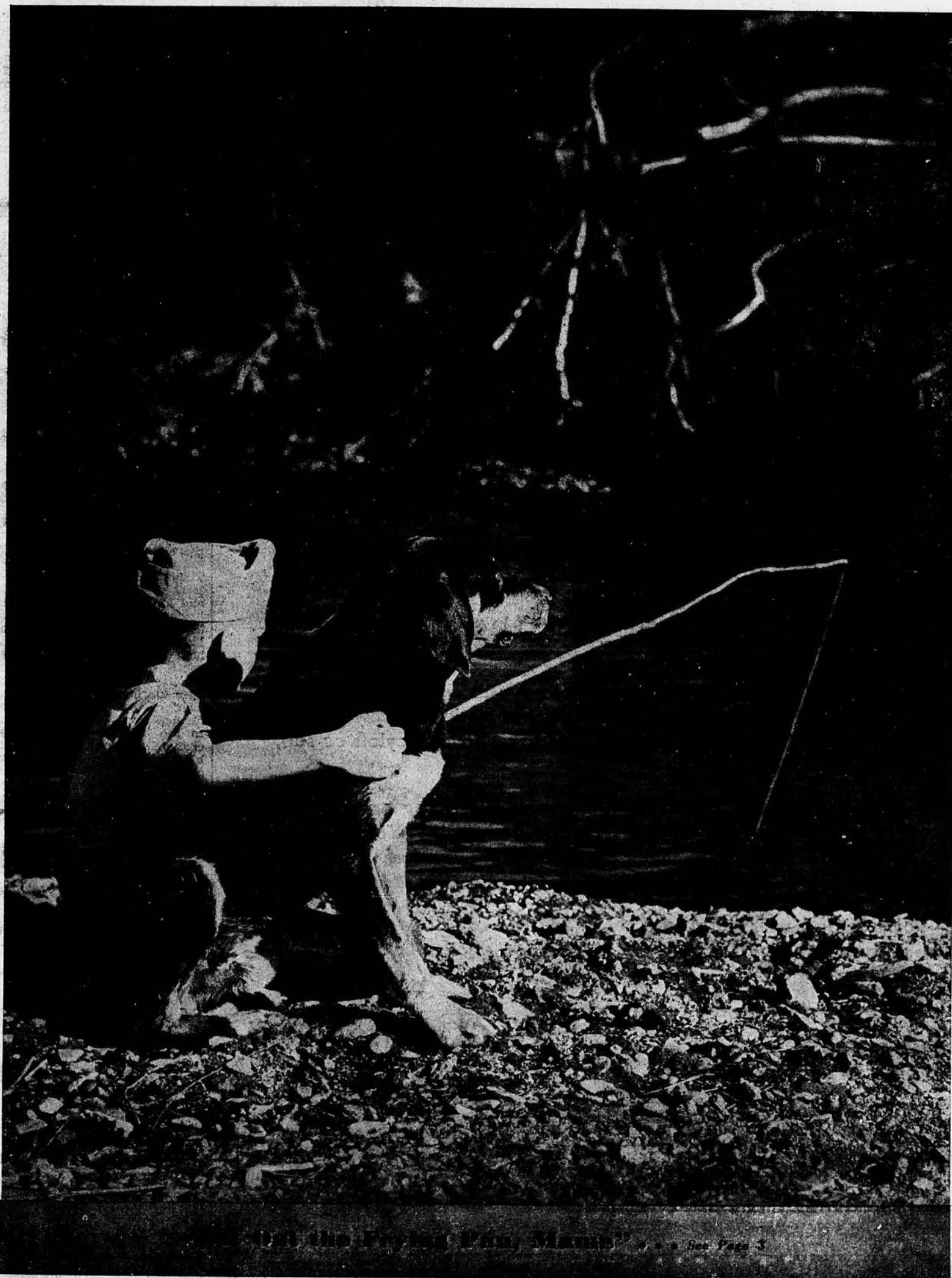


# KANSAS FARMER



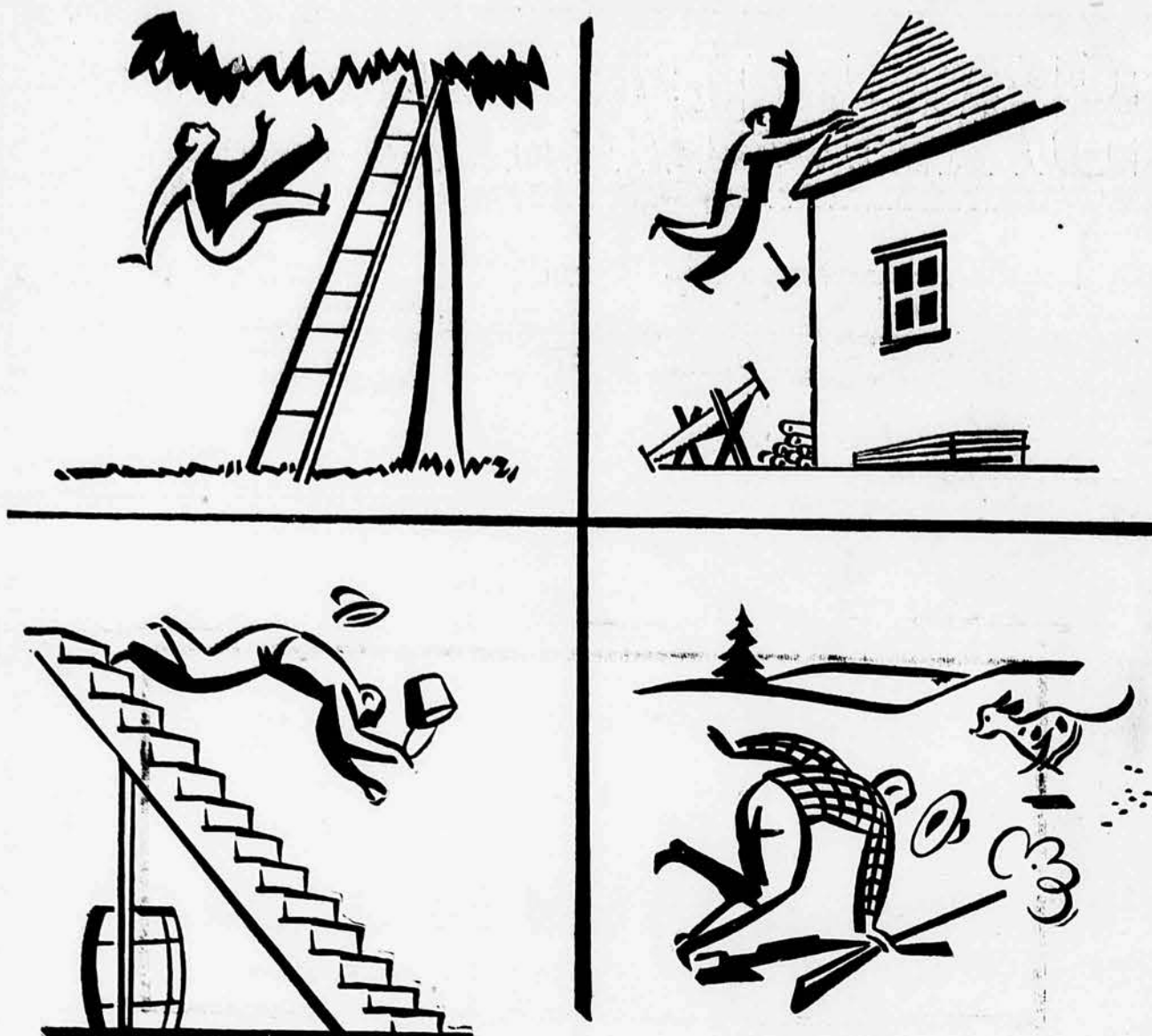
CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

AUGUST 17, 1946



K S C LIBRARY  
MANHATTAN KANSAS  
COMP-K 2 COPIES  
E





## IT'S GOOD "FALL WEATHER" NOW (and every day of the year!)

10,300 FARM DEATHS in one year . . . due to accidents! Of these, 1,133 deaths were caused by falls, according to National Safety Council figures. So watch your step in and around the house, hayloft or silo, and when using ladders.

And watch your step, too, when it comes to selecting gas and oil for your farm machinery. It doesn't pay to slip up on quality! Your Phillips 66 Distributor offers you only honest-to-goodness values . . . good gasoline . . . good motor oil . . . at good, fair prices!

For surging power and record mileages, ask for Phillips 66 Gasoline. It's a super fuel for all-around use . . . in truck, tractor, or car.

### FREE. Send for your copy of PHILFARMER

This condensed farm magazine is packed with pictures, information, entertainment. There's something in it for every member of the farm family. To receive copies regularly, send your name today to: Philfarmer, Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.



## "FOR GOOD SERVICE... PHILLIPS 66"

### Same Farm 39 Years

Dear Editor: I see in Kansas Farmer where up at Russell a tenant has had the same landlord for 29 years. I have lived on the same farm 39 years and have had the same landlord. I moved here in 1907 and have lived here ever since. I have believed in diversified farming and raising stock and chickens. When I came here there were just a few trees and now there are lots of shade trees and a nice grove.—J. O. Line, Pawnee Co.

### A 35-Year Record

Dear Editor: While enjoying the July 20 issue of Kansas Farmer, I noticed the article, "Same Landlord for 29 Years." This is a fine record, but I have one that we are proud of and was continuous for over 35 years. My father, S. P. Blackwelder, was a tenant farmer of J. H. Taylor in Dickinson county, 8 miles south of Chapman, for over 35 years. During that time no contract or lease was ever signed, both landlord and tenant being satisfied with a verbal contract which held thru the years.—C. D. Blackwelder, Dickinson Co.

### On Farm 34 Years

Dear Editor: In Kansas Farmer of July 20, we read about Mr. Wells having the same landlord for 29 years, and you were wondering if that was a record. We can beat that a few years. In 1912, we moved from a farm east of Gypsum, to the farm owned by Ernest Tressin, where we have lived for 34 years this August. We had 31 years with Mr. Tressin as our landlord, and when he died, his two sisters, Ida and Emma Tressin of Salina, took it over. We have lived on this rented farm for 34 years, so let's see if anybody can beat that.—Steve Heller, Saline Co.

### A Long Record

Dear Editor: You say you want to hear from tenants who have had the same landlord for 30 years or more. In 1906, John Pearson and his brother-in-law formed a partnership and rented two farms, one belonging to L. G. Frisbie, about 1½ miles north of Wilder. They farmed together until the fall of 1909, when they dissolved partnership and Mr. Pearson took over the farm belonging to Mr. Frisbie. We lived there until August, 1912, when Mr. Frisbie requested him to take the home place at Frisbie Station, 2 miles south of Wilder. We moved here August 23, 1912, and are still here in 1946. During that time our crops have changed. Also, the number of acres farmed from year to year according to the kind of crops handled have changed. After the death of Mr. Frisbie a few years ago, the family requested us to "go on as we are" and the estate has been handled by a son. So we think we have broken the record you write about in the July 20 issue of Kansas Farmer.—Mrs. John Pearson, Johnson Co.

