Kansas Farmer

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



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the Thirteenth Annual Range Improvement program and tour scheduled for Saturday, October 8, at the U. S. Southern Great Plains Field Station at Woodward and Fort Supply, Okla.

The 365-day green grass is an importation from China. Among items of interest to be viewed during the day are several improved strains of buffalo grass that spread much faster and produce many times more forage and seed than ordinary buffalo grass; an improved strain of side-oats grama that greens up earlier in the spring than most native grasses, remains green in summer, and continues growth late in the fall.

Grass-fat cattle will be available for inspection on variously managed native and reseeded ranges. Well-established pastures of broad-bladed grasses will be seen that produce forage and gains comparable with those on the bluestem ranges. Cool-season grasses, including Texas bluegrass and western wheatgrass, continue to demonstrate their winter-grazing value and cake-saving features. saving features.

their winter-grazing value and cake-saving features.

Interesting developments in supplemental feeding include the self feeding of cottonseed meal with salt as a regulator of consumption. Two lots of beef cattle were successfully fed in this manner last winter and another lot this summer. Some cattle were fed no protein supplements during the winter in comparison with other lots that received 1 pound of cake, 2 pounds of cake, and a combination of cake and grain.

Visitors also will observe new developments in the use of chemicals to eradicate weeds in grass seedings and control shinnery-oak, mesquite, cactus, yucca, soapweed, sagebrush, skunkbush, plum thickets, and other range brush and weeds.

There will be a big barbecue at noon.

What About Burning

To burn or not to burn. Albert Stuewe, Wabaunsee county, decided he had better pasture this year by not burning. There was a lot of dry grass on his pasture this spring. But it didn't keep his heifers from getting all the grazing they needed. Then, too, he called attention to a few locations where grass always had been short other years. In those places the grass was more than knee-high this year. He is wondering whether there is any connection between the two.

Big Poultry Show

A Kansas Poultry Exposition will be held somewhere in the state during 1950, announces Loyal F. Payne, secretary of the Kansas Poultry Industry Council, which will sponsor the event. All branches of the poultry industry in Kansas will take part. An appropriation of \$2,500 was made by the 1949 Kansas legislature to finance the exposition.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

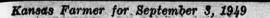
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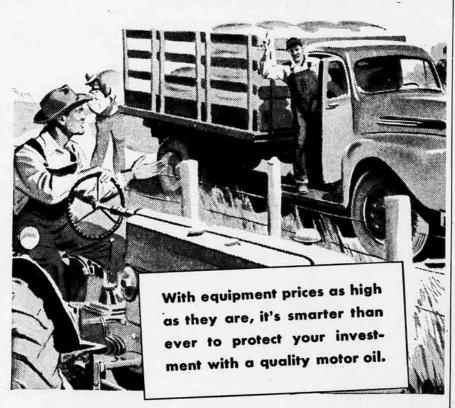
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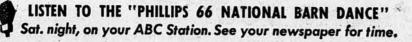


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The Cover Picture

It Was a "Do as You Please" Camp

WE DIDN'T realize what we had been missing." That was the reaction of farm women from Hamilton and Kearny who attended the first homemakers' camp ever held in those counties. counties.

counties.

The camp, during the first part of August at the Menno community building, in Hamilton county, was for women members of home demonstration units in the 2 counties. It was a 48-hour "do as you please" affair. The women were allowed to come when they pleased, do what they pleased while there and leave when they pleased.

A special vesper service, written by Helen Jenkins, home demonstration agent for the 2 counties, was presented by members of the Ebenfleur unit to open the camp program. From there on

open the camp program. From there on the women were on their own.

Most of the time was given to craft-work, including woodcraft, metal mod-eling, glass etching and textile paint-ing. The women cooked and ate their



Mrs. Anna Crittenden, of Coolidge, with a yard ornament she was making as a craft project this summer at a homemaker's camp in Hamilton county.



Forty women from Hamilton and Kearny counties attended a 2-day homemakers' camp in this fine community building at Menno this summer. It was the first such camp ever held in the area.



Women attending the homemakers' camp at Menno this summer included this group, left to right: Della Courtney, Coolidge; Teresa Modie, Lakin; Maybelle Lindsey, Coolidge; Wilma Davis, Lakin, and June Seals, Coolidge.



meals in the building, also had cots brought in for those who wanted to stay overnight. About 40 women from the 2 counties attended part or all of

the 2 counties attended part or all of the camp.

The Menno community building is an ideal place to hold such a camp. It was built in 1937, has auditorium on main floor, kitchen and dining room in cool subbasement.

Mrs. Avon Miller, center, practices textile painting at the camp. Her son, Glenn, looks on as do Mrs. Alma Juergens, Syra-cuse, left, and Mrs. Iva Klassen, Ulysses. Mrs. Juergens is holding a metal mod-eling done during the camp period.

Mrs. Naomi Low Coolidge, left; Mrs. Alma Juergens, Syracuse, center, and Mrs. Anna Critten-den, Coolidge, try their hands



About the Oldest Blacksmiths

They Can Tell a Thing or Two About Living Long

DO YOU want to know how to live a long and active life? We have the answer. Be a blacksmith in Kansas—preferably in a small town in Kansas. How do we know? Well, it's like

In the August 6, 1949, Kansas Farmer we ran a cover picture and story of F. W. Bennett, a blacksmith in Anderson county, who, at 73, had been blacksmithing for nearly 50 years. We suggested that Mr. Bennett might be the oldest blacksmith in Kansas from the

oldest blacksmith in Kansas from the standpoint of continuous service. After that issue of Kansas Farmer began circulating the letters started coming in, telling about blacksmiths in other towns who are older and have been blacksmithing longer than Mr. Bennett. Now we wouldn't be surprised if every town in Kansas has a blacksmith at least 80 years old, and we are convinced Mr. Bennett is just a boy. Maybe if Mr. Bennett still likes blacksmithing after he has been at it awhile longer he can take it up as a steady trade.

But here's what Kansas Farmer reads have been telling us about Kansas blacksmiths:

Dear Editor: I read the article about F. W. Bennett, of Glenlock, as thinking maybe he is the oldest blacksmith in continuous service in that trade in Kansas, and which is a remarkable record indeed. But he does have competition for length of service as the local blacksmith, of Hope, who is 74 years old and started full time at the age of 20, still operates his shop by himself. So if you are out to find the oldest blacksmith in Kansas, he might also be a candidate. If you care to have more information on his service record, contact Ernest W. Jaeger, Hope. Also, he has always been in the same location.—Arthur Knuth, Hope.

Editor Wallace E. Emmons, of the Pretty Prairie Times, says:
Kansas Farmer features smithy much too soon: The alertness of L. R. French as a reader and as a resident of this community, caught The Kansas Farmer in error last week, which causes The Times to beg correction by that wellestablished Capper publication. The error was not serious and one that might happen to any publication wishing to give publicity to a well-earned reputation.

The Kansas Farmer featured a black-

The Kansas Farmer featured a blacksmith who was thought to be the oldest
active smithy in the state with 40-odd
years to his credit. He's just a lad a little more than past his apprenticeship,
according to information suggested by
Mr. French and made public by The
Times. Our Ben J. Flickner has 57 years
blacksmithing to his credit in Kansas
and all but 2 in Pretty Prairie. He was
a blacksmith in Abbeyville for the first
2 years, then moved here 55 years ago,
And, believe-it-or-not, Mr. Editor, Ben
is still active in the business at 85 years
of age, doing general blacksmith and of age, doing general blacksmith and repair work. . . .

Dear Editor: I read with great interest the article in the August 6, Kansas Farmer about F. W. Bennett, the blacksmith, who believes he has been one the longest of anyone in Kansas. In Hanover there is a blacksmith, Herman Schmidt, still steadily at work at the trade, who started in 1895, and had his own shop since 1898.

At one time, Mr. Schmidt used horse power for his shop, and he built the first

off if they'd gotten a cat!"

automobile in Washington county. . . . I have talked with Mr. Schmidt a good many times and he has many interesting experiences and projects to recall and recount.

He has a number of power machines, trip hammers, drills, saws, planer, all of which he made himself in recent years.—M. O. French, Perry Packing Co., Hanover.

Dear Editor: Regarding article in August 6 issue of Kansas Farmer on the

gust 6 issue of Kansas Farmer on the oldest country blacksmith in Kansas. In our rural community of Barnes, population around 330, we seldom boast of old-timers. But we have an active blacksmith who is 82 years old and has been in continuous business for an even 60 years, 58 of those years being in the same shop. On his 80th birthday, this blacksmith sharpened nearly 40 plowshares; on his 81st birthday, it was Sunday, and this last year he celebrated. He has sharpened over 800 plowshares He has sharpened over 800 plowshares

in one fall. This man never misses a day of work at his shop. He is at his shop at 6 in the morning and stays until 6 in the evening.

This spectacular record is held by Lee L. Bird.

We don't wish to take any glory away from Mr. Bennett, but we believe our "smithy" is the one with most continuous service in the Jayhawker state.— Clark Coan, Barnes.

Dear Editor: In Kansas Farmer of August 6 edition you ask the question, "Is there an older blacksmith in Kan-

In our little town of Stuttgart, we have a blacksmith who has Mr. Bennett's record beaten by several years. His name is G. E. Woodard, he is 83 years old and will be 84 in December. He has been blacksmithing for almost He has been blacksmithing for almost 62 years, and is still going strong. Certainly doesn't look his age, goes to his shop every day. The other day I was there and he had 83 plowshares in his shop all sharpened. He told me he had sharpened 24 that day in about 5 hours. He has blacksmithed in this county all these years

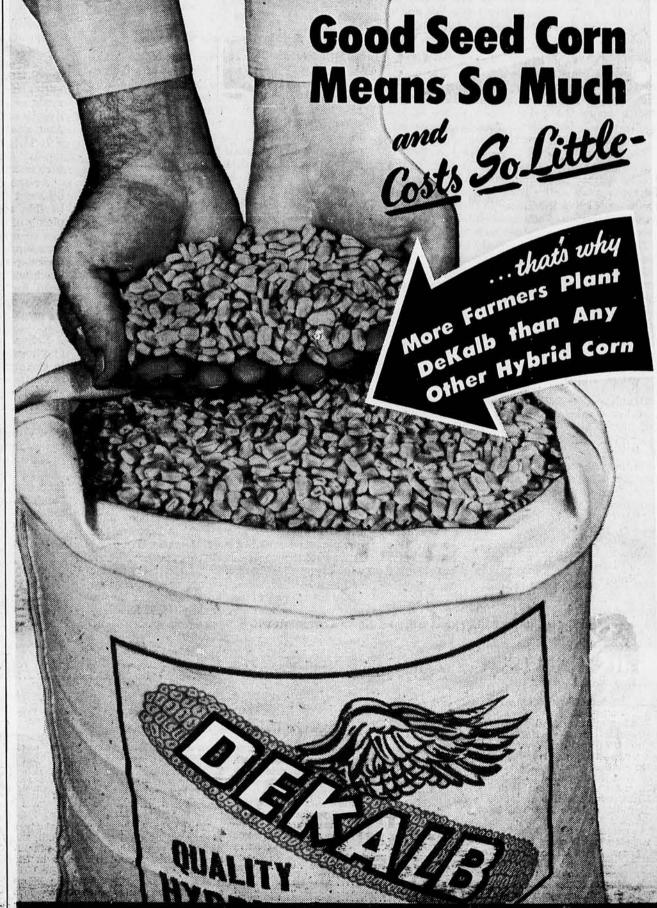
In reading Mr. Bennett's story as to the oldest blacksmith, I could not help but write you about Mr. Woodard and hope you will give him a story in your magazine as he is entitled to it.—Mrs. James Costello, Stuttgart.

Help for Soil

Kansas farmers have used 136,000 tons of lime and 19,000 tons of phosphate so far this year thru the PMA, according to Glenn H. Johnson, state chairman.

Since January 1, some 2,000 orders were approved for earth-moving practices that include building terraces, waterways, dams, ponds and other con-servation work.

Farmers in 46 Kansas counties took part in the lime program, Mr. Johnson says, and spread 16,000 tons more than last year for the same period. Allen and Anderson counties led the lime program with use of some 10,000 tons each. Miami county led in the amount of rock phoscounty led in the amount of rock phosphate used with 475 tons. Superphosphate was used in 40 counties, with the largest amounts going to Miami, Allen and Coffey counties and Coffey counties.



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Farm Matters AS I SEE THEM

MUST admit I was somewhat disquieted by the announcement from Washington last week that 66 western Kansas counties are in a "distress area," so seriously affected as to require the United States Government to step in with "disaster loans" to enable farmers to survive.

The celerity, one might almost say the avidity, with which the Department of Agriculture moved in with its loan offer, is almost as disturbing as the information from Washington that such distressful conditions exist.

With the banks of Kansas reporting all-time high deposits; with a 167 million-bushel wheat crop, following practically a decade of good wheat crops and good to high wheat prices, it is hard for me to understand why farmers cannot be adequately financed from Kansas sources.

If this is not the case, then Kansas is not in as prosperous a condition as I had supposed.

If it is a fact that Kansas banks and lending institutions, plus government agricultural credit agencies already functioning, are insufficient to take care of farmers' needs for financing their operations in the western two thirds of the State-then indeed our vaunted prosperity is a fake, a sham, a nightmare of unreality.

That I cannot believe.

There is a group of so-called Planners in the Administration in Washington which is bent on persuading not only farmers, but every other group-and all individuals-in this great country of ours that all of us are absolutely dependent upon government crutches to keep going at all.

This same group of so-called Planners seems also to be determined to get as many individuals and businesses as possible in debt to the Federal Government. At the same time they are pushing other schemes and plans and programs to get the Government of the United States into debt, thru lavish spending and lending of government funds, at home and abroad.

Traveling that road, as I see the picture in the light of all past history, can lead only to destruction. It means continued inflation, and a higher degree of inflation. It means bigger and bigger government expenditures; higher and higher taxes; more and more government borrowing-and more and more government subsidies disguised as government lending; then direct government subsidies as envisioned in the Brannan Plan recently rejected by both branches of Congress.

Now I supported the "distress loans" program in the depression of the Thirties. There seemed to be no other course open to prevent millions of farmers from losing their farms. Because the conditions at that time were caused largely by government policies during and following World War I, there was justification for government intervention.

I hate to believe that condition has arisen

again. In fact, it is hard for me to believe it has, so soon.

Perhaps there is something back of it that I do not understand.

Until I get that understanding, I must say again that I am deeply disturbed. If the loans are necessary, then we in Kansas are indeed in a bad way.

If the loans are not necessary, then why the announcement that Kansas is "in distress" and must borrow the Washington crutches to be able to keep on its feet?

Agriculture's Worth

HOPE you will take some time off and go to the fair. Your county fair first of all. Then a day for the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka. And especially enough time to see your official Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. The fair at To-peka comes September 10 to 16, and the State Fair at Hutchinson, September 18 to 23. You owe yourself that much vacation. But it can be just as much a business trip as you wish to make it. As valuable a day or two as you will spend all year.

These events spread before our eyes the progress Kansas agriculture has made in the last year and the last decade. And I can tell you beforehand, as you well know too, that it will be a grand picture of well-being you will see. Kansas is a great leader agriculturally. Kansas is in really fine condition. You will see what Kansas agriculture is worth at the fairs.

And what is Kansas agriculture worth? It is worth all the 24 million acres of cultivated land, all the 19 million acres of pasture land, the timber, livestock, poultry and buildings on 141,192 farms. From these farms will come samples of the world's best wheat and corn and other grains. Crops that produce better quality and higher yields because of careful breeding and selection, and because of exactly the right planting and harvesting with the most modern machinery.

Back of each prize-winning sample of wheat are years of patient research by crops specialists, season after season of trial and error by farmers with plenty of unusual weather conditions thrown in. I know Kansas farmers are disappointed with the wheat harvest this year. It was mostly the fault of the weather. Yet a wheat crop of 167,244,000 bushels (most recent estimate) isn't a failure by any means. And we know Kansas can come back next year or the next with another new record yield. It has happened before. It will happen again.

I'm sure we don't need to take a back seat in production of other crops, either. At the fairs you will see the best corn that can be grown anywhere. The same will apply to grain sorghums, oats, alfalfa, soybeans. We have a very versatile state.

It is a very wide variety of high-quality crops that helps tell what Kansas agriculture is worth.

That isn't all. Our beef herds are known across the Nation. There will be plenty of good examples at the fairs. Many of us can think back over the years when the beef animals shown at the fairs didn't have the refined quality seen today. This again is the result of constant research, careful selection and breeding. Here is proof of progress to be seen at the fairs.

Dairy animals entered in competition at the fairs will be typical of marked improvement in animal type and milk production seen all over Kansas. We have a good dairy state. It can be far greater when we reach the goal of balanced farming which Kansas State College is sponsoring. Hogs, well-known mortgage lifters, have made as much improvement as other kinds of livestock. You will see that at the fairs, too. And what would Kansas do without poultry?

It is good balance in quality livestock and poultry that helps show what Kansas agriculture is worth.

At the fairs, also, you will see magnificent displays of farm machinery. Much of it made in this state which, because of fertile soil, plenty of room and numerous other resources, has so much to offer industries. You will see farm equipment from all nationally known factories, geared to meet the farm's toughest jobs. Machines that in their making provide a livelihood for thousands upon thousands of nonfarm people.

Kansas unquestionably is a leader in crop and livestock production because she is a leader in the quality of her farm people. This simply is a statement of fact. Our farm folks have been eager for progress, willing to try new things. Here we have emphasized agricultural training, thru a second-to-none Kansas State College, thru Vocational Agricultural training, thru 4-H Clubs, thru alert farm organizations, thru progressive farm publications. All of these are tried and true means of spreading sound farming information. And right along with these valuable 'institutions of learning" let me place our excellent fairs.

It is at the fairs you will get a good picture of what Kansas agriculture is worth.

Athun Capper

Congress Fights Delaying Action

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

ALTHO Sen. Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, spilled emery dust into the machinery by insisting that this session of Congress just extend the war price-support program another year, the odds still seem to be that the so-called Anderson (Sen. Clinton Anderson of New Mexico) com-Clinton Anderson of New Mexico) compromise proposal will be accepted in the closing days of the first session of the 81st Congress.

The general provisions and effects of the Anderson bill were outlined in the latest previous issue of the Kansas Farmer. It is just a bit difficult for many farmers to lay their plans for 1950 until Congress decides definitely what the price-support program will what the price-support program will be next year—(1) present program; (2) the so-called Aiken bill, which goes into effect if Congress should not act; (3) the Anderson proposal.

The basic commodities will get 90 per cent parity support no matter which program is followed, but differing formulas give different parity prices on commodities to be supported. Some of the non-basic commodities

will get less than 90 per cent support. The accompanying table compares 90 per cent of parity prices under the three plans, for the more important farm crops and products

rops and product	S.		
Basic Commodities	Present	Alken A	nderson
Vheat, bu	\$1.94	\$1.84	\$1.84
orn, bu	1.41	1.34	1.36
cotton, lb	0.2723	0.2587	0.2587
Rice, bu	1.78	1.96	2.07
Peanuts, lb		0.10	0.10
Burley Tob., lb	0.41	0.435	0.46
on-Basies	- SALE TO		
#ilk, cwt		\$3.69	\$4.09
logs, cwt	15.90	16.60	17.50

Eggs, doz 0.472	0.448	0.448
Soybeans, bu 2.11	2.24	2.37
Dry beans, cwt 7.40	7.44	7.87
Beef cattle, cwt11.90	14.70	15.60
Lambs, cwt12.90	15.80	17.00
Apples, bu 2.11	2.31	2.44
Wool, Ib 0.402	0.446	0.471
Oranges, box 3.29	3.13	3.13

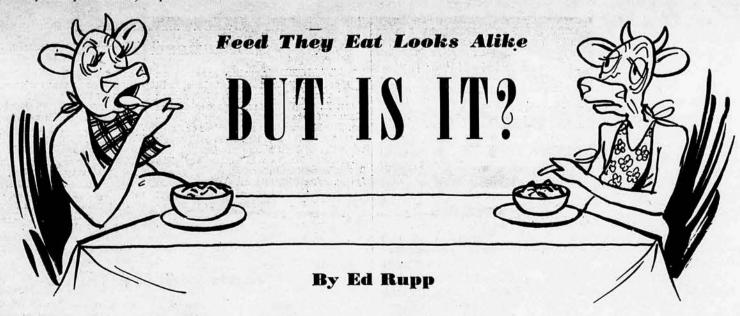
Where the Anderson proposal gives higher parity than the Aiken bill, the difference generally is due to the inclu-sion of hired farm-labor costs in the

It will be noted that both the Aiken and Anderson plans reduce parity prices on wheat, corn, cotton, peanuts, or-anges, eggs. On all other commodities listed, both the Aiken and Anderson proposals give higher parity prices.

The accompanying tables, it will be noted, give 90 per cent of parity, instead of full parity. But the comparisons hold true, just the same.

According to Truman Administration sources, the Brannan Plan (close to wartime incomes for farmers; but lower food prices for consumers, thru use of Treasury subsidies) is not dead. In-stead, it is only sleeping until after the 1950 congressional elections. It will snore loudly thruout the 1950 cam-

paign.
At the recent meeting of the Demo-At the recent meeting of the Democrat National Committee it was decided to make the Brannan Plan the "paramount issue" of the 1950 campaign, in Farm States and Farm Congressional districts. With Labor support assured, the Truman-Brannan command hopes to elect enough members (Continued on Page 26)



HELP is coming to dairymen in Southeast Kansas. Experiments planned for the new Mound Valley branch experiment station promise to give that help. And results of these experiments may well apply to other dairy sections of the state.

Today, the new 281-acre station is largely a plowed field. A barn holding old hay needs to be remodeled. Buildings need to be constructed. But the future for this station looks bright.

