from his father-in-law's herd, the late Warren Hunter, Mr. Alexander has persisted in using nothing but bulls capable of herd improvement. Eight good bulls have been used during the years, 4 of them direct from leading herds of Indiana. The herd has been on DHIA practically all the time for the last 7 or 8 years. Cows handled under ordinary farm conditions have made yields sufficient to enter the register of merit class, and at present there are only 2 head in the herd that are not RM. Mr. Alexander is a strong believer in the best dual-purpose type and breeds with this in view. The herd is classified and only an occasional calf with horns is born on the farm. Bulls have gone to a dozen states and customers are returning for their second and third purchases. Calfhood vaccination is being practiced.

After a lapse of several years the MID-KANSAS ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION presented and sold for an excellent range of prices, a good offering of cattle, without heavy fitting or any attempt at high-pressure salesmanship. The 43 head of young cattle sold for a total of \$13,030, an average of \$303. The 15 bulls averaged \$350, with a top of \$700, paid by Jack Burns, of Nara Visa, New Mexico, for the champion bull consigned by Paul O. Hershberger, of Hutchinson. The second top bull brought \$585, going to Sam Krehbell, of Moundridge. This bull came from the Philip Lungdahl consignment, Manhattan. The females averaged \$278, with a top of \$400 on a heifer from the herd of H. E. Thalman & Son, Haven. The buyer was Locke Hershberger, of Little River. Most of the buyers came from Central Kansas. Keith Swartz, of Everest, president of the state association, was the judge, and Roy Johnston was the auctioneer. Preparations are under way for a big Midwest Angus picnic to be held on the Locke Hershberger farm, near Little River, May 11.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE



THE "DOUBLE YOUR INCOME" BREED

DUAL-purpose — milk and beef. Rapid maturing. Economical gains in feed lot or pasture, plus proven quality on block. Milk production comparable to any milk breed. Butterfat test 4% plus. Red Polls transmit hardiness, uniform type, solid red color. Naturally hornless. Unexcelled for cross-breeding. Sell at prices within range of average farmer's pocket-book. Write for information and copy of "Red Poll News"

Red Poll Cattle Club

1234 State Street, Lincoln, Nebraska

THE FARMER'S BEST FRIEND



Do you know that there were 1,316 milk records averaging 7,907.4 pounds, and 1,206 B. F. records averaging 316.66 pounds with an average test of 4% for cows of all ages recorded in the herd books by official testers in the United States last year? Of course, they were Milking Shorthorns! It would be interesting to know how much milk and butterfat was actually produced in the United States last year thru the use of good Milking Shorthorn sires, the breed that is being universally used to convert feed into both milk and beef.

JOE HUNTER, Secretary
Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society
Geneseo, Kansas



Reg. Red Polled Bulls

Yearlings sired by Red Boy, a ton bull with plenty of A. R. ancestry and a real show bull. They are out of heavy production dams with real dual-purpose type. G. W. LOCKE, El Dorado, Kan.

Milking-Bred Shorthorn Bulls

Baby calves to 14 months of age. Reds and white color. Out of good dams and sired by our Neralcam-Retnuh bred bull. Visitors welcome. GEO. DIKE, Wiley, Kansas. Telephone from Council Grove.

Dairy CATTLE

CLEAN SWEEP AUCTION SALE

On Highway 16 and 92 between Oskaloosa and McLouth, 14 miles north of Lawrence.

Tuesday, May 14

32 Registered and Purebred Jerseys This is a good clean herd with good production records and vaccinated for Bang's and mastitis. Also Mules and one of the best Stock Dogs in the state. Farm Machinery and Household Goods.

FRED TOBLER (Owner)
McLouth, Kansas
Metzger & Metzger, Auctioneers.

Jersey Herd Bull

For sale—Our Senior herd sire, Primate Dairy Volunteer 396854, eight years old. Daughters proven. A son of Longview Volunteer 363330. This bull carries our guarantee of perfection in every way.

MARSHALL BROS., Sylvia, Kan.