### Would Ruin Ignition

Dear Editor: In the article in Kansas Farmer of May 4, regarding the care and operation of starter and lighting system on the farm tractor, I wish to make one correction. In the wiring diagram you have one wire running to an induction coil and a distributor.

## KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze  
Topeka, Kansas  
Vol. 83, No. 16

ARTHUR CAPPER	Publisher
H. S. BLAKE	General Manager
Raymond H. Gilkeson	Editor
Dick Mann	Associate Editor
Edward W. Rupp	Associate Editor
Florence McKinney	Women's Editor
Dr. C. H. Lerrigo	Medical Department
James S. Brazelton	Horticulture
Mrs. Henry Farnsworth	Poultry
Jesse R. Johnson	Livestock Editor
J. M. Parks	Protective Service
Roy R. Moore	Advertising Manager
R. W. Wohlford	Circulation Manager

Member: Audit Bureau of Circulations, Agricultural Publishers Association, National Publishers Association.

Published the first and third Saturdays each month at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan., U. S. A. Entered as second class matter at the post office Topeka, Kan., U. S. A., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Five years, \$1; one year, 25 cents.



This is wrong as the only tractor I know of with a battery ignition is the Ford-Ferguson. If a farmer hooks this wire up and would fasten it to his magnet, he would ruin his ignition. No doubt you have taken this wiring diagram from a car with the Delco system. Trusting this will be of benefit to you, I remain, George Miller, Sabetha, Kan.

#### No "Throw" Rugs!

Noting the cover picture of the July 6 issue of Kansas Farmer, Mrs. D. S. Perkins, R. 2, Lawrence, writes: "Please accept a criticism of your front picture on safety. All throw rugs should be removed from landings or at the head of stairs."

We always are glad to receive comments from our subscribers, on any article, editorial or photos published in Kansas Farmer. And Mrs. Perkins is right in calling them "throw" rugs. Watch out or they will slip out from under your feet and throw you for a fall.

#### Willing to Help

Dear Editor: I have a 6-volt light plant operated from a Windcharger. This Windcharger is rated at 125 watts. I have my house wired so that the Windcharger supplies enough juice to operate six 25-watt bulbs in my house, an electric fencer and a 6-volt radio all on one circuit. However, the Windcharger is separate from the house circuit. It also operates 2 lights in my barn. The Windcharger keeps 2 automobile batteries charged and these supply ample juice for lights, radio and fencer. The radio plugs into a wall socket the same as 110 A C current. If this information is of any value to you I will be glad to give you the specifications in detail.

I thought this would be of value to your subscribers as there are a lot of tenant farmers who have to move from farm to farm almost every year. Most of these farms are without electricity. This plant and wiring is so constructed that it can be removed from a house in about 3 or 4 hours. The total cost of operation is around \$10 a year. My Windcharger is 2 years old. All the expense for repairs I have had is around \$3.—George Miller, Nemaha Co.

#### Ordered a Baby Girl

Dear Editor: Here's one for your human interest corner. I am a nurse at the local hospital here, and yesterday as I was waiting on the corner by the hospital for a bus, a little girl came hippity-hopping by. She stopped, eyed my uniform a moment, and then inquired, "Do you have any extra babies up there, or do you have to order 'em early if people want 'em?"

I told her that people usually spoke to a doctor in advance if they wanted a baby.

"Do you give 'em away, or do they cost something?" she asked next.

I assured her, gravely, that they cost something.

She sighed, "I was afraid of that. I want my mamma to get us one, but we don't have any cash right now. But maybe we will later. If you get a batch of babies in save us a girl baby. We don't want any ole boy baby. I'll get my mamma to come up and see if she likes it. G'by now." And she hippity-hopped on down the street.—Lucile E. Langston, Oklahoma.

#### Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

#### The Cover Picture

The world may be torn with dissension and many may be troubled over current affairs of the nation. But nothing is going to worry Teddy Plummer of Pottawatomie county. When warm days come, Teddy bids goodbye to the cares of the world, whistles for his dog "Geezer" and heads for Rock creek for a little fishing. Geezer would much prefer to be chasing rabbits, but he remains loyal to his master and settles for "fishing." Teddy is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Plummer.



*"I may not be much of a hand at ad writing--*  
**But Let Me Tell You About**  
**Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn**

—your Pioneer Salesman

**"AS THE SPOKESMAN** for thousands of Pioneer Sales Representatives—scattered from one end of the cornbelt to the other—I'd like to tell you a few things about ourselves—and our product—Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn.

"In the vast majority of cases we are, like you readers, farmers ourselves. We have grown Pioneer on our own farms. Some of us—for as long as 15 years.

"In fact, a lot of us, started representing Pioneer in our various communities because of our highly satisfactory and profitable results in growing Pioneer. We felt that what had proved good for us should also prove good for our neighbors, too.

"When your local Pioneer Sales Representative calls at your place, please remember that he is a respected member of your community. Unlike the itinerant peddler who is 'here today—and gone tomorrow'—he is a permanent citizen.

"He realizes that the only way he can command respect and confidence in his community is to be intelligent in his recommendations—to be fair and honorable in his dealings.

"Just remember that your local Pioneer Sales Representative didn't learn about his product 'out of a book'. What he knows about Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn came right out of the wealth of his own personal

experience—raising it on his own farm—observing it as it grows on neighbors' farms.

"As a long-time resident of your community—your Pioneer Sales Representative knows your local soil and weather conditions. He knows what Pioneer variety, or varieties, will do best on your farm. He knows full well that he must serve his customers intelligently and honestly if he is to continue in their respect and confidence.

"As to our product—Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn—well, we quite naturally think it's just about the best hybrid on the market. We have seen what it has done on our own farms—and on the farms of hundreds of thousands of our customers. When it comes to yields—BIG, BUMPER YIELDS—PIONEER is, in our opinion, without a peer.

"When your local Pioneer Sales Representative calls at your farm, grant him an interview. Just remember—he is there with the idea of putting more corn in your crib and more money in your pocket. Two pretty good reasons, don't you think?"

**GARST & THOMAS**  
**HYBRID CORN CO.**

Coon Rapids, Iowa



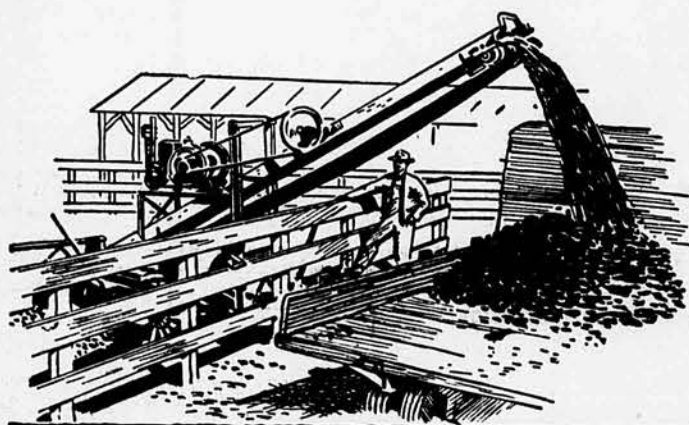
# IDEAS

from a neighbor's farm

Safeway's Farm Reporter keeps tab on how farmers make work easier, cut operating costs, improve crop quality. Safeway reports (not necessarily endorses) his findings because we Safeway people know that exchanging good ideas helps everybody, including us. After all, more than a third of our customers are farm folks.

## Up-and-Over Manure Loader

This is the way manure is loaded out of beef cattle feeding pens at the Gill Brothers ranch at Madera, California. Bulldozer type pusher on front of tractor feeds dry manure to wheel-mounted conveyor. Belt on conveyor, powered by 1½ h.p. motor, carries manure over the fence and into truck.



## "Needle in Haystack" saves Pitchfork Work

A method of moving hay from stack to wagon which requires only about one-third the physical energy used in pitchforking—yet moves 2 to 3 tons in 10 minutes—has been devised by Claud Butts, foreman of the Norman Elliott ranch in Baker County, Oregon.

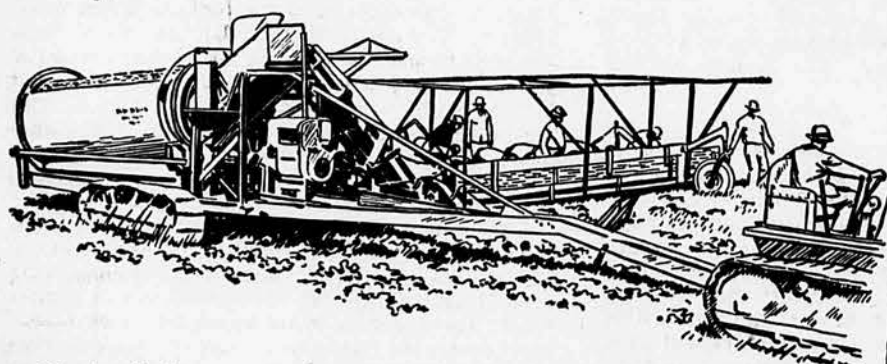
Mr. Butts uses a ¾-inch rod long enough to pass through stack of hay. Rod is threaded at each end. On one end of this "needle" he screws a sharp point—then pushes rod through stack until its point protrudes on opposite side. Point of needle is then unscrewed and a shielded hook screwed on in its place. To this hook a 30-foot length of



cable is attached, and the needle is drawn back out of the stack, pulling the cable with it. Another cable is similarly threaded through the stack—about 10 feet away—and the two cable ends on side of stack next to wagon or sled are attached to the vehicle by chains.

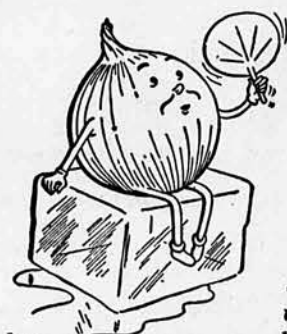
Opposite ends of the cables are joined by an iron ring, to which is attached a third cable. This third cable is passed across the top of the stack to a position 30 or 40 feet beyond the vehicle and at right angles to it. A team or tractor hitched to this cable and driven forward causes the hay to roll from the stack onto the vehicle.

## Seed Harvester "Earns Keep" with \$2000 Daily Production



H. L. Sanborn, progressive rancher of California's Sacramento Valley, built this amazing machine to make his vine crop harvest a bigger and better cash crop. It gives him about 2 tons of dry seed per 10-hour day over a harvest period of 2 to 3 months. The seeds (from melon, cucumbers, etc.) bring \$1000 a ton on contract to one of the big seed houses. About half this income is paid out for labor.