Research workers at Kansas State College have outlined a pointed program to study the relationship between various feeds and nutrition in dairy cattle. In other words is feed grown



Some cattle cannot maintain their weight. Experimental work will be done with supplementary feeds, minerals and proteins, to assure optimum intake.

on poor soil lower in quality than feed grown on good soil? And, how does the cow react to feed grown on poor soil? How does the cow react to feed grown on good soil?

It may take 10 years to complete the program as outlined. Certainly some results can be expected earlier. But it could conceivably take longer to iron out kinks now recognized as dairy troubles.

Four college departments are co-operating in this joint dairy nutrition-soil research program. Included are the dairy husbandry, agronomy and chemistry departments and the school of veterinary medicine.

Formulating and guiding the program are Dr. H. E. Myers, Dr. H. H. Laude and Dr. R. V. Olson, all agronomists. From the dairy husbandry department there are Dr. F. C. Fountaine and Prof. F. W. Atkeson, head of the department. From the chemistry department there will be Dr. J. S. Hughes and Prof. D. B. Parrish. The school of veterinary medicine will be represented by Dr. L. N. Roderick.

Floyd Davidson has been appointed superintendent of the new branch station and will live at Mound Valley. Other personnel will be appointed later as needed.

But what are the dairy troubles in Southeast Kansas? Are they real or imaginary?

The trouble does not seem to be in the num-

The Mound Valley Station

The Kansas legislature appropriated \$105,000 to establish the Mound Valley branch experiment station. It is the first one for Southeast Kansas. This story presents initial research plans which have been outlined for the station.

The original 241-acre tract was acquired by the federal government for an auxiliary landing field during the war. Later it was turned over to the Kansas State Board of Regents by the War Assets Administration. The Board of Regents now is negotiating for an outright purchase of the property. And a 40-acre area, which includes a 2-story house and several other buildings, has been added to the original tract.

The new station is located in Labette county about ¼ of a mile south and 2 miles west of Mound Valley on state highway number 96.

ber of dairy cattle. Department of Agriculture figures show there has been a steady increase in dairy cattle numbers in 12 southeastern counties from 1926 until today. There has been a rather sharp reduction in numbers the last few years. But that is due largely to culling practices prompted by extremely high prices for meat on the hoof. It is typical of other dairy areas, too.

The trouble does not seem to be in total milk production, either. Total milk production has increased steadily thru the years. And, the heavy culling practices of recent years may even lead to higher average production per cow. Poorer producing cows went over the scales.

Then what is the trouble? Is it imaginary? Hardly. Serious nutritional deficiencies do seem to exist in dairy cattle of Southeastern Kansas.



Dairy cows get sick, too, especially under winter feeding conditions. But they can't tell how they feel. Veterinarians will help in the program.

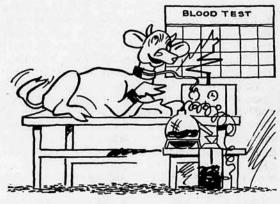
Emaciation and rough hair coats are typical of many cattle in the area after being subjected to winter feeding conditions. Some farmers complain cattle cannot maintain their weight when fed according to accepted thumb rules. Some veterinarians believe Ketosis and other diseases are peculiarly prevalent in that area.

are peculiarly prevalent in that area.

It isn't all imaginary. There do seem to be definite nutritional deficiencies of dairy cattle

Then, too, Southeastern Kansas is one of the most important dairy areas of the state. Average size of farms in the area is smaller than farther west. In general, farming in the area is geared for dairying. Dairying is the best bet for a living income. To help dairying grow properly in that area, the difficulties must be overcome.

Now, look at the soil. Fertilizer experiments and soil and crop analyses have shown that most of the soils of the area are deficient in phosphorus and high in acidity. Some of these soils have deficient supplies of available potassium, magnesium and boron. Feeds grown on

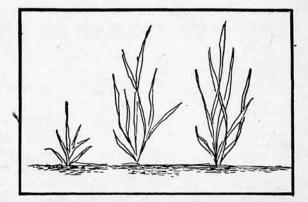


Blood tests of cows will help tell the story whether any particular feeding systems or methods are better than others.

such soils may be inadequate in these elements, in calcium and possibly other elements. There may be a connection between these deficiencies and failure to produce normal response of animals in growth and general well-being.

That gives you an idea of what is about to take place at Mound Valley. There is no intention to develop one of the finest dairy cattle show herds in the nation. In fact, grade cattle will be used. Grade cattle purchased right in the area. Cattle already accustomed to getting along on feeds grown in the area. That step alone can save years in time.

The studies in agronomy will involve use of lime, manure, ordinary fertilizers and fertilizers containing minor elements. Purposes will be to obtain successful growth of desirable feed crops; obtain high yields of all feed crops; and obtain feed crops of high [Continued on Page 22]



Which grass contains the most animal nutrients per pound? Unfertilized grass? Grass with major chemical elements added like calcium, phosphorus, potassium, nitrogen? Or grass with major elements plus minor elements like magnesium, manganese, copper, cobalt, boron, zinc?





Offer Awards for **Balanced Farming**

BALANCED farming awards on BALANCED farming awards on county, district and state levels will be made, beginning in 1950, states Dean L. C. Williams, director of the Kansas State College Extension service. The Kansas State Chamber of Commerce and its local groups will work with the college in the program.

Bronze plaques will be presented to 3 top families in each county qualifying. Nine districts have been set up and 3 families in each of the qualifying districts, or 27 families, will get district awards. Nine state representatives, 3 from each of the extension services.

ice districts, shall be selected by a state committee as state winners and recognition by the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce

County winners will be selected by January 1, 1951; district winners by February 1, 1951; and the state-wide awards as soon as possible after that.

All entries and nominations are to be filed in county extension offices on or before March 1, 1950. Entries may be made by any individual, organization or agency interested in Balanced Farming and Family Living. See your county agent for rules. agent for rules.

New Fly Killer **Approved for Dairies**

ANOTHER insecticide for use as a residual spray for fly control in dairy barns has been recommended by entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is known as

This new chemical is effective even against houseflies that have developed resistance to DDT and to methoxychlor. Applications inside a dairy barn usually remain effective 3 to 6 weeks.

Lindane will be marketed as wettable powders containing 25 per cent of the

lindane.

Technically, this new insecticide is "essentially pure gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride." But this highly refined material is practically free of objectionable odor common to BHC, benzene hexachloride. And it is less dangerous to human beings than BHC.

Lindane is for use inside the dairy barn and other places where milk is processed on the farm. But operators should use the same care in applying lindane as is necessary with any other insecticide. Before applying all utensils should be removed and fixed milk-processing equipment should be covered. It should be kept out of feed and water and troughs used for animals, water and troughs used for animals, and as emulsion concentrates containing 20 per cent. Where it is used for residual treatments the finished spray should contain \(\frac{\chi_0}{\chi_0}\) to \(\frac{\chi_0}{\chi_0}\) and the places where milk is gallons of the 20 per cent emulsion to \(\frac{\chi_0}{\chi_0}\) to \(\frac{\chi_0}{\chi_0}\) and the places where milk is gallons of the 20 per cent emulsion to \(\frac{\chi_0}{\chi_0}\) to \(\frac{\chi_0}{\chi_0}\) and the places where milk is the application of the 25 per cent wettable powder or \(\frac{\chi_0}{\chi_0}\) to \(\frac{\chi_0}{\chi_0}\) and the places where milk is the application of \(\frac{\chi_0}{\chi_0}\) and th

Kansas Free Fair Has Something Different

NO EXPENSE has been spared to make the 69th annual Kansas Free Fair, at Topeka, the biggest one yet, reports Maurice W. Jencks, general manager. The big Free Fair will be held the week of September 10 to 16.

Since the 1948 Free Fair, a general improvement program has been carried to completion, including new roads and road surfacing, an improved sewage system, electrical modernization, and modernization of the exhibit space in the west wing of the big grandstand.

Early entries received from 16 states indicate an unusually strong livestock show for the 1949 fair. The Free Fair's concession department also reports an unprecedented demand for commercial exhibit space.

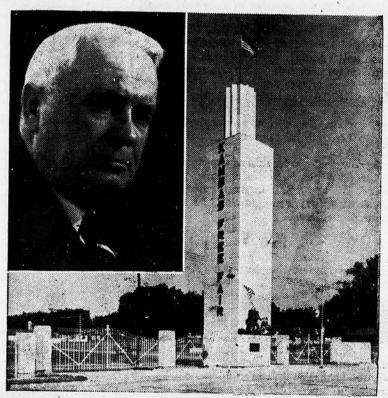
exhibit space.

Afternoon shows will be geared to those who like thrills. They start off with the All-American Thrill Show on Saturday, September 10, featuring

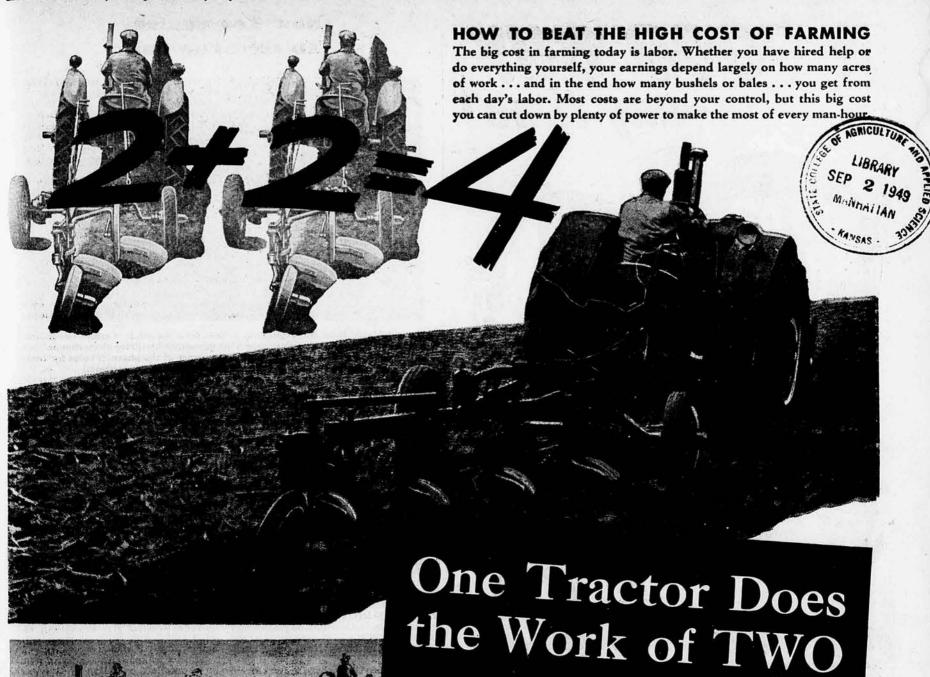
George Waltz, King of the Air. On Sunday September 11, there will be championship big car races. These will be held again on Wednesday with the National Champion auto races on Friday. The National Circuit auto races will be featured on Monday, September 12, with an entirely different set of cars and drivers. Joie Chitwood Auto Daredevils will be the featured attraction on Tuesday afternoon, September tion on Tuesday afternoon, September

Every night, in front of the grandstand, Barnes-Carruthers will present
the musical extravaganza, the Kansas
Free Fair Follies of 1949, always an
outstanding attraction.

Royal American Shows will be featured on the midway. They will have
stars of stage, screen and radio, and
will present for the first time Terrel
Jacobs and his world famous wild animal circus. mal circus.

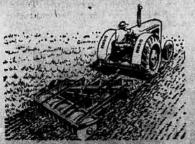


This picture shows Memorial to Veterans of World War II at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka. Insert is a picture of Maurice Jencks, manager of the agricultural and livestock exposition which will be held in Topeka, September 10–16.



Double-disking 40 acres a day In plowing too tough and to with the "LA," pulling a deep- for moldboard plows, the cutting Case cover crop harrow. pulls a 5-disk Case plow.









Here's the ideal tractor for planting and cultivating, haying and hauling, on farms where the mighty "LA" hustles the heavy work. It's a complete power plant for smaller farms. It has full, fast 2-row capacity with front-mounted cultivator; 2-plow capacity in average soils. Implements include front-mounted cultivators, rear-mounted plows that hold their depth, listers, planters, etc.

When you turn four furrows instead of two, or harrow twenty acres instead of ten, you save half your labor cost. More than likely, you get a better crop by getting the job done at just the right time.

With the mighty Model "LA" Case tractor you save on fuel, too. It generally takes less fuel per acre than a smaller tractor. It burns low-cost fuels, yet has no costly, complicated fuel system. Or you can use ordinary gasoline, any time you like. Moderate price, low annual upkeep, and amazingly long life make the "LA" economical to own.

You'll be surprised to see how fast, how nimble-footed, how easy to handle this big-capacity tractor is. Owners say it's actually more comfortable to ride, easier to operate all day long, than many tractors which get only half as much work done.

If you already-have a small tractor for row-crop work, so much the better. It will last a lot longer, take far less upkeep, if you keep it for light work and let the mighty "LA" do your plowing, harrowing, etc., double-quick. Start now to enjoy the substantial savings, the faster farming you can have with the "LA" Case tractor.



SEE THE "LA" ... AMERICA'S FAVORITE WHERE THERE'S REAL WORK TO DO

For twenty years the powerful "LA" and the prior Model "L" have stood as the world's standard for performance, economy and ENDURANCE. Where soils are tough, tillage is intensive, or acreages are large the "LA" stands in a class by itself. Let your Case dealer show you now how the "LA" can cut your costs, make your work lighter. Remember-there are 20 models of Case tractors, in four power groups. Send for catalog on the 4-5 plow "LA," 3-plow "D" Series, full 2-plow "S" Series, or light 2-plow "VA" Series. J. I. Case Co., Dept. J-47, Racine, Wis.

A GOOD BUY any time!



They're solid leather in vital parts!

You know you're getting real value and positive assurance of long, comfortable wear . . . when you buy Star Brand work shoes! For, packed inside every pair, is a money-back pledge, certifying there's no paper or fibreboard substitutes for leather in vital hidden parts...counters, insoles, midsoles, slipsoles! Star Brands are made of Genuine Cowhide leather. That's why they're so pliable, comfortable . . . and so long-wearing! They're specially constructed for hard work. Most important, Star Brand quality never varies . . . you get the same long wear from every pair!

Look at these Plus-value features:

SOLE LEATHER COUNTERS

Snug fitting support for your heels, ankles. No paper or fibreboard in these work shoes.

- NO-RUB, NO-RIP SEAMLESS BACK You get this important feature on all Star Brand FREEMOLD work shoe patterns!
- OUTSOLES TO FIT THE PARTICULAR JOB Choose leather, corded, composition or cork. Star Brands come in a wide variety of styles!
- STRONG, REINFORCED STITCHING er Brand's reinforced stitching is designed vive you long, serviceable wear in every pair.
- 5 LEATHER INSOLES, MIDSOLES, SLIP SOLES Here's a sure sign of quality construction ... even the hidden parts are genuine leather!
- FULL LEATHER VAMP (unlined shoes) Every Star Brand unlined cap-toe work shown has this extrathickness of leather across the toe.
- "HY-LO" CUT FOR COMFORT
- High at back—low at front. A feature you get on many Star Brand work shoe patterns?
- GENUINE COWHIDE LEATHER UPPERS Pliable, sturdy. Star Brand quality never varies. You get same long wear in every pair.

*COUNTERS, INSOLES, MIDSOLES & SLIP SOLES (HIDDEN PARTS



You'll find this one-piece seamless back on many STAR BRAND WORK SHOES!

The Freemold back, molded to the natural shape of your heel, fits like a glove! Has no bulky seams to rub or bind your ankles. Try a pair!



There's a STAR BRAND WORK SHOE specially designed for your particular job!

Choose leather, composition, corded or cork soles. Star Brands come in a wide variety of styles—everything from work low-cuts to high boots. Whatever your job, there's a Star Brand work shoe with features suited to your work!

They're GENUINE COWHIDE!

erts, Johnson & Rand . Division of international shoe company . st. Louis 3, missouri

Now You Can Fly To the State Fair



The Hutchinson State Fair flight strip as seen from the air. It is located at the ex-treme eastern end of the fair grounds. The grandstand, with the airmarker painted on the roof, can be seen in the upper right corner of the photo. (Photos by Clyde Hostetter, Kansas Industrial Development Commission.)

LOOK, Flying Farmers. You can land right on the fair grounds at Hutchinson this year. Isn't that some-

Again Kansas rates a first in the field of aviation. This is the first official state fair in the nation known to have a landing strip right on the grounds for the convenience of rural pilots and other flyers planning to attend the annual exposition.

position.

The new flight strip is located at the extreme eastern side of the fair grounds. It is a north-south strip that is plenty long for any light plane. The extreme southern end of the strip is adjacent to the back stretch of the race track.

Air traffic will be away from the fair grounds and residential districts in the area. In case of a south course, traffic will be to the left. With northerly winds, traffic will be to the right, so planes will not need to circle over congested areas when entering the pattern for a landing.

There was a time when farmers drove their horses miles just to see an air-plane. Today, in Kansas, they can fly their airplanes many miles in a few minutes to the state fair to see the

horses.

This flight strip has been in the wind for sometime. But credit for getting the job done must go to William H. Wegener, assistant secretary of the fair. Mr. Wegener is a charter member of the Kansas Flying Farmers and was one of the first directors of the organization.

Last spring at the annual meeting of the Kansas Flying Farmers in Dodge City, the organization indicated by a show of hands that a large number

would make use of a landing strip if it were provided. They will have that opportunity. The stripswill be in use all thru fair week, with Tuesday, September 20 designated as Flying Faymer ber 20, designated as Flying Farmer

Day.

First pilot to try the new strip was Mr. Wegener. He landed on it in the evening of August 15. The following day several Flying Farmers and officials of the fair landed on the strip to give it final approval and make plans for the dedication which was held August 22. gust 22.

gust 22.

The air marker on top of the grandstand has been repainted by the Hutchinson CAP. This organization will help with the handling and parking of planes during fair week. In addition the CAA has been invited to be present during the inaugural week to help with traffic movement. They will have both light guns and 2-way radio at the strip to help with air traffic.

The strip has been seeded and should

help with air traffic.

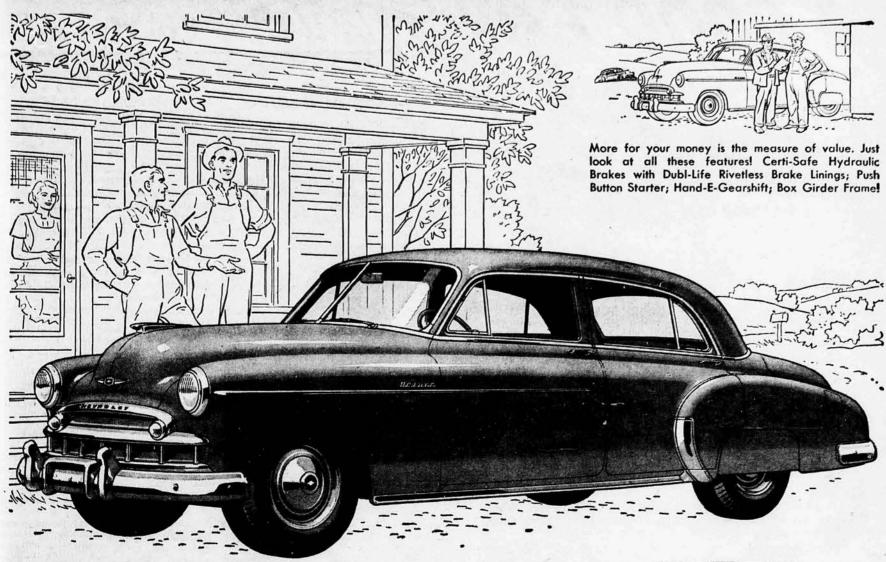
The strip has been seeded and should be in excellent condition by fair week. William Janssen, president of the Flying Farmers, reports he landed his Stinson as near to the center of the strip as possible with only a light breeze and he was able to bring his plane to a full stop without the use of brakes before reaching the end of the runway. That indicates that there is plenty of room for landings and take-offs.

In addition to the landing-strip feature, aviation will take its place among the exhibits at the fair this year. There will be a special exhibit of planes and related equipment near the grandstand. One of the exhibits will be supplied by the Flying Farmers, another first for this organization.



This group of aviators and fair officials met on the state fair flight strip August 16 to make plans for the dedication ceremony the following week. They are left to right, William Janssen, McPherson, president of the Kansas Flying Farmers; Virgil Miller, secretary of the Kansas State Fair; Alliff Neel, Windom, past president of the Flying Farmers; Riley Whearty, director of aviation, K.I.D.C., Topeka; Charles Howes, director of public service for Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and William H. Wegener, Hutchinson, assistant secretary of the Kansas State Fair and charter member of the Flying Farmers.

The Styleline De Luxe 4-Door Sedan



Farmers want a car that's both rugged and good-looking, so they pick Chevrolet for the most Beautiful BUY of all!

Every day farmers throughout the country are proving the rugged durability of their new Chevrolets through hard farm usage. From that experience, farmers know Chevrolet means more lasting value.

Your Chevrolet's durable beauty and years-ahead-styling will last through years of hard use . . . will be a source of pride to you and your family as long as you own the car. That rugged, Valve-in-Head engine is built to take the strain of farm use day after day . . . to deliver power with economy under the hardest use. Yes, and through the years, your Chevrolet will keep its easy-to-handle, easy-to-ride-in characteristics. It will give you unexcelled economy of operation plus low-cost upkeep. Those are just a few of the reasons why farmers agree that Chevrolet is the most Beautiful BUY of all!

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



FIRST FOR QUALITY AT LOWEST COST



Chevrolet's curved windshield, larger windows, and thinner windshield pillars give 30% more window area all around...more visibility for greater driving safety.



Plenty of luggage space for all the bulky packages you bring back from town. And notice the way the trunk lid pops up when you turn the key in the lock.



