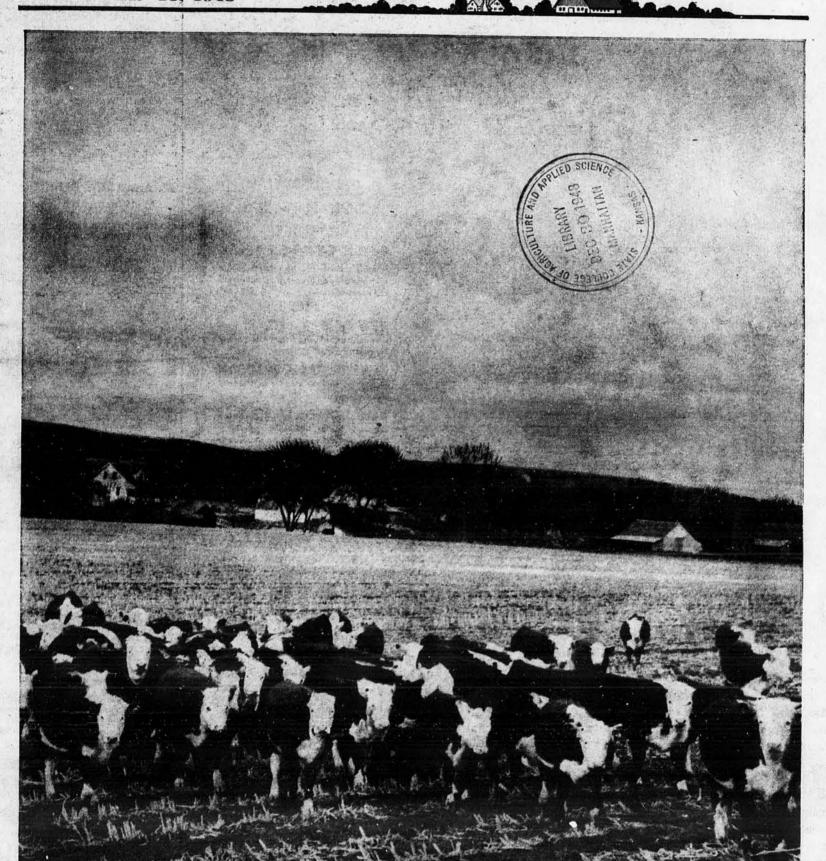
# Kansas Farmer

**DECEMBER 18, 1948** 



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Ideas

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### Chill Popcorn

To make sure popcorn will pop, I put it in a tightly closed jar in the refrigerator for an hour or so before popping. The sudden temperature change positively will insure perfect popping.—Mrs. B. B. P.

### Makes Job Easier

To make butchering easier and save so much lifting, we use the high lift on the tractor. The hog is easily hung on the lift and it can be dipped in the scalding barrel and moved about easily.

—L. M.

### For Rusty Pliers

When wire pliers become tight and won't work because they are rusty, rub a little grinding compound between the parts. Work back and forth a few times and wash out the compound. The pliers will work fine again.

—A. B. C. -A. B. C.

### **Homemade Mandrel**

An old generator housing can be converted into a mandrel for a small circular saw or grinding wheel by removing the armature shaft and commutator, placing a V-pulley in its stead, then cut a hole in the housing for a belt. Mount the saw or grinding wheel on the pulley end of the shaft.—R. E. Lofts.

### See at a Glance

Under a big shelf in my closet I have nailed several small screwtop jars thru the lids. In the jars I keep small items that otherwise would clutter up my dresser drawers, such as buttons, thumbtacks, safety pins. The jars are easily screwed in and out and the contents may be removed in a moment tents may be removed in a moment, and are seen at a glance.—Marie Beard.

### Wire Brush for Iron

I use a wire brush to clean my waffle iron, taking the sections apart first. After cleaning, I replace the sections and rub well with cooking oil, let warm and then rub off excess oil. This makes the iron look like new.—B. E. L.

### Ever Try These?

Dipping the needle often in water will simplify the job of stringing beads. They slip over the needle more easily and will cling together.

When weather is chilly, I put a filled hot-water bottle beside the pan of bread dough which has been set to rise. Put a heavy cloth around both, and the dough will be warm enough to rise nicely.—Mrs. C. C.

### Soften Potato Skin

After removing baked potatoes from the oven, put them in a covered pan and set on top of the oven for 2 or 3 minutes. The steam will soften the skins.—Mrs. John Hallacy.

### Senator Capper on Radio

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

### KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze Topeka, Kansas

Viol. 85, No. 24

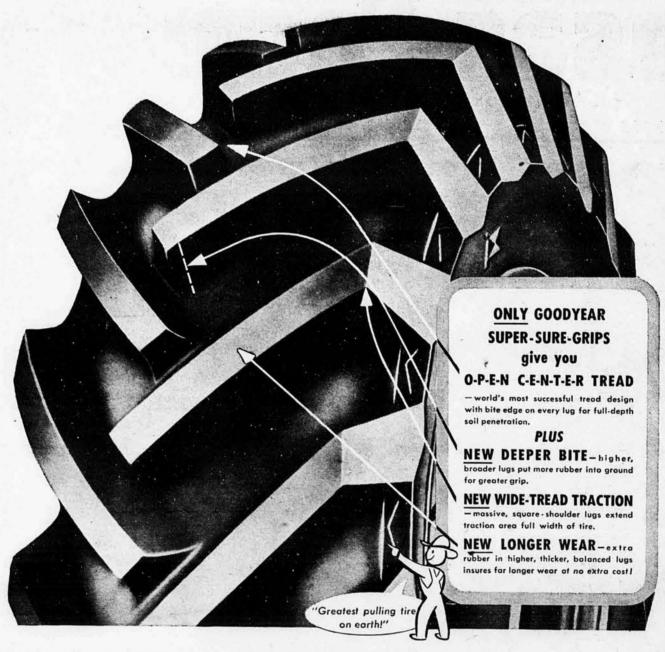
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### The Cover Picture



These heifers, owned in partnership by Merle Lietz and Herb Stuewe, Wabaunsee county, are doing fine under a well-managed, deferred-feeding program. Heif-ers have the advantage of using less grain and finishing earlier than steers, say these young stockmen.

MERLE LIETZ and Herb Stuewe, 2 young Wabaunsee county cattlemen, are beginning their fourth year of handling deferred-fed Hereford heifer calves. Their program is working out very well.

They bought 98 head of these heifers in October this year. Average weight of the calves was 459 pounds and cost was \$28 a hundred delivered.

Prairie hay was used to start the

was \$28 a hundred delivered.

Prairie hay was used to start the heifers out for the wintering period. Now they are getting all the silage they will eat, one pound of cake each daily, and are running loose on 200 acres of native pasture and sorghum stubble. Some of the heifers are shown in the cover picture.

Next summer they will be pastured, with cake being fed on grass about the last 30 days.

last 30 days.

with cake being fed on grass about the last 30 days.

At the beginning of the final feeding period next fall, these 2 young stockmen will start the heifers out on oats (about 7 pounds each), then gradually work into corn. When on full feed, the heifers will get a daily ration of 15 pounds of corncob meal and 2 pounds of cake. Loose salt is available at all times when the cattle are in the lots. Mr. Lietz and Mr. Stuewe expect to have the heifers in a killing condition after 60 to 75 days of full feeding.

"We like heifers in a deferred program," says Mr. Lietz, "because they don't require any grain the first winter and will finish out from 20 to 25 days sooner in the final feeding phase. This gives us a chance to hit the market early while prices are still good."

One word of warning is given out on the deferred feeding of heifers, however. "During the pasture season," says Mr. Lietz, "you have to be sure the heifers are fenced off from all bulls."

### Gehret Is Successful

Another young Wabaunsee county farmer who has made an outstanding success with heifers is Art Gehrt. Last

year he got 60 Hereford heifers on October 15. They weighed 415 pounds and cost him 22 cents a pound delivered.

The wintering ration was 30 to 35 pounds of silage daily, one-half pound of cake, and 6 or 7 pounds of alfalfa hav.

of cake, and 6 or 7 pounds.

The heifers went on grass May 1 weighing about 575 pounds. They received 2 pounds of cake daily from August 17 to September 17, when they were put into the lot. Their final ration consisted of 18 pounds of corncob meal, 2 pounds cake, one pound of sweet lassie and 4 pounds of prairie hay.

Mr. Gehrt sold 22 head on October 29 at 29 cents a pound. They averaged 906

at 29 cents a pound. They averaged 906 pounds. A second bunch of 11 sold 3 weeks later at the same price, weigh-

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ing an average of 890 pounds. The rest sold 2 weeks later at 26 cents and weighed 850 pounds.

Under the Gehrt management program, these calves more than doubled their weight during the year. They weighed 415 pounds delivered and sold at an average weight of 882 pounds

at an average weight of 882 pounds.
This fall, Mr. Gehrt bought 55 head of heifers for \$29.50 a hundred, which will make his chances for profit much less than last year.

of heifers for \$29.50 a hundred, which will make his chances for profit much less than last year.

These calves will be handled a little different, too, because of feed conditions on the farm. Some feed was saved by putting the calves on sweet clover pasture from October 15 to November 18. During the wintering period, 2½ pounds of sorghum grain, raised on the farm, will be substituted for cake. A little cake may be fed during the coldest months, if needed. The rest of the ration will consist of all the silage the calves will eat, plus some alfalfa and prairie hay. Alfalfa will be fed while it lasts, with prairie hay used to finish out the winter.

Mr. Gehrt plans to put these calves in the feed lot by August 1 next summer to catch an earlier market. Mineral salt in blocks is available at all times as is loose salt in boxes.

### When Dairymen Meet

Members of the dairy herd improvement association in Kansas are holding their annual meetings in December and January, R. L. Stover of the Kansas State College Extension Service, announces. Stover is substituting as extension dairyman for J. W. Linn, who has been ill since September.

All meetings are daytime events. Those still to be held are:

December 20, Douglas-Franklin, Ottawa; December 22, Miami-Linn, Paola; December 23, Kaw Valley, Topeka.

January 3, Ellis-Russell-Osborne-Phillips-Rooks, Hays; January 4, High Plains, Colby; January 5, Western, Dodge City; January 6, Barton-Pawnee-Stafford, Great Bend.

January 10, Geary-Clay, Junction City; January 11, East Central, Emporia; January 12, Neosho Valley, Sekan and Twin Valley, Parsons.

January 13, Allen-Bourbon, Iola; January 17, Reno, Hutchinson; January 18, Harvey, Newton; January 19, Washington-Marshall, Greenleaf; January 20, Jefferson-Jackson, Oskaloosa. Members of the dairy herd improve-

### Paint the Spots

A coat of aluminum paint on spots on the ceiling made by a roof leak will keep them from showing thru when repainted.—Mrs. J. H.



A view of the feeding lots on the Elmer Imthurn farm, Wabaunsee county. Mr. Imthurn cuts down feeding requirements for his deferred-fed steers by extensive use of brome grass pasture and grass silage.

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# Breeding Is the Key to ...

# DAIRY SUCCESS

By Dick Mann

HOW do you go about building a good dairy breeding program? We asked that question of Don Ingle, Sedgwick county agent, because when Mr. Ingle was in Reno county, he helped dairymen build a breeding and marketing program that brought Reno county to the position of No. 1 milk-producing area in the state.

Now, as county agent in Sedgwick, he has started a program which he hopes will equal or surpass the one in Reno county. The main problem in Reno county was marketing. When that situation was remedied, dairymen began a sound breeding and expansion program that now is keeping them in the top producing spot.

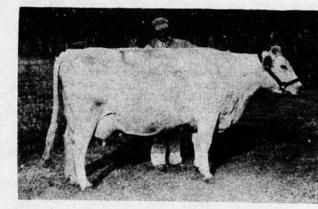
In Sedgwick county, the problem is getting more farmers interested in dairying, and in helping them with an improved breeding program.

them with an improved breeding program.

Emphasis during the past year has been on 2 points—purchase of a large number of registered purebred dairy bulls, and expansion of the cowtesting association. Unusual progress has been made.

During the year a total of 63 registered purebred bulls were purchased by Sedgwick county dairymen. Eight of these animals are proved bulls and several more are sons of proved bulls. Twelve of the purchased bulls are replacing grade bulls, and another 12 are being shared by more than one breeder. All of the 63 bulls purchased will mean improvement in the herds in both type and production. This outstanding record probably will win for Sedgwick county the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce Kansas State Purebred Dairy Bull Contest, which ends the first of this coming year.

In addition to the large number of improved purebred bulls purchased during the year, another method is being used to spread the use of highly



Above: Queen Genesta DeKol, 12-year-old Holstein foundation cow in the Heersche Brothers herd, Sedgwick county, is living proof of the sound practice of building on an outstanding cow family.

bred herd sires. Many of the older established breeders are putting out bulls on a share basis. Here is how it works.

Supposing one of these good breeders has a young bull coming up but is not ready to use him. He sells a half interest to another breeder, and the second breeder takes the bull until the original owner is ready to recall him.

owner is ready to recall him.

Another case might be where a breeder has a herd sire that has done well in his herd, but the breeder wants to bring in new blood temporarily. He sells a half interest in his present herd sire with a recall provision in the contract. This method of sharing good herd sires among 2 or more breeders goes a long way in spreading the influence of a



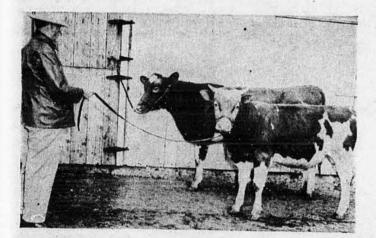
Above: With some of the best breeding among Guernseys back of him, this young bull on the W. H. Bertholf farm, Sedgwick county, is expected to improve type and production in a long-range breeding program.

good bull on milk production and type improvement in the community. It also cuts down the costs of good herd sires by spreading those costs and by keeping good bulls in constant service. Sedgwick county is tied in with Sumner county

Sedgwick county is tied in with Sumner county in the cow-testing association. Membership in the association has been doubled in the past year and a second tester employed. "Cow testing is absolutely necessary to tell where you are going in a dairy-improvement program," says Mr. Ingle. "We expect to use a thoro testing program to follow up on the performance of these bulls."

General community improvement programs like that in Sedgwick county are fine. But when you come right down to it, the success of any dairy-herd improvement program falls on the individual breeder. Everything depends upon his intelligent use of the dairy stock [Continued on Page 18]

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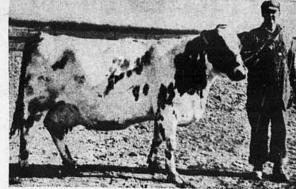


Above: John Nelson, Sedgwick county Guernsey breeder, shows 2 of his good young animals bred for both type and production. Both of these animals won high honors this year at the Kansas State Fair.



Above: A fine crop of young Ayrshire calves, like these on the Walter Hand farm, is the natural result of a sound breeding program.





Above: Another "excellent" cow, Patsy, is an Ayrshire bred on his farm by Walter Hand, Sedgwick county. The Hand herd is being built up with descendants of this fine cow.

At Left: Three "excellent" cows in one herd, all bred on the farm, are shown here with their owners, John Heersche, left, and George Heersche, with John's 2 children, Donald, 3, and Sharon, 5. These brothers have bred 5 "excellent" cows. Jarn Matters
AS I SEE THEM

THINK Rep. Clifford Hope, of Garden City, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture—until next January 3, when a Democrat will take over the chairmanship, just as a Democrat will replace me as chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture—told the Midwest Farm, Home

and Industrial conference at Topeka recently something farmers should consider very seriously. Neither Congressman Hope nor myself advocate low prices for farm products. But there is food for some real hard thinking in the following statement by him on the proposed flat 90-per-cent-of-parity price support for non-perishable farm commodities:

"We all know that the higher we set price supports the more control we must have to prevent overproduction," Cliff Hope is quoted as saying. "While 90 per cent of parity is certainly a fair price as far as consumers are concerned, yet in the case of most farm commodities it is an incentive price—one which will stimulate production.

"This means that if we maintain supports at 90 per cent of parity, we must have strict controls—very strict controls as a matter of fact—with production and marketing quotas. At some lower level we may be able to get along without controls except during unusual periods

lower level we may be able to get along without controls except during unusual periods.
"I think," Congressman Hope continued, "the question which American farmers must decide is whether they desire price supports at a level which will require severe controls, or whether they prefer them on a lower, more flexible basis which, in the main, would not require strict controls."

There is something to think about. I would like you to think the matter over, and write me what you think about it. (Write me at Topeka after about the middle of January; I expect to return to active charge of our publications about that time.)

By the way, I am looking forward with keen interest and pleasure to attending the annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture the week ending January 15. It always is worthwhile to attend meetings of the board. Jake Mohler has done a great job, over the years, for Kansas and Kansas agriculture.

And that reminds me. I would like to tell you what a good time I had in Chicago some 2 weeks ago, at the 4-H Club Congress, held at the same time as the International Live Stock Show. I had the pleasure of attending a number of 4-H meetings during my 3 days in Chicago. I came back to Washington with renewed faith in the future of our country—as I always do after mingling with boys and girls, and leaders, of the 4-H Clubs. There must have been about 1,500 4-H Clubbers there, all of them winners in some line of 4-H competitive activity.

I will admit also that I was both pleased and proud when Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, presented me with a handsome silver plaque, "Honoring Senator Arthur Capper for his unceasing devotion to 4-H Club work during nearly half a century; his vision of its potential; his loyalty to its ideals; and his support of its leadership," the plaque stated. To say that I appreciated it very much is putting it mildly.

But what pleased me still more is the realization of what these boys' and girls' clubs have done for America and for American agriculture, and for the boys and girls themselves, since they had their modest beginnings—well, it was nearly a half century ago, I guess, when we started them in Kansas. Perhaps some of you remember, as I do, the pig clubs, the calf clubs, the poultry clubs, that were the forerunners of, and really laid the foundations for, the present 4-H Clubs.

Looking back over my 30 years in the U. S. Senate, I am not sure but that the Capper-Ketcham Act, which gave the 4-H Clubs a permanent and assured status in American farm life, is the most worthwhile piece of legislation I sponsored—ranking right alongside the Capper-Volstead Act, legalizing and protecting the farmer co-operatives that also have meant so much to American agriculture. Merry Christmas to you all.

### A Good Year Ahead

THINK a checkup at year's end helps us see where we are. If we know how we stand, we have a better chance of figuring where we are likely to go in the year ahead. Fortunately for Kansas, our agriculture is in very good condition. In much better position than in many other years. I think this holds true for every state. This strongly indicates a good year in 1949.

One important point to back up this emission is

One important point to back up this opinion is the amount of farm mortgage debt. Right now the farm mortgage debt is less than for any year since 1915; more than that, it is just about one half of the mortgage debt carried by farmers at the end of World War I. That is the way the picture looks for the entire country.

for the entire country.

I think it is interesting to know who holds these farm mortgages. In Kansas most of them are held by individuals; then life insurance companies and the Federal Land Bank tie for second place; insured commercial banks come third, with the Farmers Home Administration in fourth place. Individuals in our state hold about as much of the mortgage debt as do life insurance companies and the Federal Land Bank together.

I find another good, solid point in the fact that right now more of our farms are operated by their owners than at any other time; the number of owner-operated farms (full-owner and part-owner farms) is the highest in the history of the country. It shows that a great many former tenants have become landowners. And it is obvious that ownership makes it possible for a man to farm the land to better advantage; work and crop the land so it will be more productive.

There isn't any question about our land being farmed better than it ever has been before. I know the facts of soil fertility dug out by farmers themselves, by soils authorities, and the widespread publicity about the need of soil-saving practices have been put to good use. Thousands upon thousands of acres in our farms have been terraced, contour-farmed, and otherwise protected against erosion. Better crop rotations are being worked out. Use of fertilizers is getting more attention. Apparently livestock is one of the greatest fac-

tors, not only in building up the soil, but in bringing about farm ownership as well. In Department of Agriculture records I find the highest percentage of farm ownership, the country over, occurs in areas where dairying and other livestock production are important. I think Kansas will be in

the best possible position to weather any storms that may be ahead, if we build up to the point where we have more livestock on more farms. Livestock can turn grain, grass and rough feed into milk, meat and eggs, all of which are needed to keep our people well fed; at the same time the soil is being protected and improved for future production.

In the National Grange meeting, held at Portland, Me., last month, Albert S. Goss, master of that great organization, urged more livestock as a means of "fitting supply more nearly to demand." Said Mr. Goss: "Sooner or later we must find ways of fitting the supply (of farm products) to the demand." In answering how this can be done he said, "Conversion of grain and pasture into meat, dairy and poultry products. This will improve our living standards, conserve our soil resources, attain a safety factor in food supply, give employment to farmers, processors and dealers, and generally stabilize the whole country."

erally stabilize the whole country."

If there are weak points in our present setup, we probably all can agree that one of them is a lack of balance between crops and livestock. This can be corrected thru careful planning.

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I think of another point that isn't exactly perfect, to my way of thinking. This is the fact that the total number of farms is the lowest since 1900. We have more small farms, and more large farms than we had in 1940. But the number of middle-size farms has decreased considerably. These middle-size farms are the ones that will do a good job of feeding the families that operate them; I call them family-size farms, and I can tell you we need more of them. Something should be done to encourage more of these family-size farms. I believe this is fully as important as any other thing we could do to keep Kansas and our national agriculture on a substantial footing.

These points I have mentioned, and others you will have in mind, seem to put Kansas and U. S. agriculture on pretty solid ground for the present. If this is a fact we can look ahead with a good deal of courage. While things can change suddenly in this day and age, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics doesn't look for us to drop off the deep end into a depression overnight.