As the seed harvester with its crew travels across a field, the men pick fruit from the vines and lay it on a cross-conveyor belt extending 20 feet out from machine. The conveyor belt carries the fruit up to the hopper on top of the machine where it is crushed. Dropped into the rotating cylinder at rear the seeds are separated from the pulp. And because the rotating cylinder is mounted on a slant, with a rear-end drop, the seeds tend to accumulate at the rear of the cylinder for easy collection. Harvester is operated by a 9 h.p. engine and a tractor pulls the entire rig across the field. This outfit, which cost Mr. Sanborn around \$5000 to build, has proved a sound investment in his type of farming.



## A Safeway idea that onions and consumers like

Sacks of early white onions shipped in unrefrigerated reefer cars were showing heavy spoilage loss. Safeway produce buyers and State Agricultural College men found that a certain kind of refrigeration could cut spoilage loss 30%. Successful method called for (1) ice in car bunkers, to lower temperature and (2) cross ventilation from opened hatchways at diagonally opposite end corners of the car, to check undue moisture. This is just one example of how Safeway works constantly with growers and shippers to improve and safeguard food quality. For quality at fair prices leads to increased consumption—helps give growers a better return.

- Safeway buys direct, sells direct, to cut "in-between" costs
- Safeway buys regularly, offering producers a steady market; when purchasing from farmers Safeway accepts no brokerage either directly or indirectly
- Safeway pays going prices or better, never offers a price lower than producer quotes
- Safeway stands ready to help move surpluses
- Safeway sells at lower prices, made possible by direct, less costly distribution . . . so consumers can afford to increase their consumption

**SAFEWAY**—the neighborhood grocery stores



# Farm Matters

## AS I SEE THEM

I BELIEVE there is more hope for future international co-operation in the Food and Agriculture Organization than in any other phase of the United Nations Organization.

In the long run, a well-fed world, and a world in which the producers of foodstuffs—the farmers—are enabled to get a fair profit in addition to their production costs, is the best prospect for a peaceful world.

For that reason I am much interested in what can be accomplished at the next FAO conference, meeting in Copenhagen, September 2 to 14. There the endeavor will be made to work out the basis for a world food plan that will (1) stabilize farm prices at good levels; (2) improve diets. That is a long-time program; easier to work out on paper than to put into practice; will run into much interference from world power politics as well as the conflict between State-ism and Capitalism. But it does seem to me that if international co-operation is possible, it will have to start on some such basis.

I am glad to know that Rep. Clifford R. Hope, of Garden City, Kan., ranking minority member of the House Committee on Agriculture, expects to attend the conference. Congressman Hope is regarded as one of the best informed, and also one of the best balanced, members of Congress where Agriculture is concerned. The United States delegation is headed by Under-secretary of Agriculture N. E. Dodd, in whom we members of Congress from the Farm States have come to place a great deal of confidence in the last few years. Neither have much confidence in miracles; both believe that without a solid foundation no structure can long endure.

On other world fronts the prospects are not bright. The idea that winning World War II would bring world peace is just about exploded, even in "One World" circles. We destroyed the military might of Germany and Japan; in their place we set up the menace of Soviet Russia.

To meet that menace the United States and Britain have served notice on Russia, diplomatically of course, that the two English speaking nations will not participate in any program for the further expansion of the Soviet Empire. You may have noticed in the daily press that the United States is after a stockpile of strategic materials; also that since January of this year the national defense budget for the United States has been stepped up from 14 billion dollars, plus, to 18 billion dollars, plus. Donald Nelson has been brought back to Washington to head up a program to "alert" industry for future war production. There is no use trying to kid ourselves about the world situation. Every day of the peace conference at Paris accentuates the "split" between U. S.-Britain and Russia. As W. M. Kiplinger puts it: "The relations between Russia and U. S.-Britain are expected to get worse. It is power politics on a huge scale. We are in it up to our necks."

Despite words from Washington, the Federal budget is not likely to be balanced before 1948—if then. The war is over—but the Federal Government still is spending some 41 billion dollars a year—one fourth of the national income. Army and Navy 18 billions, plus; veterans between 6 and 6½ billions; interest on national debt, 5 billions; foreign loans and relief, 4¼ billions; social security 1¼ billions; farm programs and food subsidies, another 1¼ billions. That gives the picture. The amount of co-operation we may expect from

Britain, judging from the contract just entered into between the Governments of Britain and Canada on Canadian wheat, will depend entirely on what Britain gets from the co-operation. As soon as Congress had approved the \$3,750,000,000 loan-subsidy for Britain, the British Government announced a 4-year agreement for Britain to take Canadian wheat at initial prices only three fourths of current United States prices, was announced. Purchase will be by the British Government, and will have a tendency to drive down world prices toward \$1 a bushel, as soon as world supplies become abundant.

Other Old World governments also probably will continue to do the buying for what these governments import. To meet this situation, our Government is continuing its procurement of wheat for export, at least thru September of this year. This Government buying program, coupled with the nationalization of finance, industry and agriculture going on in the United Kingdom under its Labor-Socialist government, does not indicate to me that Britain is planning to remove world trade restrictions in the near future, altho such removals were among the announced purposes of the International Monetary Fund and International Bank created by the Bretton Woods Agreement, and also of the British loan which the Congress approved on the plea it was necessary to make Bretton Woods work.

A world drive is on for cheaper foods—at the expense of farmers, particularly American farmers.

### Three Problems Ahead

AS I SEE it, farmers have three problems of paramount importance ahead of them. Finding the right answers to them is highly essential in bringing the whole country back to near normal. One of these problems has to do with prices—prices farmers receive for their products, and prices they pay for land. Another concerns fertility and moisture content of the soil. Important as anything else is the problem of getting more farmers back on family-size farms.

If prices are reasonable and honest, farmers will have a better chance to follow soil- and moisture-saving practices. And this desirable type of farming will make fewer acres produce more; provide more room for additional farm families on the acres that are available.

I think the toughest of these 3 problems is faced in doing something about prices farmers will accept for their products. But it must have farm attention. Farmers individually can measure their production to demand. They can improve quality of their products, and sell on a grade basis. Farm organizations should and will exert their tremendous power in favor of decent and reasonable prices for farm products. These factors will have more force behind them in the future than they have had in the past. I am confident of that.

I think it is necessary to get this force into action right soon. I will tell you why I think so. When production really gets to rolling we will have a clearer picture of actual demand. But I think a good many folks now are satisfied that shortages will disappear rather soon; that it won't be long before surpluses show up. Another year will see

some of this take place. When there is plenty of any commodity the price tends to drop. And when prices of manufactured goods go down, they exert a downward pressure on farm prices.

I have a strong conviction that surpluses very likely will show up in farm production first. Farm

production has reached an all-time high; the increase is ahead of manufactured goods, I am sure, on a percentage basis. I don't need to tell my Kansas farm friends that surpluses mean lower prices.

Now, I believe farmers have taken the matter of land prices pretty much into their own hands. A recent survey, made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, indicates that 75 per cent of the farmers interviewed think land values have reached the limit of safety—reached or passed the point at which returns from the land can be expected to justify the investment. Most of them also feel that farms they own could command more on the present market than they are worth.

In 1944, some 61 per cent of farmers interviewed said if they wanted land and had money on hand, they would postpone buying at that time. That figure climbed to 75 per cent in 1945, and very likely is higher at present. This survey was made in the Corn Belt, and 30 per cent of the farmers are definitely interested in buying land.

I believe few if any farmers think farm prices will not come down some of these days. And this naturally plays an important part in their decision about buying land. Land bought on the basis of what it will earn is safe land. Such an attitude is a guard against a period of highly inflated land prices.

It isn't too late for a land boom. You will recall that the land boom after World War I didn't reach its peak and "bust" until 1920. Farmer opinion will help avoid a repetition of that disaster.

Here is an interesting, a pertinent, point to me. The survey shows that among owner-operators as a whole, present land values do not appear to be a strong inducement to sell. Fewer farmers are rated as being willing to sell now than in 1944 or in 1945, despite the fact land prices have continued to increase.

A major problem on a very large per cent of our farms is found in soil and fertility loss, and in lack of moisture. Letters from farmers, and the many articles on soil and moisture conservation in Kansas Farmer, make me sure farmers generally are getting after this problem. Saving our farms is up to farmers. No one else can do the job. Proper crop rotations, use of legumes and fertilizers, terracing, contouring, strip-cropping, fallowing, all of these are tools to use in getting bigger, more economical yields. Fertility is one answer to larger yields. But lacking moisture, even fertility is a failure. One good authority points out that it takes 500 pounds of water to grow one pound of corn, and 37 gallons of water to produce one slice of bread. Fortunately, soil-saving practices also conserve moisture.

I firmly believe if we have decent prices for farm products, land priced on what it will earn, and follow generally a soil-saving, moisture-conserving type of agriculture, the third problem will answer itself. There will be more room for more farms. More farms the right size to support families. That is extremely important to the future welfare of Kansas and the Nation.

*Arthur Capper*

Topeka, Kansas

## Britain Will Drive Down World Wheat Price

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Something for wheat growers, processors and handlers to think about, from the "Wheat Situation" issued by the Department of Agriculture:

"World production, excluding the Soviet Union and China, on the basis of very early indications, is expected to be 8 to 10 per cent above the production of 1945, and perhaps not far from the 1935-39 average. Condition of both spring and winter wheat in Canada at the end of June, expressed as the percentage of the long-time average yield

per acre, was 122 per cent compared with 101 for spring wheat and 97 for winter wheat a year ago."

Domestic wheat supplies, 1946-47, are now estimated at 1,230 billion bushels; carryover 101 million bushels plus prospective crop of 1,132 million bushels. Crop largest on record; carry-over smallest in 20 years; total supply below each of last 5 years, but one

fourth larger than the 10-year (1932-41) average.

Planned distribution of wheat this marketing year is: Food, 450 million bushels (50-75 million bushels below last year); feed, 150 million bushels (one half last year); seed, 85 million bushels; exports, upwards 250 million bushels (400 million last year).

A national wheat goal for next year,

announced June 28 is 71.7 million acres, largest acreage since 1938; compares with 71.05 million acres for 1946 crop, 68.8 million acres for 1945 crop.

When price controls lapsed June 30, wheat prices advanced 5 to 10 per cent, according to D. of A., but "most of the advance was lost as crop conditions improved."

If the corn crop this year pans out anywhere near 3,500 million bushels, wheat growers can add up the foregoing summary of world wheat pros-

(Continued on Page 22)



Ora Schopf, Holcomb, inspects his irrigated hybrid corn. It was knee-high early in July. On the tractor is his hired man, Claude McQueen. Hybrid corn on the Schopf farm is used to isolate his certified atlas sorgo seed crops.



Earl C. Brookover, Ulysses, sets a 2-inch, 5-foot plastic syphon tube. It carries water from the ditch to the beet field at left, simplifies irrigation. When outlet is made in the ditch bank, the water tends to wash the opening larger. The tubes eliminate this washing.