INVESTIGATE HOLSTEINS

You put your time, labor and dreams for the future into your dairy herd. Why not build with the type of animal known to be best for the purpose? There is a world of evidence that favors Holsteins! Write for free booklet.

FREE ILLUSTRATED HOLSTEIN JUDGING MANUAL WRITE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 3039

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, LERO, KAN.

SMOKY VALLEY HOLSTEINS

Offering a yearling son of Carnation Countryman, the bull that is siring type in our herd. Dan, Smoky Valley Bay Line Sylvia, record average for 4 years 14,993 pounds of milk and 505.4 fat. Also younger bulls.

W. G. BIERCHER & SONS, Ellsworth, Kansas

Holstein Bulls for Sale

Two richly bred bulls of serviceable age, carrying the blood of state and world champion cows. GILBERT BEAGEL, Alta Vista, Kan.

The PENNEY AND JAMES Aberdeen-Angus sale, Hamilton, Mo., April 16, attracted a very large crowd from several states. Fifty-one females sold for an average of \$864. The highest average in the auction was made on the heifers bred to Eileenmere 487th. Seventeen bred to him averaged \$1,455.76. Offering was purchased by buyers from 8 states with 37 head going to Missouri purchasers. April 16 was an ideal sale day and the bidding was very active. Roy Johnston and Ray Simms were the auctioneers.

Beef CATTLE

LUFT'S HEREFORDS

Modern type Herefords.
Visitors welcome.

JOHN LUFT, Bison, Kan.

Plainview Polled Hereford Farm

A few good serviceable bulls still left at the farm. Inspection invited. T.b. and Abortion tested.

JESSE RIFFEL & SONS,
Enterprise (Dickinson
County), Kansas.

RUSKS OFFER HEREFORD BULLS

6 head of the good low-set, thick sort, backed by generations of the best proven bloodlines. Out of modern type cows and sired by our herd bulls—Yankee Domino and M. L. F. Dandy Domino. Well marked. Ages 10 to 18 months.

RAY RUSK & SONS, WELLINGTON, KAN.

Offering Polled Hereford Bull

For sale: Beau Domino No. 4205227, by Royal Domino 95th. Calved April 7, 1944. Polled, of course, good bone.

LESTER H. KOLTERMAN, Onaga, Kan.

SUGAR LOAF SHORTHORN FARM

Extra good 13 months old bull sired by Edellyn Dealer, bred by Thomas E. Wilson of Illinois. He is white and weighs 1,000 pounds.

H. W. ESTES, Sitka, (Clark Co.) Kansas

Offering Milking-Bred Shorthorn Bulls

Two red ones, 15 months old, from good cows and sired by College Judge. Priced for farmers.

ROY HUBBARD, Junction City, Kansas

Reg. Polled Shorthorns

One 2-year-old dark roan bull and 3 past yearling dark roan heifers.

Telephone Lamar 388-J2.

RAY McCALL
R. F. D. 1, Lamar, Colorado

Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

For Sale, Choice Breeding.
L. E. LAFLIN
Crab Orchard, Nebr.

• AUCTIONEERS •

Buyers Pay the Auctioneer
If he is capable, understands his audience and knows values. His fee is reflected in increased profit to the seller.
HAROLD TONN
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

BERT POWELL
AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
529 Plass Avenue
Topeka, Kan.

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer
Alden, Kansas

CHAS. W. COLE, Auctioneer
Purebred livestock, real estate and farm sales.
Wellington, Kansas

RALPH RAYL, Auctioneer
Livestock, Real Estate and Farm Sales.
Phone 31F21
Hutchinson, Kan.