The Bureau apparently thinks the turn-down has started. It reports that prices of farm products in 1949 are likely to average slightly lower than in 1948, and net income probably will be off for the second straight year. But "slightly" lower isn't a depression. It looks as if farmers' gross income is leveling off, while many production expenses are continuing upward, says the Bureau. However, even if net income has passed its peak, next year's total will beat any year before 1946. And it will be 3 times the prewar income. That is a very encouraging outlook.

Athur Capper Washington, D. C.

# High Farm Incomes Are in the Plans

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

Washington, D. C.—Faced with (1) prospective future wheat crops of 1,200,000,000 bushels, corn crops (within less than a decade) of 4,000,000,000 bushels or better; backed up by an unexpectedly large Democrat vote in rural counties—taken to indicate that farmers were afraid Republicans might lower support prices—and a feeling that farmers are going to insist they're entitled to continuation of good incomes regardless; and that city consumers are going to insist upon cheap food prices, regardless—

Planners in the Department of Agriculture are reported working on a program that will provide (1) continuing high farm incomes thru high support prices, and at the same time provide

(2) cheap foods thru abundant production of foods and feeds, with (3) surplus non-perishable crops siphoned off into huge reservoirs of storage warehouses and elevators financed and operated thru REA-type co-operatives. The planning is along the line of President Truman's campaign speeches advocating full employment at higher and higher wages, and at the same time lower prices thru government anti-inflation controls.

Wayne Darrow states it just a little bit differently in his Washington Farm Letter—"Administration farm planning is moving definitely towar a sys-

tem of high price supports and huge Government-controlled crop reserves to be stored in new REA-type co-ops. Central idea follows this line of thinking: "We're just well started in a big production era opened up by science. Production can't be dammed back. Government has a mandate to act in farmer-consumer interest."

The answer to the farm problem, as top Administration policy planners—in and out of Department of Agriculture for that matter—see it, is not in low price supports and controlled production, but rather in high price sup-

ports, abundant production, and Government controlled (when necessary forced) distribution of surpluses thru stored reserves and orderly marketing. First call on food and fiber supplies would be for domestic human consumption; second, exports thru Government channels; third, diversion of remaining surplus reserves to alcohol and other industrial uses.

industrial uses.

If and when—but only if and when
—Americans are getting all they can
eat; and export market has taken all
that can be crammed into it, and using
grains for alcohol and other industrial
uses has reached the surfeit stage, will
the Government slap controls on farm
production.

production.

The whole program will not be un(Continued on Page 19)

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# What's Ahead for 1949

By J. A. HODGES, Kansas State College

A GOOD year for American farmers during 1949 appears probable, but not quite as good as either 1947 or 1948. Gross farm income in 1948 leveled off and will be 8 or 10 per cent less than in 1947. A further moderate decline is expected in 1949. Farm prices probably will average slightly lower in 1949 and are expected to remain below the peaks of 1948.

Prices of some commodities will be GOOD year for American farmers

the peaks of 1948.

Prices of some commodities will be near loan levels, and heavy marketings of livestock in the fall of 1949 may cause seasonal declines of livestock prices greater than usual. Volume of production may be near or slightly less than the high production of 1948.

Since some costs, other than feed, are expected to remain high or show moderate increases, net farm income

moderate increases, net farm income in 1949 is expected to decline for the second straight year.

Outlook for a good demand for agricultural products is based on prospects for a continued high level of food consumption in the United States and large exports to Europe.

large exports to Europe.

A high level of demand for food and other farm products will tend to be maintained by several factors. First, there are more consumers than in the prewar period. It is estimated the population of the United States is now 147 million compared with 132 million in 1940. The Bureau of the Census estimates the increase in population from April 1, 1940 to April 1, 1950, will show the greatest increase in the history of the country. Altho the farm population has shown some increase since the low of 1945, it still is about 9 per cent less than in 1940. Taken with the total increase in population this means that each farmer is producing food for a larger number of non-farm persons than in 1940.

Second, each person is consuming

scond, each person is consuming larger quantities of food and other farm products. Altho the rate of consumption in 1948 was lower than in 1947, the average consumer in 1948 ate about 12 per cent more than he did on the average during the 1935-39 period. He consumed about 14 per cent more meat, 26 per cent more chicken, 28 per cent more eggs. 16 per cent more fluid. meat, 26 per cent more chicken, 28 per cent more eggs, 16 per cent more fluid milk and cream, about 4 times as much frozen fruit and canned juices, 6 per cent more fresh vegetables, 27 per cent more canned vegetables, and more than 6 times as much frozen vegetables. Decreases were shown in dried beans, potatoes, and butter. It appears probable that per capita consumption will remain high in 1949.

The most important factor in a high rate of consumption is high income. Total disposable 1948 personal income in the United States was at an annual rate of more than 185 billion dollars compared with 66 billion dollars in

High levels of personal income and expenditure have been maintained by high rates of pay to the various economic groups. Wage income of industrial workers now is more than 3½ times prewar and averages more than 3½ times prewar and averages more than \$50 weekly per worker. The percentage increase of cash receipts from farm marketings has been slightly greater, but is measured from a prewar base of low farm income.

The most important factors in the demand for farm products in 1949 will

The most important factors in the demand for farm products in 1949 will be the rate of economic activity and the continued high rate of export for farm products. The rate of economic activity probably will be relatively high at least for the first half of 1949. Continued strong demand for steel, automobiles and other durable goods is indicated. Some easing in private construction may be offset by government expenditures for schools, roads, and other improvements.

'Large expenditures for rearmament will be another factor supporting employment and wages. Foreign-aid programs probably will continue at high levels. Large quantities of farm products will be required for export, if present quotas are fulfilled and much of this will be handled thru government agencies.

Taking the picture as a whole, no drastic decline in demand for farm products appears probable in 1949.

Total volume of agricultural production has been large in recent years.
During the last 5 years the annual output has been greater than the prewar average by 35 per cent or more. There

1

have been 5 consecutive wheat crops exceeding 1 billion bushels. The only previous crop of this size was in 1915. Several corn crops have been in excess of 3 billion bushels, and the record crop of 1948 was 3.6 billions, or 1 billion bushels above the prewar average.

Farm output per worker has increased at a more rapid rate than the total volume of production. High production was partly due to weather conditions more favorable than the aver-

### For the Hog Raiser

The following subjects are ably covered in the Kansas State College bulletin, Swine Production in

Types and breeds of swine, principles of feeding, management riples and breeds of swine, principles of feeding, management of the breeding herd, pastures for hogs, shelter and equipment for swine, and sanitation.

Arrangements have been made

Arrangements have been made with the Experiment Station to send this up-to-date bulletin to anyone who requests a copy. Please ask for Bulletin No. 334, and address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

age, but much was due to improved varieties, better practices and heavier fertilization of crops and to better feedfertilization of crops and to better feeding and care of livestock. Milk production per cow in 1948 was about 14 per
cent larger than prewar, and egg production per hen was almost one-fourth
more than the 1935-39 average.

Altho the total volume of production
of agricultural products in 1949 may
be somewhat lower than in 1948 there
are several factors which indicate continued high production. According to

the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its crop report of November 1, "Harvest of the greatest outturn of farm crops in the history of our country proceeded rapidly toward completion during October under virtually ideal conditions."

Feed supply prospects for 1948-49 are about the best in history and probably will be almost one-fourth larger than for 1947-48. The supply will be a record compared to the number of livestock to be fed and due to this large supply, prices of feed will be considerably lower than in 1947-48. In contrast with last winter, feeding ratios will be favorable. Numbers of livestock available will restrict feeding to some exable will restrict feeding to some extent. This tendency will be partially offset in many cases by heavier feeding. Heavier feeding of dairy cows and noultry is already showing up

poultry is already showing up.

The number of steers on feed in the
Corn Belt on August 1 was about 12
per cent smaller than a year earlier.
The rate of filling feed lots since that
date has been only slightly higher than
during the fall of 1947.

### More Pigs in Spring

The fall pig crop may be only slightly higher than last year, but an increase in the spring pig crop of 1949 com-pared with 1948 is expected to be substantial. Total meat supplies probably will be about as high as for 1948. Chicken and turkey output is expected to be higher.

to be higher.

The total acreage seeded to winter wheat is large. While conditions are variable in different areas they are in general much better than at a corresponding period last year. The miracle-like improvement of the winter wheat crop from the winter of 1947-48 to the harvest of 1948 cannot be expected to be repeated very often, but conditions up to the present do indicate another good crop. good crop.

Taking all factors into consideration, it now appears that most of any decline which occurs in gress farm in-come in 1949, compared with 1948, will

### **Big Seed Crop**



Twenty-one hundred pounds of seed from 16 acres of red clover was the bountiful harvest at the Clarence Keith farm, northeast of Ottawa this year. In addition, the crop yielded one ton of hay an acre. Keith harvested his seed with a combine, then later used an "old-time" thresher to get seed that the combine had missed. The thresher "found" 500 pounds of seed to add to the 1,600 pounds from the combine. Keith's clover seed won second place in competition at the Iwenty-one hundred pounds of seed the combine. Keith's clover seed won second place in competition at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson this year. Besides red clover, Keith hasfields of sweet clover and alfalfa in his crop-rotation. He and R. B. Elling, county agents, put out a 12-acre alfalfa test plot in September. Keith is shown here with several sacks of red clover seed.—Photo by Harold Shank-lin, K. S. C.

be due more to lower prices than to volume of production.

The costs of most items used in agricultural production; exclusive of feed, are expected to remain-high or to show some further increases in 1949. The parity ratio, or the ratio of prices received by farmers to the prices paid, interest, and taxes has been decreasing since July. In only 2 months of 1948 has the ratio been as high as in the corresponding month in 1947. Some further decrease is expected in 1949. It appears probable that farm operators will pay higher prices for most building materials, machinery supplies, and labor. But mechanization on farms has made rapid strides in recent years, and has been an important factor in the large volume of production and in the high output per man. The costs of most items used in agriTHANTEMENTE THE MITTINE AND TOTAL TOTAL

### Up Go Taxes

Up Go Taxes

Taxes may show further increases. Costs of operating local governments and locally-financed improvements have increased and these expenditures must be met with higher taxes. While prices of farm products were advancing rapidly, net incomes rose despite increasing costs, and the net income of farmers in 1947 was at an all-time high. With some decline in prices in 1948 and a continued increase in most costs, net income will show a decline for the first time in 10 years. This trend is expected to continue in 1949.

Some "Soft Spots"

### Some "Soft Spots"

Despite the high level of industrial activity and generally good profits of business in 1948, business leaders in some quarters are showing caution. Analysts point out that there are both inflationary and deflationary factors which more nearly balance than has been the case during recent years. Soft spots here and there in the business structure, the decline in prices of some farm products and raw materials, the slight decline in the index of living costs, increases in inventories, and the less insistent demand from many consumers has been pointed out. Volume of production has been fluctuating around levels reached in early 1947, and moderate price rises coupled with some declines have been the rule rather than the earlier rapid and more forceful rises.

ful rises.

These developments should be taken into account by the farmer. With high costs which drop slowly, any decline in prices of farm products tends to cut net income quickly. In any general decline of prices, farm products are the first to come down. Such was the case in 1920, 1929 and 1937. Also, they usually drop more rapidly and farther.

## Senator Capper Gets 4-H Plaque



ENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER, of Kansas, was honored Monday, November 29, in Chicago, by the board of directors of the National Committee for Boys and Girls Club Work. He was presented a plaque in recognition of his unceasing devotion to 4-H Club work over nearly half a century

Presentation was made by Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the national committee. G. L. Noble, director, and John W. Coverdale, Waterloo, Ia., joined with Mr. Wilson in expressing the committee's appreciation of Senator Capper's services.

In his acceptance speech Senator Capper referred to the appropriations which have been made for agricultural purposes during his period of service in the Senate. "I was proud indeed—and today am proud—that I joined with Representative John Clark Ketcham, of Michigan, in sponsoring, and getting thru Congress some 20 years ago or so, the so-called Capper-Ketcham Act which guarantees permanent status and appropriations for carrying on the 4-H Club movement thru the Extension Services of the Land Grant Colleges," he said.

Senator Capper reminded the group that long before there were 4-H Clubs—about 40 years ago—there were Capper pig, calf, poultry and sewing clubs for farm boys and girls, which he sponsored thru his Kansas Farmer magazine.

The plaque bears the following inscription: "Honoring Senator Arthur Capper for His Unceasing Devotion to 4-H Club Work During Nearly Half a Century, His Vision of Its Potential and His Support of its Leadership."

### Will Lend Money For Soil Improvement

SURE, I know my land is washing away. I know my soil need away. I know my soil needs more ferilizer to grow good crops. But it takes a lot of money to build all those terraces. It takes money to apply fertilizer in those amounts?

How often have you heard that.

Maybe you have said it yourself.

Now you can do something about it, if it is a matter of ready cash that has been holding you back. Federal land banks and national farm loan associations are making funds are labeling. tions are making funds available as needed over the period in which the improvements are made. And they can be repaid in installments over a long term of years.

It is a fact that far more soil-improve-

ment plans have been made than have

been put into action. The same is true been put into action. The same is true for general farm improvements. All that includes clearing land, terracing, drainage or purchasing lime and fertilizer. It includes rearranging fields and fences, constructing needed buildings, as well as purchasing machinery and equipment and installing electricity.

Here is how the new loan plan works: Farmers can receive advances on their loans according to their needs. These

loans according to their needs. These advances are made in multiples of \$100 and several can be made in a single year if necessary. The idea is to advance money to the farmer as rapidly as he needs it to put his improvement plans into action.

During the period when advances are being made, amortization payments

are held to the minimum rate of 1 per cent each year on the original principal. Interest rate is at 4 per cent and is charged only on the funds actually advanced and outstanding.

At the end of 5 years, it is anticipated all improvements will have been completed. In some cases less time will be required. But one year after the ad-

required. But one year after the advances have been completed, principal payments are increased to pay off the loan in the contract time. The amortization plan will call for repayment in full

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within 20 to 34½ years, figuring from the time the first advance is made.

Of course, membership in a national farm-loan association is essential to participate in this plan. It provides the assurance a farmer may need that he will have sufficient funds to put his plan into action.

plan into action.

And the experience has been on many farms that the cost of these improvements is repaid several times over a period of years by increases in produc-

### Four Winning Poultry Pointers

### Show Up in Flock-Improvement Contest

TINNERS of the 1948 Kansas Poultry Flock Improvement Contest were announced December 8 by the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce, joint sponsors with Kansas State College, Farm Bureaus, and the Poultry Improvement Association. Early development of pullets, so they

would be ready for the early fall mar-ket, was an outstanding achievement of all winners, it was reported. In fact, 4 points of good management were stressed by all winners in the con-test. These included early hatching of baby chicks: a good acquired breeding of test. These included early hatching of baby chicks; a good, sound brooding program of getting chicks out on clean ground and into range shelters for sum-mer so there would be ample green for-age on the range; using the best breed-ing stock available, and using the best feed available.

All winners used a high protein mach

All winners used a high protein mash
—at least 20 to 24 per cent protein.

About half of them used a good commercial mash and the other half used mercial mash and the other half used home-mixed grain in the Kansas State College formula. All of them used their own farm grains as scratch feed.

Poultrymen are doing a good job too, it was reported, in getting water piped to the poultry houses and using automatic waterers where possible.

matic waterers, where possible Winners of the contest are:

### U. S. Kansas Certified Flocks

First: Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Klein, Clay First: Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Klein, Clay county. Their New Hampshires, averaging 341 birds, had a production average of 221 eggs a hen. Labor income a hen was \$4.51.

Second: Mr. and Mrs. Willard Colwell, Lyon county. Their 700-bird flock of Single Comb White Leghorns had an egg average of 197 and a labor income of \$4.45 a hen.

Third: Mr. and Mrs. John Buhnke

of \$4.45 a hen.
Third: Mr. and Mrs. John Ruhnke,
Geary county, 196 New Hampshires
with an egg average of 197 and labor
income of \$4.54.
Fourth: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Greer and
Mr. and Mrs. Lee Linder, Reno county.
Average of 401 Single Comb White Leg-

horns with an egg average of 186 and a labor income of \$1.88.

### U. S. Kansas Approved Flocks

First: Mildred Goebel, Harvey. Hy-Lines, 405 birds, 224 eggs, \$4.51 labor

income.
Second: Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Raney,
Coffey. New Hampshires, 225 birds, 205
eggs, \$3.45 income.
Third: Mr. and, Mrs. J. B. Wickard,
Franklin. White Plymouth Rocks, 170
birds, 204 eggs, \$4.24 income.
Fourth: Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Oakes,
Edwards. Single Comb White Leghorns,
256 birds, 213 eggs, \$1.50 income.

### All Other Flocks

All Other Flocks

First: Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Wilson, Riley. Single Comb White Leghorns, 337 birds, 199 eggs, \$3.33 income.

Second: Maude Long, Rice. White Plymouth Rocks, 88 birds, 198 eggs. Recognition certificates for 180 eggs or more a hen, go to the following:

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Aldridge, Clark county; Mr. and Mrs. Orval Bradbury, Norton; Matilda, C. F. Brehm, Sedgwick; Mr. and Mrs. George Eisele, Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. George Eisele, Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Henry, Clay; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hoffman, Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Johnson, Reno; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McGraw, Dickinson; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Murphy, Reno; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Newman, Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Murphy, Reno; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Prussing, Bourbon; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Regnary, Sumner; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rittel, Marion; Doctor and Mrs. Frank W. Shaffer, Saline; Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Schmutz, Geary; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sprecher, Geary; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sprecher, Geary; Mr. and Mrs. William Wahl, Pottawatomie.

Mr. and Mrs. George Weierich, tawatomie.

Mr. and Mrs. George Weierich, Harper; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Rice; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wiemeyer, Harper; and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Zerger, Kingman.

# A Very Handy Scoop

SPECIAL hitch for the Stockland A SPECIAL hitch for the Stockland Hydro-Scoop, a reversible rear-end power shovel for hydraulically equipped tractors, now adapts it to fit International's new model C tractor.

The hitch was designed to make it easy for the operator to mount or dismount the scoop without removing the drawbar. Once attached, the hitch will need to be removed for only a few farm

need to be removed for only a few farm implements. With the mountings in place, the Hydro-Scoop can be mounted or dismounted in less than 5 minutes. The Hydro-Scoop, which also fits International H or M as well as Ford, Ferguson, John Deere A or B and Lodge.

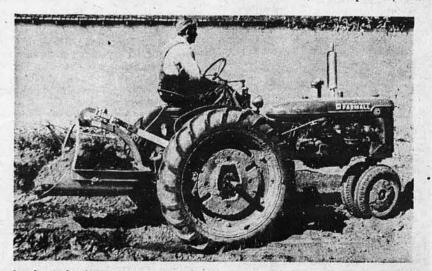
guson, John Deere A or B and Leader

tractors, is a 10-cubic-foot shovel that uses hydraulic power to scoop or shovel, lift, carry and dump earth and other bulky products. The reversible features makes it easy to get the shovel in close to buildings, fences, feed-lot corners, stock piles, banks or dropoffs.

Loads can be dumped in a pile or spread and leveled. The shovel takes a bite 24 inches deep in such materials as dirt, coal, sawdust, sand, snow, grain.

The Hydro-Scoop, sold nationally

The Hydro-Scoop, sold nationally thru recognized farm implement dealers is manufactured by the Stockland Road Machinery Co., 2653 Thirty-fourth Ave. So., Minneapolis 6, Minn.



Loads can be dumped in a pile or spread and leveled with this reversible rear-



HI-V-I FLOWS FREELY!

Give your motor the complete lubrication protection of HI-V-I, the year-round oil! With the first whir of the starter on the coldest winter day or the warmest spring morning. HI-V-I flows through your car's motor, bathing it in a protective film of extra-rich oil.

HI-V-I cleans as it lubricates, freeing your motor of power-robbing sludge and carbon deposits, so detrimental to efficient operation. Change now to the lubrication that functions perfectly in any temperature . . . CHAMPLIN HI-V-I. It's the all-weather oil!

Free-flowing HI-V-I gives tractor and car motors added power for quick take-offs! It cuts fuel consumption by keeping motors free of corrosion and sludge. Be sure of a smoothrunning motor every day in the year with HI-V-I to protect it from wearl



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### **Did Sweet Clover** Help Your Yield?

WHAT did sweet clover do for you this year? If W this year? If you haven't found room for this soil-builder on your own farm, take a look at what you are missing. Farmers who have tried it are working it into their rotations so they can get over the whole farm. When they get that done, they will be ready to

start all over again.

Sweet clover is not a fad. It is the quickest soil-building legume we have. And that is something in an area where organic matter is naturally deficient. If it isn't naturally deficient it gets that way after 30 or 40 years of cultivation. Generally speaking sweet clover does 2 things for the soil. It adds organic matter which improves tilth, increases the shillty of the soil to cheat and held

the ability of the soil to absorb and hold moisture. Then, the second thing, it adds nitrogen which succeeding crops

badly need.

We had a miracle wheat crop this year. After a depressing start last fall, Kansas wheat came thru again with bumper yields. Wet weather prevented harvest in many localities, but still the wheat was there. Yes, many fields shelled out twice as much as the casual observer expected. observer expected. A miracle crop, but, still, wheat seeded in sweet clover ground outyielded wheat right beside it that did not have the benefit of a legume preceding it.

### See What Happened

Let's take a tour thru a few central counties and see what happened this

counties and see what happened this year where farmers are beginning to use sweet clover in rotation.

First stop, Saline county. County Agent Bill Gregory says, "Sure, we had quite a few farmers using sweet clover. See W. H. Odgers out east of town. Mr. Odgers disked sweet clover ground last year for wheat in fall. year for wheat in fall.

"Did it improve your yield, Mr. Odgers?

"It certainly did," he replies. "This was the kind of year where 6-bushel wheat made 16 bushels. And wheat

wheat made 16 bushels. And wheat seeded in sweet clover ground made 10 bushels more than that." An excellent crop year, but still sweet clover helped. In addition to the improvement in yield, Mr. Odgers gets a lot of good out of clover while it is growing. His herd of 40 Guernsey cows find tons of forage in fresh clover.