# IRRIGATION

## ... Is Growing Up

By ED RUPP

**K**ANSAS has more than 125,000 acres of irrigated land. And it is just a beginning. More than 200,000 additional acres will be suitable for irrigation if proposed reservoirs are established, and it is difficult to estimate the increase which may come from water wells. Already large acreages of alfalfa, sugar beets, maize, atlas, corn, melons, onions, potatoes and other crops have changed the western scene.

From nearly 60 years of irrigation experience in Southwest Kansas, these farmers have developed a know-how of farming with artificial rainfall. The network of canals carrying water from the Arkansas river to Finney, Kearny, Hamilton and Ford county farmlands, contributed much to the development of this area. But more rapid development has come with installation of large irrigation pumps. This well, or ground water irrigation, is used in the same counties where the ditch water is available. It is the only means of irrigation in other areas.

Ground water played the leading role in the development of Scott county. It has made a successful start in Grant county. Ground water irrigation is used in other regions. In fact, it is being used in more than half the counties in Kansas.

Here is the way the irrigation picture looks. By 1940, some 45,058 acres of Kansas land were being

watered from wells. This represented an increase of 286.7 per cent in the 10 years from 1930. But the 49,194 acres watered from streams in 1940 represented a decrease of 12.8 per cent in the previous 10-year period. Both surface and ground water were available on another 5,000 acres.

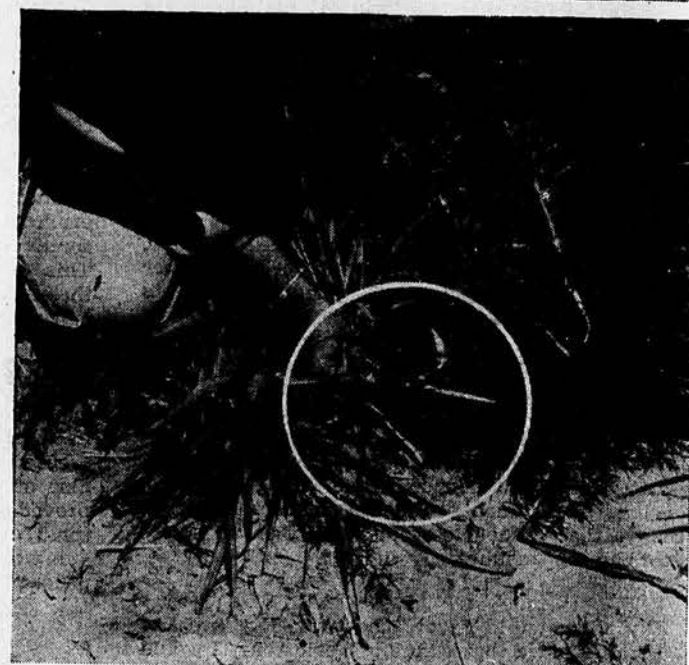
Largest irrigated acreages in the state are in Finney, Kearny and Scott counties. These 3 accounted for more than 71,000 of the 99,980-acre total in 1940. But ground water irrigation is spreading rapidly. Grant county is an example. The State Board of Agriculture reported 1,178 acres under irrigation in Grant in 1944. The project is young. Estimates put the "possible" in this county at 25,000 acres.

Irrigation has changed the picture in 2 ways. It has added a measure of safety to the ordinary dry-land crops. Also, many other crops not ordinarily grown on the plains now are practical.

Sugar beets depend on irrigation. The Garden City Company, Garden City, has contracted for more than 8,000 acres of beets this year for sugar.

Average yield of beets last year was about 10 tons to the acre. At a contract price of \$13.80 a ton for beets with normal sugar content, it accounted for an average return of more than \$100 an acre. In addition, there was a subsidy last year of \$4 a ton.

Mayo brothers, Vern R. and Berl, of Garden City, planted 300 acres of beets in March this year. Their planting was a little ahead of the average. By the first of July, foliage on their fields was 12 to 14 inches high. The Mayos have an average of 15 tons to the acre. They had yields of 23 tons.



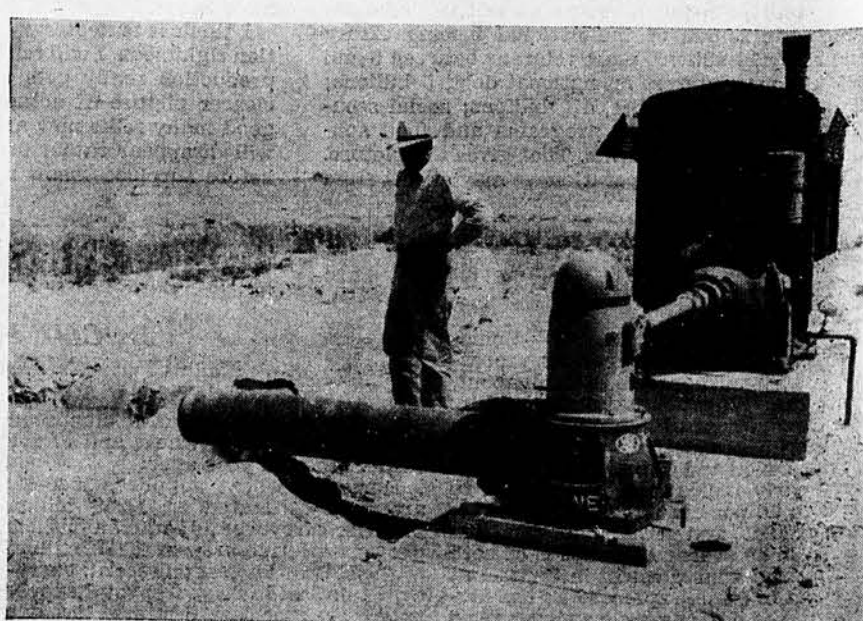
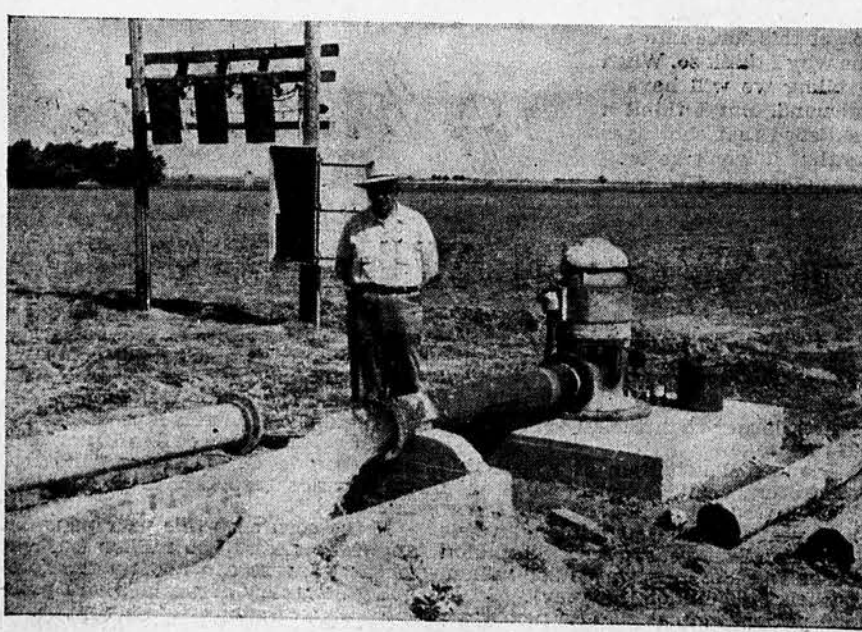
Three white pointed roots, in circle, are the rhizome on Johnson grass. The weed spreads by means of these roots and by seed. The sharply pointed rhizome will grow thru a sugar beet and destroy it.

Like any crop, sugar beet yields are dependent on soil fertility. There is extensive use of commercial fertilizer in irrigated sections. Mayo brothers used 100 pounds of superphosphate to the acre this year. No question about it, Vern Mayo says, fertilizer increases the yield. He foresees the necessity of more complete fertilizers for future sugar beet production.

Alfalfa also is an important crop in the irrigated sections. During the first boom years of ground water irrigation in Scott county more than 30 years ago, wells were rated according to the acres of alfalfa they would water. The soil-building qualities of alfalfa

[Continued on Page 16]

Earl C. Brookover, Ulysses, watches one of his new natural gas irrigation pumps in Grant county. This well is a year old. A weir box will be constructed after the ground has settled and no more sand is apparent in the water. This 70-horsepower engine is throwing 1,100 gallons of water a minute.





## Now He Owns the Ranch

High Production and Good Living Go Together

HOW a young farmer in the 1920's started out working on a 3,000-acre ranch in Russell county at \$35 a month and now owns the ranch, is told by Fred Carey, Russell county agent.

The young farmer is Otto Eulert, whose ranch is one of the beauty spots of Russell county. After working on the ranch many years and wheat farming on the side, he leased the 3,035-acre ranch in 1937 from a mortgage company and finally bought it in 1943. The ranch has 2,200 acres of pasture and 400 acres of good bottom land. Another 320 acres of wheat land are rented each year.

Always a believer in maintaining soil fertility, Mr. Eulert sowed 27 acres of alfalfa on the ranch in 1937, the first alfalfa on the place to his knowl-



Otto Eulert, right, and Fred Carey, Russell county agent, discuss proposed park around this large pond on the ranch.

edge. Two years ago he got 2 crops of hay from this field worth \$40 an acre, and 6½ bushels of seed an acre that sold for \$20.40 a bushel. This made his income from those 27 acres \$172.60 an acre. He now has 70 acres of alfalfa, all he can handle with present machinery and help.

A fine herd of Hereford cattle is being built on the ranch. There are 158 head of grade breeding cows there now and 32 more heifers will be added this year. Mr. Eulert will sell off both ends of the herd, old cows and cull calves.

Steer calves are grown on the ranch the first year, grazed one year and put on full feed in August of the second year. There also is a herd of 30 registered Hereford cows that is used to build up the grade herd. Culling on this group also is done at both ends.

About 500 acres of wheat are grown each year with 100 acres a year in summer fallow. Mr. Eulert also grows winter barley on fallow. Midland, Norcan, and Atlas are produced on the farm.

Cattle have been getting dry roughage to date but Mr. Eulert plans to put in silos and use silage as soon as possible.

A new 40- by 70-foot barn on the ranch recently was built to replace a

similar one destroyed by fire. The barn has a 9-foot driveway thru the center, 7 box stalls, and arrangements so a feed alley can be used for 2 more. It has 2 grain bins with 400-bushel capacity each, and stalls for 8 milk cows, and a separator room. There is loft storage for from 160 to 170 tons of baled hay. The barn is built against a hill so the loft is at truckbed level and hay can be taken in without hoisting. A cattle loafing shed and a show barn for the purebreds are future improvements planned.