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

When driving in almost any locality in Kansas, the traveler, if a close observer and in not too big a hurry, will note the preponderance of some particular breed of cattle in the pastures along the way, maybe for several miles. Variably, if inquiry is made, it will be learned that some determined breeder in the locality has stayed on the job and the community has profited by what he has done. Out in Stafford county, for a quarter of a century, LARRY COTTON and his family have been growing and selling milking bred Shorthorn bulls. It was slow at first but by example farmers learned that one-crop farming would finally pay. Cotton-bred Shorthorns are now known in many states. The cows have high production records and are classified for type. The herd bull, Maude Duke, will be an excellent bull when his daughters qualify. All but 2 cows in the herd have made RM records. They are unusually uniform, a large per cent of them sired by the former herd bull, Hollandale Headlight.

For Small Leaks

Often the lower shingle cracks and starts a leak just where 2 upper shingles join. I use a piece of tin cut to suitable size and force it between the shingles, directly over the leak.—H. H.

Fewer Accidents On Our Farms

THE Kansas farm apparently is a safer place than it was 10 years ago. Statistics on farm accidents released by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, indicate this. Township assessors tabulated 2,742 accidents in farm work and in the farm home during 1945 in 101 counties, as contrasted with 3,000 in 1935.

This represents a decrease of more than 10 per cent in total accidents. More than three fourths of the accidents reported, 2,106, were charged to farm work, while only 636 took place in Kansas farm homes last year. On the basis of these returns, an accident of some sort occurs on one farm in every 56 in the state. One farm in 74 has a reported accident in farm work, and there is a reported home accident on one in every 246.

Since more accidents normally happen in the home than any other place, Mr. Mohler said the home accident totals might indicate that the Kansas farm home is a safer place than the average.

Typical of accidents in farm work are the 13 from Hiawatha township of Brown county, 10 of which involved some sort of farm machinery. Two were injured in accidents involving a tractor, and one each with a hay baler, wood saw, power mower, disk, corn picker, corn sheller, combine and truck. One person was hurt when a singletree broke, and others were injured in falls from a haymow and from a load of hay.

Typical Kansas farm home accidents were 2 in Springdale township of Sumner county, in which a farm wife fell and broke a hip, and when a stove blew up. Home injuries in Middle Creek township of Miami county, included a broken arm, an injury to a boy's eye with a piece of wood, and a burn on the arm of a farm woman.

The farm-safety program in this state, extending over the last decade, has been sponsored by the Kansas Safety council and conducted largely thru the 4-H Clubs. It is evidently making slow but steady progress toward reduction of farm accidents, Mr. Mohler said.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
May 11—Mid-Kansas Angus Show, Locke Hersherberger's Farm, Little River, Kan.
May 13—J. P. McKenny, King City, Mo. (Sale at Maryville, Mo.)
May 14—Swartz Bros., Everest, Kan., and Krotz Stock Farm, Odell, Nebr. Sale at Maryville, Kan.
August 26-30—North Central Kansas Free Fair, Belleville.

Hereford Cattle
October 17—Triple P Ranch, Mt. Hope, Kan.
Polled Hereford Cattle
May 29—John Ravenstein & Son, Cleveland, Kan., and Walbert Ravenstein, Belmont, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
October 28—Kansas State Holstein Breeders' Sale, Abilene, Kan. Herbert Hatesohl, Manager, Greenleaf, Kan.

Jersey Cattle
May 14—Fred Tobler, McLouth, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle
October 9—Southern Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association, Hillsboro, Kan. Secretary, J. E. Sinclair, Hillsboro, Kan.
October 18—Kansas State Guernsey Breeders, Topeka, Kan. W. L. Schultz, Hillsboro, Kan., Chairman of Sale Committee.

Sheep
May 28—(Night Sale), Reno County Ram Sale, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan. H. H. Schrag, Sale Manager, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Sheep—All Breeds
June 28-29—Midwest Stud Ram Show and Sale, Sedalia, Mo. Secretary, Glenn Chappell, Green Castle, Mo.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$17.65	\$17.50	\$17.40
Hogs	14.55	14.55	14.50
Lambs	16.00	16.15	16.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.23	.23	.25
Eggs, Standards	.33	.32½	.33
Butterfat, No. 1			.46
Wheat, No. 2, Hard			1.68½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow			1.13
Oats, No. 2, White			.71
Barley, No. 2			1.00
Alfalfa, No. 1	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Prairie, No. 1	14.00	14.00	18.00

Tallow for Shoes

Polish the children's patent-leather shoes with tallow, slightly warmed. This keeps them soft and pliable. They look better and wear longer.—Mrs. E. L.