"You go on from there," says Mr. Gregory. "I have to get back to the office. Try H. E. Winslow, Henry Wessling, Amos Ryding, Bruce and W. Carl Johnson, Chester Peterson, Reuben Anderson."

derson."

Check the map. Let's see how we can get around to all these before the sun goes down. All right. Here we go.

Stop first at the home of H. E. Winslow, and his son, D. E. Winslow. Mr. Winslow is a sweet clover grower from 'way back. We have written them up before, but let's visit them again and see what clover did this year.

"We had Osage oats in clover ground' this year," the Winslows report. "We had no way of checking our yield against oats without sweet clover ahead of it. But we just figure about 15 bushels more oats to the acre when we bushels more oats to the acre when we grow sweet clover in a field before the

That's good enough for us, isn't it? et's visit his neighbor across the road,

Let's visit his neighbor across the road, Henry Wessling.
"Yes," Mr. Wessling says, "we had some wheat in sweet clover ground. How did it do? It did all right. It's this way," he explains. "We had continuous-cropped wheat, wheat in summerfallow ground and wheat in sweet clover ground. Our wheat averaged more ver ground. Our wheat averaged more than 30 bushels. Continuous-cropped wheat made 10 bushels more than in other years. Wheat in summer-fallowed ground made 10 bushels more than that. And wheat in sweet clover ground beat it by another 10 bushels." You heard him say it, didn't you?

### Must Be a Reason

Must Be a Reason

Let's get over on the other side of town and see Bruce and W. Carl Johnson. These brothers seeded 90 acres of sweet clover into stubble ground last spring. There must be a reason for that.

Bruce gives the reason. Oats in sweet clover ground made 35 to 40 bushels. What about the other oats? It wasn't threshed out yet. But he gave an estimate of about 20 bushels on it.

Now down south of Salina in the Falun community. There is Chester Peterson's place. How did his wheat do?

Just like you would expect. Mr. Peterson says he disked his clover ground last year, tore it up just enough so he would have soil to cover seeded wheat. It made 12 to 15 bushels more than

It made 12 to 15 bushels more than wheat on other ground. And there was quite a crop of volunteer clover came up, too. Plowing it under will help a little more even if it is young.

His neighbor, Amos Ryding, had 16 acres of sweet clover wheat. What was it like? Mr. Ryding says this ground was not much good for wheat before. Hardpan spots. There was always a definite drop in the stand and yield when he would come up to them. But still that wheat this year made 10 to 15 bushels more than other wheat where sweet clover had not grown.

where sweet clover had not grown.
What about Reuben Anderson? Well, wheat in sweet clover ground yielded just about the same as the other wheat. Oh-oh. We knew it couldn't last. What caused that? Well, Mr. Anderson put sweet clover into his recreat ground. It sweet clover into his poorest ground. It produced very little besides sunflowers in other years. There was weed trouble this year, too. But still the wheat al-

most yielded up with the remainder.

Let me tell you what a few of the others experienced on south of Saline county. County Agent Jess Cooper, Mc-Pherson county, can take you out to a dozen or more farmers who had similar dozen or more farmers who had similar experiences. Carl Oberst, over at Conway, is growing better crops because he is using sweet clover in rotation. Alliff Neel, Windom, has started on a strict wheatland rotation.

Over in Rice county George Sidwell, county agent, will tell you the same thing. John C. Schubert is making very

### Five More Farm Conferences

TTH the Midwest Farm, Home and Industrial conference at Topeka W December 9 and 10 over, plans are being made for 5 other similar sectional conferences to be held in Kansas this winter. They will be under sponsorship of the Extension service at Kansas State College and chambers of commerce in the host cities.

"Programs to be presented will vary, depending on the area and the agricultural and industrial pattern," says Paul W. Griffith, who directs the conference planning for the Extension service. "We want to bring to the people the latest information about the home, farm and other activities they are most vitally interested in."

The next conference will be in Coffeyville, January 26 and 27. Following that will be sectional meetings in Central and Western Kansas: Hutchinson, March 28 and 29; Dodge City, March 29 and 30; Colby, March 30 and 31; Beloit, March 31 and April 1.

An agricultural week program which continues some of the phases of the Farm and Home Week programs, which were held at Kansas State College before crowded conditions on the campus forced a curtailment, is scheduled for February 1 to 4 in Manhattan.

sandy soil produce like the best bottom ground. And sweet clover is right there in a quick rotation with grain crops. A. S. Neel, Little River, learned several years ago it would improve his wheat yield and that sweet clover would do all right as a cash crop, too. And there are plenty of others.

Down in Harvey county, we looked at wheat on the Albert M. Gronau farm, south of Newton. He started his sweet clover rotation about 5 years ago. He took his third crop of wheat following sweet clover off one area. County Agent Russell C. Nelson pointed out it still looked better than wheat without legumes ahead of it.

P. C. Andres, southeast of Newton, has been a sweet clover grower for 10

or 15 years. It's a must on his farm. He knows before he starts what it will do to the soil. He purchased 160 acres of land about a year ago. He already has his sweet clover rotation plan started on this new farm. He intends to go right around the field with it and watch yields increase as his plan progresses.

Yes, a lot of farmers have learned how to grow sweet clover the last few years. They are working it into their rotations now. The results tell you why.

### Coming Events

December 18—Labette county, climax to county 4-H fund drive.
December 20—Coffey county 4-H Achievement party (evening).
December 30—Leavenworth county gardening lesson for unit leaders by King and Kelly.

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ment party (evening).

December 30—Leavenworth county gardening lesson for unit leaders by King and Kelly.

January 3—Pottawatomic county electrical school, Wamego.

January 4—Finney county winter crops school, Bieberly and Ferguson, Garden City, January 4—Lyon county electrification program for the farm home.

January 4—Johnson county Family Life meeting.

January 5—Mitchell County Cattlemen's Association annual meeting, Beloit.

January 6—Jackson county district 4-H leaders conference, Holton.

January 7—Woodson county district sheep and swine school, Yates Center courthouse.

January 10—Johnson county-wide meeting on livestock, crops and insects. Ray Hass and L. E. Willoughby. KSC specialists. Olathe, Legion building.

January 10—Lyon county, East Central Kansas Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Emporia.

January 11—Labette county, dates made on soil conservation in Labette county.

January 12—McPherson county soil conservation service annual meeting.

January 12—Allen county rural life meeting, Olathe, Legion building.

January 13—Allen county-wide crop and livestock school, with Cleavinger, Taylor and Claude King.

January 13—Finney county district administrative conference. E. H. Teagarden.

herd improvement association annual meeting.

January 13—Finney county district administrative conference, E. H. Teagarden, Garden City.

January 13—Coffey county livestock and crops school.

January 14—Woodson county correlated meeting including crops and soils, beef cattle and dairy, Cleavinger, King and Lot Taylor, leaders.

meeting including crops and soils, beef cattle and dairy, Cleavinger, King and Lot Taylor, leaders.

January 15—Finney county foods and nutrition leaders training school, Gertrude Allen, Garden City.

January 17—Jackson county livestock and crops school, Holton.

January 17—Harper county 4-H Achievement banquet, Anthony.

January 18-19—Johnson county farm management and planning school, Paul Griffith, specialist, Olathe, Legion building.

January 19—Lyon county Soil Conservation Service annual meeting.

January 20— Labette county-wide 4-H meeting with Roger Regnier, assistant state 4-H Club leader.

January 21—Shawnee county. District sheep and swine school, Garfield Park Shelterhouse, North Topeka, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Make reservations with your county agent for dinner. Carl Elling, KSC in charge of program.

January 24—Ottawa county project lesson

program.

January 24—Ottawa county project lesson for home furnishings, Minneapolis.

January 24-25—Mitchell county home improvement school. Extension specialists, Self, Stover, Wendling, Municipal building,

Beloit,
January 26—Woodson county home demonstration unit health leaders, Martha Brill, leader. Yates Center, courthouse.
January 26—Finney county district 4-H leaders training school, John Hanna, Garden City.

**Winner in Health Improvement** 

# Veterans taking Institutional on-the-Farm Training, at Concordia, have imported 21 dairy calves and 12 dairy heifers from Piper Brothers, Watertown, Wisc. Another load of calves will be ordered. Shown here drawing for calves are, left to right: Theodore Rodgers, Leonard Swenson and Julian Buer.

In the Dairy Business



Ivan Schmedemann, of Junction City, is being X-rayed during a health demonstration at the National 4-H Club Congress, held recently in Chicago. Ivan is one of 10 blue-ribbon award winners in a contest sponsored by the Kellogg Company. He headed a committee which tested cows for Bang's and tuberculosis, tested wells for pollution, led his club in rat and fly extermination.



By CHARLES HOWES

THE real value of electricity becomes more apparent with the Christmas season; we have the sparkling lights and close association of electrical items with the gifts of the season. There is real Yuletide atmosphere in lighting description. phere in lighting decorations, a wel-come sight to all. Many cities conduct home lighting and decoration contests; why wouldn't it be suitable in the counnow that so many of you have

Incidentally, that matter of gifts finds a ready answer in electric appliances. It's worth noting that an electrical household is scarcely complete at any time. There seems to be room for something new in the electrical line that is strictly useful, not a gadget or a luxury. This column will stick to farm items, however. farm items, however.

We mentioned switches of various

We mentioned switches of various sorts a month or so ago, switches that will turn on lights in remote locations without a lot of fancy wiring, switches that turn heat on or off at certain temperatures, switches that turn on the lights in poultry houses, or turn them off, at any selected hour, and others. Now we see float switches on the market that can be used to start the water pump going when the water level drops below a certain point, and stop the pump when the tank is full. They can be controlled from 2 inches to many feet and can be installed almost anyfeet and can be installed almost anywhere in any position. Another switch

for the same system operates upon changes of pressure, thus maintaining an even water pressure all over the

Here is a small item that may have escaped your attention. The electric-power industry recently added its 40-millionth customer. Six million cus-tomers have been added since V-J day, so that about 97 per cent of the family dwellings in the U. S. either have elec-tricity or have it available. Nearly 33 million users are customers of privately million users are customers of privately operated power companies, and 7 million are customers of various government agencies. Of the latter, 2,600,000 are served by REA, state projects and power districts.

We spoke recently of a table-height water heater. Now comes word of in-creasing popularity for "TABLE TOP" models, one of which is a 40-gallon automatic unit.

Production of television sets makes interesting reading. Nearly a half mil-lion were put on the market during the first 8 months of this year. One estimate indicates that Kansas may have this facility by 1952, available, that is, for every farm and city home in the state

Last month we listed the uses for electricity in the farm home. That list seems to exceed all others, but here is a partial list of uses in the barn, barnyard and milkhouse:

corn sheller ensilage cutter and blower feed grinder

corn shredder

In the Barn

feed mixer insect electro-cutor grain elevator grain grader grain cleaner hay baler

hay-drying blower hay hoist paint sprayer sheep shearer lighting automatic drink-

ing cup barn cleaner pig brooder water-pipe warmer

ventilator milking machine

In the Barnyard yard light electric fence burglar alarm gasoline pump drinking cup

In the Milkhouse bottle washer churn cream separator equipment sterilizer

milk cooler water heater lighting aerator pasteurizer de-icer milk bottlers germicidal lamp

There are experts on all sorts of sub-jects and with all kinds of opinions. But when electrical experts get to-gether there seems to be common getner there seems to be common agreement that well-planned, adequate wiring in the farm home is of top importance. "It's a permanent improvement, isn't it?" they ask, "and it must take care of future as well as present needs?" So they urge that the installation include propersize wire from needs?" So they urge that the mistallation include proper-size wire from transformer to meter pole to farm

buildings, that there be enough cir-cuits and that you plan enough outlets. The problem of expanding an inade-quate system on a piecemeal basis is best solved by doing the job right at the beginning.

Too many homes are being wired with the needs of 25 or 30 years ago in mind—a single light in some of the rooms. From the incomplete list of uses of electricity in the home which appeared in this column last month, a 5-room house would express 10 its per room. Of course, not all of these would likely be in use at one time. But it certainly demonstrates the need of 3 to 6 outlets in the kitchen, dining, living and bedrooms. And in only a few years, this may be hopelessly inadequate.

Did you know item: One kilowatt-hour of electricity, worth up to a nickel in some localities, less in others, will pump 1,000 gallons of water from the average farm well.

We're intrigued by the electric soil-heating unit to which we have referred more than once. It's that appliance which can be used to increase the tem-perature of the earth in hotbeds to stimulate early plant growth. We won-der whether any Kansas Farmer read-ers have tried one of these and can give us some practical-experience notes to pass along?

### Complete Help With Pests

SOMETHING new in the form of helping farmers with their weedand pest-control problems is being offered. Teaming up to attack the problem, the Sherwin-Williams Agricultural Division and the Bartels-Shores Chemical Company have worked out a plan to offer farmers in many community. plan to offer farmers in many commu-nities an agricultural chemical service

Each dealer handling Sherwin-Williams agricultural chemicals will set up one of these centers to offer farmers complete pest- and weed-control sales and service.

and service.

Nineteen chemicals, or combinations of chemicals, designed and proved to control every type of animal and plant pest found in any one area have been chosen to make up the line of products to be offered. Weed-killing chemicals also are included in the 19.

When you go into one of these service centers you can get the following aid from your dealer: Help in identifying the pests or weeds you wish to control; proper selection of the chemical or chemicals needed for the job; and complete information on the amount needed, how to prepare your solutions, and how, when and where to apply them.

Dealers in these 19 proved pest- and weed-control products also will handle a full line of hand and power sprayer

equipment and repair parts, and will be trained to help you in the operation of such equipment.

A training school for dealers was held by the Bartels-Shores Chemical Company in Kansas City, December 1. In addition to this training, dealers will be kept informed of all new agricultural chemical developments thru a company-published property to distribute the company-published property to the company-published property to the company-published property to the company-published property the company to the company-published property that the company-published property the company-published property the company-published property that the company-published property the company-published property the company-published property the company-published property that the company-published property the company-published property the company-published property that the company-published property company-published paper to be distrib-

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tted 4 times yearly.

These agricultural chemical service centers will be set up this winter by the Sherwin-Williams Company in parts of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

### **Good Wheat Yield**

A field of Wichita wheat made 49 A field of Wichita wheat made 49 bushels an acre last summer for Elmer Clark, Neosho county. Sweet clover played a part in producing that yield. Clover was followed by soybeans, oats and lespedeza in that field. The next crop produced the high wheat yield. We use lots of sweet clover in rotation, Mr. Clark says. It does the work Mr. Clark says. It does the work.

### Wax New Bag

If the surface of your new leather handbag is waxed, raindrops will never leave a stain. A good quality furniture wax should be used. Rub well and repeat from time to time.—M. A. P.

### Kansan Wins **Conservation Honor**



John DeMott, third from left standing, was one of 8 national winners in the National 4-H Club Congress soil-conservation contest, sponsored by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. In the middle seated is L. R. Jackson, president of the company. John lives on a farm near Arkansas City and received a \$200 scholarship from the company.



From platform to top, strength and ruggedness make the GIANT to-day's best livestock and grain body Farmers, stockmen, and com

buy. Farmers, stockmen, and commercial truckers who have used a GIANT say they wouldn't be satisfied with any other. ALL STEEL PLATFORM is complete with 1½" full length tongued and grooved first quality flooring and 4" x 4" hardwood rear bumper. THE NEW DOUBLE SEAL FILLER SLATS are supplied for grain compartments with Fold Top and Lift Top models. Slats are constructed to fit grain-tight to prevent loss of grain in travel, and can be put in place or removed without effort. STAKES AND SLATS are first quality hickory or oak. Racks doubly riveted to stakes; corners interlocked with angle irons. Entire racks are removable to platform. These and many other features you will like make GIANT truck bodies the GIANT of the highways. Yet they are low in cost. Before you buy see and Yet they are low in cost. Before you buy see and compare GIANT, Sold only through dealers.

SEE YOUR NEAREST DEALER GIANT Mfg. Co. 6th St. at 12th Ave. Council Bluffs, lows. with each section removable sep-



Combinations and sizes for every stock and grain hauling need. LIFT TOP for livestock and grain. 28" deep grain compartment with removable filler slats.

FOLD TOP for livestock and grain. 38" deep grain compartment with removable filler stats.

WESTERNER for Livestock and Grain, with 28" solid grain com-COMMERCIAL STOCK UNIT popular with livestock trucking companies. Full height one-piece sections.

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### Vacation in Mexico

Flying Farmers to Make Trip in January



This photo was made in the office of Jose Cantu Farias, secretary of the Chamber This photo was made in the office of Jose Cantu Farias, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Monterrey, while Kansas flyers were there recently to make arrangements for the January vacation trip. Senor Farias is in the center. At left is Fernando E. Muguerza, Monterrey business man and flyer, who helped with the trip arrangements. William Janssen, McPherson, is at right.

N TO Mexico. Our neighbor to the On to Mexico. Our neighbor to the south is the next port of call for Kansas Flying Farmers. January 14, the Kansas Flying Farmers will meet at Laredo, Tex., and clear customs for 2 full days in Monterrey. After that another trip has been planned to Mexico City, which will provide for 3 complete days in the nation's capital city.

vide for 3 complete days in the nation's capital city.

Seeing the sights in and around these 2 beautiful cities in Mexico will occupy much of the time of the farm fliers during those days. But, while there, they will meet distinguished personages of our neighbor nation. High light of these visits will be a greeting from the President of Mexico, the Hon. Miguel Aleman, and the Secretary of Agriculture, Sr. Nazario Ortiz Garza. This visit will be just before noon on Thursday, January 20, in Mexico City.

The stay in Monterrey and Mexico City will be in the hands of the officials of that country. They have made complete plans for an excellent vacation for the flyers from Kansas.

plete plans for an excellent vacation for the flyers from Kansas.

The invitation for this trip was extended by Senor Felix Gonzales Salinas, mayor of Monterrey, and from that city's flying club, Aero Monterrey. Co-operating in the arrangements for the vacation were several of Monter-

rey's leading business men and offi-cials. They included Senor Jose F. Mu-guerza, an official of the state of Nuevo Leon, in which Monterrey is located. He also is a member of the flying club and an official of American Airlines. His brother, Fernando E. Muguerza,

Monterrey business man and flyer, helped with the arrangements, as did Jose Cantu Farias, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Monterrey. This is the first organized group tour by air ever to have been arranged from

by air ever to have been arranged from this country to our southern neighbor. And plans for hotels, transportation, meals, excursions and entertainment are amazingly complete.

The idea of this tour to Mexico was hatched some months ago. It originated in the minds of several Flying Farmers who have traveled extensively in Mexico and felt certain other flyers would enjoy a visit there. Leading the thinking for this tour were William Janssen, McPherson, and E. B. Fatzer, Lewis. And expressing a desire to help with the tour was Harry Mosier, of Herington. With that beginning, President Ailiff Neel, Windom, appointed these 3 men to the Mexico tour committee.

After preliminary discussion and

After preliminary discussion and correspondence with Monterrey offi-

cials, Mr. Janssen, Mr. Fatzer and cials, Mr. Janssen, Mr. Fatzer and Charles Howes, Topeka, of the Kansas Farmer staff and publicity director for the Kansas Flying Farmers, flew to Monterrey to make final arrangements. They left from Dodge City immediately after the completion of the Chisholm Trail flight from Texas. A hearty welcome was accorded them the first day. And the next morning they were surprised to see a front-page story in

day. And the next morning they were surprised to see a front-page story in the newspapers about their visit.

Within a week after their visit to Monterrey, an 8-page letter was received from Senor Jose Muguerza outlining complete plans for the excursion. So complete that even the committee members were amazed at the schedule, the side-trips and entertainment that had been planned for the visiting flyers. visiting flyers.

Dinner the first night in Monterrey stands out as an example of the hos-pitality. After having had time to check in at the Colonial hotel in Monterrey, the Kansas Flying Farmers will be served dinner at the Casino Club. This is a private club owned by several of the outstanding families in Monterrey. Offering the facilities of this club is like taking their state-side guests into their own homes.

On following days trips will be made to the Garcia Caves, to Santa Cararina Canyon, which is described as a miniature Yosemite Valley, and to the Horse-tail Falls, another wonder of nature close to the Monterrey-Mexico City highway.

### On to Mexico City

Flyers wanting to make just the Monterrey trip will be free to return home, while others will proceed on to Mexico City. Two routes will be available to the capital. The one will be by air by way of San Luis Potosi, an interesting coloriel sixty. air by way of San Luis Potosi, an interesting colonial city. The air trip will be inland and will require 4 or 5 hours of flying time. The route covers altitudes of 5,000 to 6,000 feet with a railroad to follow all the way. Pilots can make the flight very safely as the route lies along flat valleys where an emergency landing always is easy.

Others going by bus will travel thru the citrus region, jungle country where they will see unusual vegetation, wild flowers, including orchids, flocks of parrots and many other beautiful birds of the tropics.

of the tropics.

of the tropics.

In Mexico City the Flying Farmers will stay at the Hotel Del Prado, a new hotel which is the pride of Mexico and considered one of the finest and most beautiful in the world. In and around Mexico City the visitors will see the floating gardens of Xochimilco, the pyramids of San Juan Teotihuacan, and stop at the shrine of Guadalupe and the remarkable fortress-like 16th century monastery at Acolman. monastery at Acolman.