No road's too rough for the power of Chevrolet's world champion, Valvein-Head engine.

Chevrolet means beauty that lasts . . . style that will be as modern to-morrow as it is today.





FEEDING, like every other business, is more profitable when costs are held to a minimum. A John Deere Feed Mill holds costs down by putting "stretch" in home-grown feeds . . . by making them more palatable . . . by eliminating feed bunk waste . . . by saving storage space . . . and by eliminating the cost, in time and money, as well as the inconvenience of biring a constant particle. venience, of hiring a custom grinder.

There's a cost-reducing John Deere Feed Mill that turns out more feed per hour with less power, for every feeder or dairyman. Big-capacity John Deere 10- and 14-inch Hammer Mills grind ear corn, shelled corn, small grains, and cured hay or fodder at low cost. John Deere Roughage Mills grind, chop, mix pre-ground feeds, and fill silo—do every job a big feeder or dairyman requires for greater gains.

John Deere Feed Mills are built to last for years. Wearresistant materials and high-grade bearings assure low upkeep costs.

See your John Deere dealer about cutting feeding over-head "to the bone" with a John Deere Feed Mill. Write today for free descriptive folders.





Thoughts

Opportunities

RUSSELL H. CONWELL built a church and a university. He made a fortune and gave it away. His influence was not limited to his charities nor to his institutions. Many people were inspired by his orations to recast their lives along more effective lines. "Acres of Diamonds" was the most influential of his many messages. It begins with a

Al Hafed lived in the near east. He was a rich and contented farmer -rich because he was content, and contented because he was rich. One day, a friend called upon him. In the course of their visit, he told Al Hafed about diamonds. They were the highest of God's mineral creations as women were the highest of his creatures. (Perhaps that is why the two have such an affinity for each other.) Diamonds have such value that a few of them would make Al Hafed independent for life. With a handful, he could place his children upon kingly thrones. That night, Al Hafed went to bed a poor man, not because he had lost his wealth, but because he was discontent. He craved diamonds. Even his dreams were troubled by this new desire for wealth.

The next morning, he asked the friend to tell him where he could find diamonds. The friend explained that they may be found in the white sands between high mountains. Al Hafed straightway sold his farm, entrusted his family to a friend, and equipped himself for the search. Then for years, he went about looking for diamonds, but his search was in vain. As an aged, weary traveler, he stood by the Gates of Hercules. As the tide came rolling in, he leaped into the sea, never to rise again.

The story has a sequel. Sometime later, the same friend called upon the man who had purchased Al Hafed's farm. As he visited with the new owner, his eyes fell upon a brilliant stone lying on the mantel. "Has Al Hafed returned?" eagerly inquired the friend. "No," replied the farmer. "Why do you ask?" Then the friend explained that Al Hafed went in search of diamonds and when he saw that one on the mantel, he thought that perhaps his quest was crowned with success. The farmer tried to explain that it was just an ordinary stone which attracted his attention by reflecting the light as he watered his stock. There were others like it in the sand in the brook. But the friend, who claimed to know, insisted that it was a diamond. Together, they hastened to the stream where they found many more. On that farm, one of the greatest diamond mines of antiquity was located. From it came the Kohinoor diamond which rates among the largest in the world. But Al Hafed left that farm to seek for diamonds.

There are many other illustrations of this simple truth as every reader of the oration knows. Opportunities lie not in a far country, but near at hand. The bluebird of happiness nests in one's own back yard. We need seeing eyes more than a change in our environment.

Topeka barber was troubled with frozen pipes. He devised a safe way to thaw them. Then he patented his device. What had been an obstacle to many other people, became his golden opportunity. One need not travel to the Mountains of the Moon. For the man with seeing eyes, there are acres of diamonds on the farm or in the local village.

-Larry Schwarz.

Wheat Variety Tests Show These Results

SEVERAL new wheat varieties have been introduced into been introduced into the co-operative wheat variety tests during the last 2 years, announces A. L. Clapp, Kansas State College agronomist in charge of the co-operative plots.

Varieties included in 1949 tests in

Varieties included in 1949 tests included the old standard varieties of Tenmarq, Comanche, Pawnee, Wichita, and Early Blackhull. Also such new varieties as Westar, Triumph, Blue Jacket, McKing, and experimental varieties still unnamed. These included CE 3926 CE 3926 CE 3929 and CE CE 3926, CE 3928, CE 3929, and CE

Triumph, recommended for distribu-Triumph, recommended for distribution in Kansas since 1947, is a bearded hard red winter wheat. Triumph has no known disease or Hessian fly resistance. It is several days earlier, tends to stand better, yield more, and has a test weight about equal to Early Blackhull. Triumph usually yields slightly less and has a slightly higher test weight than Wichita.

Westar is a hard red winter wheat

Westar is a hard red winter wheat produced from a cross—Kanred-Hard

produced from a cross—Kanred-Hard Federation x Tenmarq—and is very susceptible to Hessian fly and stem rust. Westar is resistant to leaf rest. Blue Jacket is a hard red winter wheat produced and distributed by Earl G. Clark, of Sedgwick. This variety is slightly later in maturity and taller than Tenmarq. Blue Jacket has a high test weight, but has not ranked high in grain yield. The protein quality is between that of Blackhull and Early Blackhull. Blackhull.

McKing is a beardless soft wheat produced by Mr. Clark. It appears to be very similar to Clarkan in yield,

quality, and also in disease reaction. CE 3926 is a selection from a Kaw-vale-Marquillo x Kawvale-Tenmarq cross that has considerable resistance cross that has considerable resistance to Hessian fly and leaf rust. CE 3928 is a selection of a cross, Chiefkan x Oro-Tenmarq, which is probably best suited to Western Kansas conditions. CE 3929 is a selection of a cross, Blackhull x Hard Federation. This selection has been discontinued because of poor quality protein. CE 3938 is a selection from Blackhull made by S. E. Blackburn, Stafford. Stafford.

The 3 top producing varieties in the last 3 years, by sections of the state, were as follows:

last 3 years, by sections of the state, were as follows:

Northeast Section—Wichita, Triumph and Pawnee; East Central—Triumph, Wichita and Pawnee; Southeast—Triumph, Wichita and Pawnee; North Central—Westar, Pawnee and CE 3928; South Central—Pawnee, Triumph and Wichita; Northwest—Pawnee, CE 3928, and Comanche; Southwest—CE 3928, Pawnee and Comanche. Eight-eight co-operative wheat variety tests were planted in 77 counties. Nineteen of these were failures due to poor stand, winter injury, grasshopper damage, hail, and other causes. Comparable yields and test weights of 1949 and other years show that yields and test weights this year are below the average for longer periods, especially in Central and Western Kansas, and that Comanche was damaged more than other varieties in the tests.

CE 3926 showed well in both western sections this year, taking second place. It also appeared to yield well in other

sections this year, taking second place. It also appeared to yield well in other areas of the state in 1949.

What's phosphorus to a pig?

Just a half a pound of your 250-lb. pig is phosphorus. This seems a small amount. But without it, your pig would die. And there are other minerals just as vital to livestock. Some they need in quite large amounts...calcium and sodium as well as phosphorus. Others we call trace ele-ments. These they need in very small amounts...such as cobalt, iron, copper and manganese.

But your animals do need these trace elements. The people at the agricultural colleges have proved that past all doubt. Some minerals are a "must" if you want to raise healthy, fast-gaining cattle. That goes for lambs and hogs, too. For example, these men find that grass and grains in Dade County, Florida, are short of copper and iron. Clallam County, Washington, needs iodine to check goiter. They know that San Diego County, California, hasn't enough phosphorus. In Aroostook County, Maine, the scarce mineral is cobalt. Ranchers and farmers in these four corners of the country have this problem. Their feeds and forages are short of one or more vital minerals. Many other areas share the problem, including parts of the great Corn Belt.

But you ask, "How can I spot animals which suffer from mineral shortage?' not too easy. If the lack is serious, your stock may have rickets, "big neck," anemia or other ailments. But there are some early symp-

toms you can spot. These are bone chewing, loss of appetite, slow gains, rough and scrubby coats. Or just a general unthrifty condition gives you the clue. If you start feeding a mineral which contains the essential trace elements, you may bring them around fast. But if this doesn't work, then you should consult your veterinarian, county agent or agricultural college.

The common mineral deficiencies in your area are known. By feeding mineral-balanced rations, you can correct these lacks. Or you can build up the mineral content of the soil. Either, or both, of these will help you grow healthier livestock, at a lower cost.



Supplemental Mineral for Wintering Range Ewes

by William H. Burkitt Montana State College

William H. Burkitt Thirteen mineral elements are known to be necessary for normal functioning of an animal body. However, this does not mean that all 13 must be supplied in a mineral mixture. Many of them are present, under usual feeding conditions, in sufficient amounts for breeding ewes. Those lacking in Montana include sodium and chlorine (salt), iodine, phosphorus, and

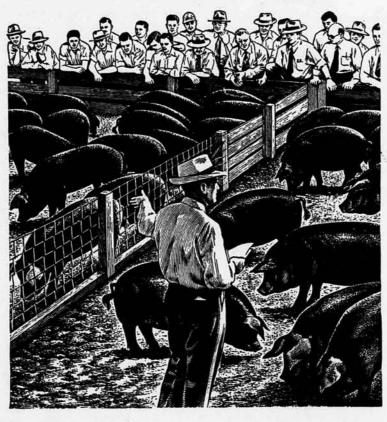
Lack of sufficient iodine in the ration of pregnant ewes results in lambs being born with "big neck" (goiter). Thin wool in lambs may also result. If dead or weak lambs have shown "big neck" or thin wool at birth in past years, stabilized iodized salt should definitely be fed the ewes this winter.

should definitely be fed the ewes this winter.

Phosphorus deficiency may exist in wintering range ewes, particularly if there is little or no supplemental feeding. Abortions and weak lambs may result from deficient phosphorus. Pregnant ewes should have from 0.16% to 0.18% phosphorus in their feed. Many grass hays and mature range grasses contain less than 0.15% phosphorus and some contain as low as 0.04% phosphorus. Bone meal, defluorinated rock phosphates, and monosodium phosphate are satisfactory sources of phosphorus. Palatability and consumption may be improved by mixing with salt.

Cobalt is believed to be needed by micro-

Cobalt is believed to be needed by micro-organisms in the paunch. A lack results in loss of appetite, less feed consumption, and eventually star-yation. A possible cobalt deficiency may be guarded against by mixing 1 ounce of cobalt salt with each 100 pounds of stock salt. Cobalt carbonate, chloride, or sulfate are all satisfactory. (Editor's note: The principles of nutrition discussed above apply to most kinds of livestock and in all parts of the country.)





Hello Again!

We are glad to be back with the Swift page of information and ideas. What did we do all summer? Well, among other things, we visited with farmers, ranchers, agricultural editors

and educators. And we rounded up the facts we need to make these messages interesting and useful to you producers. As we said away back in 1944—"This is your page, and we welcome suggestions from our readers." We still do. Just write to me at Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois...And when you're in Chicago, drop in and see us.

LET'S SUPPORT OUR "MEAT TEAM"—You know, times change—but some folks don't change with the times. I'm thinking of the type of man who always thinks that someone is getting the best of him in business. He sells a load of steers. No matter what his return, he's not satisfied—the packer, the commission man, the retailer—somebody else always gets a "bigger slice." But, during this past summer, I talked to a lot of people about the livestock-meat industry and our mutual problems. And I found a refreshing, encouraging attitude—"Sure, we got problems. Who hasn't these days? But if producer, packer and retailer work together as the 'meat team,' we'll work things out..."
It's just good business to have a decent regard for the contributions made by other members of your team. I hope you have fol-lowed the "Meat Team" advertisements of the American Meat Institute and will talk to your neighbors about them.

FACT CONFIRMED—Out in the West, whenever I passed a town with a local meat-packing plant, I thought, "This town, out here where there is lots of livestock, is well served by that local plant. But what about the distant cities filled with meat eaters and no nearby livestock production to speak of? I know for a fact that meat has to travel an average of more than 1,000 miles to reach those consumers. The only way they can get meat is through the low-cost processing and marketing services provided by nationwide meat packers, like Swift F.M. Simpson & Company.

Agricultural Research Dept.

MONEY and MEAT-In the fall months we run into an unusual situation in the livestock-meat packing industry. At that time we often see the year's high market for top finished beef cattle. And this top price usually is being paid when the average price for all cattle is moving in the opposite direction.

The high price is explained by the fact that during the fall we usually have the shortest supply of the year of well finished, long fed cattle. Brisk demand for this short supply naturally will force the price up.

The lower average price results from the annual move to market of huge numbers of grass-fed cattle.

About 20 per cent of all the cattle and lambs slaughtered during a whole year must be handled in September and October. Meat from these animals being slaughtered any given day generally is on the dinner table in less than 14 days.

Folks aren't likely to have any more money to spend on food during the fall months than in February, when fewer meat animals are being marketed.

Since beef and lamb is largely a fresh Since beef and lamb is largely a fresh meat business, there's a lot of meat to eat during the fall months. Consequently, since consumers have no more money to spend, meat prices have to be lowered. And that's just what happens, as it usually does with an increased amount of meat to be sold and no increase in the amount of money with which to buy it. These lower meat prices are most noticeable, of course, in the large consuming centers where surplus the large consuming centers where surplus supplies always can be moved at a price.

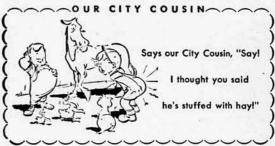
Naturally, then, livestock prices follow meat prices. Producers should keep in mind that the prices they receive for their livestock are governed by what the packer can et for the meat and the by-products. This is perfectly

get for the meat and the oy-products. This is persent, demonstrated, as we have pointed out above, when the price for one kind of cattle, in short supply, is moving up at the same time that prices of other have supply are moving down. cattle, in heavy supply, are moving down.

- Soda Bill Sez . . . -

If your grass is receding, it's time to re-seed.





Martha Logan Recipe for FRENCH MEATWICH

Make sandwich of 2 slices of bread, using 1 slice of cold meat and 1 slice of cheese as the filling. Dip each sandwich into a mixture made of 1 slightly beaten egg and ¼ cup milk. Pan fry in a small amount of butter, margarine or clear drippings over low heat. Turn to brown. Serve at once with cole slaw

FREE! The Story of Poultry

Children and grownups, too— here's another booklet in Swift's popular Elementary Science Series. Like the others in the series (on Soils, Plants, Meat Animals and Grass), "The Story of Poultry" (Booklet E) gives

the answers to many interesting questions.

Where the first chickens came from? Which breed of poultry is native to America? How the shell gets around an egg?

You'll find the answers to these and dozens of other questions in "The Story of Poultry." Lots of pictures—easy-to-read words. Write for your copy today and show this notice to your school teacher. Yes, there are free copies for every kid in your class, if requested by your teacher. If you'd like the other booklets in the series mentioned above, ask for them, too. They are all FREE! Address your letters:

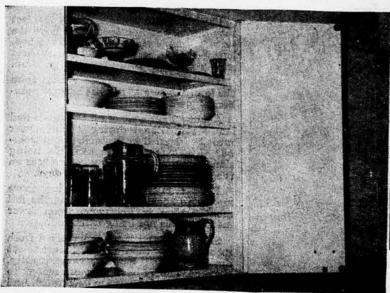
Agricultural Research Dept., Story of Poultry-

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Nutrition is our business—and yours

At Right: Mrs. Wehrman serves food directly from kitchen to dining table on cool, shady porch.

Below: Shelf clips make possible the moving of shelves up or down at 1½ inch intervals and accommodates few or many shelves.





a Dream Kitchen,

It's Clean, Attractive, Durable

DO YOU shop around, see other folks' kitchens, talk kitchens months before you build? Mrs. Claude Wehrman did and she found the time well spent. The Wehrmans live in Sedgwick county. Near Derby they have built a fine new home all on one floor with basement.

The kitchen is any farm homemaker's dream. Attractive, with spotless white metal, gay flowered plastic curtains, and a view from the windows, there is a place for everything. What more can one ask?

Do you wish often that you had some place to put the mixer other than on top the work counter? Mrs. Wehrman's mixer is housed in a cupboard on a platform which slides out and ele-

By Florence McKinney

vates to the correct working height. It works exactly like a stenographer's typewriter desk.

A sliding table or lapboard pulls out of one working center at which one or 2 persons can eat or at which Mrs. Wehrman sits to prepare vegetables and fruits.

There is a special storage unit for tall trays and racks and other tall kitchen utensils. In one corner Mrs. Wehrman can sit at a metal desk, keep household accounts and farm records. Here also is the kitchen radio calendar and cookbacks.

also is the kitchen radio, calendar and cookbooks.

In another storage unit there are sliding shelves which she pulls out to secure the pan she wishes. There is no sorting among unlike articles to find the one she [Continued on Page 15]



Above: The electric mixer has a special storage space of its own. It rests on shelf which pulls out and up to easy working level.



Above: Sliding drawers accommodate pots and pans so that piling unlike utensils is eliminated.



Below: Mrs. Wehrman sits at the metal desk in a corner of the kichen to keep farm and home records.



Above: Tall storage unit for tall utensils has dividing rods which are moveable to suit urticles to be stored.

The Poet's Corner

The Winds of Kansas

The Kansas winds are running high tonight

Across the prairies and along the draw Like herds of phantom buffalo in flight Before the ghostly bands of Kiowas.

They trample on the fields of growing

shake the house from rafters to the sills

thru the night, I hear a weird refrain

That echoes far across the ringing hills.

I feel a gentle throbbing of the breeze Upon my shutters and my windowpane Perhaps it is a prayer the old Pawnees Are dancing to the gods of dew and rain.

What the I travel far across the years The Kansas winds, unresting as the sea, Are singing on, thru laughter and thru

And like a mother's voice . . . are calling -By Clifford H. Nowlin.

Spoon Capers

Oh, little one your ways are winning Altho your face is Pablum smeared And orangish goo lodged in your eye-

Makes you look a trifle weird!

Somehow there's spinach on your shoe soles

A lake of milk stands in your tray. And there are signs around your high

Where other foods have gone astray.

To feed yourself is pleasure-giving Tho half the time you miss your mouth, When, with a bite near destination, You veer a little north or south!

-By Mary Holman Grimes.

Metal-For Kitchens

(Continued from Page 14)

wants. Linoleum covers the bottom of most storage units for easier cleaning and noise elimination. Every cupboard above the work level

Every cupboard above the work level is adustable by 1½-inch intervals, up or down. Any number of shelves may be placed in any one unit. Thus it's literally tailor-made. Tall spaces are used for tall pitchers, vases, tall piles of plates. Right where the dishes are washed a sliding rack pulls out on which the dishcloth and towels are hung. It's ventilated for quick drying.

There are flat, shallow drawers for linens, deep ones for other purposes. All these storage units are arranged around the 3 major pieces of working equipment, the stove, the sink and refrigerator, tailor-made to fit both the room and needs of Mrs. Wehrman.

When the house was completed last spring, the Wehrmans had the opportunity of choosing one among several colors in their steel, built is a The

tunity of choosing one among several colors in their steel built-ins. They decided on the traditional white, after

decided on the traditional white, after looking at pink, gray, green and yellow. Right outside her double kitchen windows on a cool, shady porch, is a metal and glass dining table with metal chairs. Here on summer days, the Wehrmans eat. Food and dishes are passed directly from the kitchen thru the open windows to the table and back. This eliminates all the steps needed in serving in the main dining room and is serving in the main dining room and is cooler than eating in the kitchen. Marbleized blue linoleum covers all

the work surfaces except near the stove where a stainless steel section extends from the stove for a foot or more. In from the stove for a foot or more. In removing hot pans from the stove, Mrs. Wehrman slides them off the burners onto the stainless steel section without the damage that would result with porcelain and linoleum.

Ever weary of scouring aluminum stains off the porcelain sink or stove top? Stainless steel eliminates all that extra work. No stains show and, too, it is more resilient than porcelain, will

is more resilient than porcelain, will not break dishes as easily. Some steel kitchens now are noise-

insulated, some even less noisy than wooden built-ins. Thus, a common complaint of housewives has been lessened. Mrs. Wehrman finds her kitchen. easy to clean, a pleasure to work in be-cause it's arranged efficiently and is attractive as well.

Gran'ma

When I go to Gran'ma's house, She meets me at the door, But never says a single word Bout my tracks upon her floor.

She cuddles me and whispers that There's cookies on the shelf: (She knows how hungry children get,) For me to help myself!

Then, if I leave my vegetables, She doesn't scold and sigh; She only laughs and says t'have Another piece o' pie.

There's just one thing I've figured out, I think you will agree That Gran'ma is the model of What mother ought t' be.

—By Mildred Huffman.

A Foolish Man

While visiting the zoo one day I met a foolish man, He said, "My boy, those zebra stripes

Were dobbed on from a can!" I looked at him and said, "Well sir, Now don't be joking me, Those zebra stripes are growing

there, As you should plainly see."

-By Camilla Walch Wilson.

Walls

Give me gleaming white for kitchens clean

For hot bright rooms a cool, soft green For the sickroom give me sunshine yel-

Gay dappled walls for the little fellow

When the walls of life obscure the sun Let me study the colors and choose the

That's cheerful, uplifting, pretty and

To make life pleasant every day!

-By Pauline Bender Rhoden

Fall Club Money

Officers of clubs will soon be in search of methods and ways to earn money for their club. Our leaflet, "Money Makers for Your leaflet, "Money Makers for Your Club," has several suggestions. How about a gay '90's supper? Or a Scotch supper? Or a harvest festival? Please order the leaflet from Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and enclose 3c for postage.

Know the Lovers?

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word, I hate to go above you,
"Because—" the brown eyes lower fell,
"Because, you see, I love you." -John Greenleaf Whittier.