A grain elevator on the ranch has from 10,000- to 12,000-bushel storage capacity and is arranged to handle certified Tenmarq and Comanche, wheats and certified Norcan, Atlas and Midland sorghums, all grown on the ranch. Kansas common alfalfa seed also is grown and sold but is not certified.

Next improvement on the farm will be a machinery center with storage space 50-by-100 feet and a 26- by 36-foot workshop. The building will be of steel.

Eleven acres of shelterbelt have been planted on the ranch and the Eulerts have a one fourth acre sub-irrigated garden, using spring water. Fourteen ponds have been constructed since 1937. The largest drains 5 square miles of pasture and holds 115½ acre feet of water.

Nearly all protein used on the ranch is grown there. Mr. Eulert sows feed on some of his good bottom land and feeds his cattle there so all the manure goes back on the land. Three or 4 pounds of alfalfa substitute for cottonseed cake in his feeding program.

Because the ranch has a lot of natural beauty, Mr. Eulert plans to utilize his largest pond as the center for a farm park. He believes that having beautiful surroundings and local recreation should be a part of farm or ranch life.

### Sure of a Crop

Rain or no rain, S. H. Stephenson, Saline county, figures on a good atlas sorgo crop this fall. If rainfall is not sufficient, he will irrigate with river water.

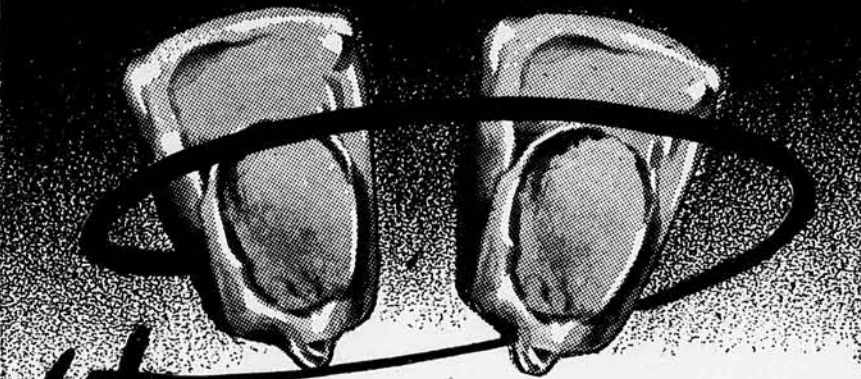
Mr. Stephenson has a 30-acre tract that is a natural for irrigation. The Smoky Hill river bends around this tract. There is a gentle fall of the land. He can draw water from the river and let it flow across the field.

In 1936 Mr. Stephenson last used his 6-inch rotary pump to irrigate this field. If conditions demand it, he is ready to draw more water from the river this summer. He is going to be sure of a crop.

### 110 Bushels of Oats

It was a wheat year, but Les Garvey, Clay county, reports an exceptionally good oats crop, too. Mr. Garvey had 46 acres of Boone oats which produced 60 bushels to the acre. But where the oats really rolled into the bin was from a 2.5-acre field of summer-fallow ground. This small patch made 110 bushels to the acre.

# THEY LOOK ALIKE....



## but WHAT A DIFFERENCE

LOOK ALIKE...? YES!

But one is a Steckley kernel and means top yields for you!

● One kernel produces a good crop, the other a poor one... yet to your experienced eye—the kernels look alike. That is why it pays to depend on the grower's reputation and integrity. That is why it pays to plant Steckley Hybrid Corn... the time-tested hybrid you can buy with confidence of getting a big crop.

Since 1931 Steckley Hybrids have been famous for their high yield... their standing ability... their resistance to wind, disease and drought. That's why it pays... all ways... to plant Steckley Hybrid Corn.

**FREE**



### STECKLEY HYBRID SELECTION GUIDE BOOK

● Illustrated in natural color, this book accurately describes all the Steckley hybrids, with full specifications on each. Write for your FREE copy today. Help assure yourself of a bumper corn crop next year.

"TOPS FOR CROPS"

# Steckley HIGH-YIELD hybrid corn

46-1

STECKLEY HYBRID CORN CO.

Dept. 46-K1

2416 N St.

Lincoln, Nebraska



Mr. Eulert talks of future plans while showing Mr. Carey the lay of his ranch from a vantage point on the bluff.



# Tired of This?



# This?



# or This?



INSTALL A

## Jacuzzi PUMP

THE DRUDGERY OF OLD-FASHIONED PUMP-ING METHODS IS BOTH OUT-DATED AND EXPENSIVE.

IN THE SAVING OF TIME AND LABOR ALONE, IT PAYS TO INSTALL A

**Jacuzzi**  
The Original Injector Type  
**AUTOMATIC WATER SYSTEM**

JACUZZI PUMPS PROVIDE AMPLE CAPACITIES OF HIGH-PRESSURE RUNNING WATER AT THE TURN OF A TAP . . . THE MODERN, EFFICIENT WAY . . . WHEREVER AND WHENEVER REQUIRED.

FOR DEEP AND SHALLOW WELLS  
IN SIZES RANGING FROM  
1/4 TO 20 H.P. AND LARGER

SEE YOUR LOCAL JACUZZI DEALER OR WRITE DIRECTLY TO:

**Jacuzzi Brothers, Inc.** 5327 JACUZZI AVENUE  
RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA

## Fly-Free Farming Ahead

Ellsworth Cattlemen Know How to Use DDT

By DICK MANN



This portable crowding pen, designed by F. M. Coleman, Ellsworth county agent, has a frame 12 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 5 1/2 feet high, made of 2-inch oilwell casing. An escape chute 3 feet wide and 5 feet long slides out in front for use when spraying.

TWO years ago it would have been impossible for a farmer to visualize farming without the constant hindrance of flies. Today, in Ellsworth county, some farms are so nearly without flies their owners have ceased to consider them as a nuisance. The reason? That county, thru a campaign sponsored by the Central Kansas Livestock Association, has been conducting a "saturation" fly eradication campaign in an area 12 miles square.

The area, known as the Ash Creek community, lies to the southeast of the city of Ellsworth, and the campaign was made possible thru hearty co-operation of almost 100 per cent of the residents.

Three spray machine outfits are being used. One is a government outfit which is part of 57 such machines lent to Kansas counties thru the Kansas State College extension service. This machine operates on the power take-off of a 2 1/2-ton truck. It has a capacity of 37 gallons a minute, with pressures up to 1,000 pounds. Another outfit being used has the same size pump but is skid mounted and is carried on a 1 1/2-ton truck. The motor of the third has a capacity of 7 gallons a minute and will develop 300 pounds pressure. The 2 large machines are being operated at 550- to 600-pounds pressure and the small machine at 250 pounds.

### Would Spray Everything

Both large machines are used for cattle, while the small machine is for farm buildings. Ultimate goal of the program is to spray 100 per cent of the cattle and farm buildings within the area as a clear-cut test on whether the fly problem can be solved on the farm.

Results so far have been gratifying. Spraying was started May 22, later than planned for best results. Four sprayings are planned for the summer and early fall months.

By the end of this year, the 3 machines will have sprayed better than 50 per cent of all cattle in the county, with about 85 to 95 per cent coverage

on cattle within the test area of 12 square miles. Work of these 3 machines does not represent all spraying done in the county. CK Ranch, at Brookville, owns a machine and will account for 2,000 head. Walter Kohrs, Geneseo, has a machine, as does Ed Webster, of San Angelo, Tex., who runs several thousand head of cattle in Ellsworth county. Another 10 per cent of the cattle will be treated in small groups by DDT powders and emulsions, by individual farmers.

It is estimated by F. M. Coleman, Ellsworth county agent, that 18,000 head of cattle in the county will be sprayed this summer by the 3 association machines.

The Central Kansas Livestock Association was organized in November, 1945, for the express purpose of launching an intensive spray program, both for flies in summer and for lice and grubs in winter.

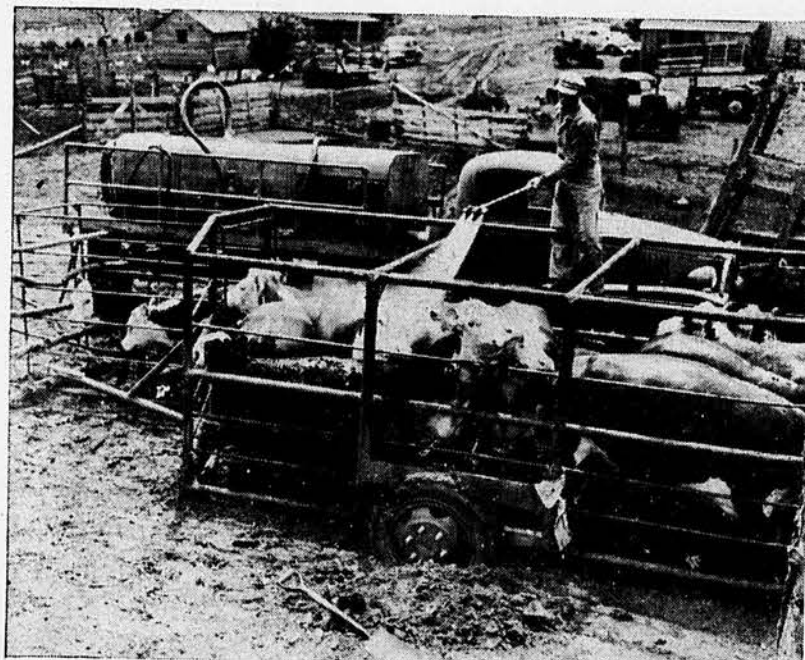
Harry Long, Ellsworth, is the first president. Cleo Rathbun, Geneseo, is vice-president, and F. M. Coleman, secretary-treasurer. Directors are Gene Sundgren, Brookville; Joe Maes, Bush-ton; and Carl Gray, Geneseo. The association already has 130 members.

### All Farmers Use Equipment

Primarily, the 3 machines are being used for association members, but any farmer may hire the outfit for an additional \$1.50 charge per stop above what members pay.

Charges for members are 15 cents a head with a minimum of \$5 a stop. Since it takes about 34 head to equal the minimum, 2 or more smaller herds often are brought together. Operators of the machines are paid \$8 a day or 2 cents a head, whichever is greater when figured up at the end of each month.

Mr. Coleman has worked out a system of scheduling the machines, which he believes offers advantages. He calls one farmer in a particular community. This farmer, in turn, lines up 7 to 12 stops in his community, after



Jack Rathbun, ex-marine, operates the 2 1/2-ton government spray outfit. Here he is shown spraying cattle on the Harry Long farm, with the crowding pen in action.





It pays to underline, say Ellsworth county farmers. Here cattle are being underlined as they go thru the escape chute of the portable crowding pen.

which a date is set for the actual spraying. This system takes a load off any one man having to do all scheduling, and gives farmers a chance to co-operate in lining up the cattle and utilizing crowding pen facilities.