### Meet President of Mexico

After meeting the President of Mex-After meeting the President of Mexico and the Secretary of Agriculture, the Kansas farm guests will be taken to the Castle of Chapultepec, located at the end of Paseo de la Reforma, once called the Emperor's Walk. The castle is built on the spot previously chosen by Montaguma as a suppression of Mexico and the Spot Previously chosen by Montaguma as a suppression of Mexico and the Spot Previously chosen by Montaguma as a suppression of Mexico and the Spot Previously chosen by Montaguma as a suppression of Mexico and the Spot Previously chosen as a suppression of Mexico and the Spot Previously chosen as a suppression of Mexico and the Spot Previously chosen as a suppression of Mexico and the Spot Previously chosen as a suppression of Mexico and the Spot Previously chosen as a suppression of Mexico and the Spot Previously chosen as a suppression of Mexico and the Spot Previously chosen as a suppression of Mexico and the Spot Previously chosen as a suppression of Mexico and the Spot Previously chosen and the Spot Previously chosen as a suppression of Mexico and Mexico and the Spot Previously chosen and the Spot Previously chosen and the Spot Previously chosen as a suppression of Mexico and Mexic by Montezuma as a summer residence. Chapultepec park is without doubt the most beautiful park in Mexico and one of the most attractive in the world. Many of the trees were planted by the

Aztecs.

Other trips will include the "Desierto do los Leones" (the Desert of the Lions) and several stops to visit interesting monuments and monasteries.

As put by Senor Muguerza in his letter, "This trip to Mexico is being arranged so every member of the Kansas Flying Farmers Club will be an ambassador of goodwill and will tell his fellow members that Mexico, besides being the land of beauty and enchantment, has a lot of hospitality to offer. And that the neighbors on the north can really feel at home when traveling in Mexico whether by land or by air."

# Calf Flew the Chisholm Trail



The month-old calf that flow the Chisholm Trail from Texas to Dodge City, November 17, ended up on the Utica farm of W. V. Stutz, left, member of the Kansas Flying Farmers. Stutz paid \$410 for the purebred Hereford at the auction held at the end of the trail. The calf was donated to the occasion by E. M. Anderson, right, owner of the A-Bar-A Ranch, Medina, Tex., and was flown by him in his light plane. Anderson is a member of the Texas Flying Farmers. The Stutz check was sent by the Kansas Flying Farmers to the National Heart Fund.

### For Your Information

These selected U.S.D.A. publi-These selected U. S. D. A. publications will be sent free upon request. As the supply is limited we suggest an early order. Please address a post card to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

No. L-72—Measuring Hay in Stacks

No. L-147—House Ants. No. L-172—Why Fruit Trees Fail to Bear.

No. L-233—Selecting Breeding Stock for Broiler Production.

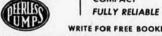


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URKEY, duck, goose or chicken it may be for the Christmas dinner. Roasted slowly to perfection, the right stuffing for the right bird, a new Christmas salad, some favorite vegetables and dessert and there you have the Christmas dinner.

Season the inside of the bird before putting in the stuffing. Allow about 1 cup of stuffing for each pound of meat. Fill the neck and body cavity, but not quite full, for stuffing expands during roasting. Extra stuffing may be placed alongside the bird in the roaster or baked in a separate pan.

Close the neck and abdominal opening with cord and large darning needle or skewers. Turn the wings of a turkey or large chicken onto the back, grease the skin thoroly with melted fat to keep it juicy and to assist in getting a luscious even brown.

Place any one of the birds breast down on a rack in a roaster and cover with a fat-moistened cloth. Do not use a lid over the roaster at any time. Preheat the oven to 300° or 325° F., the exact temperature depending on the size of the bird. If less than 8 pounds, roast for about 3 hours at 325°. Increase the time to 5 or 6 hours and lower the temperature to 300° for a 20-pound turkey.

Turn the bird as necessary, but only once or twice during the roasting time. Keep it covered with the oiled cloth and baste if it becomes very dry.

Now for the stuffing ideas. There are certain seasonings that are traditional for certain birds, onion with duck and goose for instance, sage with chicken. But make the kind you like. We offer 3 from which to choose.

### Duck Stuffing

½ cup chopped celery 2 teaspoons salt 4 cups boiling water 11/2 cups rice cup shortening 1/2 cup chopped onion 1 teaspoon sage or poultry seasoning

Heat shortening in deep, heavy kettle, add washed rice. Stir and heat until lightly browned. Add chopped onion and celery. Stir and cook until all ingredients are a golden brown. Don't burn. Add salt and boiling water. Cover tightly. Reduce heat. Simmer 15 minutes, remove cover. If water is not all absorbed, continue to cook and stir until rice is fluffy and dry. Add poultry seasoning or sage and cool.

### **Old-Fashioned Stuffing**

2 cups chopped onion 2½ cups diced celery ½ cup butter ¾ teaspoon nutmeg,

if desired

12 slices dry toast

1½ teaspoons salt

½ teaspoon pepper

1/2 teaspoon poultry

seasoning

Fry onion and celery in butter until tender. Soak toast in cold water and squeeze until very dry. Tear into small pieces and put into bowl. Add onion, celery and butter. Sprinkle with seasoning and combine. Add slightly-beaten egg and toss together with forks. This makes a moist and fluffy dressing.

### **Bread Stuffing**

5 cups dry, crumbled bread

1/2 cup melted fat ¼ cup minced onion ¼ cup minced celery 11/2 teaspoons salt

1/4 teaspoon pepper 1 teaspoon poultry seasoning ½ cup poultry stock

Combine all ingredients lightly. Taste for proper seasoning. Chopped apple, hard-cooked eggs or oysters may be added if desired.

### ANTICIPATION

Snuggle down, little one, our warm, cozy bed, While Christmas lights twinkle In bright green and red. If you'll listen closely I believe you can hear The jingle of bells On old Santa's reindeer. The quick dancing sound Of each little hoof As they draw to a ston On your own wide roof. Go to sleep little one, With this merry thought, In the morning you'll see What Santa has brought! By MARY HOLMAN GRIMES

### **Orange-Sweet Potatoes**

Place alternate layers of cooked sweet potatoes and sliced, peeled oranges in a greased baking dish. You will need about 2 oranges to 6 medium-sized sweet potatoes. Make a sirup by combining:

cup orange juice

1/2 cup sugar

1 tablespoon grated orange rind 1/4 teaspoon salt

2 teaspoons cornstarch 2 tablespoons melted butter

Pour sirup over sweet potatoes. Bake in a slow oven (300° F.) for about 1 hour. Baste with the several times during baking. Yields about 6 servings.

### Banana Cup Cakes

Cup cakes that for flavor and appearance should take a blue ribbon at the fair are always in season and good during the holidays, too. This recipe was sent us by a reader.

1/2 cup shortening 1½ cups sugar

2 eggs I cup mashed bananas

cup sour milk

2 cups sifted all-purpose flour 1/2 teaspoon baking powder

% teaspoon soda 1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream shortening and sugar together. Add eggs one at a time and continue creaming. Add mashed bananas. Sift dry ingredients together, Add milk and dry ingredients alternately to creamed mix-ture. Add vanilla. Bake 20 minutes in moderate oven (375° F.). Yields about 2 dozen medium cup

### Christmas Salad

2 cups raw cranberries 1 cup sugar

Christmas table.

1 package cherry jello

cakes.—By Mrs. C. W. R.

½ cup crushed pineapple 1 tart apple, peeled and finely chopped

1/2 cup chopped nuts

Add water to cranberries and simmer 10 minutes. Add sugar. Stir and add gelatin. Remove from stove and partially cool. Add drained, crushed pineapple, a little of the pineapple juice, chopped apple and nuts. Pour into molds and chill. Yields 8 to 10 servings of tasty salad that will add color to your

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### Homemaking <

### For the Christmas Tree

A CHRISTMAS tree ornament made of cornhusks is a bit on the unusual side, but, with glamour added, it will surprise you. Use as many as 17 strips of the husks, more than are shown in the sketch. Select the husks close to the ear, and reject the coarse ones. Remove them with as little cracking as possible

ones. Remove them with as little cracking as possible.

Soak the dry husks in water for a few minutes. Shake off the water, cut them into narrow ribbons. Place one on top of the other, over a piece of twine, having the twine running vertically, crossed by the husk strips. Draw up the twine and tie it around the ribbons of husks. Shape them into a fanlike figure. Place a weight on them and allow to dry thoroly.

allow to dry thoroly.
Select a shade of cherry-red fingernail polish. With the brush, paint the tip ends. After the polish dries, trim the ends, so the figure is the same on both sides.

Metallic ribbon or other gay ribbon should be used to tie around the mid-



dle. Attach a ribbon loop or make one of fine wire. Use this loop to hang on

You will be pleased with these after the nail polish dries. Making them is a fine diversion for children as they do their part in making Christmas a happy

### Christmas Gift, Something Different

ANT something different for your WANT something different for your friends and neighbors at Christmas? For those who have the pleasure of an open fireplace, make Christmas fire-place logs.

For materials, you will need a bundle of clean, old newspapers or magazines, a gallon of water, 2 pounds of rock salt, 3 pounds of blue vitriol (copper sulpate) and stout twine.

3 pounds of blue vitriol (copper sulphate) and stout twine.

To make the logs, roll several newspapers or magazines into a tight roll and tie each securely with the twine. Tie at both top and bottom. Make up the mixture in a big crockery jar. Stand the paper logs on end in the mixture, let them remain 3 or 4 days, reverse the logs and let them remain for the same

length of time. The mixture need not be deep enough to cover half the length of the logs, for they will absorb the liquid.

Spread the logs to dry and they are ready to give lovely colors to the fire-place fire.

Pine cones may be painted with shelrine cones may be painted with shellar, then dipped in various chemicals to give the rainbow colors for the fire. They may also be applied to wood logs as well. Use potassium chlorate for violet flame, borax for green, copper nitrate for emerald, common salt for yellow flame. If you wish to get both red low flame. If you wish to get both red and green colors for instance, toss a bit of the two chemicals on opposite ends of the fire log.

### Clothes for All



-A simple-to-sew frock for the

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4993—A simple-to-sew frock for the little miss. Two pattern parts, plus the ripply peplum, no shoulder seams, no side-skirt seams. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 6 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material. 4892—A perfect slip. One piece plus a flounce and ruffle at the hem. Sizes 12 to 20 and size 40. Size 16 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material. Embroidery transfer is included.

9231—Shirtfrock with softened yokes and new shape to collar and pockets.

and new shape to collar and pockets.

Sizes 34 to 50. Size 36 requires 434

yards of 35-inch fabric.

9391—Rugged playmates for boys and girls. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8. Size 6 overalls, jacket, hat require 1½ yards of 54-inch material; ½ yard of 54-inch contrasting fabric.

9072—Just one piece main pattern piece to this blouse. Sleeves, body of blouse and scarf-ends all in one. Sizes 12 to 20 and size 40. Size 16 requires 214 years of 29 inch material. 21/2 yards of 39-inch material.

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

# Back Ache in the Morning?



Hurry and see the sensational new mattress. Especially designed to give you FIRM support with all the comfort of a luxurious innerspring mattress. You sleep on it-not in it. It won't take the place of a doctor, but if what you need is firm support for your back, the Sealy Orthopedic Mattress is what you want. Ask your favorite dealer today to show you this patented new Orthopedic Mattress, made by Sealy, famous for fine bedding since 1881.

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This splendid recipe is used by millions every year, because it makes such a dependable, effective medicine for coughs due to colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could oil. From any druggist get 2½ ounces of Pinex, a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its soothing effect on throat and bronchial irritations.

dients, in concentrated form, well-known tor its soothing effect on throat and bronchial irritations.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrupor liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup. Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and fill up with your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough medicine, very effective and quickacting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

You'll be surprised by the way it takes hold of coughs, giving you quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

REASON IT OUT AND YOU'LL



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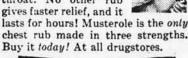


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Musterole instantly starts right in to relieve coughs and tight aching soreness in chest muscles. It helps break up congestion in upper bron-chial tubes, nose and throat. No other rub





# BACKACHE, LEG'PAINS MAY **BE DANGER SIGN**

Of Tired Kidneys

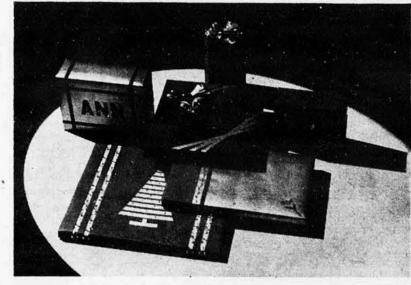
Of Tired Kidneys

If backache and leg pains are making you miserable, don't just complain and do nothing about them. Nature may be warning you that your kidneys need attention.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking excess acids and poisonous waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day. If the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters don't work well, poisonous waste matter stays in the blood. These poisons may start nagging backaches, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headachesanddizziness. Frequentorscantypassages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diaretic, used successfully by millions for over 50 years, Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from the blood. Get Doan's Pills,

### Wrap Them Gaily



Bright paper, contrasting color and ingenuity, properly mixed give the best results in Christmas packaging.

T ISN'T the money that we spend for T ISN'T the money that we spend for Christmas gifts that makes them acceptable. The same goes for the wrappings. Simply wrapped gifts that show painstaking effort on the part of the donors delight friends and family, even more than the professionally wrapped. It's the warm effect and personality that count.

Homemade, cookies piled on dimensional statements of the statement of

Homemade cookies piled on dimestore paper plates, then set in the center of red or green cellophane squares can develop into a beautiful Christmas package. Simply gather the paper above the center of the plate of cookies, hold it there with a rubber band or piece of string and then tie a smashing big bow of contrasting color. The bow may be of any wide variety of attractive paper ribbons, or plastic and as large as you wish. Attach a gay card, tuck in a spray of red-berried holly or mistletoe... and you'll have a gift to be remembered. Homemade cookies piled on dimemistletoe . . . and be remembered.

The simplest wrapped packages can be given a truly glamorous air with

gummed tape that now comes in a be-wilderingly wide array of colors and designs. In the smartly wrapped packdesigns. In the smartly wrapped packages shown, you will see the effects are gained by very simple ways of using the tapes. The Christmas tree is simply varied lengths of gummed tape with twin bands down the side to give a finish. The bell-decorated box has 3 strings crissrogged over 2 corners and stripes crisscrossed over 2 corners and a foursome of bells fastened on one with a piece of the gummed tape. Names can then be applied on the top of any box with straight pieces added to form a frame, like the box for Ann, shown above

shown above.

Just plain strips, if applied in various ways, can make a mighty interesting box. Two colors of paper, joined by a piece of colorful tape and given an extra touch by the application of a Christmas seal in the corner, makes a nice wrapping. And even plain red or green boxes, generously tied with contrasting ribbons and splurging huge bows are good to look at.

### Christmas Is a Family Day

HRISTMAS dawned as a family day, with the holy family gathered in adoration around the infant Jesus and as a family day it has conin adoration around the infant Jesus and as a family day it has continued down thru the ages. Family traditions at Christmas time have a happy way of radiating from the parent home to the new homes, binding members closer together. So this year, why not plan to do more things together as a family.

When every member of the family has a special duty in mixing the Christmas pudding; when even your youngest helps decorate the house and tree; when your house rings with family singing of carols; or when you pile in the family car and go to midnight service Christmas Eve... then you know that Christmas is really here.

The night on which the family gathers to mix the Christmas pudding or fruitcake, every one can be given a certain task. There are raisins to look over, to wash and dry. That may be Mary's privilege. Joe always blanches and prepares the almonds, many of which never reach the fruitcake.

Father can be trusted to put the suet thru the food chopper and helps by testing to see whether the flavor is just right. Teen-aged Doris carefully measures ingredients, both dry and liquid.

testing to see whether the flavor is just right. Teen-aged Doris carefully measures ingredients, both dry and liquid. After Mother has put all these ingredients together, and little Jack has been given the pans to lick, each member of the family stirs the mixture 3 times while making a wish, which will surely come true because it was made over the Christmas cake!

Ingenuity and family interest create the loveliest Christmas decorations. Colored bottles, gourds, fruits, and nuts from the pantry, cooking utensils, or

from the pantry, cooking utensils, or scraps from the piece basket may lend themselves to unusual decorations. Bobby's little tin drum may be tied with a large red bow of oilcloth, ribbon or crepe paper and fastened to the front door as a jolly knocker. Jimmy's little tin horn might be used in the same

way. Christmas cards fastened with transparent tape can decorate a mirror or even a bare wall above a table. Think how much more the cards will mean when you can see them every day!

Candy canes made by the family by pulling red and white taffy to the desired shape and size can be used in decorative arrangements as well as hung on the tree. With candles, they

### New Year's Playlet

A very clever playlet, "The Old Year's Vision," has just been pre-pared by one of our subscribers. It is appropriate for school or club. Each month of the year is represented by individual characters young folks or adults—or duets and choruses. Simple costuming is suggested and effective. Your order for this playlet will be given prompt attention by Entertain-ment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 5c.

may be used to complete a centerpiece

of evergreen, holly and cranberries.
With the family working together making the Christmas goodies and decorating the house, and with the real significance of Christmas ever present . . . Christmas is really here . . . at home!

### New Year's Party

New Year's festivities are important, too. Here is a suggestion for a simple place card that can add much to an otherwise simple party table.

To make the place cards, you will

To make the place cards, you will need empty sewing thread spools, equal size if possible. Cut circles of white paper to fit the shafts of the spools and the tops. Brush them with paste and fasten in place. Force tiny white candles down into the holes and write the name of each guest across the top of the shaft. Tie a bit of white baby rib-bon around the spool enclosing a bit of Christmas holly. Light the candles just before the guests enter the room.

For the watch party, first make tall cone-shaped paper hats. For the foun-

dation cut from strong paper. Down the front of it, write Happy New Year with black crayon. Make narrow paper streamers of colored paper, twist the

### Homemaking <

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ends into a tassel and glue into the peak of the cap, then glue the back seam.

Ticklers are for the boys. Take long, narrow mailing tubes, cover them with strips of colored paper running around on the bias. From tissue paper, make numerous strips by first folding the paper tightly, then cut very narrow. The tickler resembles a duster with its shower of fine crinkled paper pasted into the neck of the slim mailing tube.

To match for partners, write the

To match for partners, write the names of the 12 months of the year on uniform slips of paper. Cut them in two.

### For Pickup Work

If you haven't received our leaf-let, "Homemade Rugs," we shall be glad to send it to anyone upon request. Explicit instructions are request. Explicit instructions are given for various kinds of rugs, and there are many illustrations. Please address your order to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and enclose 3c for mailing charges.

### Learning Pains

Did you corral tumbleweeds for cows when you were very young?
Or lick the frosty pump handle to see if it'd bite your tongue?
Did you to the tar barrel go for a spicy pungent chew;
And pluck a daisy's petals to see if your love were true?
And did you once, so long ago, wish intently on a star,
Or stamp white horses faithfully when riding in a car?

Then do not scoff at your small daugh-ter who is hunting license tags With triplet numbers . . . and her in-

terest never lags
Until she's found them all to three
nines in a row.

nines in a row.

The next boy she sees will be her fate you know.

Let your small son save match books until his room is full,

And stencil hideous Popeye faces on his expensive sweater's wool.

Look back upon your youthhood joys and do not their experiments ration, For like the silly things you did . . . it's part of education!

—By ELVA BUSKIRK DREIBELBIS.



A cross-stitch rose design of unique charm. Use it on a cloth and matching napkins. There are 8 crosses to the inch, outline and running stitches. This useful design has transfer of 20 motifs, 1 by 11/2 inches to 41/2 by 71/2 inches.

To obtain pattern 7358 send 20 cents to the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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### It's a Quonset Farmstead

Buildings Contain More Room Than You Think



This view of one end of the Hawley living room shows how the window on the curved side is handled in the decorative scheme.

NE young farm war veteran out in

Edwards county has solved the building shortage. He is Laird Hawley, of near Lewis.

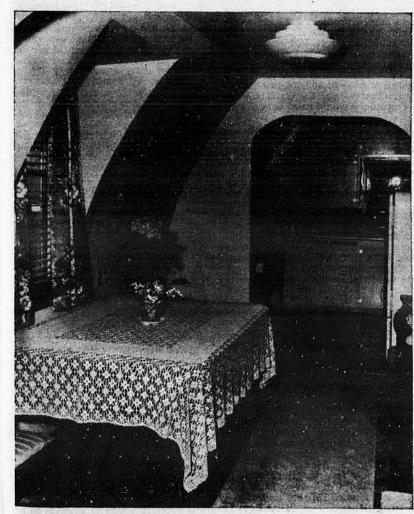
When Mr. Hawley came back from the war he wanted to build an entire new farmstead but, like other farmers, are not difficulties. Materials either he ran into difficulties. Materials either

were unobtainable or too high in price. He even did some figuring on moving an old house onto his farm and remod-

an old house onto his farm and remod-eling it. He found that expensive, too. He solved his problem by getting a "Quonset farmstead." His farmstead now consists of a Quonset home, a Quonset machine shed and shop, and a



Laird Hawley, young Edwards county farmer, solved his housing problem with this Quonset home. He also has a Quenset machine shed and a Quonset milking parlor.



A view from the Hawley living room shows the neat dinette and modern kitchen in the rear. Note attractive appearance of curved window recess.

Quonset milk barn for his small herd

Quonset milk barn for his small herd of registered Jerseys.

The Hawley home is a Quonset 20, which is 20 feet wide and 36 feet long. It doesn't look very large from the outside, but it actually contains 5 rooms and a bath. These include a fairly large living room, a dinette, a very compact and modern kitchen, one full bedroom, a nursery, and the bathroom. A frame utility room containing an entrance to the fruit cellar, has been added to one end of the house.

In order to give additional head room along the curved walls, Mr. Hawley built the foundation a foot or more higher than the inside floors, which are of hardwood. Inside walls then were plastered down to floor level so the foundation is not visible. We mentioned the hardwood floors because Mr. Hawley says most Quonset homes he has seen have concrete floors, which he did not prefer.

The house is completely insulated. did not prefer.

The house is completely insulated.