Fill in the blanks with the names of men and women, well known in fact and fiction. It may be used as an old-

spelling bee. Romeo and

and Cleopatra.

John Alden and Evangeline and

and Abelard. Pop Eye and

Dante and Rhett and

and Daddy Long Legs.

1. Juliet. 2. Mark Antony. 3. Priscilla. 4. Gabriel. 5. Heloise, 6. Olive. 7. Beatrice. 8. Robert Browning. 9. Seairlet. 10. Josephine. 11. Hero. 12. Judy.

Answers

Moisture Condenses

Pulling air thru the basement during hot days may cause moisture to con-dense on basement walls. To prevent condensation, the time to open and air the basement is when the outdoor tem-



BETTY CROCKER BISCUITS

Make either type biscuits desired

Sift together

Cut in with pastry blender or 2 knives until mixture looks like "meal"

Stir in

Round up on lightly floured cloth-covered board. Knead very lightly...just to smooth up. Roll or pat out about ½-in. thick. Cut with floured biscuit cutter. Place on baking sheet. Bake until golden brown. Serve piping hot with butter and jelly, honey or syrup.

RICH

REGULAR

4 cups sifted Gold **Medal Flour** 6 tsp. double-action

4 cups *5 tsp.

baking powder *2 tsp. salt

*2 tsp.

3/4 cup shortening 11/2 cups milk

11/2 cups

450° (hot oven) Temperature . . Time 10 to 12 minutes Amount . . . about 40 134-inch

biscuits *If you use Gold Medal Self-Rising Flour (sold in parts of the South), omit baking powder and salt.

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—each deliciously light and tender, when you use Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" Enriched Flour. Because you can depend on Gold Medal. It always has the same superb baking qualities. When used with Betty Crocker tested recipes you have double assurance of perfect baking results—no matter when or what you bake.

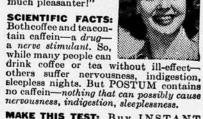
Now is the time to buy your winter supply of flour. So ask for Gold Medal. It comes in thrifty 25, 50 and 100 lb. sacks. Each contains a folder of many Betty Crocker-tested recipes plus a high value silverware coupon. Ask for Gold Medal-it's your best investment for farm baking. General Mills



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The Recipe Corner



Something new and different, that tastes good and looks wonderful is the goal of the homemaker when she plans the day's meals. Here we offer a lemonfilled meringue shell recipe that fills

Lemon Meringue Shells

1/2 teaspoon vanilla

sticky to the touch. Cool. Make the following filling:

- 1 cup sugar % teaspoon salt 5 tablespoons cornstarch
- 3 egg yolks 2 tablespoons grated lemon 1/2 cup lemon

3 egg whites ½ teaspoon vanilla ½ teaspoon vinegar

1 cup sugar

Combine egg whites, salt, vanilla and vinegar. Beat until foamy. Add sugar, beating in a tablespoon at a time. Continue beating until very stiff. Form meringue into cup-shaped shells on a well-greased pan or dish and bake in a slow oven (275° F.) for about an hour or until meringue is firm and not filling. Serve.

The Silver Years

By A FARMER'S WIFE

TWENTY-FIVE years ago I was a A wheat farmer at that! There have been very few times in this quarter of a century (doesn't that sound like an eternity!) when I doubted the wisdom of my choice. And I think that applies to John, too.

Looking back, I think John was in the right oftener than I. But sometimes it is a little hard for a town girl to understand why farm machinery and livestock must come before the house livestock must come before the house or personal wants. Also, it took me years to learn that a good farmer cannot "marry" his cattle, as John says. Baby calves do grow into cows, and if they are stock cattle, they must be sold or butchered, even tho you have been the one who taught them to drink from a bucket. That was a hard lesson for me to learn, and we did have some arguments when it came time to dispose of them. I can laugh now when I try to picture how overstocked we would be today if John had given in to my pleadings!

today if John had given in to my pleadings!

Those first few years were the "lean" years. We lived in a tenant house on John's father's land. The house was really an old bunkhouse that had been used for the extra help. But it was home to us. I regret to say I had to spend a great deal of my time learning to cook. It seemed the only recipe I really knew was one for chocolate layer cake with heavy white frosting. I was so proud that I was able to make such a beautiful masterpiece. I surfeited so proud that I was able to make such a beautiful masterpiece, I surfeited John to the point that he still turns pale when anyone offers him a piece of chocolate cake! Frankly, the learning was painful... for both of us!

We were fortunate in obtaining a section of good wheat land the next year, with fair improvements. It was here our first son was born. I knew as little about babies as I had about cooking, and by the same method. I learned

little about babies as I had about cooking, and by the same method, I learned. By book, trial and error. My first son and I just seemed to grow up together! We bought our first tractor, and then our first combine. Prospects looked so wonderful we were sure we would be able to pay out. But we had not figured on hail. Three weeks before harvest our fields lay a desolate sight. We had

taken a chance without insurance, and we had lost.

This was the summer I donned over-

alls and a straw hat and became my husband's combine man in order to harvest the little that was spared. I knew little about machinery, but I soon learned where and how to oil, check little about machinery, but I soon learned where and how to oil, check chains and gears, and keep the grain in the tank leveled. The old combine of 20 years ago was a monster compared to the fleet-lined model of today. One of the neighbor girls stayed with the baby while I was in the field. Those were hard, full days but I loved every one of them. We managed to salvage enough in our slow, plodding way to prepare the ground and reseed. Then we had to borrow money to buy cows so the income from them would carry us over until the next harvest.

We had 2 fair harvests, then came the depression. And the dust storms. And our second and third sons! To say that times were hard is an understatement. Living thru those years either broke or made an individual. We saw it all around us. Some stayed, fighting desperately. Others sickened with deep despair, picked up what belongings they could and left. We stayed.

Our once-green pastures became a mat of yellow flowering cactus. There was nothing to do but sell off what cattle we had accumulated. There was no pasture in the summer, and the wheat fields were too sickly in winter. Those were dark days.

But slowly the cycle passed. The cac-

pasture in the summer, and the wheat fields were too sickly in winter. Those were dark days.

But slowly the cycle passed. The cactus began to disappear and green buffalo grass, its long-suffering roots protected all this time by its despised prickly protector, spread slowly over the plains. A few cattle were seen here and there; tractors worked day and night trying to undo the damage the wind had done. Eroded fields were being filled and leveled. And the housewife cleaned with astounding vigor. The prairie bloomed again!

Life on the prairie has never been dull or monotonous. Every sunrise brings new problems and new rewards. The ever-changing seasons, each with its certain duties and responsibilities, has proved a never-ending encouragement and inducement.

When the fever of war spread over the land our oldest son, then just 18, enlisted. He said there were plenty of others not so young or strong as he who could stay on the farm and supply food. We could not beg him to stay, so we kissed him goodbye, and doubled our efforts. I again donned overalls and during those heart-breaking years I became a thoro and competent tractor "man." This time I was not alone. Neighbor women all about took their sons' places in the fields, and kept me sons' places in the fields, and kept me company. But it was not as easy this time as it had been before. I definitely

time as it had been before. I definitely was not as young!

Another cycle passed. Peaceful days came again. Our son came home . . . a stranger. Or nearly so. We had told a young boy goodbye, but a hardened, serious man came back. Those 2 years of bitter experience in the Pacific had left little of the carefree boy we once knew. Now came a period of readjusting, and erasing as nearly as possible the fear-stained memories. These were the hardest days of all.

Now the younger boys are growing

ing, and erasing as nearly as possible the fear-stained memories. These were the hardest days of all.

Now the younger boys are growing up with more privileges and freedom than are probably wise. They love their home, the farm, their way of life. They are interested in things here, and in all the rest of the world. They amaze me with the things they know about people everywhere. They are more tolerant and understanding of other people's ways than we were 20 years ago. I am proud of this coming generation. I think it will cure a lot of the world's ills.

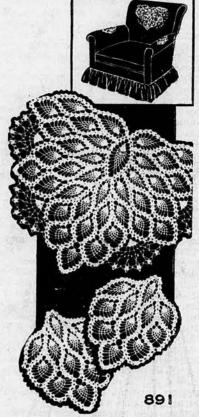
Mother Nature has a wonderful way of rewarding those who really try. The orchard across the road, the cotton-woods that arch over the drive, the Chinese elms that protect us from the north winds, the shrubs, the flowers, the modern buildings painted white, the level terraced fields where golden wheat ripples, our 3 healthy, happy sons, and last but not least, our good neighbors and hosts of friends are a living proof of the bounteous reward that is ours.

There will be many a town girl go with her young husband into the country to begin their life together. I, and thousands of others, would like to tell her this: "Fear not. All will be well. Take each day God gives you, and polish it until it glows with love and understanding, and 25 years hence you, too, will say as we do now . . . it's been a wonderful privilege being—A FARM-ER'S WIFE.

For Sticking Window

Don't wrestle with a sticking window sash. A coating of beeswax or paraffin applied to the frame will make it slide smoothly.

Charm for a Home



This new pineapple crochet chair set will protect your furniture. It's easy to crochet and everyone will admire it. Pattern 891 has directions.

Send 20 cents for pattern 891 to Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeks.

Two Coats, Two Girls, Two Weeks



Left: Marilyn Reusser, Judy and their mother, Mrs. Alton Reusser, Sumner county.

Two spring coats for 2 girls in 2 weeks is the double accomplishment of Mrs. Alton Reusser, of Summer county, last spring. She made a shortie for Judy, her 11-year-old daughter, in a tailoring class conducted in Wellington by Ruth Huff, home demonstration agent. Then,

News to You?

Save baby from slipping and falling in those new shoes by sandpapering the smooth soles slightly before they are worn.

If fat in the pan gets on fire, smother it with wet towels. Never pour on water for it makes the fat spatter and may spread the blaze.

Use a little ammonia or borax in water to clean the brown deposit which often accumulates in the vinegar cruet.

The capacities of water heaters on the market range from about 10 gallons to about 80 gallons. The average family on the farm needs one from 50to 80-gallon capacity.

Fashion Favorites



Send 25 cents for each pattern to Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



30 MINUTE COFFEE CAKE

- 3 packages Red Star Special Active Dry Yeast ½ cup warni water (1050 to 110° F.)
- cup sugar ons salt
- on grated lemon
- 14 cup se

1 cup milk, scalded and cooled to lukewarm 1 cup milk, scalded and cooled to lukewarm

Step 1: Dissolve yeast in warm water (105°-110° F.)

Step 2: Cream shortening, sugar, and salt in large bowl with electric mixer or by hand with large wooden spoon.

Step 3: Add cag and mix in thoroughly. Step 4: Add flour, grated lemon rind, raisins, milk, and dissolved yeast. Beat well. Step 5: Pour dough into greased pan (11½" x 7½" x 1½" x 2"). Step 6: Let rise in warm place (90°-95° F.) until dough has doubled in bulk (about 30 minutes). Step 7: Bake in moderately hot oven (375°-400° F.) about 25 minutes. Step 8: When cool frost with thin powdered sugar icing.

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Farming In the Alps

Stanley Visits a Third-Level Farm

Here is another letter from Stanley Here is another letter from Stanley Meinen, one of our Kansas 4-H'ers spending several weeks with farm families in Switzerland. Stanley, whose home is at Ruleton, tells about his experiences living with 2 Swiss boys high in the Alps on a third-level farm. Here is his letter:

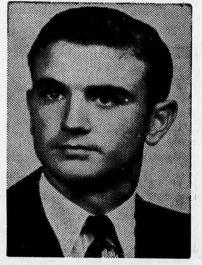
EAR Mr. Gilkeson: Several days ago I lived on the third level with Doctor Berger's 2 hired boys. They only talked German, but with what I knew and a dictionary between us we got along fine.

only talked German, but with what I knew and a dictionary between us we got along fine.

The third level is located about a 2-hour walk from the second, so I rode with Doctor Berger on a motorcycle to the second and walked on up. Practically all of the high alpine farms have no rock roads to them so the only means of transportation is by foot. Occasionally a suspended cable car is located near by to bring up supplies.

The hut I lived in is about 45 by 25 feet with living quarters in the front and 2 stables in the rear. The building was rather low, with rocks on the roof to hold the shingles in place. You see, many of the huts were built before nails were plentiful. There is one advantage of using rocks and that is if the roof needs repairing all you have to do is remove the rock in the leaky area, replace the shingles and put the rock back in place. It is much easier than tearing off nailed shingles. The whole building is built rather crudely, probably because the people only live here during the summer months and besides, if anything were used other than what nature furnished it would have to be carried up.

The kitchen is by no means modern. The fire is built on a concrete platform located right on the floor and a hole is cut in the roof to let the smoke out. All



Stanley Meinen

the cooking and cheese making is done over this open fire. Of course there is no running water into the kitchen and many of their utensils are wooden. The meals the boys prepared were very simple, consisting mostly of bread, hot milk or coffee and cheese. In addition for dinner or supper we usually had "rost" (potatoes, boiled with jackets on, then peeled and fried) or fried macaroni. Sometimes we ate thick cream with a spoon. We never used plates so we ate everything out of the same bowl. I noticed the boys would never waste a thing. If any bread crumbs were dropped on the table they were sure to eat them. In fact I have never seen any food wasted by the Swiss people.

Joining the kitchen were the stables (Continued on Page 19)



Kettle and fireplace used to make cheese in the Swiss Alps. Not all Swiss cheese has holes in it, Stanley finds.



Swiss boys carrying supplies up to the hut on the third level. It was almost a half mile up the mountain side and each boy carried over 100 pounds. Boy at left has hay, at right sack of crushed barley. Stanley carried the barley about 200 yards up the mountain, found it a difficult task.

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abou cable hay

Iding about 7 cows plus several calves each. The cattle are kept inside durg the day and only let out at night to raze because of the flies. The whole ilding is kept rather dark so the flies ill not bother the cattle and get into e milk and cheese. The cattle in this rea of Switzerland are known as the immental and are quite different from nose we have in Kansas. They look similar in color to our Guernseys but are nore meatier, heavier boned and a little longer legged. You see they are bred or 3 purposes, meat, milk and work, lowever, it is not often you see them forked. The grazing land is very rough o it takes a good hearty animal to ough it out. I know our short-legged Angus could never graze such land satisfactorily.

Cattle of One Breed

I noticed here in this area all the cattle are of one breed and you never see crossbreeds. I like the system well because the farmers are improving their herds and not getting a lot of inferior stock by mixing breeds. They also have a system where they can get their livestock scored by an official if so desired. The perfect animal being 100 points and the rest scored accordingly. Of course, there is no such thing as the perfect animal, but it is some basis to work on. Many of the cattle have pedigrees and their score is entered to give a person some idea how good they are. A score of 90 or more is considered very good.

Milk received from cows on the third level is made into cheese because it would be almost impossible to transport fluid milk to the lower lands. I don't know the exact details in making the cheese, but I can give you the general idea. The milk, after every milking, is put in large, round, shallow wooden pans so the cream may be skimmed off. When enough milk is collected it is heated in a very large copper kettle over the open fire. After reaching the correct temperature the milk is removed from the fire and cream is added to make the desired fat content. If only whole milk is used the cheese is known as all fat but if part of the cream is taken away it is known as half fat. Cheese can also be made without any cream, but from what I hear it turns a bluish color and is not very good eating.

Swiss Cheese Without Holes

Rennet is then added to curdle the milk which takes 30 or 40 minutes. After curdling, the milk (or cheese) is heated if necessary and stirred for about 40 minutes, then separated from the whey by means of a cloth and put in a press. The press is about a foot in diameter and 4 inches deep and rocks are used for weight. The cheese is left for several hours in the form and then removed and put in a salt bath. Later it is stored in a dark room and washed about every day with salt water. The cheese should be several months old before it is good eating. This cheese is known as the Swiss mountain cheese and does not have the holes as many people think when they hear of Swiss cheese. The cheese with the holes is known as the Emmental, and is quite different from the Swiss mountain cheese. I haven't yet decided which I like the best.

One morning I went with the boys about a half mile down the mountain to carry supplies brought up by the cable car. There was a large bundle of hay and a sack of crushed barley. I thought it would be impossible to carry that much weight back up to the hut



"Make that a trip around the world for one, instead of two, and I'll answer the question."

but the boys put the supplies on their backs and went half way up before they took a rest. I could hardly get myself up, let alone carry over 100 pounds, but I wasn't going to be outdone so I carried the barley about 200 yards. After that I thought the boys were going to have to carry me. One of the first things I learned in Switzerland was the Swiss farm people are not afraid of work and now these 2 boys certainly have me convinced.

The following afternoon I helped spread liquid manure on the grass. I didn't exactly appreciate the job but manure has to be used or the land will not even produce good grass. There is no straw to mix with the manure so it is pushed into a covered pit alongside the stables. The manure stays liquid enough in the pit so that we could dip it out with large long-handled dippers into a cart. We used a winch, run by a gasoline engine, to pull the cart up the hill and again we used the dippers to put the manure in little piles about the grass. I could certainly see the difference where manure had previously been used and where it hadn't. Everywhere I have traveled in Switzerland I noticed

the farmers take very good care of the precious fertilizer. On the lower lands they mix the manure with straw and pile it in one large neat pile alongside of the stables. Any liquid manure and the water used to wash the gutters goes into a pit so that it may be pumped out later for use on the land. I have just recently moved to a lower land farm so in my next letter when I write about this farm I can give a little more detailed information on how important the manure is for fertilizer.

Before I left Doctor Berger's farm in the mountains I was able to go with him on some of his veterinarian calls. We usually rode the motorcycle as high as we could go and then walk all day long stopping at the various alpine farms to

Before I left Doctor Berger's farm in the mountains I was able to go with him on some of his veterinarian calls. We usually rode the motorcycle as high as we could go and then walk all day long stopping at the various alpine farms to test the cattle for T.B. In Switzerland the farmers have a little trouble with T.B. in their herds so they have their cattle tested. If the cattle show no positive reactions from 2 different tests within a year the farmer can get a certificate showing that his herd is free from T.B. I certainly enjoyed these trips because I could see the different farms and really see how the people live. I like my set-up here much better

than if I were here on a holiday traveling about the country. This way I get to meet the people and learn about the farming in different areas. The people here have been most hospitable and take a very active interest in showing me the various farming methods and the places of interest. I think if we had more people in this world like some I have met in Switzerland we would have a much better world to live in.

more people in this world like some I have met in Switzerland we would have a much better world to live in.

Well this is about all I have time for now so I will close and try to write again soon about the farm I now am living on.—Stanley Meinen.

Note: Watch Kansas Farmer for more letters written by Stanley while in Switzerland.—R. H. G.

Off 10 Per Cent

In the first half of 1949, farmers sold more but got less than in the same period a year earlier. Farmers' cash receipts and their gross income are estimated 6 per cent below the first half of 1948. Since production expenses dropped only slightly, realized net income of farm operations probably was down only 10 per cent.



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interested in finding out how you can earn more income with less work. You are cordially invited to come in and get better acquainted at our big exhibits both at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka September 11 to 17 or the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson September 18 to 24. We will be expecting you.

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heavier construction—
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saving attachments plus saving attachments plus the exclusive HORN DUAL SPEED CYLIN-DERS. Write today for FREE FOLDERS. GET ALL OF THE FACTS!

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FORT DODGE, IOWA



This Was Life In Early Kansas

By LELA BARNES



Here is a view in Lawrence taken in 1863. It shows Massachusetts street looking

Here is the second installment telling the story of John and Sarah Everett and how they got along in early-day Kansas. Wonderful people, sturdy souls who helped make Kansas the great state it is today. Pictures with these articles are used thru the courtesy of the Kan-sas State Historical Society.

sas State Historical Society.

THE summer of 1857 was hot and dry, but John and Sarah Everett prospered moderately and all enjoyed health, including the baby.

John attended a constitutional convention at Lecompton on September 7 and reported to his father: "I was at the constitutional convention—the bogus affair—in Lecompton... There were 2 parties at the convention, ultra proslavery and conservative proslavery. The former party very decidedly in the majority... They were a very ordinary looking set of men—some regular types of the border ruffian. Meantime the free-state men all over the Territory are forming military companies, and

preparing to defend the polls if invaded. (An election was called for October 5.) Probably the resolute attitude of the free-state men will go far to prevent invasion. . . . Nothing but the most open fraud can prevent a complete free-state triumph." triumph.'

triumph."

(The convention of September 7 adjourned without forming a constitution. It met again in October and the Lecompton constitution was framed. This was a proslavery document which was overwhelmingly defeated when submitted to the people on August 2, 1858. The results of the election of October 5, 1857, showed a preponderance of freestate voters in the Territory.

"It is 2 years since I was in Lawrence

state voters in the Territory.

"It is 2 years since I was in Lawrence before. The change is most marked. Then I traveled a whole day, without seeing but 2 or 3 settlers' cabins. Now there is not one claim on the whole road on Government land that is not taken, and a house on it. Lawrence is improv-

for had that wa

on, nig

(Continued on Page 21)





Lecompton was the seat of Territorial government during the greater part of the period 1856-1861. Many buildings were erected, among them the 2 shown here. The Rowena hotel, at top, was built in 1856 and has only recently been torn down. Constitution Hall, bottom picture, where the Lecompton constitution was drawn up in 1857, still stands.

ing very fast, and seems full of business... The only proslavery town in Kansas that flourishes is Lecompton."

Kansas that flourishes is Lecompton."
Rains in the late summer of 1857 saved
John's crops and he was able to report
that his sod corn was excellent. But
money was scarce and in order to supplement their meager income, John took
on a mail route, at \$100 a quarter. Once
a week he made the nearly 60-mile trip
from Osawatomie to Neosho (a location in Coffey county, now extinct) on
his blind mare, Polly, who would "trot
along on a smooth road as well as if she
had eyes."

The round trip required 3 days, some-

had eyes."