Lack of crowding pen facilities has been the greatest stumbling block to the program. Material is almost impossible to obtain and many small operators feel the investment is not justified. To overcome this obstacle, Mr. Coleman designed and had constructed a portable crowding pen to be used with the largest spray outfit. This pen, made of old oil well casings and iron bars, can be trailed behind the truck and will handle 8 to 12 head of cattle at a time. It takes only a few minutes to set up and about 5 minutes to run thru each group of cattle. An additional charge of 5 cents a head is made for use of the portable pen.

However, Mr. Coleman doesn't believe the portable pen is the answer. In his opinion, any farmer with 30 head of cattle needs a crowding pen.

We took a trip down into the Ash Creek community to check over conditions in this "saturation" area. We found almost no flies, either on the cattle or around the farmsteads. Farmers were jubilant over results.

#### Cattle Spread Out

Cleo Rathbun, who has 60 head of beef cattle, has sprayed twice for grubs and twice for flies. His cattle keep on eating instead of bunching to fight flies. "My cattle do better and spraying certainly improves pasture conditions," he said. "When we used to ride out for the cattle we could always find them against the south pasture fence. Now we have to hunt them all over the pasture."

Farmers getting farm buildings sprayed pay 30 cents a gallon applied. The average set of farm buildings requires 25 to 30 gallons of spray.

Harry Long sprayed for grubs and lice on his 250 head of beef cattle last winter and had sprayed twice for flies this summer when we visited his farm. He figures on a gallon of solution a head to insure good coverage. Amount of spray required, however, depends largely on the skill of the operator and the crowding pen facilities.

"Before I sprayed last winter for lice and grubs," says Mr. Long, "my cattle spent all their time rubbing against fences and bunks. Their hair was in bad condition. Now they have quit rubbing and came thru the winter in the best condition I ever experienced with cattle."

CK Ranch dipped last year and is spraying this year. Gene Sundgren,

manager, said that last summer when they started their fly program they found fly counts on the bulls as high as 6,000 to 7,000 an animal. This year, the counts were down to 200 or 300 and the bulls were in much better condition.

"Whenever you improve the condition of a bull you improve his breeding efficiency," states Mr. Sundgren. "Another thing we noticed this summer was the long tails on the cows. Formerly, they had them worn short by mid-June fighting flies. This year many cows had tails dragging on the ground. Thru our dipping last fall, we were able to delay our spray program this spring until June 15. Before that date there just weren't enough flies to bother with."

"Come out in the lot, I want to show you something," said Walter Bircher, large-scale Ellsworth dairyman. He took down a pitchfork from the barn wall and we walked out into the cow lot, where his herd was peacefully standing until milking time. Mr. Bircher poked around in the manure piles of the lot with his pitchfork until he turned up some fly larvae. "See those," he said. "Before I started my spray program last fall this lot was alive with larvae every spring. Now I actually have to hunt for them."

#### Job Certainly Is Simple

Mr. Bircher not only sprays his cows but also the barn, the milk house and his home. He uses an ordinary paint spray gun for the job around the buildings. "One thing you have to do," said Mr. Bircher, "is to use a fly chaser or a hand spray on the cows when they first come in. They always bring in a few stable flies and you have to get those flies off the cows and onto the sprayed ceiling or walls to make the kill."

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Grubb, who also milk cows, agreed with Mr. Bircher that the spray program is a huge success. Mrs. Grubb said it was no trouble now to milk, and not having flies around the house is a near miracle of comfort.

Bill and Fred Bettenbrock have been conducting experiments with both DDT and the new British discovery, BHC, which is said to be about 6 times stronger than DDT. They can see little difference. If anything, the BHC is less desirable because of an objectionable odor.

In summarizing their program, Ellsworth cattlemen made these comments. Much of the early spring fly problem can be eliminated if the spraying job is done thoroly in the fall. It pays to underline the cattle when spraying, as the spray lasts longer out of the sun and does a better job of killing. "Flies get under the cattle for shade when the heat bears down," they said, "and you may not get a thoro kill if you don't underline." These men are revising their ideas on how far flies will travel from herd to herd. They now are convinced flies do not cover as much territory as previously believed. But, for best results from spraying it takes co-operation of all farmers in any given area to get a good kill and to cut down larvae. These farmers honestly believe that, with concerted effort, they can completely eliminate the fly problem in 2 or 3 years.

#### Make This Change

F. M. Coleman, designer of the portable crowding pen, says he would make the following changes in the pen as improvements: Make outside dimensions of pen 12 feet by 8 feet; place wheels inside the frame to cut down width. Present width of 10 feet over-all is unwieldy for some country roads and culverts.

## Increasing EGG INCOME

with the  
**WEYERHAEUSER 4-SQUARE**  
*Farm Building Service*



● More eggs, high quality eggs, and thrifty, healthy birds are the goals of every flock owner—because they all add up to increased farm income.

A good poultry house helps an average flock do better, and helps a good flock really produce. For such a house gives you better control over the health and comfort of your hens.

#### BETTER DESIGNS FOR BETTER BUILDINGS

To help you increase egg income, Weyerhaeuser makes available for your use many different designs and sizes of brooders, laying houses and poultry equipment. You'll find them at your retail lumber dealer in his big Weyerhaeuser 4-Square Farm Building Service. These designs include all the proved features needed for the comfortable and sanitary housing of poultry. And for any design you select, working drawings are available.

#### A COMPLETE FARM BUILDING SERVICE

Poultry buildings are only one section of this complete service. You'll find sections on dairy and general purpose barns, hog houses, crop storage buildings, machine sheds, and scores of items of lumber-built equipment. You'll find a size and type to fit your needs.

Be ready to build when the opportunity presents itself by selecting your building plan now. Ask your Weyerhaeuser 4-Square dealer about this helpful farm building service.

**FREE!** FARM BUILDING BOOK—If you would like to have a condensed edition of the Planning Guide, mail this coupon.

WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY KF-846  
First National Bank Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

Please send me the Free Farm Building Book.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

GOOD BUILDINGS  
Increase  
FARM INCOMES

**WEYERHAEUSER**  
4-SQUARE LUMBER AND SERVICES



# Your Mobilgas-Mobiloil Man— He's Coming Your Way With A Money-Saving Plan



## Order Now For Delivery Later! No Money Down

**PLAN AHEAD**—estimate your needs for next year—place your order now and get the benefit of our money-saving plan. You get high-quality products that are the result of 80 years' experience in the manufacture of petroleum products for the farm. Call in your Mobilgas-Mobiloil Man—let him show you how you can make substantial savings.



### Mobiloil

Keeps Farm Engines  
"Mobiloil" Clean

This new motor oil has amazing cleaning properties that keep all farm engines—tractors, trucks and cars—freer of power-wasting deposits.



### Mobiloil Gear Oil

Premium quality—made in correct grades for cold or hot weather operation. Blended in several grades to meet every farm gear requirement.



### Mobilgrease

Made in several types. Mobilgrease No. 2 "stays put"—meets most all farm requirements where a grease-type lubricant is needed. Ask to see the famous "hammer" test.



### Mobil Upperlube

Regular use helps prevent sticky valves and rings—steps up compression—makes engines run smoother; last longer. Use it regularly.



### Sanilac Cattle Spray

Double-effective—kills more flies, keeps flies off longer. Protects cattle against irritating attacks of stable and horn flies, mosquitoes and other insects.



### Mobil Hydrotone

Helps prevent rust and scale from forming—staves off overheating troubles. Use it regularly in your tractor, truck and passenger car.



### Mobil Radiator Flush

Mobil Radiator Flush is an emulsion of liquid grease solvents and scouring agents—removes rust deposits and scale. Safe to use—helps keep motor cool.



### Mobilcote 270

Protects against rust and corrosion. Easily applied to exposed metal surfaces by brush or swab—also easy and quick to remove by washing with kerosene.



### Sanilac Insecticide with D.D.T.

Liquid concentrate—contains 25% D.D.T. When diluted with water, gives highly effective, long-lasting residual spray for barns, stables, chicken coops and stagnant water.



## What Folks Are Doing

It is interesting, indeed, to take a trip this summer into Northwest Kansas following what may be the record wheat harvest of all time. Rains delayed harvest and threw farmers behind in working their summer fallow. Out there they worked 24 hours a day catching up.

Wheat yields in that area ran as high as 62 bushels an acre. Any summer-fallow field that made less than 30 bushels brought an apology to the effect that "we got haled out," or something.

The car shortage has been acute, especially on the branch rail lines, and wheat piles dot the landscape.

It would do your heart good to meet farmer after farmer now independently wealthy, after having stuck out the bad years.

Many farmers in the area have built or are planning to build entire new farmsteads with all modern conveniences they can find on the market.

One district in Decatur county has been waiting 8 years on rural electric lines. Said a farmer who is all set to build a new modern farmstead, "If we don't get electricity within the next 18 months I'm moving to town." He expressed it this way. "What good does my money do me if I can't have even the conveniences of the average low-income man in town?"

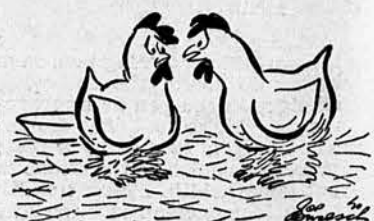
School reorganization is another worry to Northwest farmers. Distances out there already are great. If too much consolidation is attempted, some say they will move to town rather than haul their children so many miles, or allow them to be taken from home so many hours each day. One Rawlins county farmer said: "Farm children learn as much on the farm as they do in school. If we can't ever have them home we might as well live in town."

Farm tenant purchasers in the Northwest have prospered. Hundreds who started on their farms in 1941 with little or nothing, now have their farms paid for and a comfortable bank account. One Northwest Kansas bank claims average deposits of \$7,500. These farm tenant purchase clients are playing it smart, too. They are not gambling entirely on wheat, but have a good livestock program to fall back upon in bad years.

Altho Kansas State College does not recommend Pawnee wheat for Northwest Kansas, farmers out there are very interested in this new variety. It is earlier than Tenmarq and has been showing up very well this year and last. Many probably will seed more of their acreage to Pawnee this fall. Agronomists warn that the seasons have been right for Pawnee recently, but that this variety will not stand up out there when dry years hit. Wichita variety also is becoming popular.

Tenmarq, which is losing out in Central Kansas, still is about the top yielder in the Northwest.

Out in Sherman county Leslie Eldred has a fine Holstein herd; an island of milk in a sea of wheat. While rounding up the cows for a picture, Leslie stepped on a rattlesnake. The snake didn't strike but Mr. Eldred probably set a new high jump record for Sherman county.



"I'm terribly hungry for some corn . . . Let's drop in on the bingo party tonight!"



## Flying Farmers

**K**ANSAS Flying Farmers will be in the spotlight at several county fairs over the state this season. Inviting aviators to attend these fairs promises a wider range of attendance. It also will increase the interest in the Flying Farmers Club.