WILLOW CREEK STOCK FARM Polled Hereford Production Sale of Strictly Tops



12 miles south of Midway, Kan., on Highway 54; 20 miles north of Harper, Kan., which is on the main line of the Santa Fe. Farm near

**Belmont, Kan.
Wednesday,
May 29**

12 Serviceable Bulls
30 Females

26 of them bred or service guaranteed to WHR Leskan 3d. Most all of the daughters of Pawnee Domino 8th that sell in the service of WHR Leskan 2d, the sire of the \$21,000 Merced champion, Leskan Tone. The bulls are good sons of Plato Domino A, 4th, Pawnee Domino 8th and Plato Domino 9th. For catalogue address

**JOHN RAVENSTEIN & SON, Cleveland, Kan.
or WALBERT J. RAVENSTEIN, Belmont, Kan.**

Auctioneer: Charles Corkle, Jesse R. Johnson and Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer.



**You Are Invited to
Spend All Day
Saturday, May 11**

With the

Mid-Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association

The place is Locke Hersherberger's "Deer Hill Angus Farm" at

Little River, Kansas

It is the annual spring show and field day.

Lunch on the ground—Show and program start at 1 p. m.



ABERDEEN-ANGUS Auction 55 Head Selling

Sales Pavilion on Highway 71 at the South Edge of
Maryville, Mo., Monday, May 13

37 FEMALES AND 18 BULLS

The Females: 15 bred cows and bred heifers, 22 open heifers. Most of the bred females are carrying the service of Blendmere Woodlawn, 7 times grand champion bull including Denver Stock Show and National Angus show. Most of the females are sired by Bar Prince 2nd of Sunbeam, a son of Black Prince of Sunbeam. The bulls: 3 two-year-olds and 15 yearlings, 10 are sired by Bar Prince 2nd of Sunbeam and other good sires. Health of Herd: The sales offering has health papers to go to any state. Write at once for a sale catalog to
Roy Johnston, auctioneer.
Bert Powell with Kansas Farmer.

FRANK McKENNY, King City, Mo.



QUEEN OF HEARTS 2ND X
Undeclared in 1940
The dam of Red Coronet 2d.

Banburys' Polled Shorthorns

25 BULLS, 8 to 14 months old. Sired by Red Coronet 2nd and Dark Bell's Royal 2nd X, weight 2,170, the greatest sires we have ever owned. Also a few heifers bred to Grundard Vanities.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS,
Plevna, Kansas

22 miles west and 6 south of Hutchinson,
1 west of Plevna.

TRY O'BRYAN'S FEEDER-PACKER TYPE HAMPSHIRE

For Sale—A few late farrowed fall boars, weight 200 to 250 pounds, price \$50 to \$125. Bred gilts, \$100. Weaned pigs, \$35 each or unrelated trio (3 head) for \$100. Registered, vaccinated, priced crated F. O. B. express station. Write to

O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS
(BOURBON COUNTY)



This is Bright Boy, one of our good herd boars.

Brome Goes West

The estimated acreage of brome grass in McPherson county now is between 4,000 and 5,000 acres, according to Jess Cooper, county agent. Of this amount, 3,000 acres were seeded in the last 2 years. This county at one time was considered too far west for brome grass. Many farmers there now see its importance in getting new pastures

for dairy herds and other livestock. Some farmers even plan to plow up some native grass to sow it to brome.

A few farmers are using brome in their wheat rotation, Mr. Cooper says. It does not add nitrogen to the soil like a legume, but it does add humus which is important to succeeding crops. Others plan to raise seed from their brome grass, getting it certified if possible.