The round trip required 3 days, sometimes 4 in bad weather, and at one point John crossed 20 miles of prairie without passing a house. Sarah was left to manage the farm work as best she could. She wrote to her sisters: "And now what do you think of me. I have to stay alone 2 nights every week, and not only that but I have 3 cows to milk besides pigs to feed and chickens to take care of and crying babies to look after. And just now as if all these were too little, the chills have set in, so with all the just now as if all these were too little, the chills have set in, so with all the rest of my duties I am compelled to shake every other day. Tomorrow is my day to be sick and I am preparing for it today, getting in from the field and boiling sufficient pumpkin to last the pigs, keeping the cows up so that I may be able to milk early before my chills come on, fixing food for Franky to help himself, etc. Baby will have the hardest time and I don't know just how he can be managed. Hope this state of affairs won't last a great while."

Carried Mail Herself

Sometimes she carried the mail herself. "Last week," she wrote, "I took out the mail so as to give John a chance to work at home.... I have hardly got rested from my last trip. I had to do a large washing and some ironing, some cleaning, and cooking enough for him at home and myself, the day before I started, then the 40 miles a day on horseback for 3 days. Then that night about midnight after I got home some emigrants got in that stopped with us and for whom supper and 2 beds on the floor had to be prepared—which broke up that to be prepared—which broke up that night's rest and the next day it was afternoon before they got started on, so that I had my hands full till quite night getting cleared out after them.

"The first night on my way out to Neosho I traveled till nearly midnight.

Neosho I traveled till nearly midnight. It was very cold part of the time I was gone, especially that night, and unusually windy all the time except the last afternoon. On the high prairie I had great difficulty in keeping from being blown off my horse. An inexperienced horsewoman must inevitably have been borne off by the wind."

It was reported that district land sales would commence on the 5th of July.

ıb.

would commence on the 5th of July, 1858. Having been unable to put aside 1858. Having been unable to put aside the amount necessary to pay for his claim, John feared loss of his land and wrote to his father in April of that year: "It is harder times for money than it has been since we have been in the Territory. Money on mortgage will be worth here from 50 to 100 per cent between now and July. Can you borrow money for me at a less rate than that on the security of my land? The improvements on my claim are worth from \$250 to on my claim are worth from \$250 to \$300. The land will be worth at a low valuation from \$800 to \$1,000 when preempted. It cannot be mortgaged till it is paid for. I shall want \$200 to pay for my claim. I had \$100 last fall that should have gone towards my land, but I could not get the other hundred so I put that into my business. I have something to show for every dollar of it, but nothing that I can now turn into money. . . I have between 65 and 75 acres enclosed—about 14 broke. Please let me know immediately whether you can below mediately whether you can below mediately whether you can below mediately whether you can below the state of the state immediately whether you can help me, so that if not I may throw myself into the hands of the land sharks before they get gorged." John's father was able to help him, the date of the sales was postponed, and in time Sarah was able to report that John had been to report the John had been to report the John had been to report that John had been to report the J

report that John had been to Lecompon to pre-empt. Recalls an Invasion

Recalls an Invasion

The spring of 1858 was marked by the tragedy of the Marais des Cygnes massacre. On May 19, about 30 Missourians invaded Linn county. They were led by Charles Hamelton, who had been driven from the Territory. Eleven free-state men were captured and taken to a ravine where they were lined up before a firing squad. Five were killed, 5 others wounded, and one escaped. (The site of the massacre and adjoining land are now preserved in the adjoining land are now preserved in the Marais des Cygnes Memorial Park. There was widespread excitement in the

Territory and the East was inflamed.

John and Sarah wrote reassuringly John and Sarah wrote reassuringly to allay fears for their safety. "We are from 35 to 50 miles from the scene of strife here," John wrote. "When I go with the mail, I am going farther and farther from it. No disturbances here. We are too thickly settled for such small bodies of Missourians as can now be mustered to attempt to do any thing. But there is a sad state of things south and southeast of us. . . . If you read in the papers that 300 or 200 men are coming into the Territory to commit outrages, you may generally safely divide that number by 4 or from that to 10." John's reference was to clashes in Bourbon county. Bourbon county.

From their first weeks in Kansas, John and Sarah considered the possibility of making and selling cheese. In an early letter John wrote: "This would be a great country for one of our Steuben dairymen to make cheese in. I have been told that 20 to 25 cents per pound was not an uncommon price for cheese. The number of cows a man could keep here would only be limited by the number he could pay for and take care of." Sarah asked help from her family at the end of their first year "to get cows with this fall and if we can bring things around right I will make cheese next summer, and so get money to pay for our claim." From their first weeks in Kansas

It was not until the spring of 1859, however, that the cheese project got under way. They were by then milking from 15 to 18 cows. But there was a major problem—obtaining rennets. These were prepared from the stomachs of calves and were practically under the stomach of the stom These were prepared from the stoll-achs of calves and were practically un-available in the Territory. So Sarah be-gan a bombardment of her family to gan a bombardment of her family to send her supplies from the East. "The reason we don't kill the calves," she wrote, "is because all it costs to keep one here is the fodder in the winter which is a mere trifle, and when they are 3 or 4 years old they are worth from \$40 to a \$100 a yoke. We can better pay \$1 for every rennet we use and the postage besides, than kill the calves."

Nearly every letter contained a plea.

Nearly every letter contained a plea. he wrote to her sister: "If you could She wrote to her sister: "If you could get a dozen or so of good calf's rennets that have not been washed till they are spoiled, and salt them inside and outside thoroly, and dry them by stretching on a crotched or bent branch and send them by mail I will remit to you the price of the rennets and the postage. . . . If we succeed in our dairying this summer as we are pretty likely to do, if we can only get the rennets and do not get down sick, we shall be getting in a way not only to pay our debts but to live more comfortably than heretofore. . . . Spring is breathing on us tofore. . . . Spring is breathing on us again."

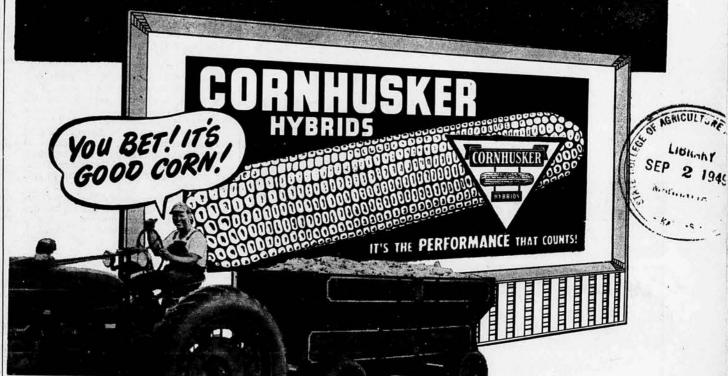
By late June, Sarah had cheese ready givings because of unprofitable experiences with Kansas cheese, but Sarah's cheese was of excellent quality and she at once established a ready market.

She persisted under greatest difficulties. Bennets had to be obtained from

ies. Rennets had to be obtained from the East, working and storage conditions were not favorable (hot weather, poor arrangements, flies, mice, etc., were arrayed against her) and the labor involved was a considerable bur-den what with her household and farm den what with her household and farm tasks. But she set a goal for her first year—\$250 worth—and reached it. She marketed as far away as Paola. With experience she was able to improve her methods and in time acquired professional skill. Her cheeses weighed generally about 35 pounds "fresh from the press." "I wish I could send you one of my cheeses to compare with factory cheese," she wrote in the summer of 1863. "I think I can make cheese that will keep in this hot climate without spoiling. We have not lost any with hot weather this summer and have made excellent cheese, too. We get now 12½ cents a pound. I have yet over 50 on hand."

She wrote to the family: "I presume

She wrote to the family: "I presume (Continued on Page 23)



CORNHUSKER Performance is **Proved** by OFFICIAL STATE YIELD TESTS!

Official KANSAS **Corn Performance Tests**

The Kansas State College of Agriculture lists "Strains High in Yield and Erect Plants" for each District. CORNHUSKER 148 is in this select list in the 2-year and

4-year averages for all Districts where it has been entered.
CORNHUSKER 63, entered this year for the first time in the North-Central District, joins CORNHUSKER 148 in being in this select list for 1948 results in that District.

CORNHUSKER 30 also ranked above average in the East-Central Kansas tests, both in 1948 and for the 2-year (1947-1948) period; as did CORNHUSKER 50 in the 1948 North-Central Kansas tests.

CORNHUSKER's Performance Was Equally Outstanding

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1948 Official IOWA **Corn Yield Tests**

CORNHUSKER 148 was the HIGHEST-YIELDING commercial hybrid in the North-Central Section, with 108.52 bu, per acre—OVER 10 BU. MORE than the 98.03 bu. average yield of all 100 hybrids entered. Its performance score ranked 7th among the 100 entries.

In District 6 CORNHUSKER 148 was in FIRST PLACE in performance score and in yield. Its 113.90 bu. per acre was 5.37 bu. ahead of the hybrid that was in 2nd place, and was more than 17½ bushels ahead of the 96.28 bu. average yield of all hybrids in the test.

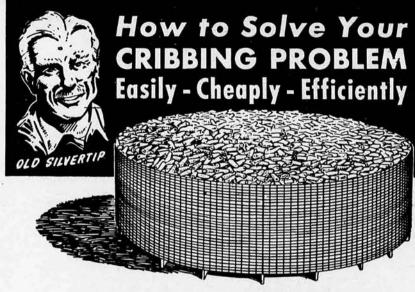
In the 2-year averages for the North-Central Section, CORNHUSKER 148 was FIRST IN YIELD. Its performance score ranked FOURTH in the 2-year and 3-year averages, and SECOND in the 4-year averages.

In the Southern Section, CORNHUSKER 63 ranked 11th in performance score, among 64 hybrids in the test; with a yield of 107.38 bu. per acre, against an average yield of 102.48 bu. for all 64 entries. CORNHUSKER 148 was the HIGHEST-YIELDING

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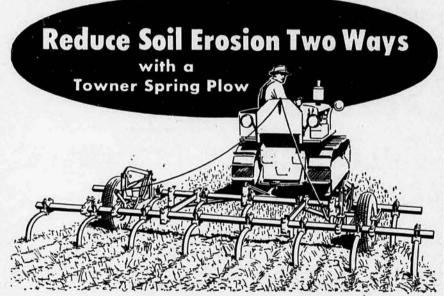
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OTHER CF&I PRODUCTS: Woven Wire Fence, Wire Cloth, Hardware Cloth, Poultry Netting, Bale Ties, Fence Stays, Barbed Wire, Nails and Staples.

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

Check these Spring Plow features at your nearest Towner Dealer: Special, heavy duty plow shanks

Hydraulic or Mechanical Control — from the tractor seat

9 other uses for your plow chassis

A size for every tractor

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Bost in Earth

Ask your Towner Dealer for a demonstration

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TOWNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA

- Since 1915 ----

Is Feed All Alike?

(Continued from Page 7)

feeding value. These feeds will be available during the experimental period for feeding trials. And parallel studies may be made with these feeds on small laboratory animals at the Manhattan station.

Now look at the dairy cattle feeding experiments. A start will be made with 30 cows, 15 Holsteins and 15 Jerseys. This section will be divided into 4 steps. The first phase will include the branch station feeding experiments. This phase will consist of 3 groups, 10 cows being allotted to each of these groups.

allotted to each of these groups.

Cows in Group 1 will be fed feeds shipped in from areas where these feeds have been demonstrated to be nutritionally adequate for satisfactory milk production. These feeds will include prairie hay, farm grains, soybeans or soybean meal. They will be fed in amounts sufficient to meet the requirements for protein and total digestible nutrients. This will be the control group.

Cows in Group 2 will be fed the same as those in Group 1 except that only locally grown feeds, obtained from typical unfertilized land of the area will be used.

Test Mineral Elements

Cows in Group 3 will be fed similarly to those in Group 2 except that bonemeal will be added as a supplement. In later years, mineral mixtures containing various single trace elements may be used if indicated.

To prevent contamination of soil used to produce feeds for these groups of cattle, only manure from cows in Group 2 will be put back on the land set aside to grow feed for cows in Group 2 and 3.

Now, if the cows in Group 2 stand the pace with cows in Group 1 and 3, it will indicate that dairy cattle troubles in the area are related to general feeding practices. But that result is not anticipated.

The second phase of the dairy feeding studies will be carried on by cooperating dairymen in the area. These privately owned herds will be divided. Half of the cattle in a herd will be given mineral supplement or protein supplement or a combination of the two to assure optimum intake. The other half will receive placebos, inactive ingredients only, along with their

normal ration. This should provide an interesting comparison.

Production records of these cows will be tabulated and studied. And blood studies will be made of cows in the herds of these co-operating dairymen.

The third phase in this section will be a nutritional survey. This will include a detailed survey of feeding and management procedures in the area and their effect on production and health of dairy cattle. Where indicated and possible a study of the chemical composition of the blood of these cows will be made.

The fourth and final phase in this section calls for the co-operation of resident veterinarians. These men will be asked to collect case reports on apparent nutritional disturbances of cattle other than those already included in other phases of the experimental program.

That is the program as outlined. It will take several months at least to get the program under way. And the initial outline as set down here is only part of what these research men have in mind. This is all that could be crowded into the early experiments.

This type of research work must be done step by step. The program must not be crowded. Hurrying the program could, of course, produce early desirable results. But, by hurrying, the results easily could be confused.

This is basic research. It is fundamental in nature. It is the type of work which must be done on a wider scale thruout our nation.

The dairy nutrition-soil research program as laid out for the Mound Valley station gives promise of better crops for Southeast Kansas. With those better crops, there is promise of solutions to perplexing dairy problems.

More Feed

U. S. farmers have doubled the tonnage of commercially prepared poultry and livestock feeds since 1939, reports the Bureau of Census.

the Bureau of Census.

Some 2,689 feed mills reported shipment of 22,298,000 tons of mixed feeds in 1947. Fifty-eight per cent was poultry feed and 28 per cent dairy feed. Hogs took 8 per cent and the small remainder was for other kinds of livestock.

Builds Own Attachment For Disk Terracer

THREE years ago William Tucker,
Marion county, was building terraces with a disk and blades. But
he needed something to move the dirt
over quicker and farther. A home-built
elevator attachment to the tractor
alongside the disk supplied the answer.

Since then he has built 7 experimental models to get the bugs out of his machine. Now in trouble-free condition, the Tucker dirt elevator attachment is being built by the Weitzel Manufacturing company, at LaCrosse.

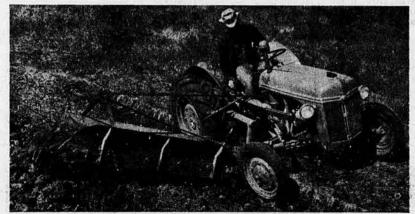
The attachment fits onto the disk terracer and can be hooked up with little difficulty. The disk will handle a land cut 10 inches deep and 10 inches wide. Depth of cut is controlled hydraulically by the driver. The elevator with endless web belt will scoot the dirt out 9 feet from the land side of the disk to an elevation of 36 inches. Elevation at delivery end of the at-

tachment can be regulated with the

supporting chain.

Mr. Tucker is a rancher near Marion. He was building terraces for himself and doing some custom work in the community when he realized the need for an elevating attachment to his disk terracer. He is still a rancher, but he finds now he is a manufacturer, too. There seems to be a strong demand for his machine.

The Tucker terracing equipment has been used in several different soil types. In that way they were able to eliminate early faults in the attachment. Under ideal conditions near Marion, they have built a mile of terrace in one day. A type of terrace that would pass inspection. Since both fuel consumption and equipment outlay is relatively small, cost for 100 feet of terraces built with this home-owned equipment is dirt cheap.



Here is the Tucker elevator attachment in action throwing up a terrace. Shown operating the machine is Rex Siebert. The equipment is working in heavy Idona clay and is moving right along. (SCS photo.)

Life in Early Kansas

(Continued from Page 21)

you think me very childish to feel so much elated simply because folks like my cheese, but you can't realize the rea-sons that make me feel so. Supposing sons that make me feel so. Supposing you had been living on the plainest possible food for only a few years, say johnnycake and skimmed milk for weeks together. Supposing you had turned your clothes inside out and bottom side up and then been obliged to wear tatters at that. Suppose your toes had touched the floor till the 27th of December, and your crops had been shortened by drouth and cut off by frost and ened by drouth and cut off by frost, and you had even with all the economy you could muster kept not only continually

sinking in debt but taxing also the charity of your friends. Supposing all this and a great deal more too tedious to enumerate I say—don't you think you would grow a little childish over the first faint gleamings of a better time coming?"

The history of cheese making in Kansas should include the story of Sarah Everett whose ambition was "to make as good cheese as can be made in Kansas conditions."

as good cheese as can be made in Kan-

Note: Watch for the next installment about "Life in Early Kansas." If you enjoy reading articles of this kind, please drop us a postal card.—R. H. G.

Letters From Readers

These letters are typical of many re-ceived regarding article on early Kan-sas, and letters from our 2 4-H'ers in Europe.

Dear Ed'tor: John and Sarah Everett article in Kansas Farmer truly heart warming. Sincerely hope more articles of its kind will follow.

of its kind will follow.

We are especially interested in Stanley Meinin's letters (from Europe) as he is our own home boy. We pray more of our citizens will come to realize how such movements as the Youth Exchange and Missionary movements are going to be the true factor in preventing World War III. God help us never to sacrifice our youth again. A sincere and appreciative reader of Kansas Farmer for 2 generations.—Mrs. Tim Sherrod, Goodland.

Dear Editor: Yes indeed I d'd enioy in Kansas Farmer, "This Was Life in Early Kansas" and the article on trees, "The Oldest Living Thing." Please give us more fine reading like these. I can't tell how much I enjoyed both articles and thank you.—Mrs. Lewis Divelbiss, Gynsum

Dear Editor: Please continue articles on life in early Kansas, They are most interesting reading.—Mrs. W. H. Shat-tuck, Ashland.

Dear Editor: "This Was Life in Early Kansas" by Lela Barnes, is a wonderful story, and the fact it is true makes it all the more so. We housewives with our modern conveniences should feel very humble before such courage as Sarah Everett displayed in her life. Thanks for such a splendid account of frontier life in our wonderful Kansas.

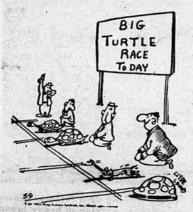
Mrs. Ernest Worden. Wellington. Mrs. Ernest Worden, Wellington.

Dear Editor: We enjoy "Life in Early Kansas" and articles of like nature. My husband, G. V. Maxwell, has been a resident since 1872.—Mrs. G. V. Max-well, Potwin.

Dear Editor: I was very much inter-Dear Editor: I was very much interested in article in Kansas Farmer. I think these 2 pictures (one in Kansas Farmer, one in letter) are the same. My grandfather, Joseph Lovelace, brought my mother Mary Lovelace with him first time he came to Kansas from Pennsylvania. They lived in a tent until this house (one of pictures) was built in 1857. They came part of the way by steamboat. I would like this picture returned.

I don't know J. M. Gray or Mrs. Eva Lindell. I think the place is in the Wash-ington Creek neighborhood, not sure, it is southeast of Lawrence.—Mrs. Vernon King, Lawrence.

Dear Editor: Thought article "This Was Life in Early Kansas" was very interesting. It especially appealed to me as my father, John Erwin, came to



"How about a little side bet?"

Kansas in 1857, and had many thrilling and exciting experiences.—Ann Erwin Thisler, Chapman.

Dear Editor: I really enjoyed article and pictures of "Life in Early Kan-sas" as this subject is very fascinat-ing to me. Hope there are many more installments.—Mrs. Paul Duncan, Burlingame.

Dear Editor: One would have to be Dear Editor: One would have to be dead before he died not to enjoy "This Was Life in Early Kansas." My father was a pioneer and had a log house of 5 rooms ready when he went back East and brought my mother out. This piece is most interesting history of the state. Am I ashamed the state went wet!— Mrs. Fred H. Davis, Neodesha.

Dear Editor: Kansas Farmer received today, and, while I enjoy many items, I do especially enjoy reading "Early Life in Kansas" as I've lived in Kansas (Miami county) since 1892. Will be watching for other installments on Kansas history.—M. E. Gruver, Paola.

Dear Editor: I should think any na-

Dear Editor: I should think any native Kansan would be interested in such interesting and personal and thus accurate account of the early days.

It seems to me our early settlers possessed a few virtues that cannot be claimed by people of today. Tho our challenges are different today, it is hoped future generations can speak as well of us after we have played our bit.

This community of Lyona has its colorful early history. It was in 1859 a minister from the Ft. Riley Mission came here to organize the church. This spring the church held its 90th anniversary. In connection folks gathered quite an extensive and interesting museum. Even implements used for breaking sod in the first fields. . . .—Mrs. Janyce Gugler, Woodbine.

Dear Editor: I enjoyed the "Life in Early Kansas" article, as my father came from near the same place in New York as these people did, to Auburn, the spring of 1863, when he was 5 years old and lived near Auburn for 84 years. I have heard him tell many of the same things these people had to live thru.—Edna M. Bush, Burlingame.

Dear Editor: I enjoy "Life in Early Kansas" very much. Have a farm in Anderson county that has a log house, hand-hewn oak, 2 rooms standing, built before 1860.—Mrs. W. H. McClure, Kingman Kingman.

Dear Editor: "This Was Life in Early Kansas" by Lela Barnes, is enjoyable reading, also the letters from Stanley Meinen and Evelyn Haberman. Kansas Farmer thruout is interesting and in-structive reading.—Mrs. Harry Eicher,

Dear Editor: I enjoyed the article "Life in Early Kansas." I know a little about life in early Kansas by experience, so keep the articles coming. I also enjoy the letters by the 4-H members now in Europe.—Emmett Taylor, Hiawatha watha.

For Club or Party

A new leaflet, "Know Your United States," has a list of interesting questions and answers suitable for the club recreation period or for a party. A copy of the leaflet will be sent upon request to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.