George Galloway, Wakeeney, has arranged a Flying Farmer breakfast August 22, in conjunction with the Trego county fair. George reports breakfast will be served from 8 to 10 o'clock that morning at the Staatz hotel in Wakeeney. Two runways will be marked in a wheat field north of the fair grounds. This field is short and a little rough. George invites Flying Farmers to attend the breakfast, but cautions them to be alert for telephone lines and other obstacles. Oil and gas will be available on the field for aviators. Transportation into Wakeeney also will be available.

In case pilots would rather land on a longer strip, Mr. Galloway welcomes them to land at his home 3 miles north and a half a mile east of Wakeeney. He has a strip there that is half a mile long.

The following day, Friday, August 23, marks the air show and free flight breakfast at Greensburg. This show will be in conjunction with the Annual Kiowa County Free Fair. The Greensburg chamber of commerce has mailed invitations to Flying Farmers.

## Melons Pay \$200 an Acre

**F**ORTY-FOUR years of experience in growing watermelons as a profitable sideline to his farming business has taught A. W. Gibbs, of Phillips county, a lot of things about melons.

The Gibbs farm lies along the Solomon river and has quite a lot of sandy soil. To best utilize this part of his farm, Mr. Gibbs started raising 6 to 15 acres of melons a year and has had only one failure. Believe it or not that failure was due to too much moisture.

He is prepared to irrigate but finds that melons raised under irrigation do not have as fine a flavor. Watermelons cannot be raised on the same soil more than 2 years and take something out of the soil that takes 5 years to rebuild with wheat and corn, says Mr. Gibbs.

He does not know what element is thus exhausted but does know that it has no effect on any other farm crop.

Before planting melons, Mr. Gibbs fertilizes the ground a year ahead with barnyard manure. Manure will burn up the plants if put on the same year melons are planted. Aphids also are worse if melons are planted too soon after fertilizing.

Best results have been obtained when allowing 8 or 9 square feet for each plant. He finds that plants 8 feet apart in 8-foot rows with 2 plants to the hill are about right. All seed is planted by hand and is not much work.

Yields run about 7 tons to the acre. Last year his gross receipts were \$200 an acre from melons, and made more profit than any other crop on the farm.

## Here Are Tomatoes Galore

**P**ICKING tomatoes by the bushel this year, is A. W. Bergman, Riley county. His garden plot, which is 50 feet square, is loaded with 460 tomato plants. In it he has 16 varieties. On one heavily laden branch he counted 32 big tomatoes and guessed that there were nearly 100 to a hill in several cases. He has been a tomato grower for years, but this year is one of his best.

Mr. Bergman fertilized his garden

with chicken manure. After setting the plants, he made certain they received sufficient moisture. A windmill is next to his garden plot. He pumped plenty of water into the garden between rains.

The rows of tomatoes were spaced 3 feet apart. The ground was mulched with straw. The light foliage plants were alternated with the plants producing heavy foliage. In this way he was able to supply shade for the heavy bearing, light foliage plants.



In this picture Mr. Bergman displays a cluster of tomatoes on one branch. There were other plants in his garden with as many tomatoes. He says he would like to see someone who has raised more.

As an added attraction, the new municipal airport at Greensburg will be dedicated that day. Breakfast will be at 10 in the morning. The dedication and air show will be in the afternoon at 1 o'clock. Two \$25 awards are being offered in spot landing contests. One contest will be for pilots with fewer than 200 hours. The other for more experienced aviators.

Flying Farmers interested in dropping in at the new Greensburg airport that day should write G. A. Bertram or the secretary of the chamber of commerce.

The third invitation to Flying Farmers comes from Larned. This event is scheduled for Wednesday, September 4. Larned is the home of W. W. Frizell, new vice-president of the National Flying Farmers.

How would you like to have a Kansas map showing the location of Flying Farmer airports? That is an idea the Flying Farmers Club is working on at present. Send us a drawing of your flight strip. Show its exact location relative to nearby cities and towns. This map in the hands of farmer-aviators can lend added safety to rural flying. It also will provide a better opportunity to become acquainted with other flying farmers.

Who was the first flying farmer in Kansas? We would like to know. What kind of plane did you fly? Was it a standard model or did you fly a home-made plane? If you think you rate as a veteran aviator, send the information to Aviation Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

**We're making progress  
on rural telephones . . .**



If you live on a farm and don't have telephone service now, you can be sure the telephone company is using every means to speed the day when you can have it.

Extension and improvement of rural service was interrupted by the war, but plans to resume it went right ahead. Surveys were made, maps drawn, thousands of farmers asked what kind of rural service they liked best. The result is a 14-million-dollar postwar program for improving and extending service to rural areas in the Southwest.

Now the building job is under way again. Our goal by the end of the year is to have 40,000 new rural telephones in service. Within the next five years we expect to add 165,000.

There is still much to be done, and it will be some time before everyone has service who wants it. But we are well on our way.

**SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE CO.**





**It MUST be Good!**

**More Farmers plant  
DEKALB  
than any other  
HYBRID**

THE same reasons that make DeKalb first choice of America's farmers should make it first choice with you. First—it's a great yielding corn, producing big, deep-kerneled ears, high in grain quality and feeding value. Second—there's a DeKalb variety for most every type of soil and weather in the Corn Belt. That means correct maturity—dependable performance. It's the crop you make "in the long run" that counts,

and actual records from thousands of DeKalb farmers show that DeKalb "comes through for them" with good-paying average yields over a period of years—good and bad. Yes, more farmers plant DeKalb than any other hybrid corn—IT MUST BE GOOD!



DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, INC.  
DEKALB, ILLINOIS

**DEKALB**

*A Great  
Yielding  
Corn*

TURN TO THE  
**LIVESTOCK**  
SECTION OF  
**KANSAS FARMER**  
if you need  
**BETTER  
BREEDING STOCK**



The West's Greatest  
Agricultural  
and  
Livestock  
Exposition

"The State's Greatest Outdoor Event"

## Marketing Viewpoint

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

What is in prospect on stocker and feeder cattle prices for September and October this year?—J. F.

If price controls are replaced, there may be only limited demand for stockers and feeders later this year. However, if cattle and beef prices remain free of controls, and if the corn crop is as large as present prospects would indicate, demand for stockers and feeders may be unusually strong this fall. The fact that grass cattle marketings have been heavy early this year would indicate that the usual heavy bunching of receipts may not occur in late September and October. If the market remains free of controls, prices of stockers and feeders may be as high as, or slightly higher than, in early August. However, if controls are replaced, prices probably will be somewhat lower than in early August.

What is the outlook for feed cattle?—N. F.

If the market remains free of controls, a steady to strong market for fed cattle is expected until November or possibly longer. If prospects for the large corn crop materialize, large numbers of cattle probably will be put on feed this fall and they would begin coming to market 4 to 6 months later. Under these conditions, seasonally lower prices after February would be expected with the probability of considerably lower prices by May.

If price controls are reinstated, the better grades of fed cattle would be hardest hit. A downward adjustment of several dollars in top cattle prices may be in prospect if price controls should be announced. This would discourage feeding cattle this fall and prices of fed cattle probably would hold at the ceilings most of the time as long as ceilings were in effect. No information is available as to whether there will be price controls.

Feed prices have gone up and egg and poultry prices have gone down. Will this situation be corrected during the fall and winter?—N. N. S.

Egg prices probably will advance seasonally during the fall and early winter. Large, first-quality eggs will tend to go up more than the smaller undergrades. Feed costs, especially the cost of corn, will be lower. Protein supplements may not be much lower unless price ceilings are renewed.

However, despite prospects for somewhat lower feed prices and seasonally higher egg prices, the egg-feed ratio is expected to be less favorable than average. This fall probably will not be a favorable period for a large profit from eggs unless you are favorably situated on labor and feed costs.

A good many farmers have quit milking cows. Would this be a good time to start milking some cows?—S. H.

There was a substantial decrease in milk cow numbers during 1945, and there are indications of further decreases in 1946. From the long run standpoint, it appears many areas in Kansas will need more milk cows, especially for the production of whole milk. From the short run viewpoint, labor and feed costs will remain high in relation to prices for milk and butterfat. The butterfat-feed ratio and the milk-feed ratio probably will be unfavorable during the fall and winter.



"Why wouldn't he be better lookin' than me?  
—He's a later model!"



## Teaches Sewing to Girls



Selma Lohman works with her junior leadership class. From left to right: Edra Smith, 10 years old; Selma Lohman; Joyce Wager, 9; Donna Daugherty, 8; Alice Jean Banks, 9.

A JUNIOR leadership project for a 17-year-old entails considerable responsibility—it might be considered preparation for adulthood. Selma Lohman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lohman, Leavenworth county, is a full-time high-school student, but evenings and Saturdays she devotes time to her junior leadership project.

For several years, Selma has been making her clothes, those for her little sister, Bonnie, and some for her mother. For 6 years she has been in 4-H Club work taking on projects in clothing, poultry, food preservation, food preparation and now junior leadership. For the latter project she has undertaken the job of teaching sewing to 4 little girls, all members of the Jolly Worker's Club. The girls wanted to learn to sew, so their club leader,

Mrs. George Sheppard, proposed that Selma assume the responsibility as a part of her junior leadership work.

At first the little girls hemmed dish towels, made pot holders next, then a pin cushion. They are learning to make samples of all the kinds of stitches and seams. Soon they will each undertake an apron.

### The Flower Game

Try this game at a summer or fall club meeting. The hostess will have to spend a little time beforehand preparing for this game, but it will repay you, for it is both fun and educational. Clip from old magazines and seed catalogs pictures of various garden flowers and paste them on separate cards. Omit the name of the flower but give each card a number and, for your own information, keep the number and the flower together.

Pass paper and pencils to all the club members and ask each person to put her name at the top of her own sheet. Then pass all the cards around the room and ask each member to write down the name of the flower opposite the number which corresponds to the number on the card.

Award a prize to the one getting the most correct names. A flower print, a potted plant, a cutting of something suitable from your garden or a bouquet of garden flowers, any one would make a perfect prize.—B. C.

### Remove Peach Stain

With a big peach crop a larger than ordinary amount will go into jars and lockers this summer. And along with peach preservation comes peach stains. And bad ones they are!

There is tannic acid in peaches and some other fruits which permanently stains fabric if it is not removed before it dries. If allowed to dry, heat or laundering with soap will bring out the stain. Wash in plain cool water, then rinse carefully before the fabric is ironed or washed in soapsuds.

### Crunchy Cookies

For a good cooky for children's lunch boxes, these crunchy cookies will be nice to pack and easily made.