The house is completely insulated. Mr. Hawley is using a gas floor furnace for heating and has installed an air-conditioning unit for summer. He reports that the house is extremely easy to heat and is very comfortable the year around.

easy to heat and is very comfortable the year around.

The combination machine shed and shop is a Quonset 24, which is 24 feet wide and 48 feet long. Most of his machinery is stored here and the building provides ample space for his shop.

A Quonset 20, which is 20 feet wide and 24 feet long, is being used for the milking parlor. Mr. Hawley has installed 6 concrete stanchions. Later, the building will be partioned to include a milk room. At present, until he can get onto the electric highline, the future milk room is housing his home electric plant. electric plant.

### **Does Grass Need Shade?**

Have you heard that bluegrass needs shade to grow right? There isn't enough moisture for bluegrass in Kansas? Look over a 45-acre field of bluegrass on the R. M. Robinson farm, in Anderson county, and you may change your mind your mind.

A few years ago this pasture was not doing so well. It was mostly rag-



sit here? We nickel in the meter!"

weed along with several other kinds of weed along with several other kinds of weeds that will come into pastures when not grazed properly. For 3 successive years Mr. Robinson mowed the pasture 3 times a year and kept cattle off entirely. During those 3 years he sold seed off the pasture for \$1 an acre.

This year he harvested the seed him-self. It was cut and windrowed to dry. Then seed was harvested with a combine, shutting off all air in the machine. Seed from this 45-acre tract brought him \$800. In addition to that it provided some early spring pasture. And when fall came around there was a lot of grass left for winter grazing.

The bluegrass sod on this field is perfectly solid now. But Mr. Robinson still is cautious about weed infestations. When cutting for seed, the tops of weeds are clipped off. Then about the first of August he clips it about 6 inches above the ground to kill other weeds that have come along.

### Quilting Aid

When quilting in a group, take a small cardboard box and punch holes in the ends and sides, put spools in the box and run the ends of the threads out thru the holes. The box will stay put on the quilt.—By Mrs. H. L.

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22 STORIES OF FRIENDLY HOSPITALITY KANSAS CITY

DIRECTION SOUTHWEST HOTELS, INC. H. GRADY MANNING R. E. MCEACHIN FOUNDER MANAGING DIRECTOR





WINPOWER MFG. CO. NEWTON

### School Conference Called by Governor

### Better Teachers and Financing Were Main Themes

GOVERNOR'S school conference A was held in Topeka last week. It was called by Governor Frank was called by Governor Frank Carlson, and attended by 200 educators and laymen. Those present represented virtually every kind of organized group in the state—farm organizations, chambers of commerce, ex-servicemen, school boards and many more. It was intended to have a good cross section of Kansas people so every possible angle of any question coming up could be aired.

Purpose of the meeting was to dis-cuss "Better Teachers for the Chil-dren," and to examine the crisis in elementary education. Shortage of grade-

mentary education. Shortage of gradeschool teachers is a serious problem.

To help this situation the conference proposed several points, including: Equal training with high-school teachers for grade teachers, and salary status equal to high-school teachers. Proposed also is a strong guidance program to direct outstanding students into the teaching profession. Scholarships and even state support would be recommended as added incentive for high-school graduates to enter the teaching profession. Specifically, the conference pointed out that the importance of elementary teaching is not emphasized enough.

tance of elementary teaching is not emphasized enough.

It was agreed that grade teachers need good classrooms in good buildings, good books and supplies, and a "teacher load" of not to exceed 25 purils to the class Also security is depils to the class. Also, security is desired; that is, contracts with disability and retirement provisions, and freedom to discuss controversial issues with the young people, without getting in "Dutch" in the community. This sort of discussion would lead to critical thinking, which the democratic citizen must be trained to use, it was said.

### Early Teaching Important

The importance of good elementary teachers was emphasized by Dean W. E. Peik, from the University of Minnesota. "Evidence shows that early childhood and the early adolescent years in home and school are absolutely the most controlling period for attitudes, ethics and health," he said, "That is the period of the elementary teacher. Now the teachers we are providing the primary and adolescent child are the least prepared. In fact, they are less prepared than they were before the war, at a period when we need better teachers." "Evidence shows that early childteachers

teachers."

On school support the conference went on record endorsing the school-finance proposals of the Kansas Association of School Boards.

Opening the conference Governor Carlson said, "Your governor is in favor of good schools for all children. We will lend our influence to any reasonable measure devoted to that end.

"There seems to me to be no valid

There seems to me to be no valid reason why the boys and girls attending rural schools should not have just as well-qualified teachers and just as good equipment—as the children who live in the city.

### Serious Teacher Shortage

"The shortage of elementary teachers is almost as great as it was 2 years ago. With full employment and labor shortages, schools are encountering more competition than they have expensed the school of th perienced in the past for well-trained personnel. The plain fact is that teaching today does not have the widespread appeal to college graduates that it had

appeal to college graduates that it had a generation ago.

"More funds are needed and larger appropriations will be made for education. But it cannot be emphasized too strongly that mere funds, without effective organization and competent personnel, will not provide the standards of education to which the people of Kansas are entitled.

"One of the pressing problems which now confronts every community is the financing of its schools. A good school system, whether it be in the open country or in the largest city, reasonably

try or in the largest city, reasonably costs more than a poor school. "The people of Kansas who are in-

terested in schools should realize that a major school finance laws which provide about \$12,000,000 of state and county support expire July 1, 1949. These temporary measures are the county elementary levy law and both the state aid and support measures.

"Much responsibility rests upon all of us in the legislative session of 1949 to provide adequately for the financial needs of our educational system. It is not generally realized that Kansas be-gan its school history by a combination of local and state financial support. A one-mill state tax levy was used for the support of schools in Kansas until 1879 when the law was pullified. when the law was nullified.

"From that date until 1937, all fi-nancing of schools was carried on by the local district, with the addition of certain county high-school funds after 1905; save for the relatively small amount provided by the annual distribution from the state permanent school fund. In 1937, the state aid law was enacted, financed by an appropriation of \$2,500,000 from sales-tax receipts.

"In 1947 the Legislature added a new method of providing state assistance to local districts by creating the School Finance Fund which this year distributed \$3,971,219.94 to all elementary schools of the state with 10 or more pupils enrolled.

"State funds distributed this school year from the school-aid and school-finance funds totaled \$6,203,182—about 10 per cent of the estimated total pub-

ic-school budget for Kansas.

"Other state money going direct to the schools includes the income from the state permanent school fund; last year amounting to \$406,919 and direct state assistance to certain schools to help finance Vocational Education which last year totaled about \$92,246.

### Behind Other States

"Numerous organizations in Kansas believe the state should use more of the returns from existing sales-tax revenue and possibly new forms of in-direct taxes to help local taxpayers pay for schools. While Kansas has advanced from practically nothing for state fi-nance of schools in 1937 to from 10 to 12 per cent of total budgets in 1947-48 (if sales-tax residue is not included) we must confess that we have not caught up with other states in this re-

"A survey by New York indicates that over the nation this year the estimated share of state assistance in meeting local school costs will be about 42 per cent of total school expendi-tures. Even when sales-tax residue returned to counties is included we fall far short of this in Kansas.

Other complicating factors in our school-finance problem in Kansas are the wide range in size and valuations of our school districts. For example, in one Kansas county last year, 1946-47, rural district valuations ranged from a low of about \$63,000 in District No. 63

low of about \$63,000 in District No. 63 to a high of over \$4,500,000 in District No. 64. (Sixty-three thousand dollars on a 6-mill levy would raise only \$378.)

"If every school—rural and city—had a reasonable and equitable property valuation back of each pupil; finance on the local, county and state level would be much simpler. The education of many of our children is suffering from the fact that a large number of our school taxing units are too ber of our school taxing units are too small for efficient utilization of teachers and money.

"In 1937-38 only 2 states had more organized school districts than did Kansas, while at the same time Kansas ranked 46th in enrollment per school unit. Kansas has decreased the number of elementary-school districts from 8,112 to 5,541—a net reduction in districts of 2,671 or about 32.9 per cent. Voluntary consolidation now in prog-

### Meat Recipe Book

This 39-page booklet contains recipes for the use of meat, all types, in a wide variety to suit all tastes. There are chapters on roasts and pot roasts, steaks and chops. stews, ground meat dishes, sau-sages, variety meats and leftovers. At the back of the book are recipes for cakes, cookies and pastries, many of which include the use of lard. This is free to all readers. Write to the Farm Service Editor. sas Farmer, Topeka, and ask 'The Homemaker's Meat Recine Book

ress in many sections of the state will further correct this situation.

Part of our school finance problems exist because of difference in rates of assessment over the state. It is gener-ally admitted that rates of assessment property vary widely thruout the

"A survey under the auspices of the State Chamber of Commerce indicated that in 1946 rates of assessments to actual valuation ranged from 24.8 per actual valuation ranged from 24.8 per cent in one county to 85.4 per cent in a neighboring county. Equality in rates of assessment thruout Kansas would not only help provide a more nearly equal educational opportunity for all children, but would render the distribution of state money to schools much simpler."

### Why a Teacher Shortage?

Presenting a layman's viewpoint of the school problem, W. J. Graber, mem-ber of the board of education at Hutch-

"Why is there a shortage of teachers? Well, certainly one of the chief reasons is that there isn't enough money in the school funds of Kansas to have top-flight teachers thruout the state. We have raised teachers' salaries very considerably. But they still have not kept pace with wages and salaries in other fields. As a result, capable young people have chosen other careers then teaching, carrow which reers than teaching—careers which promised greater financial returns. Some, who had prepared themselves to teach, or who were already teaching, were forced by the rising cost of living to leave the profession for better-paying jobs. Fifty thousand men have left teaching since 1940, which means that today only 15 per cent of our teachers are men.
"In 1947-48, 3,355 teachers in Kan-

sas were teaching under emergency certificates.

'In 1947, only one teacher in five in Kansas held a college degree but, in one-teacher and 2-teacher rural schools, only one teacher in twenty-five held a college degree. A college degree does not magically make its possessor a superior teacher, but it is certainly true that a good teacher becomes a

true that a good teacher becomes a better teacher with college training.

"In 1947, 40 per cent of the teachers in the county schools of Kansas were new to their jobs. Think of the inefficiency and lost motion caused by such a terrific turnover.

"The picture of the teaching situation in Kansas which is painted by these facts is not a pretty one.

### Why Money Is Lacking

"But let us ask another question.

"But let us ask another question. Why isn't there enough money for the schools of Kansas? It seems to me there are several reasons.

"1. We are spending relatively less on education today than we did 15 years ago. In 1932 we spent 5 per cent of our national income for our schools. Today we are spending only 1½ per Today we are spending only 1½ per cent of our national income.

"2. The inflation spiral is continuing. Costs are higher this year than they

were last year. Every item in the school budget is up.

The high birth rate that began about 8 years ago is beginning to place a terrific financial burden on the school budget. The trend began in 1940 when budget. The trend began in 1940 when 2½ million babies were born in the United States. Last year there were 4 million. In the next 10 years, the elementary-school population will increase by 9 million.

"4. Schools must pay current inflated prices for what they have but they must

prices for what they buy but they must pay with tax money secured from un-inflated valuations. "5. This brings me to the fifth reason

why there isn't enough money for Kan-sas schools and that is our continued dependence upon the ad valorem tax as the chief source of our school funds. There was a time when the amount of property a man owned was a fair index of his ability to pay, but today there may be little relation between the two and the general property tax is no longer a fair tax. What is more, it can no longer a fair tax. What is more, it can no longer raise the amount of money needed by schools without raising the levy limits to the point where the tax becomes confiscatory.

"More and more, thoughtful people are coming to the conclusion that Kansas should join most of the other states.

sas should join most of the other states sas should join most of the other states of the Union in providing a much greater portion of school funds from state sources other than the general property tax. The national average of state support today is almost 50 per cent, I believe, whereas in Kansas it is about 20 per cent."

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# **Big Problems for Farmers**

### Discussed at Topeka Farm-Home Conference

EAN R. I. Throckmorton, Kansas State College, opened the annual Farm, Home and Industrial Conerence in Topeka, December 9, by outlining the major problems facing Kan-sas agriculture.

One problem is the declining number

of sheep on Kansas farms, despite the fact they are one of the most profitable of enterprises. There are fewer sheep in the United States than at any time since 1879, and our population has almost trebled. Wool also is getting relatively scarce, world demand is high and

production declining.

There are problems, too, in beef production. Today, too many are speculating with no consistent program. It is not safe in the long run, altho many will make profits temporarily. Pastures are receiving attention, but

too many continue to use pastures with-out thought of protecting them, said the dean of agriculture.

### Need Home-Produced Food

Food production for family use has seemed, in some sections of the state, to have passed out of the picture. Throckmorton believes this is undesirable from the standpoint of economics and family health, and that the return to home production of meats, vegetables and fruits is a desirable practice and that this program demands wide attention. The matter of crop varieties has progressed to the point where it no longer is considered a major problem. Only a few farmers purchase non-adapted seed.

The soil problem, however, continues o cause trouble. Use of commercial ertilizers to the exclusion of other facto the exclusion of other factors in soil maintenance, has become a problem. Improving the structure of the soil by use of alfalfa and sweet clover in rotations is a practice still to be adopted by many Kansas farmers. The dean feels more research work needs to be done on trace minerals before general recommendations can be made to individual farmers. to individual farmers.

These problems were discussed thru-out the 2-day session. And ways and means of solving them were brought up repeatedly by the audience, as well as by those appearing on the programs.

### Agriculture-Industry Tieup

Dr. W. B. Burnett, director of the University of Wichita Foundation for Industrial Research, told his audience of 500 farm families and Extension workers that there is a tremendous tie-up between agriculture and industry. Scientists are working agreements. tie-up between agriculture and industry. Scientists are working constantly on improving the baking qualities of bread for millers. New ingredients for tempering or aging and bleaching the flour are being developed to replace agene, which has received some criticism during the past year. Milling chemists actually are in the pie and cake business for nowadays the homemaker buys the mix in packages, ready to mix with water. to mix with water.

New uses for corn and sorghums are being developed. Clothes starch now is made from milo, and new plants are being built to manufacture this new product. The starch is economical and exactly as fine in quality as that made from corn. Sirup also is being made from milo. Work is being done at present on the manufacture of glue from corn and milo, the glue that comes on your postage stamps and envelopes.

New solvent extraction plants now are producing a fine grade of soybean oil, the basis of most margarines. The new vegetable shortenings developed in the last few years have put a dent in the lard industry. Lard, too, has been improved for better flavor and now re-

### No Power Failure

Power failure on your electric high line can be disastrous. Many farmers prevent this. They find that a standby source of electricity, such as an efficient Koehler Electric Plant, is insurance against loss. The booklet, "Electricity for Every Need," tells you about this plant. The S. A. Long Company, Inc., 232 N. Market, Wichita, will send you a copy upon receipt of your request. Or send your request to Bulletin Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

sists rancidity. In general, Kansas has done well in the food industry. Not so in clothing and the prospects are not good, as no textile fibers are produced good, as no in the area.

Something new to Kansas and Kansans are the thriving furniture factories in Wichita and Hutchinson by Cessna, formerly factories for the man-ufacture of airplanes. The wood parts are shipped in ready cut to fit. As many as 4 and 5 carloads are shipped out every day. Kansas is a big producer of gas and oil heaters. One of the air-craft factories is now making dishwashers. Thus Kansas is becoming industrialized.

Congressman Clifford Hope, of Gar-Congressman Clifford Hope, of Garden City, said that if the next generation is to be as well fed as this one, it will be necessary for the soil in the United States not only be conserved but restored. He stressed the advantage of continued research and the expenditure of more Federal, state and local funds for this purpose. He believes agricultural credit must be continued where needed, that REA, soil conservation needed, that REA, soil conservation and price supports will have the back-ing of Congress and the Administra-tion, He added a note of warning, how ever, by saying we are not getting as much conservation as we are paying for. There is too much conflict between the several agencies which operate in this field. He urges a national policy on land and water conservation.

### Prepared Meat Dishes

Women guests watched as Edalene Stohr, of the National Livestock and Meat Board, prepared meat dishes. She stressed low temperature meat cookery as the key to success. Mrs. Clara McNulty, a homemaker of Stockton, gave a delightful account of her work with native handcrafts. She has experimented with several types of weaving, spinning, carding, pillow lace making and showed the women examples of her work. Mrs. McNulty pursues her hobby diligently, develops new ways and types and travels extensively both in United States, Canada and Europe and has become acquainted with others who have made handcraft both a pleasurable, useful and profitable avocation.

One highlight of the 2-day program Women guests watched as Edalene ohr, of the National Livestock and

One highlight of the 2-day program was the appearance of Quincy Howe, prominent CBS correspondent, who discussed the relationship of United States and Russia and the effect on American agriculture. Mr. Howe predicted there will be a continuation of the present cold war, and that Russia the present cold war, and that Russia does not want war but wants more than anything to keep her people fright-ened so they will accept the regimen-tation forced upon them by the present government. They go without shoes, clothes, automobiles, convinced by the Kremlin that the rest of the world is their enemy

### **Develop New Varieties**

A. L. Clapp, agronomist of Kansas State College, gave the men the latest State College, gave the men the latest information on crop varieties which will be used on Kansas farms within the next 5 to 10 years. He said that when new crop varieties are produced by combining the desirable characteristics of 2 or more older varieties, plans must be made 10 or 12 years in advance of expected farm distribution. Frequently the characteristics of a new variety demanded by the public

new variety demanded by the public may change. This is true regarding a wheat selection from a Chiefkan x Oro x Tenmarq cross. This cross was made in 1938 to combine the quality of earli-ness of Tenmarq, bunt resistance of Oro and test weight of Chiefkan. The oro and test weight of Chiefkan. The resultant selection has these characteristics but not the high quality of Tenmarq. However, the baking quality is better than that of Chiefkan or Early Blackhull. In 1943, Comanche was distributed to farmers in Western Kansas.

tributed to farmers in Western Kansas. Comanche produces a high quality of flour. Since the new selection is best adapted in the Comanche-growing area, we would probably be going backward in wheat quality to grow this selection in competition with Comanche.

E.G. Heyne, in charge of wheat breeding at Manhattan, has started a new line of breeding that holds great promise. He is crossing (Mediterranean x Hope) x Pawnee and back-crossing it on Pawnee. This work is still in the breeding nursery and nursery yields will be available in 1951.

Mr. Heyne also is breeding a chinchbug resistant, combine sorghum for Eastern Kansas. To do this he has crossed Club x Westland. Results from this may determine whether to continue with this cross. A hybrid from a cross, Early, Kalo x (Dwarf Yellow Milo x Blackhull) that is now being tested at Kingman, Hays and Manhattan stands much better than Early Kalo. However, the stalk is too tall for kan stands much better than Early Kalo. However, the stalk is too tall for a good combine variety. The next step is to shorten the stalk by back crossing on Club and Westland, a cross that has dwarf characteristics and chinchdwarf characteristics and chinchbug resistance.

Resistance to crown rust race 45 and stem rust race 7, early maturity and strength of straw are important goals that plant breeder Dale Weibel, is

working toward in oats breeding.
Dr. A. M. Brunson is working on hybrid popcorn at the experiment station.
Dr. L. A. Tatum, corn breeder, is developing new hybrids. Clapp stated there will be little improvement of Kansas comp hybrids uples we find better sas corn hybrids unless we find better inbreds or better combinations of in-

Legume breeding work is in charge of C. O. Grandfield, who says Kansas must make every effort to retain the alfalfa seed market for the Eastern

United States. Kansas Common is susceptible to wilt which reduces the stand.

Mr. Grandfield believes that if we are going to continue to grow alfalfa seed in Kansas and sell it in the eastern

### **Meat Curing Leaflet**

Our 1-page leaflet on how to cure pork is available. Instruc-tions are reliable and easily fol-lowed. Included in the leaflet is a paragraph on how to make corned beef. A postcard addressed to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will have our prompt attention. Ask for the Pork Curing leaflet.

states, we must have a variety that is states, we must have a variety that is adapted to growing in both places. He is making crosses between Buffalo alfalfa, a wilt-resistant variety and Atlantic and Williamsburg, 2 eastern varieties that are not wilt-resistant, but are resistant to diseases prevalent in the East. Western United States growers are beginning to take over the market, and Grandfield recommends that Kansas seed producers can best protect their market by increasing the supply of seed of Buffalo alfalfa.

### Protects Luggage Labels

You may protect labels on luggage by rubbing a warm candle over the ad-dressed labels after the ink has dried. This will prevent the ink from becoming smeared if the labels are in the rain.
—Mrs. Paul Hammett, Audrain Co.



all times, mineral starvation is especially menacing when animals are on a heavy winter menu. Let Occo Mineral Compound aid you in bringing zest to winter rations and in putting a stop to mineral starvation. Occo does this by giving mineral ba ance to rations; it fortifies the nutritional values of your heavy winter feeds with essential minerals so important to fast gains, profitable production of milk, eggs or wool and good general health.

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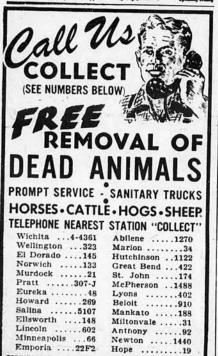




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### Dairy Success

(Continued from Page 5)

he has on hand or animals he can buy. When you call on a few top breeders you soon learn there is a definite pattern for breeding success. Let us give you some examples.

Every good breeder tries to breed for a definite type in his herd. To do this, he must look ahead several cow generations and make his breeding

plans accordingly.

Take W. H. Bertholf, of Sedgwick county, for instance. Mr. Bertholf has been a dairyman for some time, but has been seriously building up a herd of registered Guernseys for the last 5 years. He now has 29 head of cows and heifers. His breeding nattern is just heifers. His breeding pattern is just beginning to develop. During the next few years he will use 2 outstanding bulls of entirely different type to reach his goal of type and production.