Good News For Lamb Feeders!



A Typical case of Overeating Disease Photo Courtesy Colo. Agri. Exp. Sta.

Now You Can **Push Lambs on Full Feed Lamb Down Corn Fields** Without Worry

This news may mean greatly increased profits for you, if you are planning to feed lambs this fall.

A new bacterin has been developed by veterinary science which prevents overeating disease (Enterotoxemia). After three years' research and exhaustive tests in the laboratories of The Corn States Serum Company, it was successfully used on over 900,000 lambs last season. From New York to Texas, from California to Carolina, and all states in between, feeders everywhere found that it practically did away with overeating disease losses.

Reports from Feeders

A Montana feeder says: "I had 3,250 lambs vaccinated for overeating disease—lost only 5. Had lambs on self-feeders all the way. Won't feed any more without using it."

A big Sheep company reports: "Results of high gain and no death loss—will revolutionize lamb feeding in the Corn Belt."

Says an lowa farmer: "Ran these lambs in corn field; a lot of corn on the ground. Lost only 3 lambs, and not more than one died of overeating disease."

Call Your Veterinarian

This bacterin is now available to protect your 1949 lamb feeding profits. Just call your veterinarian. Only one treatment is necessary. Here is what it can do for you:

- 1. You can lamb down corn fields, graze wheat, bean and pea fields,
- 2. Self-feed in the feed lot,
- 3. Get lambs to market faster,
- 4. Make more profit from faster gains.

ALL WITHOUT WORRY from OVEREATING DISEASE

And what about cost? One or two lambs saved will pay the cost of having about 100 lambs vaccinated. Call your veterinarian before lambs go into corn fields or feed lots. Allow about 10 days after vaccination for full immunity to develop. Then PUSH your lambs without worry. Get them to market faster. Get full profit from lamb feeding.

And if you have not been feeding lambs because of losses from overeating disease—you can safely start now. Your veterinarian can give you full information.

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Merit

e acid in silage, over a period of years, is the lining of silos regardless of contion material, to disintegrate. Immature and excessive moisture silage, being mely high in acidity, are especially inus to silo linings.

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Stop Deafness in Children

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

ELEN KELLER was not deaf from HELEN KELLER was not deaf from her birth. Born with perfectly good hearing, she had the misfortune to lose this supremely valuable sense by reason of an attack of scarlet fever.

When you see a child who is "deaf and dumb" remember that nine times in

ten he is only dumb because he cannot hear and therefore has not learned speech. Such a child can be taught to speak and also can learn lip reading so he may eventually be able to mingle with his fellowmen



with his fellowmen with out serious handicap. But how much better it would have been had he not lost his hearing. If scarlet fever or measles should attack your child, bear well in mind that hearing is one of the things to safeguard.

well in mind that hearing is one of the things to safeguard.

Ear troubles in these diseases are most frequent when the worst of the attack is over and the child seems to be convalescing. He is hard to manage at that time, begs to be up, wants to run outdoors. The discipline of the mother

outdoors. The discipline of the mother must back up the doctor's orders very strictly at this time. Ear complications are very serious. They may lead to death from brain involvement, and at the very least they imperil hearing and speech. If a young child who has learned to talk becomes deaf, great vigilance is needed to help the little one to retain such habits of speech as may have been acquired. Electrical aids to hearing have been perfected in such a way that, even if a child has but a mere trace of hearing remaining, an instrument may give if a child has but a mere trace of hear-ing remaining, an instrument may give him great aid. In schools for deafened children such instruments are so ar-ranged that as many children as need to be served may have connections by ear with one instrument, and all may

hear their teacher at the same time. This makes progress in educating such children comparatively easy as compared to olden days. But it is still important that these little ones be taught the art of lip-reading so they may be able to get along without the habitual use of the instrument.

In any type of illness a "running ear" is a matter of grave importance and needs expert care. If it results from scarlet fever the discharge is contagious and may infect other children long after the quarantine has been removed. No matter what its cause it is dangerous to the child and requires expert treatment. Home care may only aggravate. I know of a case in which the mother applied Peroxide of Hydrogen so persistently that she washed away all the healing granulations and destroyed an ear drum that might have been saved. Get expert treatment for such troubles and get it early.

Be Very Patient

I had an operation for inward goiter last summer and still feel nervous and run down. Is there any danger of it coming back after removal? How long does it take a person's heart and strength to come back to normal?—Mrs. H.

I cannot give definite information because there is so much variation. I suppose your goiter was of the toxic type. Perhaps it had been poisoning your system and damaging your heart for months, or even years. If so, you must exercise great patience because the heart will need much "building up." It may never get back to normal tone but certainly should be greatly improved within a year of the operation. When surgeons operate for goiter they use their best judgment about how much of the thyroid gland they remove. There is a possibility of recurrence. I think it would be well for you to go back to the hospital for a couple of days observation. I cannot give definite information be-

Generous Kansas Farmers Save Many Lives Thru CROP

GOVERNOR FRANK CARLSON has set aside September 11, as "CROP Sunday." CROP is the Christian Rural Overseas Program, the united church organization to which Kansas farmers and churchmen last year gave 145 carloads of food for the relief of hunger overseas.

The Kansas CROP Committee, headed by Chairman L. C. Williams, of Manhattan, Kansas State College, dean of extension, is planning to better last year's record by the organization of every county for a CROP gift canvass. "The needs abroad are very great," Williams said. "However, we are not relying on large gifts from the Christian friends who gave so generously last year. Instead, we hope many more farmers will give food equal to at least one tenth of one per cent of their OVERNOR FRANK CARLSON

farmers will give food equal to at least one tenth of one per cent of their yields."

yields."

Volunteer committees already have been obtained to plan and direct the gift drives in 20 counties, and plans call for the organization of all counties before Thanksgiving, Williams indicated. County committees usually include representatives of churches belonging to each of the agencies which sponsor

representatives of churches belonging to each of the agencies which sponsor CROP—Church World Service, representing 22 Protestant and Orthodox denominations; Catholic Rural Life; and Lutheran World Relief.

Among state-wide organizations which are represented on the Kansas CROP Committee are the Farm Bureau, Associated Women of the Farm Bureau, Farmers' Union, Grange, Chamber of Commerce, UNESCO, USDA Council, Knights of Columbus, and several state government organizations, with Governor Carlson serving as honorary chairman.

zations, with Governor Carlson serving as honorary chairman.

National figures endorsing CROP include General Lucius D. Clay, who headed the Military Government of Germany 4 years, until his recent return to the U. S. "I can assure you that the relief aid from America has been well handled to reach the truly needy," General Clay wrote. "It has built good will and has done much to defeat communist efforts to gain control of Germanist efforts to gain control of Germanist efforts to gain control of Germanist. munist efforts to gain control of Ger-

Evidence of the good will come daily to the CROP office in letters of thanks.

Wrote one refugee from Eastern Europe: "We sincerely thank the kind American farmers for the wonderful wheat flour. We are really short of everything. We are now an old couple and it is a deep worry to start anew every day. The worst is right now that since the beginning of February we have had no potatoes. You can therefore hardly imagine how happy we were with your kind flour donation.

"I have often been at the church office which distributes the American gift packages; misery causes many a bitter begging mission. But they always said that nothing arrived. Then yesterday we received all of a sudden 6 pounds of flour.

"We would like to thank you in person. If you could once see us in our little room you could appreciate how thankful we are for everything, for we know you do this all in free Christian love."

Many letters come from ministers and priests. One Lutheran representative wrote that CROP commodities "do reach the most needy. CROP is the American way of life in action, an ex-

reach the most needy. CROP is the American way of life in action, an expression of Christian brotherhood not lost amid the constant pressure of materialistic progrands

lost amid the constant pressure of materialistic propaganda.

"We dare not relax our efforts or withhold our support for CROP is a glimmer of hope, a ray of light in a long and bitter night. For many it is the only promise of a better day. We pray that you will go from strength to strength."

strength."
Williams and the Kansas CROP director, Leonard M. Lowe, of Topeka, jointly ask the organizational help and the gifts of Kansas farmers. One tenth of one per cent of the bounty with which we are blessed will feed a starving man, or help a tubercular child toward recovery.

Insurance Deadline

Deadline for farmers to apply for Federal crop insurance on their 1950 wheat crop was August 31. The Federal crop insurance plan is offered in 29 Kansas counties at present. However, 11 more counties may adopt the plan this year, according to the Kansas PMA office.

"Now I Can SLEEP"

"Coffee nerves used to keep me tossing and turning. But since switching to POSTUM, I sleep soundly—and friends have commented on my improved ap-



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

rostum contains no cattein—nothing that can possibly keep you awake!

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"Cheap crops make more palatable feed than the best hay. My silage fed cattle are fatter and get

more growth on less feed. My Red & White Top Silo makes money for me." The Dodson plans for silos and farm buildings will make money for you too. Write for details for details.

DODSON MFG. CO., Inc. 1st and Cedar St. Concordia, Kan.

Coming Events

September 6 — Greenwood county farm management outlook meeting, Eureka, 2

September 6-Cloud county unit health September 6—Cloud county unit health leaders' meeting, "New Treatments and New Medicines," Martha Brill, KSC home health and sanitation specialist, Concordia. September 7—Reno county farm management outlook meeting, J. H. Coolidge, KSC

specialist, Hutchinson September 7-8—Swine show, first annual, Kansas City, Mo. September 8 — Reno county citizenship

meeting, Pratt. September 9—Marshall county farm man-agement outlook meeting, Marysville court

September 9—Finney county pasture improvement tour, Garden City.

September 9-10—Graham county 4-H fair and Pioneer Days celebration, Hill City. Annual calf-catching contest, scheduled for the 10th

September 10—Cloud county 4-H radio broadcast, Station KSAC, 1:15 to 1:30.
September 10-16—Shawnee county, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka. It is the 69th annual exposition

exposition.

September 13—Cloud county parents study groups, Mrs. Vivian Briggs, KSC family life specialist, leader, Concordia.

September 15—Marshall county home demonstration units crafts day, Marysville City Park.

Park.
September 15—Ellis county sorghum growers field day, Hays Experiment Station.
September 18-23 — Reno county, Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

September 22—Osage county soil-conservation field day, Theodore Wehrle farm northeast of Scranton.

September 24—Wabaunsee county 4-H carnival in conjunction with Harveyville Grange fair.

September 26—Marshall county beef meeting, Lot Taylor, KSC specialist, leader.
September 26—Pottawatomic county 4-H
Club leaders select county 4-H champions.
September 27-29—Interstate baby beef and
pig show, St. Joseph, Mo.
September 27-30—Ellis county junior fair,
Ellis.

Ellis.
September 27—Washington county beef tour, Lot Taylor, extension beef specialist, assisting.
September 27—Ellis county meeting with engineering specialist, KSC, to consider engineering problems.
September 28—Ford county sorghum field day, Southwest Experiment Field, Dodge City.
September 28—Ellis county 4-H Club lead.

city.
September 28—Ellis county 4-H Club leaders meeting, to select county 4-H champions for the year.
September 28-29 — Reno county clothing lesson, Naomi Johnson, KSC specialist.
September 29—Jewell county beef tour, Lot Taylor, leader.
September 29-October 1—Morton county Tri State Fair, Elkhart.
September 30—Marshall county special interest meeting—lighting, housing, Leo Wendling and Harold Stover, leaders.
September 30—Reno county sorghum field day.

September 30—Reno county sorghum field day.
October 1—Scott county nutrition meeting, leader, Gertrude Allen, KSC nutrition specialist.
October 3-Ellis county field demonstration on shaping and seeding a waterway.
October 3-9—National Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa.
October 4-5—Marshall county foods and nutrition training school for foods leaders.
Mary Fletcher, leader.
October 4-8—Sedgwick county state 4-H Club Fat Stock Show, Wichita.
October 5—Osage county-wide home demonstration unit achievement day, Osage City high school.
October 6—Washington county leaders

high school.

October 6 — Washington county leaders training meeting in nutrition, with Mary Fletcher, KSC Extension specialist in foods and nutrition.

October 6—Ellis county farm management

and nutrition.
October 6—Ellis county farm management meeting.
October 8—Cloud county 4-H foods leaders' meeting, "Quick Breads," Elizabeth Randle, KSC foods and nutrition specialist, leader, Concordia.
October 8-15—International Dairy Exposition, Indianapolis, Ind.
October 10-11—Jefferson county agricultural engineering school.
October 12—Ellis county Farm Bureau members to attend district membership meeting, Stockton.
October 14—A.M.—Smith county row crop field day, Smith Center.
October 44—P. M.—Republic county row crop field day, Belleville.
October 14—Scott county farm management meeting, H. C. Love, KSC Extension Economist, leader.
October 15—Cloud county corn field day, L. E. Willoughby, leader, Concordia.
October 17-20—Johnson county, State Grange meeting, Olathe.
October 20—Doniphan county cornfield day to study the result of corn fertility and variety tests.
October 17-24—American Royal Livestock

variety tests.
October 17-24—American Royal Livestock
Show, Kansas City.
October 21—Cloud county citizenship leaders, Per Stensland, leader, Institute of Citizenship, Concordia.
October 25—Sumner county beef field day,
Caldwell.
October 25—Cloud

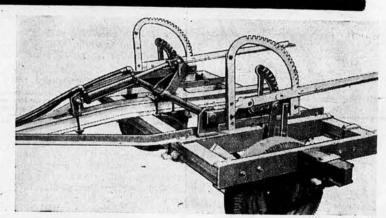
October 25—Cloud county home demon-stration units annual achievement day, Con-

October 26-Harper county beef tour.



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WYNN'S FRICTION **PROOFING**

OIL...made my Corn Sheller run 40° COOLER!"

So says Mr. I. J. Hansen of Hartley, Iowa, who operates 5 Corn Shellers. He continues: "In April, 1947, I was running a Minneapolis Sheller off a '46 Ford truck with a Mer-cury engine. Although we were shelling only 400 bushels an hour, the engine was up to the boiling point. "I added Wynn's Friction Proofing Oil to the engine. In 10 minutes, it was running at normal temperature...a 40° drop! And it stayed normal even when I stepped shelling up to 1000 bushels an hour! I've had no overheating troubles since I began using Wynn's Friction Proofing Oil."





Fight Delaying Action

(Continued from Page 6)

of Congress to put the Brannan Plan over, at least in trial form, in the Eighty-second Congress. Even if the new members don't put over the Bran-nan Plan, it is hoped that enough "La-bor" congressmen may be elected from farming districts and states to insure repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act—the real objective.

Labor, whose leaders turned out in force at the Des Moines Democrat Farm force at the Des Moines Democrat Farm conference last June, are supporting the Brannan Plan in good faith. They would like to see a return of the wartime food subsidies to insure workers cheap food prices. But their primary interest is to elect an 82nd Congress which will wipe the Taft-Hartley Act off the books. After that, enact the Brannan Plan into law if possible, and also the bulk of President Truman's Welfare State program. Welfare State program.

Republicans are holding a Midwest Republicans are holding a Midwest Farm Conference of their own next month. Axel J. Beck, of South Dakota, chairman of the Agriculture subcommittee of the Republican National Committee, announced the conference will be held at Sioux City, Ia., September 23 and 24. Guy G. Gabrielson, of New Jersey (Iowa-born), the new Republican National Chairman, attended the meeting at which the decision to hold the farm conference was made. Also in meeting at which the decision to hold the farm conference was made. Also in attendance were Senators Milton R. Young, of North Dakota, and Karl Mundt, of South Dakota; and Representatives Clifford R. Hope, of Kansas, and August H. Andresen, of Minnesota. Congressman Hope, it was announced, will deliver the keynote address at the conference, following preliminary talks by Beck and Gabrielson. The Republican technique—if that is the right name for it—will differ from that used at Des Moines by the Democrats. Representatives of farm organizations, and any individual farmers who

crats. Representatives of farm organizations, and any individual farmers who wish, are being invited to attend the conference and present their proposals to the Republican members of the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture. The Democrats, it may be remembered, brought Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan to the Des Moines conference, to explain the Brannan Plan. After Brannan and a number of Labor leaders had addressed the of Labor leaders had addressed the Democrats' conference, the national committeemen and committeewomen of the states in attendance unanimously inderest the Presentation

of the states in attendance unanimously indorsed the Brannan Plan.
"We are seeking grass-roots counsel, and we are going to the grass roots to get it," according to Chairman Beck.
Incidentally, of course, this technique

will not commit the GOP to any specific program. The Republicans will just seek counsel of farm organizations and

The strategy of the conservative Republicans and conservative Democrats

publicans and conservative Democrats in this 81st Congress now is pretty generally understood.

This coalition of conservatives has succeeded in blocking, so far, just about all of the Welfare-Labor programs which President Truman declared were "mandated" in the 1948 elections. The "mandated" in the 1948 elections. The coalition, of course, does not have the votes to enact any legislation not desired by the White House, but it has been able to prevent action on most the Welfare-Labor programs backed by the White House.

The strategy so far has been to hold off decisions on going further toward a Welfare State and a Labor Government until the voters register their inten-tions in the 1950 congressional elec-

The Conservatives in the Senate. typified by Sen. Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, on the Republican side of the aisle, and Sen. Richard F. Byrd, of Virginia, on the Democrat side, are playing a defensive, delaying-action game.

There was a Roman general named Tabius whose armies there are the services.

There was a Roman general named Fabius, whose armies were not strong enough to defeat the enemy in a decisive battle. So he fought a series of delaying actions, almost always on the defensive, until such time as the Romans were able to muster an army able to cope with the enemy. Incidentally he saved Rome.

Some 18 centuries later an American general, by the name of George Washington, conducted a similar "Fabian" campaign against superior British forces, and won the Revolutionary War—and independence for 13 American colonies of Britain.

colonies of Britain.

That is what the Conservatives—Republican and Democratic—in the 81st Congress have been doing this session. Just fighting a series of delaying actions—over civil rights, over appropriation bills, over anything that comes to the floor of the Senate—in the hope that the voters in November, 1950, will return enough Conservatives, North and South, to block the Welfare State and the Labor Government until a more decisive expression of opinion can be registered in the Presidential and Congressional elections in 1952.

gressional elections in 1952.

If the American people really want the Welfare State and a Labor Government modeled on Britain, they can get it before 1952, however, by electing members to Congress in 1950 who will follow the White House line.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

I have some sucking calves which I intend to market this fall. The calves are fairly good Herefords averaging around 400 pounds. Would the middle of September be a good time to sell?—K. K.

From a price standpoint the middle of September would be a desirable time to sell your calves. Prices for the plainer kinds of stocker calves usually decline seasonally during the peak marketing period in October. The better-quality calves usually decline less during the same period.

same period.

The record feed supplies available this fall will stimulate the buying of feeder cattle. The demand for good-quality calves is expected to remain relatively strong thruout the fall marketing period since there is less risk in handling light as compared to heavy cattle for medium-to long-term feeding operations. It is expected that prices for good-quality stocker calves will hold near present levels during the next 2 near present levels during the next 2 months unless slaughter-cattle prices weaken considerably during this period

What are the prospects for corn prices this fall?—L. W.

Periods of temporary recovery are expected but in general slightly lower corn prices are probable as the season progresses. Corn prices now are materially below old crop support levels and also below expected new crop support levels. Under these circumstances only minor quantities of old crop loan and

purchase agreement corn will be redeemed. Some will be resealed but large quantities will be tendered to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Much of this will be delivered just prior to and during the early market movement of new corn. Prospects point to a large 1949 crop and the carryover of old corn is estimated to be the largest on record.

The fundamental factors of supply and demand indicate a weak undertone in corn prices this fall. This will be tempered to a considerable extent by the

pered to a considerable extent by the support program so that declines below present levels are expected to meet increasing resistance and further declines are expected to be slight.

What are the prospects for dairy feed costs this fall and winter?—L. S.

Total feed supplies are expected to be the largest on record. Supplies per animal unit will be the most liberal in history. With dairy prices supported, most dairy farmers should have a fa-vorable feeding ratio this fall and win-ter.

What is the outlook for chicken prices this fall?—C. E.

In its latest analysis of the poultry-and-egg situation, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out that chicken prices are expected to remain under 1948 levels for the rest of the year. However, during the next few weeks, certain factors may tend to support or strengthen chicken prices: The expected drop of one sixth in broiler marketings, the beginning of a season when into-storage movement of poultry occurs, and a seasonally short run of hog marketings.



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Appearance Isn't All In Selecting a Bull

QUALITY sires are important in raising good beef calves But QUALITY sires are important in raising good beef calves. But seldom is that fact more plainly demonstrated than in the Walter Kohrsherd this year in Ellsworth county.

Mr. Kohrs has a commercial Hereford herd. He doesn't go in for registered production. But he has found thruthe years that it pays to have good

tered production. But he has found thru the years that it pays to have good bulls. Bulls with the ability to transmit good qualities to their calves.

For his herd of about 60 producing females, he keeps from 15 to 20 replacement heifers each year. Last year some of these heifers were bred to a new bull he had purchased. The remainder of his female stock was bred to an old bull with proved ability.

The new bull had all the appearances of an excellent animal. Pedigree background was good. Body conformity measured up adequately. He should have been a valuable addition to his herd. But the proof of the pudding was in the calves. As Mr. Kohrs described them, "They have a mellow appear-

ance." The calves were light boned, heads rather narrow, bodies shallow.

Even an inexperienced beef man could pick calves out of his herd sired by the new bull. After the first 2 or 3 calves arrived, Mr. Kohrs says he got rid of the animal. He was replaced by a new bull that looks good.

Huge Awards for 4-H

Forty-five business concerns and private citizens are offering \$380,000 in 4-H incentives this year thru the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, according to G. L. Noble,

director.

Awards in that amount will go to boys and girls who have outstanding records in 28 agricultural and home economics programs arranged by the National Committee and supervised by the Co-operative Extension Service.

Climaxing the year's events is the National 4-H Club Congress to be held in Chicago, November 27 to December 1.