The Tank Truck

News from Your Conoco Agent about Lubricants, Farm Fuels, and Service

Erny Mitzner and the Satisfied Farmer

YOU'D LIKE Erny Mitzner. He's the Conoco Agent operating out of Balaton, Minnesota—and no salesman anywhere is more eager to satisfy all his customers.

Now Erny has many a good customer along his regular routes, and he's proud to serve them. You can't blame him for taking the greatest pride of all, in satisfying the farmer who was the hardest to sell. And that's a man named Clifford Olson—who became so completely satisfied that, as he writes, "I thought you and others would be interested in knowing of my little story."

"I first started with a fill of gasoline," Mr. Olson goes on, "which I ordered mainly to get rid of the Conoco Agent, Erny Mitzner, who had been pestering me with what I considered outlandish stories on performances I would secure operating with Conoco."

"My first day with Conoco gasoline was a mess, the tractor spit and coughed and I couldn't get any power. I called Erny Mitzner to come out and see the 'swell performance' I was having, which was far different than what he had promised. . . . The two of us started monkeying around with the carburetor adjustment and ended up by leaning the mixture almost a full turn."

"That's all that was wrong—the carburetor

was set at a rich mixture, necessary for the other gas I had been using. Now my tractor uses less gas and surprisingly—has more power than before."

"This fellow Mitzner is a good salesman. You can imagine what I had to listen to after I had to admit that his gasoline was doing a better job . . . oil and grease—grease and oil—and I finally gave in. After all, no oil could be as good as Mitzner ballyhooed, but—it seems to me that I said the same thing about the gasoline. But this time I had him over the barrel. The tractor needed an overhaul job."

"On a good heavy day's work—working 14 or more hours—the tractor would use up to as high as a gallon of oil."

"I told Mitzner about the shape the tractor was in but Mitzner said—'Let's go ahead anyhow. . . . We put in a fill of Conoco HD oil and Mitzner came around often enough to make sure I changed oil after 20 hours of running for the first two changes."

"Mitzner claimed that the use of Conoco HD oil and draining while the engine was still hot would clean the motor, and it sure does the job, because my tractor can work hard all day and the oil consumption is cut from a gallon to less than a pint."

\$ DOLLAR-AN-IDEA \$

Ideas that help to make work easier on the farm front are worth a dollar in any man's money! Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—win \$1.00 for each of your ideas printed!

From Canyon, Texas, Mrs. Earl Burtz writes to suggest keeping a whole, unpeeled apple in the brown sugar container to prevent the sugar from lumping or hardening.

Harold Sailer sent in the sketch below from Marion, Texas. It shows a handy tool he devised to pick up corn thrown on the ground by his corn picker. Saves a lot of back-breaking work . . . and quite a few ears of corn!



A quick and easy way to mend holes in metal utensils is described as follows by Mrs. Sam Poff of Choteau, Oklahoma. . . . "Paint a spot about the size of a dollar or larger on the outside of the utensil to be mended and stick muslin patch on wet paint and let dry. Later apply one or two more coats of paint." And she actually sent in a sample of sheet metal she had repaired! Looks good, too!

"I figure that the use of Conoco HD oil has saved me the cost of an overhaul job and gave me the use of the tractor when I needed it most. . . . I now use Conoco gasoline, greases and oils in all my farm equipment, and heat my house with his fuel."

RUNNING TIME OF TRACTOR: 7600 HOURS PLUS! ENGINE REPAIR JOBS: NONE!

That's a mighty fine record to make with a tractor under any conditions, but wait until you read the letter George Christensen wrote from Kanosh, Utah, about that experience!

"My farm," he starts out, ". . . now consists of 133 acres . . . in addition, my custom work has averaged about 200 acres a year."

"I have used and still use Conoco Products 100% in my equipment . . . having been a constant user since May 1936. My Case 'C' Tractor, Ford 1935 1/2 ton truck, and Oldsmobile Sedan 1938 model have and are being run on Conoco Products."

"On three occasions I tried different competitive oils in my tractor, but found that the first oil I used I was unable to maintain an oil pressure; the other two gave such poor results in hours of operations that I gave up hope of besting Conoco Nth Motor Oil. Mind you, these three competitive oils tried (one crank case full only) were highly advertised oils of large companies."