### An Outstanding Bull

In partnership with John Nelson, another Sedgwick Guernsey breeder and president of the Kansas State Guernsey Association, Mr. Bertholf now has one of the best-bred bulls ever sold in

This bull, Seco Imperial Illustrious, was the top-selling bull in the Missouri State Sale, at Columbia, this year. yearling now, he is sired by Gayhead's Imperial, a bull that already has 2 daughters with butterfat records of over 800 pounds and 25 Advanced Registry daughters. His dam is 2t. Alberts istry daughters. His dam is St. Albans Valian Rosalie, a "very good" cow with a record of 835 pounds of fat. Seco Imperial Illustrious is a big-

boned, rugged type of bull and is being used now. His daughters then will be crossed to another bull, as yet unnamed, that Mr. Bertholf purchased as a calf this summer in Mississippi. This bull calf, being reised. bull calf, being raised on the farm now

bull calf, being raised on the farm now to use later, comes from some of the best breeding in the Guernsey breed.

He is a son of Flying Horse Royal Piper, a proved built that is sire of more than 30 AR daughters. Flying Horse Royal Piper has one daughter that holds a class leadership in the breed for milk and butterfat production. A paternal sister of Piper holds the world's record in AA Guernsey records with 22,558 pounds of milk and 1,154 pounds of fat. The dam of the Bertholf bull calf is Fox Dean's Verna, that has a record of 706 pounds of fat and 13,917 a record of 706 pounds of fat and 13,917 pounds of milk.

pounds of milk.

So here we have a bull calf that comes from a long line of high production and from a family of class leaders. This bull, unlike the partnership bull, Seco Imperial Illustrious, is a very refined type Beth bulk by the best bulk. fined type. Both bulls have high production behind them. By using first the rugged bull, then crossing his daughters on the refined-type bull, Mr. Bertholf hopes to get a medium-type cow with high production.

The Bertholf herd this year will fin ish with a herd average of about 400 pounds of fat. Thru his breeding program, Mr. Bertholf hopes to develop a uniform type of cow and a herd average of 500 pounds of fat. His herd will be expanded to 40 cows.

### **Emphasize Cow Families**

That gives you some idea of planning needed on herd sires if you are to have a successful breeding program.
Over on the Heersche Brothers farm, John and George Heersche emphasize cow families. No other herd in Kansas, perhaps, demonstrates better the value of a good cow family as does this fine herd of Holsteins.

herd of Holsteins.

"It is easy to make the mistake of getting involved with too many cow families in your herd," says John Heersche. "When you go out and buy a number of high-producing cows to start your herd you may think cow families are not important. If the cows are high producers and come from lines of high producers, you may feel that is all you need to worry about. The trouble is that you may have 5 or 6 cows, all coming from different blood-The trouble is that you may have 5 or 6 cows, all coming from different bloodlines. You just can't find a bull that will nick with that many different bloodlines. If you stick to one or 2 cow families, your problem is greatly simplified in getting both production and type."

The Heersche herd is an outstanding example of following this line of reasoning. The herd was started in 1926 with 3 cows, and only 2 cows have been purchased in the 22 years since. Yet these brothers have bred 5 "excellent" cows, with 3 of these in the herd today.

At present there are 20 living direct

female descendants of old Queen Genesta, now 12 years old, has 2 butterfat records above 600 pounds, and is the dam of one of the present "excellent" cows in the herd. Her maternal brother, Commander, is an "excellent" bull and the sire of another of the Heersche "excellent" cows.

HRW Homestead Pontiac Triune as

HRW Homestead Pontiac Triune, a former herd sire, is an "excellent" bull and was 4 times grand champion at the Kansas State Fair. He now is being used in an artificial insemination ring at Des Moines, Ia. His son, Beauty Homestead, a 2-year-old, is the present hard sire. He is a full brother to the

herd sire. He is a full brother to the "excellent" cow, Black Beauty.

Another former herd sire, Regier Polkadot Triune King, has 15 daughters in the herd. His oldest daughters now are finishing their first records. The highest producer has a first records. ters in the nerd. His oldest daughters now are finishing their first records. The highest producer has 615 pounds of fat as a 2-year-old. Both Regier Polkadot Triune King and Heersche Triune Commander are now being used in Oklahama in Oklahoma.

The 3 "excellent" cows in the herd The 3 "excellent" cows in the herd are not kept just for type. Black Beauty has a record of 740 pounds of fat as a 3-year-old, Beauty has a record of 524 pounds as a 5-year-old, and Queen has a record of 664 pounds as a 4-year-old. The herd, with 25 milking, has averaged 455 pounds of fat the last 2 years. Along with a high production store.

Along with a high production average, the herd is classified with a score of 83.8, which is just 1.2 points below an average of "very good."

### Herd Has Uniformity

You seldom will see a dairy herd that has the uniformity found in the Heersche cows. The Heersche Brothers like large animals with a good back line, unusually good rumps and almost perfect udder attachment. Even old Queen Genesta, the 12-year-old foundation cow, still has an udder that would be a credit to a young cow. "She never has had any udder trouble during her long production period," says John. The important point in this herd is that the breeding program has been based on one or 2 outstanding cow families. Sometimes you have an outstanding cow family without knowing it for You seldom will see a dairy herd that

Sometimes you have an outstanding cow family without knowing it for awhile. That is what happened to Walter Hand, a purebred Ayrshire breeder. He bought his first cow at a sale in 1931, but didn't realize her value at the time. For 5 years he bred her to a grade bull. Then, in 1936, he bred her to a purebred bull for the first time. The heifer she dropped grew up to become an "excellent" cow, Patsy, that now is queen of the Hand herd.

"I might have been years ahead in

'I might have been years ahead in "I might have been years ahead in my breeding program had I recognized the value of Patsy's dam," says Mr. Hand. He now has 2 daughters and 3 granddaughters of Patsy in the herd, and recently bought back 2 of her granddaughters that had been sold previously. Realizing he has found the cow

### County Agents Honored

Three Kansas county agents have been presented distinguished-service award certificates for outstanding work in agriculture and in 4-H Club work. The awards were given to them at the annual meeting of county agents, held recently in Chicago. The honored county agents are George W. Gerber, Cowley county; Deal D. Six, Douglas ley county; Everett L. McClelland, Washington county.

family he wants to build on, Mr. Hand

family he wants to build on, Mr. Hand is losing no time now.

Present herd sire on the farm is Highland Lad, sired by Elmbar's Bonnie Lad and a grandson of Elmbar Magnificent. His granddam is Bonnie's Lady Beautiful, classified "very good," as is Highland Lad. Production average for 12½ cows in the Hand herd last year was 9,406 pounds of milk and 371.5 pounds of fat. The herd came up from an average of 321 pounds of fat in 1946. The herd was classified 2 years ago at 82, an average of "good plus."

### Uses a Large Bull

Both size and production are empha-Both size and production are emphasized in the Guernsey herd of John Nelson. He likes large cows without sacrificing type and uses a large bull. Most of the females in his present herd are sired by Meadow Lodge Kings Baron, a son of Langwater King of the Meads, a famous bull of the Guernsey breed. Meadow Lodge Kings Baron was an especially heavy bull, weighing almost a ton.

- Females from the Nelson herd have held 4 state champion production, records—Lila's Lady of CD, with 451 pounds of fat as a junior 2-year-old; Surprise Goldie, with 537 pounds as a 2-year-old; Alma of CD, with 517 pounds as a 2-year-old, and Barons - Velvet Veda with 561 pounds as a 2-year-old and 630 pounds as a 3-year-old. Barons Velvet Veda is the dam of a prize bull calf now on the farm. He is, Grandees Prediction of CD, was reemales from the Nelson herd have

old. Barons velvet veda is the uam of a prize bull calf now on the farm. He is Grandees Prediction of CD, was reserve champion at the Kansas State Fair as a bull calf.

Present sire of the Nelson herd is St. Albans Actor Grandee. His dam is Actors Zettee, that has a record of 16,800 pounds of milk and 808 pounds of fat. She is the Missouri state champion in BB records. Sire of the present bull is McDonalds Grandee, in turn sired by Foremost Prediction, that has the most AR daughters of any bull of the Guernsey breed.

The Nelson herd average for the last

The Nelson herd average for the last 2 years on 16 head has been 455 pounds of fat. Mr. Nelson has been testing ever since this work started in his county.

Now, looking back over the programs of these top breeders, we find they follow almost an identical pattern—one or 2 outstanding cow families, use of good-type bulls with high-production breeding, and cow testing.

# Kansas Boy a Tractor Winner



Walter Vitt, left, of St. Paul, was chosen one of 5 national champions in tractor maintenance at the National 4-H Club Congress, held recently in Chicago. Walter received a \$200 scholarship from the Standard Oil Company. He has operated a tractor for 2,580 hours without major repairs. He has served as president and junior leader during 7 years work with his local 4-H Club.

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### High Farm Incomes

(Continued from Page 6)

oaded on Congress at once. First experiment of maximum production, maximum distribution, maximum farm prices and minimum grocery prices, will be with grains.

It won't take much Government urg-

ing to get abundant production. Farmers will attend to that. Planned maximum prices are to be at 90 per cent of parity—or better—rather than the Hope-Aiken bill 60 to 90 per cent parity floors.

To get maximum distribution thru or derly marketing, starting perhaps with corn, provision will be made for organizing storage co-operatives—in addition to the present grain co-operatives—which will build and operate a subtantial proportion of the new facilities

Government financing of the new storage co-operatives would come from Reconstruction Corporation, thru the Commodity Credit Corporation. The co-ops would repay the loans over probably a 40-year period, similar to the financing programs for Rural Electrification Administration co-operatives. Stored grain, of course, would be Government controlled. Darrow believes that such grain would be stored about as follows: one fourth on farms; one half in country elevators; the remaining one fourth in subterminal and terminal elevators.

"It adds up to a managed agricultural economy," Wayne Darrow states bluntly, "an extension of the early Roosevelt era. The program will win many friends, and many enemies. It will be fought over every step of the way."

The corn program is based on the theory that the time is past when 85 or so per cent of corn is fed in the county where produced. Economists in the Dewhere produced. Economists in the Department are pretty well sold on the idea that corn production will reach the 4-billion bushels mark within the coming decade. Also, that a "good crop" in the years to come will be 200 bushels to the acre—much of it outside the present Corn Belt. It is reported that 600 North Carolina farms this year got better than 100 bushels to the acre; ditto over other areas in the South and West outside the Corn Belt. West outside the Corn Belt.

Dollars and cents basis compares as follows on these commodities:

Commodity	Farm	'38-'47 Aver- age	Pres. Par- ity	Mod. Par- ity
Wheat, bu		\$1.22	\$2.20	\$1.81
Corn, bu			1.60	
Cotton, lb			.308	
Rice, bu		1.44	2.02	2.13
Peanuts, lb		.062	.12	
Flue-cured, lb	.506	.336	.481	
Burley, lb.		.34	.466	
Potatoes, cwt	2.36	1.80	3.01	2.40
Soybeans, bu	2.27	1.66	2.39	2.46
Hogs, cwt.	24.60	12.50	18.10	18.50
Milk, cwt	4.93	2.81	3.98	4.16
Butterfat, lb	.678		.655	
Force dos	E 47	010	FOF	100

Modernized parity, with farm wages included in the formula, would give: wheat, \$1.91; corn, \$1.49; cotton, 28.3 cents; rice, \$2.25; peanuts, 9.7 cents; flue-cured tobacco, 53 cents; burley, 53-cents; potatoes, \$2.55; soybeans, \$2.60; hogs, \$19.60; milk, \$4.39; butterfat, 69.4 cents; eggs, 48.9 cents.

Of course, due to the moving 10-year base in the new formula, parity under

base in the new formula, parity under the modernized formula would rise as the 10-year period moved from the low-

priced 'Thirties into war and postwar 'Forties.

First two battles in the Eighty-first First two battles in the Eighty-first Congress probably will be fought over (1) 90 per cent parity vs. 60 to 90 per cent parity price supports for non-perishable crops, and (2) the "modernized" parity formula contained in the same Hope-Aiken act which goes into effect in 1950, unless the Eighty-first Congress changes the law.

gress changes the law.

There has been more heat developed to date over price-support percentages than over the "modernized" parity for-mula, but the new formula is due for careful scrutiny and perhaps some criticisms in the new Congress, as its immediate effects are more generally understood

As was stated at the time of passage, the modernized formula takes away from grains and cotton; boosts parity

the modernized formula takes away from grains and cotton; boosts parity on livestock and poultry and dairy products, generally speaking.

More specifically, if the modernized parity were in effect now, parity on wheat would drop 18 per cent; corn, 12 per cent; oats, 18 per cent; barley, 22 per cent; rye, 20 per cent; grain sorghums, 23 per cent; flax, 2 per cent; dry beans, 2 per cent; peanuts, 24 per cent; cotton, 13 per cent; potatoes, 21 per cent; eggs, 14 per cent; sheep, 25 per cent; butterfat, about the same.

On the other hand, the modernized parity would give rice an increase of 5 per cent; dry peas, 7 per cent; soybeans, 3 per cent; flue-cured tobacco, 3 per cent; burley tobacco, 7 per cent; cottonseed, 18 per cent; sweet potatoes, 4 per cent; apples, 13 per cent; lambs, 21 per cent; milk, 4 per cent; chickens, 6 per cent; turkeys, 1 per cent; and wool, 14 per cent.

Tentative 1949 farm goals, announced by the Department of Agriculture last week, subject to approval by state and

wool, 14 per cent.

Tentative 1949 farm goals, announced by the Department of Agriculture last week, subject to approval by state and U. S. D. A. councils, seek increased production of milk, also chickens raised on farms, turkeys, sheep and lambs, sweet potatoes, legume and grass seed and tame hay; hogs (up 17 per cent); continued high level of vegetable production; less flax and rice planting. Earlier announced goals called for reduced wheat and potato acreage (farmers intended to plant larger wheat acreage).

Goals announced last week include: Milk: 120 billion pounds, increase of 3 per cent over 1948.

Poultry: 10 per cent increase in young chickens and turkeys; 700 million chickens, and 35,100,000 turkeys.

Sheep and lambs: increase of 2 million head, for a total of 30,500,000 by end of 1949.

Flaxseed: 26 per cent below 1948 acreage, for a goal of 3,026,000 acres.

Rice: decrease of 8 per cent, to 1,-600,000 acres.

Summer vegetables: slight increase

600,000 acres.

Summer vegetables: slight increase over 1948 acreage harvested; goal, 717,850 acres for 18 vegetables named.
Increased acreages, ranging from 2 to 7 per cent are suggested for lima

beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, snap beans, beets, watermelons, tomatoes, onions, celery, honeydew melons, let-tuce; others, same.

Grass and legume seed percentage increases include alfalfa, 80 per cent; red clover, 48; white clover, 8; timothy, 77; alsike, 25; ladino, 102; sweet clover, 93: Sudan. 121: redton, 148: brome 93; Sudan, 121; redtop, 148; brome grass, 110; Kentucky bluegrass, 70; crested wheat grass, 367.

### Save the Trash

THERE is no place for so-called "clean farming" when trying to prevent erosion. That idea was expressed by Eli Strahm, Nemaha county, who has had some experiences in gully and erosion control.

For several years he burned weeds and other trash out of a drainage way to keep the farm looking neat. As a result the ditch in the drainage way was becoming deeper and deeper. Five years ago he put some willow twigs near the bottom of the gully, and left enough grass alongside so terrace water would not rush into the ditch in great quantities. As a result nearly

7 feet of dirt has accumulated in the ditch in the last 5 years.

There was a time when this ditch would dry out nearly as rapidly as surrounding land. Now it trickles water all summer long. That is good

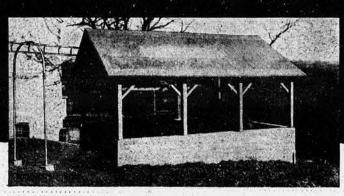
evidence the water flow has been slowed considerably.

In the last 2 years Mr. Strahm has placed 70 acres of cultivated land under protection of terraces. He will terrace 15 more acres within the next

year, which will provide complete protection for his 100-acre fails.

There has been a big change in the appearance of this farm in the last 2 years. Soil on cultivated fields is being held securely in place. He anticiprocess in productive capacity as a result of his work.

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Mowry and White	1
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South Central Kan, Hereford Br. Assr. Newton	
Thomas, O. L	
Toll, E. B	1
Volkland Wm. F Bushton	1
Waite Bros Winfield	8

### **Polled Hereford Cattle**

Cook, F. I Kingmar
Dickinson Co. Hereford Br. Assn Abilene
Dittall Di Co. Teretord Br. AssirAbitene
Elliott. Earl & Son Detroit
Goernandt Bros
Kansas Polled Hereford Br. Assn
Kolterman, Lester H Onaga
Tontel III. Lester It
Lamb, Fred W. & Sons Macksville
Mid-West Polled Here'd Br. Assn., Deshler, Nebr.
Ravenstein, Walbert
Remus, A. C
Dimit A. C
Riffel, Andrew
Riffel, Geo. L. & Son
Riffel, Jesse & Sons Enterprise
Riffel, Manuel & Sons
C H Cabatan & Cons
C. H. Schecter & Sons Humeston, Iowa
Schultz, A. W
Shields, D. CLost Springs
Shields, Martin & SonsLincolnville
Shughart, Earl
Singhait, Eatt
Skiles, Mousel, Haussler,
Robinson & Son McCook, Nebr.
South Central Kan. Hereford Br. Assn Newton
White, Bob Hereford Farm Enterprise
Winter Bob Herefold FarmEnterprise
Ziegler, R. HJunction City
Zimmerman, Robert LAlta Vista

### **Shorthorn Cattle**

Alkire, Homer	Polloville
Alkine, Moniet	Denevine
Adams, Junior	Kincaid
Amcoats, S. B	Clay Center
Desiles Delet	
Bayles, Ralph	
Bert N E	Detroit
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Bowser, J. H. & Sons	Abilene
Central Kansas District Sale	Untohingen
Bert. N. E. Bowser, J. H. & Sons Central Kansas District Sale	Hutchinson
Crockett, R. J.	Kinsley
Cummings C M	Wingedown
Distance Description	Kingsdown
Dickson, Roy E	Calhan, Colo,
Dietz, F. A	Orgaliah
INIALA Trimonna	Oganan
Field, Vincent	· · · · · · · · · · · · Almena
Good, Emerson	Rarnard
Cooding W I	Darnaru
Gooding, W. L.	
Hill, S. A	Smith Center
Johnson, C. R.	Calada
Sommon, C. M	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Kansas Shorthorn Br. Assn.	Manhattan
Lacy, E. C	Miliannala
Last Clare Th	Militonvale
Lacy, Glenn E	Miltonvale
Lenhart, Karl & Sons	Clay Center
Love and Love	
Love and Love	Partridge
Mid-Kansas Shorthorn Br. A Miles of View Farm	Standilen, Blo.
Militarania Dilot Chorn Dr. A	ssn
Miles of V.ew Farm	Grandview. Mo
Mo State Shorthorn Re Agen	Columbia Ma
Mo. State Shorthorn Br. Assn	Common, Mo.
No. Central Ran Shorthorn	tr Agen Mankata
Ralstin, Clarence H	A. Acon Buttikato
Maistin, Charence H	Mullinville
Roesier, J. E. & Son	Morganvilla
Rossler J E & Son	Cit- Cit
Comb Till on the Colon	
Seyb, Floyd	Meriden
Seyb. Floyd Southeast Kansas Shorthorn I	De Agen Occurre
Chamand C D c C-	or. AssirOswego
Steward, C. B. & Son	Panama, Nebr.
Stoffer, Earl E.	Abilana
Stoffer, Earl E. Thorne, William E.	
Treated to minding Est	· · · · · · · Lancaster
Wetta, Geo. J	Andale

### **Polled Shorthorn Cattle**

Bird, Harry & S	ons	Alber
Central Kanene I	Nietwist Pole	Plevna
Corliss. Martin	ristrict sale	Hutchinsor
Cornes, Amben		Hehron Nahr
Grubo, Pearl		Hohron Nahu
Lamo, Emerson		Wilees
Love and Love .		Portridge
Nebraska-Kansa	Showard S	n Lexington, Mo. ale Fairbury, Nebr.
Polled Sporthorn	Show and S	Chicago, Ill.