Old School Used for 4-H Club



EFORE the Solomon Valley 4-H Club, in the Glasco community, pur-Chased this building a few years ago, members met once each month in farm homes. Now they meet in this old school building, different families taking turns acting as hosts. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sheets are the club leaders. She has served 13 years as a leader. He about 10 years. Last year this club earned the purple seal presented by the state 4-H. With their projects, members have developed a habit of 100 per cent completion of records. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sheets feel they would rather have members carry just one project to completion than carry several and not complete them.

There is a full basement under this building. It serves as a recreation room. It has advantages. When 4-H members gather for regular meetings, parents come along. That parental interest adds much to the effectiveness.

parents come along. That parental interest adds much to the effectiveness

of the club program.

GRANDMA . . . By Charles Kuhn











Protect your animals . . . your profits. Give them the trace minerals they need for good growth and fast gains. Furnish your livestock with the iron and copper they need for rich, red blood; iodine for active thyroids; manganese for lactation, reproduction, sturdy bones; cobalt for healthy appetites, thriftiness - and salt for more complete assimilation of feed nutrients, lower feeding costs.



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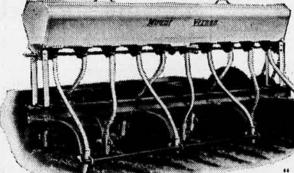
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These statements are typical in letters received from Farmers—and with good reason. With this machine, seeds are planted deeper in protective turrows—while the plow is moving along the ground. Sensational results are being achieved...the new Mount Vernon implement safeguards against blown out fields, gets higher yields, saves labor. You owe it to yourself to



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Kansas State Fair — September 18-24 HUTCHINSON

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For delivery before planting time see your local dealer to-day or mail coupon for pam-phlet and address of nearest

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INSUL WOOL MACH. MFG. CO., INC. 119 N. Dodge Wichita, Kansas Please send information and address of nearest dealer. Name Address

Why Waste Cobs?

WHAT about those corncobs? Are you wasting valuable feed when you throw them away? Joseph Ellenbecker, Marshall county, says you most definitely are. He started feeding ground cobs 7 or 8 years ago to his cow herd and found them valuable.

This business of corncobs for feed was stirred up about a year ago when Garst and Thomas Hybrid Corn Co., Coon Rapids, Ia., announced completion of a feeding test with corncobs as the principal item of the diet. This test consisted of a 100-day feeding with nearly 600 head of steers.

Garst and Thomas concluded that

Garst and Thomas concluded that cobs were worth about two-thirds as

much as corn, pound for pound.
Mr. Ellenbecker recalls he was short of feed for his Angus cattle one year. To make up the deficiency he ground cobs for his calves, adding a small amount of shelled corn. Then later he used ground cobs alone for his stock cows.
Feeding them prairie hay with a lite.

Feeding them prairie hay with a little alfalfa, he also supplied them with about 10 baskets of finely ground cobs morning and evening. That was for 40 cows. Cows would leave the hay and come to the bunk to eat the ground cobs he says.

come to the bunk to eat the ground cobs, he says.
With that winter ration for several years, Mr. Ellenbecker says, he produced 100 per cent-calf crops from those cows. And they all did well, too. From his experiences he is inclined to believe cobs act somewhat as a food assimilator when fed with other feeds.

It is a known fact cattle on full feed are less prone to suffer digestive disturbances when feeding ground corn-

turbances when feeding ground corn-and-cob meal than when feeding ground shelled corn. Mr. Ellenbecker says he has experienced that. And the same report is made in Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding." In fact, Morrison's suggests the inexperienced feeder should use corn-and-cob meal. There is less likely to be trouble.

As for actual food value, Morrison's

As for actual food value, Morrison's says cobs contain 32 per cent fiber, 2 per cent protein. Cobs contain about as much digestible nutrients as hay.

Mr. Ellenbecker believes we still have a lot to learn about the value of ground cobs as feed for cattle. Just grind them fine, he says, and let the cows tell whether or not they like them.

More Vaccinations

One feature of this fiscal year's final report on brucellosis eradication will be that nearly 500,000 more calves were vaccinated with strain 19 vaccine than in the 1948 fiscal year. For 11 months of this fiscal year the reports from all states show a national total of 1,448,575 vaccinated calves, compared with 1,159,000 vaccinates in the previous 12 months. Up to June 1 this year, official vaccinations had been recorded on 6,731,000 calves since January, 1941, when the work began.

It's "touch-and-go" between Wisconsin and New York for largest total calfhood vaccinations. Last year New York led with more than 159,000 vaccinated calves.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson Topeka, Kansas

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman, Muscotah, Kansas.

Muscotah, Kansas.

C. O. HEIDEBRECHT, secretary of the Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society, writes interestingly about general conditions concerning members of the association. From every standpoint the outlook is good. The natural accumulation of the different herds are moving out to new homes and more good buils are finding homes in grade herds than ever before. An occasional dispersal sale does not indicate any dislike or disappointment in the business of breeding and dispersing this great breed of duel-purpose cattle. Conditions make dispersals necessary as in the case of ROY DOLL, of Cedar Vale, who finds it absolutely necessary to disperse his good herd due to the illness of his son. The herd has been on test and classified and every arrangement completed for continuous breeding when his son was stricken. J. E. Hugenot; another good breeder, is helping to fill the sale by consigning 15 choice helfers.

The BYRON WILSON driry cattle sale. Manhattan, August 16 indicated a good demand for dairy cattle at satisfactory prices. Three head sold for \$290. One at that figure was a grade Guernsey cow due to freshen in 40 days. Bie was purchased by Henry Sump, Randolph. One grade Swiss cow sold for \$290 and a registered yearling open Swiss helfer sold at that figure. The top grade Swiss cow and registered-Swiss helfer at \$290 each went to Eckert Brothers, Topeka. They (Continued on next page)

EASY-TO-DO FLOCK WORMING



Just Hand-mix . . .

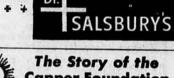
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tells of crippled children made whole!
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We'll See You At Topeka, Kans. State Free Fair Sept. 9-16

The Soil Mover Co. Columbus, Nebr.



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the best in in-bred lines—using the same principle as hybrid corn. Mrs. Herman Blattgerste of Storm Lake, lawa, says her Ames In-Cross flock paid off better than ordinary purebreds through longer steadier production. You, too, can make extra chicken maney. Order Ames In-Cross chicks today. Write for free information and the name of the authorized Ames In-Cross hatcheryman nearest you. Plan NOW to put your flock on a real paying basis next year.

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RUPF'S SUPERIOR STARTER PULLETS
In the following breeds: Austra-Whites, White Leghorns, Hamp-Whites, White Rocks, White Wyandottes and New Hampshires. Send for full information and prices. Mrs. C. I. Rupf Poultry Farm, Ottawa, Kansas, Box 1504.

Bush's Bloodtested Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Hampshires, \$8,95; pullets, \$13,95; cockerels, \$9,95; White Leghorns, Austra-Whites, \$8,95; pullets, \$14,95; Heavy assorted, \$8,45; mixed, \$7,95; Left-overs, \$6,95; Barnyard Special, \$5,95; Table Assorted, \$4,95, F.O.B. 100% alive, Catalog, Other breeds, grades, prices, Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

Thompson—Bloodtested White, Barred Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Hampshires, \$8.95; pullets, \$13.95; cockerels, \$9.95; Minorcas, White, Brown Leghorns, Austra-Whites, \$8.95; pullets, \$14.95; assorted heavies, \$7.95; mixed assorted, \$6.95; leftovers, \$5.95; barnyard special, \$4.95, 100% alive, F.O.B. Thompson Chicks, Springfield, Mo.

Baby Chicks—10 breeds, surplus pullets, \$12.95; Assorted heavies, \$6.85; Mixed assorted, \$6.45; Left-overs, \$4.95; Barnyard special, \$3.95; Oddsends, \$2.95, 100% alive, F.O.B. Send money order. Clinton Chick Store, Clinton, Mo.

When you order DeForest "Blueblood" Chicks, you order the finest that money can buy, Send for free literature today, DeForest Hatcheries, Box A, Peabody, Kan.

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18 Christmas Cards and envelopes \$1.00. 60— \$3.00. Send negative. Your 8-exp. roll with 3 prints each good negative 45c. 2 each good nega-tive 35c. One each good negative 25c. Reprints 3c. L. V. Eastman, Bode. Iowa.

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... astside Maternity—Seclusion Hospital for un-married girls. State licensed. Working re-duces expenses. 4911 E. 27th, Kansas City, Mo Send Raw Wool direct to factory for fine blan-kets, robes, saddle blankets, Free booklet, West Texas Woolen Mills, 410 Main, Eldorado, Texas.

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Free Book—Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, associated conditions, Latest methods. Thornton & Minor Hospital, Suite C-906, Kansas City, Mo.

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 Read Capper's Weekly and receive a gift. It's
the most interesting and informative weekly
newspaper you have ever seen. Write Capper's
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Save Chicken Feed! Don't feed the sparrows high priced chicken-feed. My homemade trap guaranteed to catch them by the dozens. Easy to make. Plans 10c and stamp. Sparrowman. 1715 Lane. Topeka, Kan.

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Paints—Buy quality paints direct from factory and save. Write for free price list! Fischer Paint Co., Dept. G-2, 826 S. 18th, St. Louis, Mo.

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Let the Mailman help you save. Our advertise-ment in this issue tells how you can save by mail and earn 3% at the current rate. We'll be glad to send you full particulars. Max Noble, president, United Building & Loan Association, 217 East Williams, Wichita, Kan.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

SEED WANTED

Please write and send samples of any that you have to offer, stating varieties as well as amounts for sale.

MID-CONTINENT SEEDS, Inc.
Phone 6384 Salina, Kansas Box 176

We Pay Highest Market Prices for good Alfalfa, Red Clover, Alsike and Timothy seed. Send samples stating quantity. Kelly Seed Co., Peoria, or San Jose, Ill.

● SEEDS

Alfalfa Seed, Sweet Clover, Brome Grass, Send for sample and price list. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

Balboa Rye per bushel \$1.50. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

• FARM EQUIPMENT Tarpaulin—15-oz. waterpre

Tarpaulin—15-oz. waterproof, 20x40 ft. Good as new. Cost \$93.00. Price now \$60.00. Call T. F. Yost, Ph. 6526, or write care of Board Agricul-ture, State House, Topeka, Kan.

Order Stove Parts Direct and save money. Complete stock repair parts for stoves, ranges, space heaters, tank heaters, furnaces back to 1886, Guaranteed to fit. Give manufacturer's name, complete description and part number if possible. Low price quoted immediately. Blue Belle Co., Dept. C. 1307 Howard St., Omaha.

• LIVESTOCK ITEMS

Make More Profit under average farm conditions.

Raise Milking Shorthorns, For average farmer
milking Shorthorns are unbeatable. Produce
4% milk, Have greater carcass value than other
breeds, Second to none in producing milk and
meat from home-grown roughage and grain from
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Tamp-R-Pruf Ear Seals, Positive Livestock Identification. Self-piercing, humane, permanent. Stamped with name and number. Rustproof-Inexpensive. Over 50,000 users. Pree Samples. Catalog. Write Security Sea. Coo. Dept. KF-9, 144 W. 27th St., New York 1. N. Y.

DOGS

Black English Shepherds. Breeder 25 years. Shipped on approval, 10c for pictures and description. Guaranteed Heelers. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

Cocker Spaniel, also natural heeler English Shep-herd puppies. E. Barnes, Collyer, Kan.

Shepherds, Collies, Heelers, Watch Dogs. Zim-merman Farms, Flanagan, Illinois.

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Fine Dairy Farm—240 Acres, 2 miles High
School, Modern 7-room house, dairy barn,
electricity, Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

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Farms—Homes: Catalog 2790 Bargains; mailed Free. Strout Realty, 20 West 9th St., Kansas City 6, Mo.

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Certified Pawnee Seed Wheat grown in the famous Kaw Valley. Chester Cr Spray, Rt. 1. Lawrence, Kan.

Certified Wichita Seed Wheat, 97% germination, test weight 62 pounds, unbleached, Pure Comanche, 97% germination, unbleached, No. 1 wheat. A. P. Timmens, Hugoton, Kan.

Good Quality Certified Pawnee seed wheat

were the heaviest buyers in the sale, purchasing 8 head. The coming 3-year-old proven bull, Silver Creek Barney, topped the sale at \$305. He was purchased by E. C. Kimball, Manhattan. The use of this good buil in the herd increased the average several dollars per head on those sired by or bred to him. It was a very warm day but the owner had seating arrangements which helped make the crowd comfortable. This was a complete dispersion of the herd. Bert Powell was the auctioneer, assisted by Vernon Ewing, of Manhattan.

Many times you hear folks say business partnerships are unsuccessful. On the contrary, I have in mind a very successful one. I would like livestock breeders to inspect and interview at their convenience the firm of LEWIS A. RIZEK & SON and CHARLES H. RIZEK, of Munden. A few years ago these brothers decided to breed Hereford cattle. They purchased a few females, then decided the 2 together could afford twice as good a herd bull as each one himself. So they pooled their money and have bought very outstanding sires to head their herd. This combination is working very successfully and I believe this firm is on the way to success in the Hereford cattle business.

Due to conditions that could not be over-come the ROY DOLL and J. E. HUGENOT Milking Shorthorn Sale advertised to be held at Winfield, September 6. has been post-poned. The sale will be advertised and held later on.

In a recent talk with HOMER ALKIRE, secretary of the NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS FREE FAIR at Belleville. I have learned that all preparations for the 1949 fair are completed. Without a doubt this is sure to be the largest and best fair ever held at Belleville. Entertainment contracts for free acts have been made exceeding \$10,000, Many departments in the livestock section have increased their premiums. It is generally felt this is sure to draw an unusual number of livestock exhibitors. Entries have been coming in from many parts of the country for several weeks. Kansas breeders who want to put their livestock on parade before many thousands of interested spectators and buyers should not fail to exhibit at the 1949 big district fair. Those interested in exhibiting should get in touch with Mr. Alkire at once, addressing him at Belleville.

A visit to the PETERSON & O'DONNELL Milking Shorthorn farm, at Junction City, reveals the progress being made by this enterprising firm. The herd now numbers about 75 head. Milk records are being made and bulls of high quality backed by high-record ancestors are now in service. The principal herd bull is a son of the noted imported bull. Earl Gay Wnel and his dam was the good cow Duallyn Gretna. The Peterson & O'Donnell herd is the result of years of careful breeding and selection. A good year is reported for inquiry and sales. Plenty of grain and other feeds indicate a favorable winter ahead.

E. A. DAWDY, Holstein cattle breeder and pedigree specialist, is authority for the statement that good Holstein cattle are the mainstay of farmer prosperity. Wheat is good as a get-rich-quick program, but with lower yields, uncertain prices, making acreage control necessary, the dairy cow moves in and saves the day. M. Dawdy owns, manages and sells cattle of his own (Continued on next page)

Livestock Advertising Rates

4 Column inch (5 lines) \$3.00 per issue 1 Column inch...... 8.40 per issue The ad costing \$3.00 is the smallest accepted.

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

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

BERGSTEN'S Improved Hampshires

Now offering choice quality bred gilts. Will hold a boar and gilt sale October 28. Inquiries and visitors always welcome

If You Are Interested In CHESTER WHITES Write The Chester White Swine Record Assn., Ro-chester, Ind. Ask for a Sample Copy of THE CHESTER WHITE JOURNAL.



Published Monthly, 1 yr. \$1, \$3 yrs. \$2

HOGS

Modern Trend-Progress Sale of Durocs

South St. Joseph, Mo. Wed., Sept. 21-1:30 P. M.

25 Boars and 20 Glits Sell: The ProgressModern Trend Cross has produced some of
the best Durocs we ever raised. We have
boars and glits that will please the discriminating buyer. We invite practical pork producers as well as the breeder to see the kind
we are selling. Some of our prize-winning
boars at the 1949 Missouri State Fair sell. A
cholera immune, registered sales offering.

For catalog write to

Earl Martin & Son, DeKalb, Mo.

SHEPHERD'S SUPERIOR DUROCS

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

G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kansas

STREETER'S QUALITY DUROC BOARS

Sired by Commander. Outstanding son CHAS. STREETER, Riley, Kansas

DUROC BOARS

AND GILTS February farrowed from Knockout and Lo-Thickmaster strain, Excellent, J. L. BROWN, 1131 W. 35th, Wichita, Kan.

DUROC FALL GILTS

Sired by Double Sensation and bred to the top son of Fleetline, Iowa grand champion. Fancy Spring Boars by Modern Supreme, Nebraska champion boar, A few by Double Sensation. B. N. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kan.

REGISTERED DUROCS

Weanling pigs for sale, Also one registered boar farrowed March 11, 1948. ROBERT MANETH, Rt. 1, Great Bend, Kansas

KAWVALE YORKSHIRES

Commercial Men—Breed your good sows to a Yorkshire boar It will reduce your lard produc-tion consideably. Registered boars for sale. No bred or open gits for sale at present. Our prices are reasonable. REN J. KENT. Manhattan, Kan., Rt. 1 Oh Highway 40, 7 Miles Southwest

Champion Carcass of the World

Our Yorkshire Barrow
Raise Yorkshires for less lard, larger litters,
High winning herd of the breed, Illinois, Ohio
and Maryland, Illustrated circular,
YALEHURST YORKSHIRE FARM, Peoria, III,

MINNESOTA No. 1 BOARS AND GILTS

These are from early spring litters. Registered and immuned. Also offering extra good two-year-old herd boar.
GERALD FARR, Beloit, Kansas

REG. SPOTTED POLANDS
re Gilts, bred to Diamond X for September
w. Extra nice spring boars. See them at Tofarrow, Extra nice spring peka Free Fair. SUNNYBROOK FARM, Richland, Kan. H. E. HOLLIDAY, Owner

HOW TO RAISE—

More lean meat—Less lard in 1950. Use a Berkshire boar this fall.

See Berkshires judged at Topeka, Wednesday, September 14,

Hutchinson, Tuesday, September 20 State Boar and Gilt sale at Topeka, October 24

Write for list of Kansas Berkshire Breeders to: SAM L. MURRAY, Secretary Valley Center, Kansas



Kansas Hampshire Hog **Breeders' Association Sale**

Tuesday, September 20-- 1 P. M.

40 HEAD Boars and Gilts. Also several sows. This offering is selected from the leading herds of the state. Many of the hogs will be shown and will be winners at the Kansas State Fair. Both consignors and those interested in buying, for information and

C. G. ELLING, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.

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KANSAS

September 15 at 1 P.M.

Spring Hill, Kansas

25 Females—5 Bulls



thering of C. H. Westhoff & Son, of Bucyrus, Kan. consists of the herd bull. Elmridge OMX 2504714 sired by Woodside Buccaneer; two young bulls; several cows in production, sired by Model Supreme 2d, Duallyn Blend. Edgewood Rocket and Bucyrus Red Offering of Arthur Uphaus. Spring Hill. Kan., consists of 5 open helfers sired by Duallyn

Joel with R. M. dams.

Offering of Glena F. Wiswell consists of cows sired by Rosecroft Prince 6th. with calves by side sired by Edgewood Rocket QMX 2198928 and rebred.

20 Registered Poland China Boars and Gilts, sired by the Leader. Sparkle and the \$1,000 Buck. Immune and ready for breeding.

The cattle are all under 6 years of age. Calfhood vaccinated, healthy, in good flesh and good individuals.

For information write

Glenn F. Wiswell, Spring Hill, Kansas



Ayrshire Dispersal Sale, October 7

Sale to be held at the farm on U. S. Highway 73

Lancaster, Kansas

45 HEAD, 14 Cows, 8 Bred Heifers, 10 Open Heifers. Several suitable for 4-H projects. 5 Bulls, including our 2 herd sires. Herd Tb. and Bang's free, accredited. For information write:

Richard Scholz, Lancaster, Kan.



Northeast Kansas Ayrshire Breeders' Association Sale

September 29 (Night sale) - 7 P. M. Ottawa, Kansas — Sale Pavilion

45 HEAD selected from Kansas herds. And consignments from several herds. Included in the offering will be 16 Cows. 14 Bred Heifers, several Open Heifers and Calves suitable for 4-46 Club projects. 2 Bulls, by approved sires and of the very best of breeding and quality. Many of the females are daughters of approved bulls and are of the best bloodines available. E. R. Zeck, President, Effingham

Sale committee: W. H. Nelson, Arrington: Don Alford, Lawrence; Wayne Anderson, Lawrence

Mike Wilson, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson for Kansas Farmer



TP Ranch Hereford Dissolution Sale Saturday, Oct. 1

Eureka, Kansas

30 Cows (bred and half or more with calves at foot).

10 Heifers, bred to Royal Tredway 25th or CK Royal Duke 4th.

26 Open Heifers, 7 Young Buils (Real Herd Improvers).

The offering features our herd buils already mentioned and

This sale is being made to dissolve the partnership between Pryor and Brown and to make it possible for me to establish a herd of my own. — Edwin Brown.

EDWIN BROWN or TP RANCH, Eureka, Kan.

Gene Watson, Sec. Kansas Hereford Breeders' Assn. Frank Wilson, Fieldman American Hereford Br. Assn.

CONSIGNORS' DAIRY SALE at Hesston Sales Pavilion

on Highway 81 at Hesston, Kan., Sept. 14, starting at 7 p. m.

All cows should be accompanied with a Bang's certificate not more than 28 days old or be tested in our yards day of sale. Cows to be tested should be in yards by 3 p. m. of sale day.

We have consigned a large number of Wisconsin heifers. Th. and Bang's tested. A foundation to new herds. An improvement to the old.

If you have something in the dairy line for sale, bring it in as we have buyers from everywhere. Cows must be as represented by owner.

Three live-wire auctioneers. Lunch to be had on grounds.