" . . . I really feel your Conoco Nth oil really does the job you claim because I have never had any repair done to the motor in my tractor, no rings, no bearings taken up, no nothing, except I did myself adjust the tappets once or twice. . . ."

"I have run my tractor since I bought it more than 7600 hours doing all kinds of work, plowing mostly. . . . Recently I worked my tractor better than 12 hours for two days. . . . I found it needed only one quart of Nth Motor Oil. Mostly I look at my oil every morning and each noon to make sure it is O.K. then I run my oil at different hours before draining. . . . I know I have drained when the oil was still good but oil is cheaper than machinery. My

tractor today runs as good as the day I bought it. . . . It never has heated up, nor refused to go at any time nor place."

" . . . A lot of people have run my tractor and several have learned on it, mostly young boys, so you see it has been somewhat abused. . . . I recommend Conoco products to all my farmer neighbors and especially Conoco Nth Motor Oil."

Now, when you can make that kind of record under the conditions Mr. Christensen describes, you've really got something! A good tractor is a big help to begin with, of course—and good care never did a tractor any harm at all. A part of any program of good care, though, has got to be a good motor oil—and when you read here what gives Conoco Nth motor oil its special quality, we think you'll agree that it's really got something too!

OIL-PLATING PLUS THIALKENE

There's the simple arithmetic of it: OIL-PLATING PLUS THIALKENE! Thialkene is the technical name for a substance that's added to Conoco Nth oil to slow up the process of breakdown that goes on all the time in every oil. And OIL-PLATING is a special kind of lubrication that Conoco Nth motor oil gives any engine.

An added ingredient in Nth oil, you see, works with magnet-like action to fasten or OIL-PLATE lubricant on working parts in your engine. This OIL-PLATING puts up a tough struggle against wear. And by fighting wear, your engine's OIL-PLATING fights increased carbon and sludge formation, fights for your full quota of power—and fights for economy.

With OIL-PLATING and Thialkene both working overtime to safeguard your engine, you can see why George Christensen rooted so hard for Conoco Nth oil—and why Paul Hoffpauir writes as follows from Crowley, Louisiana, where he farms from 600 to 800 acres of rice land . . .

"I have been a consistent user of Conoco fuels, oils and greases for the past seven years," he states. "I maintain a thorough cost record. . . . Since using Conoco Nth Motor Oil my expense of repairs and operations have been reduced to a minimum. Conoco products and Conoco service are tops for my money."

Try Conoco Nth motor oil and other Conoco products in your own farm engines and family car. All you need do is phone Your Conoco Agent. He'll stop by on his next round out your way. Call him today. Continental Oil Company

AT YOUR SERVICE WITH:

Conoco Nth motor oil—Conoco HD oil
Conoco transmission oils—Conoco pressure lubricant
Conoco Pumpbuds, Racelubs and Cogbuds
Conoco Sulfid grease, cup grease and axle grease
Conoco N-tane gasoline—Conoco tractor fuel
Conoco diesel fuel—Conoco kerosene and distillates



Your Conoco Agent

Paul Hoffpauir and Conoco Agent Jack Lawrence with Mr. Hoffpauir's six tractors.



NEW HUSHED POWER FOR YOUR PICK-UP TRUCK AND CAR—CONOCO N-TANE* GASOLINE!

Whether you're scooting across the fields in your pick-up truck, or "going to town" in the family car, you'll enjoy hushed power—and plenty of it!—and fast pick-up when you switch to Conoco N-tane gasoline. New Conoco N-tane makes for fuel economy, too—gives your car and truck every mile you can get. Try a fill of Conoco N-tane gasoline soon, and feel new confidence in your car . . . your truck.

Phone Your Conoco Agent for Conoco N-tane . . . or stop in at Your Mileage Merchant's Conoco station in town. Remember, don't say octane, say N-tane!

*TRADE MARK