Milking Shorthorn C	attle
American Milking Shorthorn Assn.	Chicago, Ill.
Bohnenblust, Dan & Son Breckinridge, E. W. Breeden, Leo F.	Stilwell
Cook, Clarence	Great Bend
Cook, Clarence Davidson, Chester & Crystal . Rocky	Comfort, Mo.
P. H. Ediger	Inman
B. M. Ediger P. H. Ediger Emrick, A. E. Gage John B	tchett, Colo.
Goaring Martin M	Eudora
Kanena Milleing Charthan Darie	Moline
Leslie and Leslie	
McFarland J W	Walnut
McFarland, J. W. McPherson Co. Milking Shorthorn A Meyers, N. J. Miller, Alphonse	ssnInman
Miller, Alphonse	Chase
Mischler, W. S. & Son. North Central Milking Shorthorn Sal-	Bloomington
Omaha Milking Shorthorn Sale	maha Nebr
Omaha Milking Shorthorn SaleO Peterson & O'DonnellJ	unction City
Reeves, Harry Reimer, Arnold C.	.Hutchinson
Robertson, E. E. Skolaut, J. W.	Topeka
Theis Company Vaupel, Mrs. Geo. A.	.Dodge City
Yelek, John A.	Rexford
<b>Polled Milking Shorthor</b>	n Cattle

### **Holstein Cattle**

	Beckner, Wallace J. Bell	Sabeth
	Beckner, Wallace J. Bell	a Plair
	Beckner, Wallace J Bell Beckwith, Clifford Leav Bircher, W. G. & Sons E Caldwell, Elza Gar- Carey & Hopkins Hu Central Kansas Holstein Sale Hut Chamberlin, R. O. & Son Dawdy, E. A	enwort
	Bircher W C & Sone	enwort
	Caldwell Flan	nswort
	Carey & Houldre	den Cit
	Control Flooring	tchinso
	Charla Kansas Holstein Sale Hut	tchinso
	Chamberlin, R. O. & Son	Olp
	Dawdy, E. A. Dressler, H. A. Dulohery, Mrs. Francis	Salin
	Dressler, H. A	Leb
	Dulohery, Mrs. Francis	Jak Hil
	Edwards, C. L. E.	Tonel
	Ehrhart, Mrs. J. A	Topels
	Gates, Geo. D. & Sons Tamegre	Topek
	Gudenkauf C F	Che Mio
	Hatesohl Hanny & Con	Sabeth
	Highart D C	reeniea
	Hostotlan Tan TT	illisbor
	Hubband Debt	Harpe
	Hubbard, Robt. L	Imporia
	Johnston, LeRoy & Son	rysvill
	Dulohery, Mrs. Francis Edwards, C. L. E., Ehrhart, Mrs. J. A. Gates, Geo. D. & Sons Jamespo Gudenkauf, C. E. Hatesohl, Henry & Son G. Hiebert, P. G H Hostetler, Leo H. Hubbard, Robt, L F. Johnston, LeRoy & Son Ma Kansas State Holsteln Br. Sale	Abilen
	Koch, Lawrence	Clyd
	McFarland, J. M. & Son Watertow	n. Wis
	McFay, T. HobartNi	ckerso
	Meier, H. A.	Abilen
	Meier, H. A. Missouri Holstein Br. Assn Columb	ia Mo
	Moberly Bros.	Ame
	Missouri Holstein Br. Assn. Columb Moberly Bros. Mott, W. H. H. H. H. H. Mueller, Rudolf & Son. H. H. National Convention Sale. Kansas Ci Nauerth, Wesley Nelson, John L. No. Central Kan. Holstein Br. Sale. Was Ohide, Edwin A.	ringtor
	Mueller, Rudolf & Son	nleton
	National Convention Sale Kansas Ci	ty Mo
	Nauerth, Wesley	Pilo
	Nelson, John I.	Witchile
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	Ohide Edwin A	mington
	Pauls Brothers	Lini
	Phillips K W & Cone	Bunie
	Oblde, Edwin A. Pauls Brothers Phillips, K. W. & Sons Mai Quinn, Clarence B. Ben Raymond, Ernest A. & Son Leave	nnattar
	Paymond France BBen	nington
	Pand Francis Comment Leave	nworth
	Beeg, Ernest A. & Son	. Lyon:
	Reed, Ernest A. & Son	hington
	Thomas, Roy R	. Holtor
	Thomas, Roy R. Thut, Abram Cler Toplieff, Henry & Son F	arwater
	Tophitt, Henry & SonF	ormose
	Torkelson Bros. Unruh. B. C. & Sons Pawne	Everes
	Unrun, B. C. & SonsPawne	ee Rock
	Uphaus, MiltonConcord	ia. Mo.
	Van Dalsem Dairy FarmF	airview
	Weisenborn, Harry St. Josep	ph. Mo.
	White Hall Dairy Farm He	ringtor
	White Farm	Topeka
	White, Hugh Overlan	d Park
	Unfun, B. C. & Sons Pawn Uphaus, Milton Concord Van Dalsem Dalry Farm F. Weisenborn, Harry St. Josej White Hall Dairy Farm He White Farm Horry Overlan Zimmerman, Guy Morr	owville
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# Season's Greetings



We extend our best wishes to the livestock industry and in particular to hundreds of purebred advertisers who have been cooperating with this publication.

JESSE JOHNSON Livestock Editor

MIKE WILSON Fieldman

### **Red Poll Cattle**

Ross. W. E. & Son	Smith Center
Tri-State Red Poll Cattle	Sale So. St. Joseph, Mo.

### **Jersey Cattle**

### **Guernsey Cattle**

ı	1
I	Am. Guersey Cattle Club Petersborough, N. H.
ı	Clar-Mar Farm
ı	Dillard Pov F
ı	Dillard, Roy ESalina
ı	Ewton, Jack Shawnee, Okla,
ı	Givens, Harry Manhattan
ı	Graber, Arthur J
ı	Graber, Arthur J
ı	
ı	Herschberger, E. D. & SonsNewton
ı	Kansas Guernsey Br. Assn
ı	Voy County Cary Dr. Assir
ı	Kay County Guernsey Br. Assn Newkirk, Okla.
	Kimball, H. CBurlingame
	McPheron, Earl G Summerfield
	Middendorf, Harold Fairview
	Middle Marold
	Missouri Guernsey Br. Assn Columbia, Mo.
	Moore, JessSpringfield, Mo.
	Ransom Farm
	Cohen a Harmon II
	Schrag, Herman H Pretty Prairie
	Seyb, Floyd Meriden
	Sinclair, J. E
	Towne, GlennOsborne
	Wisha Tarah II
	Wiebe, Jacob H
	Wolford, J. W Milford
	Wohlgemuth, Dan R

### **Brown Swiss Cattle**

Balding, John
Holem, Virgil F El Dorado
Monticello FarmsOlathe
Rempel, Lloyd B
Rudicel, DonaldKingman
Sluss, G. D
Spessard, Lloyd
Tri-State Brown Swiss Assn Abbyville
Wilson Byron W
Wilson, Byron K
Webber, Roy EKingman
Wooden, Lee M
Zimmerman, Ross WAbbyville

### **Ayrshire Cattle**

.Brandon, Vt
Corbi
Mead
Mound Ridg
. Mound Ridg
Mound Ridg
El Dorad
Burlington, Ill
Hutchinson
Rich Hill, Mo
lewkirk. Okla
Hutchinson
Hutchinson

### **Berkshire Hogs**

ì	Bohnenblust, Dan & Son
	Carpenter, Geo. D Clay Cante
ä	Kansas Berkshire Assn. Bal Luttrell, Fred M. Paris, Mo
н	Missouri Berkshire Br. Assn. Carrollton M.
1	Stelter, Otto

### Yorkshire Hogs Eaman, A. I

**	Training Canad	4
0,	Yalehurst Yorkshire Farms Peoria, Il	11
0.	Dunes Uses	

Albred Anders Bohlen Dannes Dieter, Farris, Fleek.

	Duroc Hogs
ht, Vern	
son Bros.	Concordia
n Resear	h FarmSt. Joseph, Mo.
Mari J.	Mayovilla Mo
Fred &	Son Faucett. Mo.

	French, Irvin PSparks
	Gerkin, I. M
ı	Germann, G. F. & Son Manhattan
	Givens, flarry Manhattan
1	Hart. C. C I go's Summit Ma
	Hodges, Homer
:	Hook, B. M. & Son Silver Lake
	Huston, Willis
	Johannes, Albert
M	Johnson, Sidney C Jamestown
N.	Kansas State Duroc Br. Assn
	Kettler, Allen
1	Lard, Allen
Я	Leger John
31	Leger, John Perry Long, Harry W Ellsworth
8	Martin Forl & Con
SI	Martin, Earl & Son DeKalb, Mo.
а	Mid-Kansas Duroc Br. Assn. Sale Newton
8	Miller, ClarenceAlma
л	Miller, Raymond
3	Miller, WeldonNorcatur
S	Monticello FarmsOlathe
18	
8	
Ž.	Roepke, Arthur E
933	
8	Stuckman, Chas Kirwin

### **Chester White Hogs**

Sales Bar	Bloom Ranch
	Deland Clin

### oland China Hoas

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lkire, Homer	Gladstone, Nebr.
Crohn, Arden N	. Assn Manhattan
lowe, C. R & Son	Mankato
Viswell, Glenn F	

### **Spotted Poland China Hogs**

Billman, Carl	Holton
Buckles, J. A	nonion
Davida Tri	ound City, Mo.
Eubank, Crillon	Collins
Eubank, Crillon	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Holliday, H. E. Holliday, H. E. Jr. Keller, Roy G	Richland
Keller, Roy G	Berryton
Parker, Chester & Sons	······································
Towney C C C Colle	Leona
Tawney, C. S. & Son	Ogallah
Weller, W. F	Dunlan
	····· Duniap

### OIC Hogs

Hugenot, J. EMoline Kansas O I C Swine Br. AssnInman Peterson & SonOsage City
Miles Company of Company

I	Karns, Harold	
	Hampshire Hogs	
ı	Bergsten R. E. & Sons Partiet	

Glover	R. E. & SonsRandolph
Kansas I	Hamp. Swine Br. Assn. Sale Hutchinsor
Scheel, I	Warren Morri
Schumac	Dale Empori. her, C. D. & Son. Osborn, Mc
Breede	tern Colorado Swine rs Sale Las Animas, Col.
Sperry, 1	P. EverettLas Animas, Col.
Inomas,	Roy R

### **Hereford Hogs**

Friesian, AbeAshland
Hubbard, Roy Kansas State Hereford Hog Breeders Asser Sold
Breeders Assn. Sale
Peterson & McDonnell Junction City Yalehurst Farms Peoria, Ill.
Tarina

# Hogs-All Breeds

Clay	County	Hog	Br.	Assn.	 	.Clay	Center

### Shropshire Sheep

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le, M
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### **Corriedale Sheep**

ivengood,	L.	L,	• • • •	٠.	٠.	٠.	•	• •	٠	. Maryville,	
	220			972							

### **Hampshire Sheep** American Hamp. Sheep Assn. . . . Detroit, Mich

Central Mo. Hamp. Sheep Assn Boonville, Mo.
Drumm, Andrew Farm Independence, Mo.
Gillmore, Roy F
Grubb, V. P. Oak Grove, Mo. Kansas Purebred Sheep Br. Assn Manhattan
Missouri Hemred Sneep Br. Assn Manhattan
Breeders Assn. Sale So. St. Joseph, Mo.
Livest Missouri Hampshire Sheen
Diceders Assn Manualla Ma
Northeast Missouri Hampshire
Sheep Breeders Assn Maryville, Mo.
Poovey, Waldo and Ethel Belle Plaine
Benk W N
Renk, W. N
State Ram Sale
Vernon, Howard

### Sheep-All Breeds

Mid-West Nebraska	Stud Ram Sale Sheep Breeders	Assn. Lincoln Nebr.
repraska	sneep Breeders	Assn Lincoln. Nehr.

### Horses and Jacks

90			CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
10000	Kuntz, Nathan Monticello Farms	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Abilene

### **Auctioneers—Sales Managers**

Heidebracht C	tue D'		
Heidebrecht, G Heldenbrand, V	T II	*********	Inman
Medenbrand,	y. n	.Okianoma	City, Okia.
mcGennis, C. (	4	Ric	h Hill Mo
MILIE FTENK C.			Aldan
Powell, Bert			Tonaka
Powell, Bert Schaulis, Ross	B		Tlay Center
Tonn, Harold			Harren
Veen Wenneth	********		naven
Veon, Kenneth			Topeka

### Fairs

North Central Kansas Fair ......Belleville

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Steers, 1 Hogs ... Lambs Hens, 4 Eggs, 8 Butterfs Wheat, Corn, N Oats, N

Prairie,

# Be Kind to Hogs

, 1948

Would you believe that even a hog responds to kind treatment? That certainly seems to be the case on the W. P. Weckel farm, Anderson county. In his area Mr. Weckel is known as a good hog producer. Litters usually are large and you never see a runt in the lot.

Mr. Weckel's reasoning seems to run like this: Take after a gilt or sow with a stick or club and she will run you out of the pen at farrowing time. As a result she just simply acquires a mean disposition and it's the little pigs that take the brunt of it all.

Without hesitation Mr. Weckel will climb a fence to get in a pen with any of his sows that have 8 or 9 pigs. He picks up the pigs and pets them regardless of the presence of the older hog. Should the little pig squeal a little, he pets the sow too when she comes up to him. That's right, pets her instead of kicking her in the snout. After that treatment the sow gives a few grunts of appreciation and seems perfectly satisfied to have Mr. Weckel about picking up her little pigs.

The runt situation is avoided by moving pigs from one sow to another if they seem not to be getting enough milk at their first location. Of course, this must be done within a few days after farrowing time or there just will not be enough plates at the table. The sows register no objections to this, either.

Mr. Weckel had his best year in 1943.

either.
Mr. Weckel had his best year in 1943.
That year he had one pig over an average of 9 on 16 sows. This fall he expected to average close to 8 pigs with

pected to average close to 8 pigs with 10 sows.

Well, you might not think a hog would show deference to an olive branch. But they do on the Weckel farm. They don't expect rough treatment from their owner, so they don't pass it out, either.

### Alfalfa Will Grow

Alfalfa Will Grow

You may be wrong about that land you think won't grow alfalfa, says E. A. Cleavinger, Kansas State College extension crops and soils specialist. "Much of the land branded as unsuitable for alfalfa can be made to produce the crop profitably," he says.

Success of an alfalfa crop hangs on 3 points—the soil must have good drainage, a fair lime content, and enough phosphorus and potash.

Lime, phosphorus, and potash conent can be remedied by adding the deplent material. In most cases, Mr. leavinger explains, the so-called corly drained soil is caused by poor edbed preparation. The alfalfa is alled out where water stands in low spots. In many cases these low spots can be eliminated by use of a box drag. More and better stands would result and the average life of the stands lengthened if box drags were more widely used in seedbed preparation.

Kansas has an ideal climate for alfalfa and most of the state's soil is naturally adapted to the crop, says Cleavinger.

### Keep Fresh Longer

shland on City

eville

The freshness and vitamin content

The freshness and vitamin content in fruits and vegetables may be pronged by use of new growth-regulating chemicals, say scientists of the Busia of Plant Industry.

Recent studies, for example, show hat relatively large amounts of growth-regulators tend to slow up the aging of plant cells.

Some phenoxy compounds have a marked effect in slowing up the rate at which after-harvest changes take place in green beans. Treated beans stayed fresh and plump long after untreated pods were dried up. Treated pods also kept a high level of vitamin C.

### Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$27.50	\$37.50	\$30.00
Hogs	22.25	24.35	27.25
Lambs	24.50	26.75	24.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs		.23	.23
Eggs, Standards	.51	.541/2	.56
Butterfat, No. 1	.61	.57	.82
Wheat, No. 2, Hard .	2.38	2.341/2	3.191/4
Corn, No. 2, Yellow .	1.431/4		
Oats, No. 2, White	.891/2	.93	1.381/
Barley, No. 2	1.32	1.29	2.09
Alfalfa, No. 1	30.00	30.00	39.00
Prairie, No. 1	17.00	17.00	20.00

# Classified Advertising Department START RIGHT IN 19491

### RUPF'S DEPENDABLE SUPERIOR CHICKS

Have proven their Dependability as Egg Producers for forty-five consecutive years.

Each year I raise thousands of them on my 120-acre Poultry Farm. All Breeders are 100% Kansas Pullorum tested and A. P. A. inspected.

Why not fill that Brooder House with January chicks for Easter Broilers or Early Layers.

Layers.
A Postal brings full information. First Hatch Jaunary 10th, 1949.
RUPF POULTRY FARM, Box 1504, Ottawa, Kansas

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Names and addresses are part of ad, thus are billed at per-word rate.—

Livestock Ads Not Sold on a Per-Word Basis

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Cost Per

Column Cost Per Column Cost Per Inches Issue Inches Issue Inches Issue State Inches Issue Inches Inch Column Cost Per Inches Issue 2 .....\$19.60

• FARM EQUIPMENT

# SPROUT CUTTER, TREE

FELLER, WOOD SAW!
Fells, trims, saws any length, Lightweight 2½-3 h.p. engine, It's the FARM EASY, only \$187.50. Thousands in use.
Some territories open for farmer-agents.

The ARVER Company, 713 Ambassador Bidg., St. Louis 1, Mo.

Clearance Sale—Hammer mills, hammer mill belts, blowers, elevators, speedjacks, disc harrows, tank heaters, weed burners, Butler grain bins, cream separators, manure loaders, oil heaters, pump jacks, tractor tires, gas engines, electric motors, electric drills, electric chick watericm torors, electric drills, electric chick waterers, electric brooders, electric washing machines. Henderson Implement Company, Omaha 8, Nebr.

Grain Bins—All steel—heavy 24 gauge galvan-ized, reinforced walls and roof. Lasts a life-time. 1,000 bushel size. Easy to assemble sec-tions bolt together. Fully approved for govern-ment loans. Completely weather proof, fire proof, rat proof. Shipping wt. 1,075 lbs. Only \$419.50 FOB. Western Mercantile Co., 1600 Lib-erty, Kansas City, Mo.

Skyline All-Purpose feed mills. Order yours now.
Price complete is \$245.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. This price good only until our present stock is exhausted. R. V. Lehner Company, Distributors, Ness City, Kan.

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

• ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

LIGHT PLANTS

Complete stock of parts for Delco—
Montgomery Ward, FairbanksMorse, Onan, Sears.

GENERAL PRODUCTS No. Emporia Wichita, Kan. 159 No. Emporia

Watts, Gould batteries, 40-ft. steel tower.
Priced to sell. J. E. Stephens, Ashland, Kan.

MACHINERY AND PARTS
Hi-Compression Kit, inserts and manifold for John Deere tractors. Easily installed, low priced, many satisfied users, Write Canfield Supply, Box 372, Fairfield, Iowa.

Richman's Grain Elevators, Poorman's Price, \$130.00 up. Immediate shipment. Get free cir-cuiar. Link Mfg. Co., Fargo, N. D:

• AUTOMOTIVE
Welding Generators, 150 ampere \$47.50. ½ horse, 3750 RPM motors \$13.75. ½ horse, 3450 RPM \$22,50. 1 horse \$28.50. Compressors \$17.50. Butler; 1885 Milwaukee, Chicago.

• LIVESTOCK ITEMS

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

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

English Shepherd Pupples, Spayed females, Older working dogs. E. Barnes, Collyer, Kan. Shepherds, Collies, Heelers, Watch Dogs. Zim-merman Farms, Flanagan, Illinois.

### • PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

Grapevine: Concord, Fredonia, Delaware, \$1.00 dozen. Postpaid. Write for prices on "State Certified" nursery stock. Otis Wheeler's Nursery, Amity, Ark.

SEEDS

Pure, Certified Pink Kafir, Norkan, Midland and Ellis, the new white-seeded sweet sorghum forage crop. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

Cherokee Seed Oats—\$2.75 retail. Special whole-sale prices on truck or carload lots. Wilson Hy-brids, Inc., Harlan, Iowa.

Certified Madrid Clover and Atlas Sorgo for sale now. Rolland Klaassen, Whitewater, Kan.

● OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

• FOR THE TABLE
Clover Honey \$12 per 60-lb. can, light mixed \$8.75, Smartweed \$6.50. Benj, Nielsen, Aurora, Nebr.

### 3c Deckledge Reprints 3c

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

SUMMERS STUDIO, Unionville, Mo.

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

This Ad Plus 35c gives you 16 Jumbo, oversize, enlarged prints from any 8-exposure roll developed. Enlargement coupon free, Quality and quick service for 19 years. Skrudland, 6444-H Diversey, Chicago.

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

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

This Ad and 25c gets you 10 oversize reprints or 5 - 4x6 enlargements. Jumbo Printers, Lake Geneva 5, Wisc.

Roll Developed and 16 prints, 25c. Reprints 2c. Dick's Photo, Louisville, Ky.

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Bush's Bloodtested Barred, White Rocks, Reds; Wyandottes, Hampshires, \$8.95; pullets, \$14.95; cockereis, \$10.95; White Leghorns, Austra-Whites, \$8.95; pullets, \$14.95; Heavy Assorted, \$8.45; Mixed, \$7.95; Leftover, \$6.95; Barnyard Special, \$5.95; Table Assorted, \$4.95. FOB. 100% alive, Catalog, Other breeds, grades, prices. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

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Now Booking Chicks for spring delivery. Fif-teen breeds including Jersey Giants. Buff Mi-norcas, Anconas, Silver Laced Wyandottes, New Hampshires, free literature. Thomas Hatchery, Pleasanton, Kan. Sensational Value—Assorted Heavies \$6.85, Mixed Assorted \$6.45, No Cripples. No Culls. Send money order, prompt shipment. 100% alive, FOB. Clinton Chick Store, Clinton, Missouri.

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# **Complete Dispersion MILLER HEREFORDS**

St. Marys, Kansas — Thursday, January 6, 1949

(Located on U. S. Highways 40 and 24, 26 miles west of Topeka, Kansas.) Rezac Community Sales Pavilion (heated)—Sale Time 1:00 P. M.



60 HEAD 2 Herd Bulls.

Herd Bulls. 5 Young Bulls
 Open Heifers—A nice uniform group, all sired by our former herd sire, Real Onward 19th.

8 Bred Heifers—They are the kind that should do well for the buyer.

28 Bred Cows-Good big useful cows that will start calving January 15.

### Present Herd Sires Sell

COLORADO DOMINO 224th 5112690—TS ROYAL RUPERT 13th 4833349 Our cattle will be selling in pasture condition. It has been our business to produce good Herefords for the last 40 years. Our cattle have sold in car-load lots from Maryland to California. Our bloodlines can be found in some of the leading herds from coast to coast. They are a working herd and are money makers.

We regret to disperse our herd but because of ill-health and the acute labor situation we need to do this. For catalog write

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# **REG. HEREFORDS**

Bulls 10-24 months old; also a number of bred and open Heifers. Best of bloodlines.
RAY RUSK & SON

Beef CATTLE

Wellington, Kansas

### REG. HEREFORD BULLS

Hazlett and WHR Breeding
12 big, rugged buils from 12 to 14 months old.
WAITE BROS., Winfield, Kansas

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For Sale, 1 Reg. Bull coming 3-year-old, sired by Domino's Stanway; 3 Coming Year, sired by Plate Aster 35th and out of Worthmore and Aster bred dams. W. R. ZIMMERMAN, 4 miles north Alta Vista, Kan.