CONSIGNORS' DAIRY SALES, Phone 99, Hesston, Kan.

WOFFORD FARM OFFERS ANGUS CATTLE

7 choice Reg. Aberdeen-Angus Heffers, Best of breeding, Sired by Elleenmere D-117. For estab-lishing new herd or for replacement, J. W. WOF. FORD, 7 miles north of Junction City, Hgwy, 77

ANGUS BULLS FOR SALE

able age. ALBERT GOECKEL, Washington, Kan.

Offering Shorthorn Bulls

5 good 16-months-old sons of A. L. Rambier, See them at the farm or Kansas State Fair, Also younger calves, both sexes

For Sale—10 good Bulls, ages from 6 to months old, Priced to sell.
W. A. FOUNG & SON, Clearwater, Kan.

hreeding. Besides, he helps sell hundreds of good Holsteins for others. He knows pedigrees and the history of the breed. When managing sales for himself or others he maintains a policy of telling the truth about what is being sold. He milks his own cows and cleans the barns. Writes good advertising copy and usually gets it to the printer on time.

on time.

C. R. ROWE and family, of Scranton, were hosts to the second annual Kansas State Poland China Breeders' Association. A very large crowd was in attendance this year, Clarence is a very was in attendance this year, Clarence is a very enthusiastic breeder and promoter for this particular breed of hogs. The weather was perfect for this occasion, and the crowd spent the morning inspecting the herd. Clarence displayed one of the finest crop of pigs he has had in a long time. The ladies in this association served a bountiful dinner at the noon hour. The afternoon was spent in discussion, C. G. Elling, of Kansas State College, Manhattan, honored the crowd with a short talk on wisdom and on the future outlook in the Poland China hog business, Ray Sayler, of Manhattan, is president of this organization.

EDWIN BROWN, of Eureka, and RALPH J. PRYOR are dissolving a partnership that has existed for some time. Mr. Brown has occupied and managed the big 2,000-acre highly improved TP Ranch, located about 4 miles southeast of Rureka, together with the big herd of Registered Hereford cattle for the last several years. The partnership is being ended in order that Mr. Brown may move to his own 500-acre farm and continue in the Hereford business. The new farm is near the old Pat Brown farm where Edwin grew up and had his first lessons in breeding Herefords. The herd that is now being dispersed are descendants of the Brown & Sons herds. Ed's new farm home is near the big state lake that was once the Pat Brown Hereford Ranch.

The NEBRASKA SHEEP BREEDERS held their 13th annual sale at Lincoln on August 5. There were 14t head of Hampshires, Shropshires, Cheviots. Southdowns and Corriedales sold for a grand total of \$8,927. Prices ranged from a low of \$40 to a top of \$300 paid by George Parker, of Omaha, for a Shropshire ram. The ewes averaged \$41.34. Fifteen Kansas buyers purchased 16 head. One went to Iowa and the rest went back to Nebraska farms.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

September 5—C. E. Reed Stock Farm. Wichita.
Kan.
September 26—Wendell Davis. Norwich. Kan.
November 1—Heart of America Breeders' Association, Kansas City. Mo. Edward F. Moody.
Manager. Olathe, Kan.
November 10—Kansas State Angus Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.

Brown Swiss Cattle
October 19 — Tri-State Breeders Consignment
Sale. Topeka, Kan. Ross Zimmerman, Secretary, Abbyville, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle

October 21—Kansas State Guernsey Sale, Hutch-inson, Max Dickerson, Secretary, Hiawatha, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle
September 29—Northeast Kansas Breeders Association Sale, Ottawa, Kan.
October 7—Richard Scholz, Lancaster, Kan. Dispersion October 7—Richard Scholz, Lancaster, Kan. Dis-persion.
October 28—Kansas Production Sale, State Fair grounds, Hutchinson, G. Fred Williams, Sale Manager.

Polled Hereford Cattle

September 26—Chas. Hart & Son, Conway, Iowa.
Sale at Lenox. Iowa.
October 22 — Midwest Polled Hereford Sale,
Deshler. Nebr.
December 12—Kansas State Polled Hereford Association, Hutchinson, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
September 13 — Jansonious Brothers, Prairie
View Kan. September 13 — Jansonious Brothers, Prairie View, Kan.
September 23—Mission Hills Farm, Joplin, Mo. September 26—Double H. Ranch, H. B. Doering, owner. Garnett. Kan.
October 1—T. P. Ranch, Prior & Brown, Eureka, Kan.
October 13—Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Kan.
October 14 — Duttlinger Brothers, Monument, Kan.
October 15—C. E. Barth.

October 14 — Duttinger Brothers, Kan.

Kan.

October 15—C. K. Ranch, Brookville, Kan.

October 15—Heart of America Farms, Jenkins & Fulkerson, Liberty, Mo.

October 31—Ed Barnes, Collyer, Kan.

November 2 — Haven Hereford Association, Hutchinson, Kan.

November 5—Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.

November 2 — Haven Herelou Association, November 5—Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.
November 7—Cowley County Hereford Breeders' Association, Chas. H. Cloud, Secretary, Winfield, Kan.
November 8—North Central Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale, Belleville, Dr. George C. Wreath, Sale Manager.
November 9—Filmt Hills Association, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. Elmor G. Stout, Sale Manager, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
November 11—W. H. Tonn & Son, Haven, Kan.
November 14—Kansas State Hereford Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.
November 14-15—Sunflower Hereford Futurity, Hutchinson, Kan.
November 18—John Stumps & Son, Bushton, November 18—John Stumps & Son, Bushton, Kan. November 18—John Stumps & Son, Bussian, November 19—Dickinson County Hereford Association, Abliene, Kan.

December 9—Woody Hereford Ranch, Barnard, Kan.

December 9—The South Central Hereford Assection, Kan, Phil Adrian, Sale

Kan.
ember 9—The South Central Hereford As-sociation, Newton, Kan, Phil Adrian, Sale Manager, Moundridge, Kan. ember 13—Matheson Brothers, Natoma, Kan.

Becember 13—Matheson Brothers, Natoma, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

September 9—Alex H. Crowi & Neison Brothers,
Manhattan, Kan. Eimer Dawdy, Sales Manager Salina, Kan.
September 13—T. V. Pickett and others (Dougias sale pavilion), Douglas, Kan.
September 28—Ernest and Paul Selken, Smithton, Mo.
September 30—Alvin Young Holstein Dispersal,
Abliene, Kan. Consignments from C. B.
Quinn, Schneider Bros. and E. A. Dawdy,
October 16—Leonard Kuhiman, Salina, Kan.
E. A. Dawdy, Sale Manager,
October 24—Centrai Kansas Sale, Hutchinson,
Kan. T. H. McVay, Manager, Nickerson,
Kan.

Jersey Cattle
-Francis Wempe Dispersal, Law-

Jersey Cattle
October 18— Francis Wempe Dispersal, Lawrence, Ken.
October 20— Kansas State Jersey Sale, Manhattan, Kan.
Red Poll Cattle
October 18— Tri-State breeders sale, St. Joseph,
Mo. Jerry B. Vyrostek, Sales Manager,
Weatherby, Mo.
(Continued on next page)

Beef CATTLE

Reg. Aberdeen-Angus Auction, Mon., Sept. 26

Norwich, Kansas

35 HEAD

19 Cows, all bred, some with calves,
6 Bulls, Correct type and best of breeding,
10 Helfers

Write Now for Catalog WENDELL, DAVIS, Norwich, Kan. Auctioneer: Ray Sims



FOR SALE

Registered Aber-

deen-Angus cows with calves at side, and rebred. Calves sired by and cows carrying service of Applewood Ban-doller 100th, and he by Bandoller of Anoka 3rd, Priced reasonable. Come see them e them

Harold and Bob Gless, Arnold, Kan.

Last Call HEREFORD SALE Tuesday, September, 13

at the Chandler Sales Pavilion

Phillipsburg, Kansas 60 HEAD

40 Bulls—20 Females
Such bulls are represented as H. C.
Double Mixer, Royal Lamplighter,
Advances Model, Baca Realistic 2nd
and Domestic Lamplighter 51st.

JANSONIUS BROTHERS Prairie View, Kansas

Walnut Valley Reg. Herefords
Bulls and heifers of correct Hereford Type,
strong in WHR breeding, Few outstanding herd
bull prospects. Sired by 0.J.R. Jupiter Star 12th.
5 bred and 10 open heifers.
WAITE BROS., Winfield, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS



HAROLD TONN

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

BERT POWELL AUCTIONEER

LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE

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

CHAS. W. COLE

Auctioneer
Livestock, Farm and Real Estate Sales
1202 No. Washington, Wellington, Kan.

Trend of the Markets

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

Re

	Week	Month	Year
	Ago	Ago	Ago
Steers, Fed	\$29.00	\$28.50	\$40,00
Hogs	22,00	22,75	80,00
Lambs	24.50	24.00	29,50
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs	.17	.19	.25
Eggs, Standards	.46	.47	.44
Butterfat, No. 1	.55	,56	.78
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.10	2,211/	2.281
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.24	1.44	9.05
Oats, No. 2, White	,69	.6914	.79
Barley, No. 2	1.10	1.07	1.24
Alfalfa, No. 1	26.00	24.00	25.00
Profrie, Ne. 1	15.00	14.00	90.00

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

POSTPONED

Due to conditions beyond our control the

Milking Shorthorn

of Roy Doll (Dispersal) and J. E. Hugenot that was to be held at Winfield, Kan., Tuesday, September 6, has been postponed to a later date. Watch for further announcements.

C. O. Heidebrecht, Sale Mgr. Inman, Kansas

Offering a Milking Shorthorn Bull

ived in 1946, Sired by Marquis Ex. R.O.P. m—Northlynd Matchless 15th "Very Good" C.P. record 11,891 lbs. milk, 469 fat. Dam bull stood 1st in Kinsley District show in 19. Also young bulls for sale.

LOYD TIMKEN, Cimarron, Kansas

Offering Reg. Milking Shorthorns carry the best blood of the breed. Also female PETERSON & O'DONNELL, Junction City, Kar Farm 7 miles east on Humboldt Creek Road.

LOCUST DELL FARM OFFERS MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS

serviceable age. R. M. Breeding. W. S. MISCHLER & SON comington (Osborne Co.), Kan.



Red Poll Cattle Show

Kansas State Fair Hutchinson, Kan., Sept. 18-23 RED POLL JUDGING

September 21 at 1 P. M.
Farmers and Cattlemen, see this exhibit.
Red Polls produce 4.2% milk (1947-48 average) and choice beef economically on homerown grains and roughages. Solid red, natrally hornless. Bred and exhibited by farmers for farmers. Diversified farmers need
hal-purpose cattle.

other information and a list of breed-

KANSAS RED POLL BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

J. E. Loeppke, Secretary-Treasurer Penalosa, Kansas

RED POLL BULL

for sale, 18 months old, registered. Dam is an advanced registered cow sired by the famous Red Boy 60770, which was A.R.
G. W. LOCKE, Burns, Kansas

OFFERING

RED POLLED BULLS and a few open helfers. WILLIAM HEBBARD, Milan, Kan.

SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE Rams

Several early options Helner 24th, J. L. BROWN, 1131 W. 35th St., Wichita, Kan.

CHAPPELL SHROPSHIRES

we have ever offered for sale. College, and inspection invited, CHAPPELL'S FARM, Green Castle, Missouri

FOR SALE

Registered Yearling Shropshire Rams.
The Big Husky Kind.
D. V. SPOHN, Superior, Nebraska

September 17 Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, September 10

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

Shorthorn Cattle
October 25—Mid-Kansas Shorthorn Sale, Salina,
October 26—Carl Retzlin Wayne

October 25—Mid-Kansas Shorthorn Sale, Salina, Kansas Chorthorn BreedGener 26—Carl Retzliff, Walton, Nebr, Sale at Lincoln, Nebr Sale, Salina, Lincoln, Nebr Sale, Salina, Lincoln, Nebr Sale, Sale,

Dairy Cattle

September 14—Consignors Dairy Cattle Sale,
Hesston Sales Pavilion, Hesston, Kan,

Hampshire Hogs
October 28—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph,
Kan.
November 5—Rockwood Farm, Polo, Mo. (L. E.
Hines, Owner., Donald J. Bowman, Rales
Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

Hereford Hogs

Hereford Hogs
October 11—National Show and Sale, Marshalltown, Ia. Harold Sellers, Jr., Secretary, Chariton, Ia.
October 22—Kansas Hereford Hog Breeders' Association sale, at Osborne, Kan, Milt Haag, Holton, Kan., Sale Manager.

October 21—Kansas OIC Bers ciation, Predonia, Kan. Vernon Zimmerman, Becretary, Inman, Kan.

Berkshire Hogs October 24—Kansas Berkshire Breeders sale, To-peka, Kan. Sam L. Murray, Secretary, Val-ley Center, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

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

Buroc Hogs

September 21—Earl Martin & Son, DeKaib, Mo. Sale at South St. Joseph, Mo. September 27—(Night) Mid-Kannas Duroc Boar and Gilt sale, Newton, Kan. Ward Lehman, Secretary, Halstead, Kan. Ward Lehman, October 20—(Night Sale) Vern Hardenburger, Narka, Kan., and Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, Kan. Sale at fair grounds, Fairbury, Nebr.

October 5—Kansas Duroc Breeders, Hiawatha, Kan. Fred Germann, Secretary, Manhattan, Kan.

October 22—North Central Kansas Duroc Sale, Belleville, Kan.

October 27—Riley County Duroc Breeders, Manhattan, Kan. Fred Germann, Secretary, October 27—Riley County Duroc Breeders, Manhattan, Kan. Fred Germann, Secretary, October 28—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.

November 5—Rockwood Farm, Polo, Mo. (L. E. Hines, Owner) Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

Spotted Poland China
October 24—Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, Kan.
Sale at fair grounds, Fairbury, Nebr.

Poland China Hors

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

Hogs October 15—Clay County All Breed Sale, Clay Center Sale Pavilion.

November 26-Northwest Missouri Breeders' Association, St. Joseph, Mo. F. B. Houghton, Secretary, Maryville, Mo.

Sheep—All Breeds
September 3—S. E. Colorado Sheep Breeders'
Association. Las Animas, Colo. T. W. Beede,
Secretary, Las Animas, Colo.

Dairy CATTLE



SMOKY VALLEY HOLSTEINS

SERVICEABLE AGE HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

These are from cows that classified "Very Good" and have records of 600 and 700 lbs. of fat on twice a day milking. These bulls are sired by "Markmaster" who classified "Very Good" and whose dam is a Res. All-American 670-lb, fat 2-year-old. These bulls are of very good type and are priced to sell. ERNEST A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kan.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

bred and developed the first and only Hol-cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 points of n 365 consecutive days. Young buils with production dams or grandoms. H. A. DRENNIÆR, LÆRO, KAN.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS Since 1806 High Production. Correct Type. Popular Broodlines. Ransom Farm, Homewood (Franklin Co.), Ean.

Wolford form Offers Guernseys

Res. Chernsey bulls about ready by service official record of dams by the content 400 rat in 205 days. Street by Books Service and the miles north of Junction City, Kan., on Many. 75

BROWN SWISS CATTLE FOR SALE

Choice bull catter under one year old. Regardered and or good quality. Best for falouers, See them of twite. H. I. Manhattan, Kansas

THE ALVIN YOUNG HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL

Friday, September 30, Abilene, Kansas At the Abilene Pairgrounds — Sale Starts at 12:20 Sharp

50 OUTSTANDING REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Alvin Young of Bennington, Kan., is dispersing his entire herd of 28 head of Registered Holsteins. A DHIA herd average of 450 lbs. in 1946; 460 lbs. in 1947; and 464 lbs. in 1948 on 17 head of cows. All on 2 time milking. There are 8 cows in the herd, all selling, that have actual records of 500 lbs. of fat or more. There are many Very Good and Good Phus prospects in the herd. Two outstanding herd bulls sell. One is a Junior Yearing show of fat. The other bull is a son of Sir Bess Ormsby Poles Dean, great New York proven sire and a half brother to Sir Bess Tidy. The dam is a 100,000 lbs., Very Good daughter of Montvic Chieftain 7th. The bull is a 5-year-old that should classify Very Good. He is a Real Dairy Bull.

C. B. Quinn, Bennington, Kan., with several years over 500 lbs. HIR, consigns a 500-lb. grandaughter of Sir Billy DeKol Jennie; an Ajax daughter; and several bred and open heifers from his strong Rag Apple bred Chapman bull.

Schneider Brothers, of Salina, Kan., with a 425-lb. DIHA heard superage.

Schneider Brothers, of Salina, Kan., with a 425-lb. DIHA herd average consigns 7 head, most of them sired by a son of Tidy from a 600-lb., Very Good dam. The third place bull calf at Topeka and Hutchinson last year also sells.

also sells.

E. A. Dawdy, Salina, Kan., with a 453-lb. HIR herd average consigns 8 head including a Very Good, 5-year-old cow; a 548-lb. +year-old; and a double grandson of Sir Bess Tidy. Also a February daughter of Weber King Hester Burke Ormsby. Tb. and Bang's tested within 30 days of sale.

The Sale to Buy Foundation Holsteins in Kansas in 1949

Watch Next Kansas Farmer

Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer

ALEX CROWL & NELSON BROTHERS HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL

Friday, September 9, Manhattan Kansas

At the Manhattan 4-H Fair Barn, Downtown Manhattan Sale Begins at 12:30 Sharp

50 GRADE AND REGISTERED HOLSTEINS Complete Dispersal of Both Herds

5 Registered Cows and Bred Heifers

(4 to freshen in September)
32 High Grade Holstein Cows and
Bred Heifers (12 to freshen in September, 6 in October and 6 in November and December)

These cows have DHIA records from 400 to 550 lbs. of fat. Good udders. Ready to milk.

13 Grade Open Heifers
2 Registered Herd Bulls
A 450-lb. Fat 2X farmer-cared-for herd. They are big cows in good fiesh and ready to milk 12,000 to 15,000 lbs. of milk. Th. and Bang's tested within 30 days of sale.

Milking Machine and Dairy Equipment Sells

Auctioneer: Bert Powell, Topeks Saile Wanager: E. A. Fraver, Saile Wanager: E. A. Fraver, Saile



Semi-Dispersal Sale

SEATONE Promptly at 12:30 F. N. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13





Polled Shorthorns

There will brook in streets.

Charge Will Stallinger, x line Beek Curence, 24 x
Work Street.

Wheel Sipic 2) Young Bulle the abottom is no me-tone of the basis quantillated fluit.) When cannot a specific alread basis of more the armoran recogni-ty of Satisfied Comming of more annihilation busis-bethrood viscolinated. Write for posse has been seen as 22 miles west and 3 miles south of Euroblands. Nat.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS Phone 18F2 Phone, Ken





Dependable as Death and Taxes

"I've been using Conoco Products for 21 years and, by golly, there's none better," says B. A. Cleaton, Petersburg, Va. "Both the products and the service of H. H. Matthews, Conoco Agent, are as dependable as are death and taxes."

Mr. Cleaton and his son, John, operate 500-acre farm with one other son, Buster. But they have another partner, too-the F. F. A. John has been a Future Farmer for many years, and his list of awards and offices takes 2 pages to list. His highest honor is probably his American Farmer degree, but he has also won 2 awards from Sears, Roebuck, one from Seaboard Reilway, and has held many Seaboard Railway, and has held many offices in the State and regional F. F. A.

"When John comes home from F. F. A. with a good idea," Mr. Cleaton reports, "we immediately put it into practice, and they always turn out right.

'John will not use any other products in our equipment except Conoco Products. I usually average around 30,000 miles per year on all my equipment, and my repair bills run way below those of my neighbors that use other brands.

"I had a Fordson tractor that I oper-

ated for 17 years without any trouble at all. At the end of the 17 years I had a mechanic tighten the bearings on it and he remarked that it had the cleanest engine that he had run across in his long years of repair work. John and myself are never worried about our machinery

breaking down due to poor lubrication."
The reason the Cleatons don't have to worry is because their engines are OIL-PLATED with Conoco Nth Motor Oil. You see, there's a special ingredient in Conoco Nth that puts an extra film of lubricant right on the working parts of their engines-fastens it there so that it can't all drain down, even when the ma-chines stand idle. This extra protection, which can be obtained only with Conoco Nth oil, means that there's always a film of lubrication on the metal, even if the oil itself is squeezed out by heavy loads.

Why don't you save your machinery this way, too? Call your Conoco Agent for some Conoco Products today. Then you, too, will say: "There's none better, by golly!"

Salmon Sticks

3 ts. chopped celery

Tries 9 - Stays with Nth



CRICU

LIB

KAN

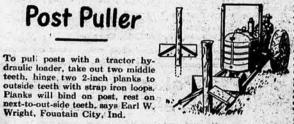
"With 30 years' experience in operating mechanical equipment," reports Ben F. Dunn, Coleman, Tex., "I have found economy in using the best petroleum products. During this time I have thoroughly tested 9 different oils and greases. For the past 7 years I have used Conoco Nth Motor Oil and other Conoco Products." So if laboratory experiments seem a little hard to understand, why not take the word of this Texas farmer, who has found out for himself that, of 9 different motor oils, Conoco Nth Motor Oil is the most economical.

No Loose Rods With Nth



"I had considerable trouble with the rods getting loose in the F-20 tractor," writes Arthur L. Hininger, Liberal, Mo., "until I changed to Concoo Nth Motor Oil. Since changing to Concoo Nth over 7 years ago, I have never had a loose rod. When my son purchased a Farmall M, we stepped up our farming to over 600 acres of grain. Our only expense on the M has been spark plugs and points—except one set of back tires, which were completely worn out. I have several neighbors who now use Conoco oils and gasoline after watching our experience."

Saves Chickens





FARM KITCHEN

.. by Mrs. H. G. Sr

PRIZES FOR IDEAS!

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

YOUR CONOCO AGENT