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Offering now a group of top bull prospects, Also a few females, either helfers or cows. Come see them—they will please you. Harold Giess & Son, Arnold, Kan.

**Growing in Popularity** 

percentages at mature hts, and are naturally hornless. Write for literature.

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30 Choice Bulls, coming 2-year-olds, 25 Bred Heifers and 30 Choice Yearling Heifers. L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

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### SPRING VALLEY **MILKING SHORTHORNS**

For Sale-Bulls of serviceable age out of cows classified Very Good and Good Plus and sired by Nauvoo Champion R. M.

PAUL STUDT, Ada, Kansas

### **Milking-Bred Shorthorn Bulls For Sale**

From baby calves to yearlings. Out of R. M. Cows (classified and tested). All nice colors, Also a few females. MARTIN M. GOERING, Moundridge. Kan

MILKING SHORTHORNS OFFERED young cows, helfers and young bulls.
Good quality.
J. E. HUGENOT, Moline, Kansas

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# **BERGSTEN'S Improved Hampshires**

Now offering outstanding Fall Boars. Immune and registered. New breeding for old R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Randolph, Kan.

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PRODUCTION

HAMPSHIRES

Bred and open gilts, same breeding as winners in Car-cass Contest at American Royal. Established type. See them.

# Offering excellent, serviceable spring boars, sired by Lo-Thickmaster and Super-Spotlight. A great lot by Future Trend, dam—Eliminator Sue, top in Maah's sale. A great 1 year and October boar by Lo-Thickmaster. None better. Reg. Double immuned. See these before buying—Durocs only since 1904. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas.

SHEPHERD'S SUPERIOR DUROCS

DUROC BRED GILTS AND BOARS ll ages, by Top Crown by the Illinois champion rown Prince. Satisfaction or your money back. BEN M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kansas

BAUER BROS. POLAND CHINAS We offer choice thick-bodied boars of March and April farrow. Seasonably priced. Sired by Copright Desirable, Grand Nation and Na-tional Prince.

BAUER BROS., Gladstone, Nebraska

# **Poland China Bred Gilts**

For sale. Some sired by The Leader and bred to Sparkle, a son of Model Perfection. Some sired by Long Dude and bred to Manchu's Pride. A. L. WISWELL & SON, Olathe, Kansas

### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BOARS

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

Chester White Boars, Gilts, Pigs 100 Chester White Boars; Special prices on Summer Gilts; Weanling Pigs; registered, vac-cinated. BLOOM RANCH, Corning, Iowa.

### IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson Topeka, Kansas Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman, Muscotah, Kansas.

MISSOURI. POLAND CHINA BREEDERS state sale, held in November at St. Joseph averaged \$87.50 on over 40 head. Top on boars was \$135 and top on gilts was \$125. The offering went mostly to farmers and commercial pork producers. Missouri buyers took most of the offering with a few head going to Kansas and Nebraska buyers.

At the meeting held at Hutchinson following At the meeting neid at Hutchinson following the state sale the following officers were chosen by the KANSAS STATE BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION. President, T. E. Frain, Minneapolis; Vice-president, Woodrow Moberly, Elk City; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Sam L. Murray, Valley Center; directors, George Carpenter, Clay Center, and Mervin Troyer, Harper.

BYRON FISHER, of Meade, was a heavy buyer at the Hooley Ayrshire Farm dispersal at Reedesville, Pa., held in November. Mr. Fisher took 19 head for which he paid \$15,450. The purchase included the bull Shirley-Ayr Head Man, 191942, a great young son of Penshurst Jim 58950, sire of 29 daughters that averaged 9,670 bs. milk and 416 bbs. fat. Shirley-Ayr Head Man was born December 28, 1947, and comes to Kansas at the top price of \$6,250.

In reporting the KANSAS STATE BERK-SHIRE show and sale held at Hutchinson, an error appears to have been made in the matter of the breeder who showed and sold the top-selling boar, also the name of the buyer was omitted. The top boar sold was from the herd of Geo. D. Carpenter & Son, of Clay Center. The buyer was F. B. Moravek, of Esbon. The price paid was \$150. Carpenter & Son had the grand champion also the reserve champion sows in the show, also the first place winter boar.

The HAVEN HEREFORD BREEDERS annual sale was held at Hutchinson, November 26, with about 100 buyers and spectators in attendance. Forty head were sold. The average on females was \$235, all of them staying in the state, with a poor local demand. The Broken Winecup Ranch, at Marion, bought the top female at \$500. Bad roads interfered with attendance and lowered prices. The offering was said to have been the best in the history of the association. Lawerence Chain managed the sale and the auctioneer was Art McAnarney.

Due to the death of GEO. A. VAUPEL, of Brookville, Mrs. Vaupel dispersed the herd of Milking shorthorns on August 17. Mr. Vaupel had been a breeder of Milking Shorthorns since 1933. A farm sale preceded the selling of the cattle. The top male of the sale was bought by Frank Brenzisofer, of Burns, at \$365 and H. A. Rohrer, Junction City, bought the top female at the same figure. Local demand was good and the average of \$251 was satisfactory considering that about half of the cattle sold were yearlings and younger. Gus Heidebrecht was the auctioneer.

Joe O'Bryan, of O'BRYAN RANCH, Hiattville, Joe O'Bryan, of O'BRYAN RANCH, Hiattville, recently purchased the 1948 Illinois grand champion Hampshire boar, Tradewind, from Ralph Farwell, Great Oaks, Aledo, Ill. Tradewind is one of three generations of blue ribbon winners at the best Hampshire shows held in Illinois. His sire, Mid-Win, was first-prize aged boar and was defeated by his son, G. O. Masterplece, a son of Tradewind. For the past 4 years O'Bryan ranch has been conducting a production testing program for selecting animals from the highest record families for big litters and that make the best gains for a given amount of feed.

I have just received a very interesting and encouraging letter from WELDON MILLER, Norcatur, one of the Pioneer Duroc Breeders of Western Kansas. Mr. Miller has succeeded in the Western Kansas. Mr. Miller has succeeded in the business of general farming and Duroc breeding in spite of the odds that have discouraged many in his section of the west. Just now he has over 200 head of red hogs on the farm including a great bunch of glits that are being bred to such boars as Red Royal, a great son of the 1947 Kansas grand champion. Royal Master, and High Flyer, a son of First Base, the 1948 Kansas grand champion. Richard has now become a partner of his father and the firm name now is Weldon Miller & Son.

ALPHONSE MILLER, of Victoria, dispersed his herd of Milking Shorthorns August 30 and good prices were paid for his offerings. Twenty-eight head sold for an average of \$309. Eight of these calves were 6 month old and younger. Bohumil Branda, Wilson, bought the good herd sire, Marbar's Violet Cutleson, at \$500 and the top female was bought by Clifford M. Akey, of Wray, Colo., for \$750, a nice 3-year-old. The only other out-of-state buyer was Alfred Kuykendall, of Jerome. Idaho, who got a good 2-year-old bred helfer for \$440. Local demand was very good. A big farm sale preceded the cattle auction. Gus Heldebrecht was the auctioneer and Joe Hunter read the pedigrees.

Kansas sheep breeders and farmers gave the MISSOURI STATE HAMPSHIRE bred ewe sale at St. Joseph good support. This sale, held on November 22, averaged \$46.70 on 72 head. Top was \$110 which was paid by R. E. Pullins and Son, Waterloo, Iowa, for a choice bred ewe consigned by J. R. Poague, Lincoln, Mo. Thirty head went to Kansas buyers. These buyers were Walter C. Hartley, Baxter Springs, 11 head; J. M. Mills, Olathe, 4 head; Barbara Elliott, White City; Edward Rundle, Clay Center, 3 head each. Two head each went to the following buyers LeRoy McCoosh, Abilene; Danlel D. Holt, Hoyt; Mrs. A. P. Loroff, Jr., Troy; Dana Taylor, White Cloud. E. H. Nottingham, Monrovia, one head. H. Earl Wright was the auctioneer.

Interest in registered Guernseys was good at the EARL G. McPHERON Dispersal sale, Summerfield, December 10. Sixteen cows and bred helfers averaged \$343 with a top of \$405 reached on 2 cows. Wayne Sutton, Manchester, bought one of the tops and the other was purchased by A. Hubba, Odell, Nebr. Two cows sold for \$400 each. These went to outstate buyers. Five bulls

sold from \$50 to \$325. C. R. Steffen, Diller, bought the \$325 buil. Three of the buils sold were old enough for light service, the others just calves. The average on the 24 head sold which included baby calves was \$282. The herd was established 8 years ago with 2 foundation cows and the sales offering, with the exception of the top bull, was from these 2 cows. The herd had not been classified for type. Buyers made purchases from several sections of Kansas as well as Nebraska and Missouri. Lawrence Kruse, Morrill, was the heaviest buyer taking 4 head. Bert Powell, Rod Tiller and Erwin Schultis were the auctioneers.

W. S. WATSON, well known Ayrshire breeder, of Hutchinson, held an auction sale of Ayrshire cattle, December S. at the Kansas State Fairgrounds. Forecasters from every weather bureau thruout the Middle West prophesied heavy snow and extremely cold weather on this day. It was generally felt that this had a great lot to d with the attendance of the sale, somewha smaller than was expected. Cows close to calving or in production brought from \$300 to \$475. The latter was paid by Doctor Bernsdorg, of Winfield, for the top-selling female in the auction. The quality of this offering was very good and prices received were satisfactory. Rober Sietz was the auctioneer, assisted by paper representatives. G. Fred Williams, Ayrshire breeder of Hutchinson, managed the sale.

FREDRICK VAN DALSEM, owner and oper ator of the Van Dalsem Dairy Farm, of Fairview dispersed his herd of Holstein cattle. Thursday December 19, at the farm. The day was very cold but this offering attracted one of the largest attendances every known at a public sale is northeast Kansas. E. W. Ewing, of Fairview paid \$525 for the highest price female in the sale This cow was Maple Rock Ella Rose, born 14 August, 1944. Mr. Ewing also paid \$200 for a 60 day-old daughter of this great cow. Two-year-old bred helfers sold from \$230 to \$385 per head Robert E. Hubbard, of Emporia, was one of the heaviest buyers in the sale, purchasing 5 head. Col. Bert Powell sold the sale assisted by loca auctioneers and Mike Wilson for the Kansas Farmer, E. A. Dawdy, of Salina, did a magnificent job managing the sale.

PETERSON & O'DONNELL Milking Short horn breeders, located at Junction City, repor good inquiry and sales from advertising now be ing carried in Kansas Farmer. This is really on of the early Milking Shorthorns of the territory Mr. Peterson maintained a good herd at Assarifor many years and formed a parnership with Dr. Art O'Donnell 2 years ago last spring. Since that time a special effort has been made to improve quality and production. A lot of cullin has been done and better methods of feedin undertaken each year. The herd now number about 75 head with calves arriving right alons The present crop of calves were sired by Pears Dardell. The junior sire comes from the Gap herd and is son of Imported Aford Earl Gwyn and his dam is a daughter of the noted bull, Wa grove Campfire, one of the greatest bulls everywhered at the second of the present of the content of the product of the present of the content of the present of the grove Campfire, one of the greatest bulls ev produced at Walgrove Farm. A good herd registered Hereford hogs is also maintained at given the same careful attention as the catt receive.

The TRI-STATE RED POLL Sale held at S. Joseph, Mo., on December 7, saw Red Poll Calt te sell to buyers from 4 states—Kansas, M. sourt, Nebraska and Illinois. Thirty-four lot were sold in this sale for an average of \$265.15 The sale top was \$675 on a 7-year-old cow with a heifer calf a few hours old. She was consigned by R. Chester Graff & Son, Bancrof Nebr., and purchased by Hillard Eversmey. Troy. Mo. Second top on females was a consigned by G. W. Locke, Burns, and purchased by Hillard Eversmey. Troy. Mo. Second top on females was a consigned by G. W. Locke, Burns, and purchase by A. E. Young, Meadville, Mo. Mr. Locke a sold a yearling heifer for \$285 to E. G. Broomfield, Edmond. A lot of interest was shown in t. Locke Red Polls as this breeder had the granghampion female at the 1948 National Red Polshow held at Springfield, Mo., in August, March, 1948, bull from the Joseph Boudrea herd of Canton, Mo., topped the bull sale a \$325. Elgie E. Broomfield, Edmond, started new herd of Red Polls when he purchased a bull heifers and a cow in this sale. Other Kansabuyers were Robert Roferer, St. Marys; Evely Loeppke, Penalosa; Ed Roggencamp, Axtell Lesile C. and Mary Ray Stevens, Valley Center Breaking down the sale average it was as follows: 10 bulls at \$226.50; 24 females at \$231.25 bred heifers at \$245.75; 13 open heifers at \$245. bred heifers at \$282.14; 4 cows at \$413.75, 8c retary F. A. Sloan, of the National Associate commented on the pedigrees. The sale was larged by Harold Smith, Rea, Mo.; M. C. Batardo, Mo., and Jerry Vyrostek, Weashand Mo., Bert Powell, Topeka, was the auction.

### Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

February 28—Johnston Brothers, Belton February 24-25— Heart of America B Association, Kansas City, Mo. W Woods, Secretary, 912 Commerce Kansas City, Mo.

Hereford Cattle

January 6—Miller Herefords, St. Marys, Kan. January 8—Sam Gibbs, Manchester, Kan. St. at Clay Center, Kan. January 27—A. R. Schlickau & Sons and Oli Brothers, Argonia, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

January 19—Joe Merino, Trenton, Mo. Donal Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

Dairy Cattle January 4-Orville Cameron, Junction City, Ka

Shorthorn Cattle

January 6-Z. B. Craig & Son, Columbia, I Glenn G. Davis, Sales Manager, Columb

March 31—Mid-Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Sale Salina Kan. Mervin F. Aegerter, Sales Man ager, Seward. Nebr. April 6—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breed ers sale, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Sec

Duroc Hogs

January 19—Joe Merino, Trenton, Mo. Donal Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo. February 1—Earl Martin & Son, DeKalb. Sale in South St. Joseph, Mo. February 15—Dannen Mills Farms, St. Joseph, Mo. C. W. Glassell, Manager, St. Joseph, Mo February 21—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.

Poland China Hors February 11—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr. Sa at Fairbury, Nebr.

Hampshire Sheep December 18 — Northwest Missouri Breeder Association, Maryville, Mo. F. B. Houghto Secretary, Maryville, Mo. (Sale at South S Joseph, Mo.)

### Dairy CATTLE

The first member of the Pabst's Holstein family at Sunnymede Farm, Topeka

SENIOR SIRE PABST BURKE LAD STAR Son of "BURKE"

His Dam—Ollie Lady Star Nettie, 5 years 6 months, 3x 20,913 lbs. milk, 3,5%, 735.1 lbs. fat. His full sister—Pabst Burke Nettie, 2 years 4 months, 3x 13,661 lbs. milk, 3.7%, 588 lbs. fat. Sons of Pabst Burke Lad Star now available.

C. L. E. EDWARDS, Topeka, Kan.

Z. B. CRAIG & SON Holstein Dispersal Sale

Falling Leaf Farm on highway 63 3 miles south of Columbia, Missouri

Thursday, January 6, 1949

(12 Noon)

71 HEAD SELLING—10 registered cows; 31 grade cows; 11 registered helfers and calves; 19 grade helfers and calves; 1 herd sire, registered. Breeding — Man-O-War, Fredmar Korndyke Lad, Admiral Beechwood, Konigen, Hays Alamada, Femco Sir Bessie, Patriarch and Femto Sir Pride Semesta, All grades have purebred top crosses for many generations.

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For further information address
GLENN G. DAVIS, Sales Manager
Columbia. Missouri
Auctioneers: Powell, Walker and Harris

### SMOKY VALLEY HOLSTEINS

OFFERING HIGH PRODUCING COWS.
Leading Bloodlines.
W. G. SIRCHER & SONS, Ellsworth, Kan.

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We bred and developed the first and only Holstein cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of fat in 365 consecutive days. Young bulls with high-production dams or granddams.

H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

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For sale, Ready for service, One- and 2-year-olds. Flying Horse Masters Foremost and Foremost. Acme breeding, Also younger bulls that you may raise for future service, Priced to sell.

J. E. SINCLAIR, Hillsboro, Kansas

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
Since 1908 High Production. Correct Type
Popular Bloodlines.
Ransom Farm, Homewood (Franklin Co.), Kan

# FREE GUERNSEY CATTLE"

SEND for valuable booklet on profitable Guernsey breeding. There's always a ready market for quality Guernsey offspring and an ever-increasing demand for premium priced GOLDEN GUERNSEY MILK.

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AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE PERFECT UDDERS—IDEAL TYPE—BEST OF GRAZERS. Write for literature on names of breeders with heavy-producing 4% milk stock for sale. AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSN., 260 Center Street, Brandon, Vermont.

# Reg. Brown Swiss

Bull calves out of cows classified "very good" and producing 500 to 650 lbs. fat in 305 days. Also a heifer or two and cows with 500 lbs.

ROY E. WEBBER, Kingman, Kansas

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

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

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

# January 1 Will Be Our Next Issue

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

# Saturday, December 25

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

## Marketing Viewpoint

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

I have a few old cows that I would like to fatten. When should they be sold? I haven't started to feed yet. I also have some stockers. Should I feed for a March market or rough them thru and sell as stockers in the spring?—R. J.

R. J.

The cow market probably is just past the seasonal low in price. There may be less advance in cow prices than usual this winter, but a steady to strong market seems probable. With feed costs as low as they are, you probably could afford to feed them for market in March.

The steer market is under pressure at present because supplies of shortfed cattle are increasing and consumer demand seems to be slowing up. The question of what consumer demand may be 4 to 6 months from now is difficult to answer. But it is our opinion that governmental expenditures for foreign aid, armaments and other programs will tend to maintain employment, business activity and incomes at high levels.

As the season programs them will

As the season progresses there will be more well-finished cattle available so still further downward adjustments in prices of fed cattle may occur. Profits from feeding steers this year should be expected from cheap gains on low-cost feed rather than from a price advance. So if you can put gains on steers and sell somewhere near present prices for stockers—in other words feed for for stockers-in other words feed for the gain—you should come out satisfactorily.

Whether you should feed the steers

Whether you should feed the steers or sell them as stockers next spring depends on your local feed situation. If you have plenty of grain and can figure a profit from feeding for the gain, feeding would seem advisable. However, if you don't have the grain and would have to pay ship-in prices for it, you probably would be better off to sell as stockers in the spring.

I have some 1948 flaxseed and would appreciate your advice as to whether I should sell it now or wait until spring. -M. D. K.

The period of strongest flaxseed prices in the open market usually is during late December or early January. Ordinarily that period would be the best time to sell. However, it now appears that the most advantageous price can be obtained by taking a Government loan on the flaxseed. The support program has disrupted the usual search program has disrupted the usual seasonal pattern and it is not expected that market prices will exceed the loan rate during the remainder of the season. The deadline for taking out a loan on flaxseed is December 31.

What seems to be the prospect for fluid-milk prices during December?—C. C. F.

It is likely that fluid milk prices to producers will remain steady during December. However, the Federal Order Milk Prices probably will show de-clines, but these declines, in most cases, will not be passed on to producers as premiums are being paid in most Kan-sas markets at the present time due to a shortage of milk. It seems likely that, unless some drastic change occurs in the evaporated milk situation, con-densed milk prices will continue to aver-age below the corresponding dates of a

I usually sell my old hens to dealers on a live basis. If I dress out an occa-sional bird, what price a pound should be charged so that dressed weight and a fair charge for dressing are considered?—G. J.

Chickens lose about 25 to 30 per cent of the live weight when dressed, drawn, and ready to cook. The market value of the live bird plus a charge for dressing and drawing (usually 20 to 25 cents for a chicken) gives the amount to charge for the drawn bird. This amount, divided by the drawn weight, gives the divided by the drawn weight, gives the selling price per pound.

Alma, county seat of Wabaunsee county, was named by the Germans who settled it from the city of Alma in Germany.

# **Dairy Cattle** Dispersal Sale



# Tuesday, January 4

On farm 1 mile north of Junction City and then one half mile east.





- HEAD good quality and high producing Jerseys, Holsteins, Guernseys.
- 22 Cows in milk or to freshen before spring-one registered Guernsey cow.
- 11 Bred and Open Heifers.
- 10 Heifers all under 6 months of age.
  - Guernsey Bulls, about ready for service (both eligible to register.)

Some of the cows have production records up to 319 lbs. fat in 277 days and 323 lbs. fat in 304 days.

Tb. and Bang's tested. Younger cattle calfhood vaccinated.

Also a full line of farm and milking machinery; tractors, trucks, milking machine, silage cutter and other farm machinery in good repair, some nearly new

2500 bales of alfalfa and 100 tons of silage.

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Aucts.: Bert Powell, Francis Maloney Jesse R. Johnson with Kan. Farmer

# 11th Annual **Hereford Sale**

Saturday, January 8---1 P. M. Clay Center, Kansas

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# 40 HEAD 20 Bulls and 20 Females

Ranging in age from 6 to 14 months. The offering is sired by WHR Royal Prince, M. B. Iowa Domino 104th, Jupiter Pioneer 9th and Ruling Son

This cow herd was founded and built up from bulls of the Gudgell & Simpson, Wyoming Hereford Ranch and Mousel Brothers breeding establishments. (Gibbs Herefords are noted for their size, smoothness and natural fleshing ability.) For catalog write

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For Sale: Males—bred and open females and calves. Price \$150 to \$1,000. Farm location—22 miles west and 6 miles south of Hutchinson.

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