1 cup shortening	1 teaspoon
2 cups brown sugar	baking powder
2 eggs, beaten	½ teaspoon salt
2 cups flour	2 cups quick oatmeal
1 teaspoon soda	1½ cups corn flakes
1 cup chopped nuts, if desired	

Cream the shortening, add sugar, blend with well-beaten eggs. Sift the flour, measure and add baking powder, soda, salt and add with oatmeal to creamed mixture. Blend in corn flakes and nuts. Drop by teaspoons on baking sheets. Flatten with a fork which has been dipped in flour. Bake 10 to 12 minutes at 400 degrees F. This will yield 10 dozen small cookies.

### Try Wide Board

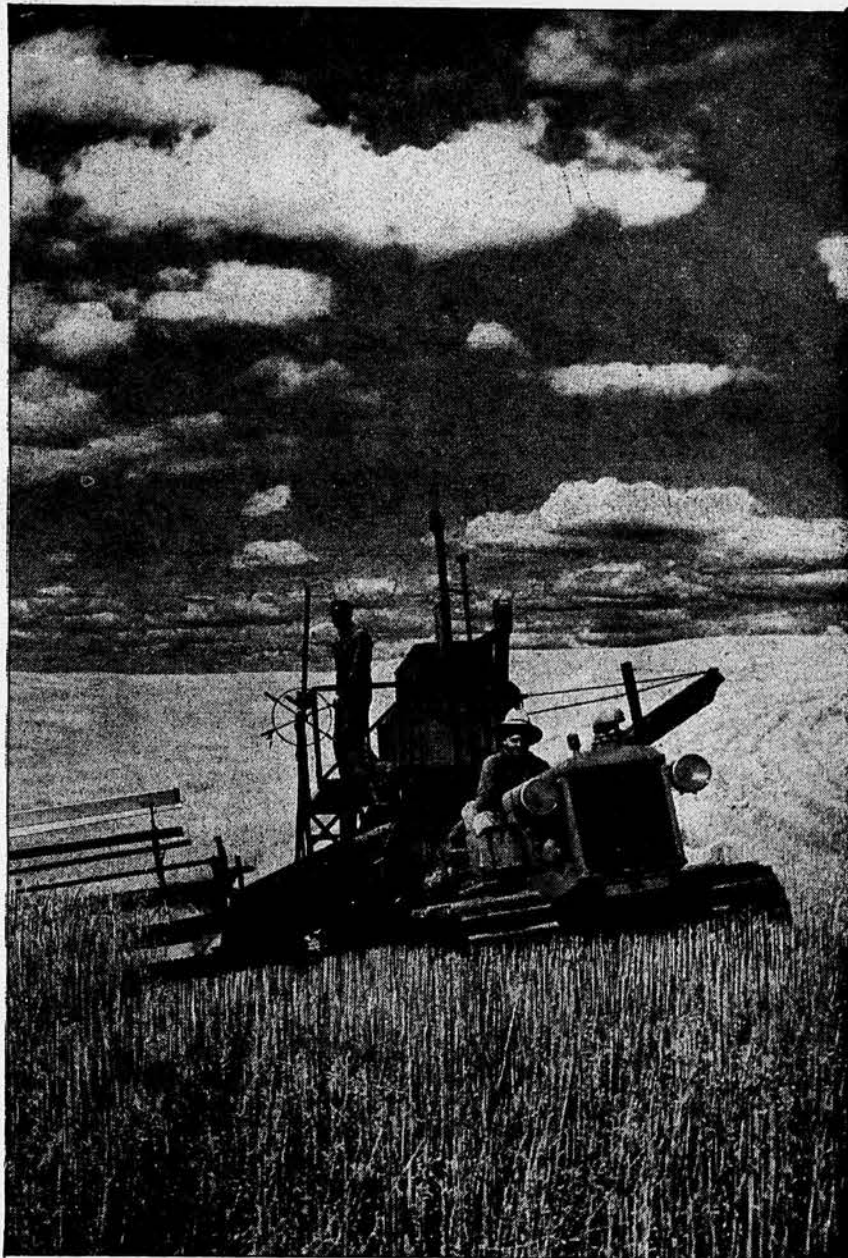
One way to speed the ironing of shirts, linens and other flat pieces, is to use a well-padded table or wide ironing board. This board should be 20 inches wide and about 48 inches long.

### Teen-Age Special



Really becoming to the young, growing figure! Pattern 9075 is a frock your teen-ager will treasure—whether she makes it herself in sewing class or mother makes it! It comes in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16. Size 12 requires 2¾ yards of 39-inch material.

Pattern 9075 may be obtained by sending 25 cents to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



## Last to be Demobilized

● Death by high explosive stopped a year ago, and people said the war was over. Demobilization came with a rush, but not for the American farmer. Despite four bumper crops that he had raised without adequate help or machinery, the battle for food was far from over. Starvation didn't stop simply because some papers were signed in Tokyo Bay.

Today five hundred million people face death by starvation. These lives can be saved if food reaches them in time. Food from fertile, productive America remains their main hope—food grown by the American farmer, and carried to shipside by the American railroads.

The amount of wheat alone which the railroads have delivered for export this year is graphic proof of the job these farmers are doing.

During the first four months of this year the railroads carried to shipside more wheat than was ever exported before between January and April—more than four times as much as the average for the same period for the last seven years!

American farmers and American railroads were working together long before Pearl Harbor.

And they will be working together long after Tokyo Bay—in their common war against hunger.

## AMERICAN RAILROADS

TRANSPORTATION BLDG., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ALL AMERICA



# Teen Agers

## LOVE TEEN TOGS

By FLORENCE McKINNEY

**D**IRNDL skirts, pedal pushers, 3-piece play suits with bare midriffs are just the thing for the teen-agers. They're flattering, young looking and easy to make. The girls love them.

For school wear, either high school or college, there are young styles exclusive for the classroom and campus. Accessories to be different, take a bit of planning unless there is unlimited money to buy them ready made. Beanie-type hats, bags, belts and lapel ornaments may be made at home if time is combined with your original ideas.

White pearl buttons may trim the neckline of the dress and the beanie to match. That's different, not found in the most exclusive shops. A roomy handbag may be made of 2 woven straw table mats with belt to match.

Heavy cotton thread which may be found in all the lovely colors may be crocheted into the most attractive handbags, belts and, yes, even those tiny hats so much loved by the teen-agers. Keep them starched so they will hold their proper shape.

Eyelet trim embroidery ruffles are popular nowadays for the bottom of her dirndl skirt, around the neck and sleeves of her dress. It's even used to trim some dark rayon sheer dresses.

Shorties, those popular wool coats, roomy for comfort and modern fashion in either bright or pastel colors, will please the school girl no end. Some of the more proficient girls can make their own. A beanie to match will be just the thing to complete the ensemble for dress-up occasions.

Long, lanky girls do well if they avoid the severe plain lines of man-tailored clothes and pencil-slim skirts. They substitute the frilly collar, the dirndl skirt, the peplum and 2 or 3 colors for their dresses and suits. It takes away the angular look. Fluffy hair-do's around her long thin face and a straight regal posture will make her look like a Conover model. Gathered waistlines, light warm colors and big handbags will be made just for her. She will avoid clinging sweaters and very short jackets like the plague if she wants to look her best.

The tiny teen-ager should choose her clothes designs with care, too. She has a problem all her own. Not too many frilly things, nor enormous

handbags nor 2 piece suits—this sort of thing overpower her.

For the chubby chick, avoid the wind-blown look. Narrow, slimming up and down styles, materials with a dull finish and a really good girdle will aid in toning down that plump appearance. That good girdle is the foundation of all her clothes. Avoid vivid colors, horizontal stripes, dirndl skirts, tight sweaters and above all, stand straight and tall.

But as for sewing with style, a dress should not be considered complete when the hem is in—for that is where craftsmanship ends and talent begins. Get ideas by gazing in exclusive shop windows, studying good fashion magazines if one cannot actually study costume design. There are worlds of things with which to work.

*These photographs were taken of members of the homemaking class at Seaman Rural High School, Shawnee county, thru the courtesy of Marvel Cox, homemaking instructor and A. Heinz, of the Simplicity Pattern Company. The girls are: Eloise Kelly, Barbara Streeter, Genevieve Christian, Barbara Crawford, Betsy Zepherjohn, Calvena Sloyer, Mary and Grace Ausherman, Delores King and Darlene Palmer.*



The dress at left is made of brown butcher linen in bolero style, the hat made from green crochet cotton. Right, a blue flannel dress and bag made of table mats.



A bright yellow cotton print makes this bare midriff 3-piece playsuit. White rickrack trims the ruffles. Underneath shorts fit snugly.



Just right for dressed-up college wear. A green flannel bolero, green felt hat and bag with black and white checked skirt. Note button initial trim on bag.



Pedal pushers are the love of every teen-ager. Here, they are made of blue poplin, the blouse criss-crossed with rickrack.



Buttons trim the navy rayon dress and beanie, above, left. Handbag is white crochet and starched. Red and white checked gingham with eyelet ruffles make the dirndl dress above right.



Just the thing for formal parties. It's light blue rayon net with satin bodice trimmed in tiny du-bonnet bows.



It's a watermelon-colored wool shortie on left, worn with white starched crochet hat and bag. At right, she wears a navy felt crownless hat and bag to match.



## Take Time Out

### For a Cool Drink on a Hot Day



Iced tea on a hot summer afternoon is delightful. Serve it with a thin slice of lemon and a sprig of mint. Nut-covered cookies will complete the repast.

**J**UST for yourself or for callers on a summer afternoon nothing surpasses iced tea with ice tinkling in the glass served up with a lemon slice and a sprig of mint. Nothing could surpass that unless you added a plate of nut-covered cookies you had produced in your kitchen.

#### Nut-Covered Cookies

2½ cups sifted enriched flour	1 cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon soda	1 teaspoon vinegar
½ teaspoon salt	½ cup buttermilk or sour milk
½ teaspoon ginger	½ cup molasses or sorghum
½ teaspoon cinnamon	
½ cup shortening	

Sift together flour, soda, salt, ginger, and cinnamon. Cream together shortening and sugar until light and fluffy. Add vinegar and blend well. Combine milk and molasses. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture alternately with milk. Drop by teaspoonfuls on ungreased baking sheets. Press a half nut in the top of each cookie. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 10 to 15 minutes. This will yield about 6 dozen small cookies.

#### Canned Beefsteak

##### HER HUSBAND'S FAVORITE

The meat that her husband says is better than steak from the locker is canned beefsteak. So every year, Mrs. Vick Crisp, of Marshall county, cans a number of quarts of this favorite. This

is her recipe:

Make a brine of 1 gallon of soft water, 1 cup sugar and 1 cup salt. Bring this to a boil and cool. Pour 1 cup of this cooled brine into each sterilized quart jar. Fill the jars with beefsteak cut 1 inch thick and each piece small enough for a serving.

Mrs. Crisp then processes the meat in the jars. The approved recommendations for meat are 210 minutes in the boiling water bath, and 90 minutes in the pressure cooker at 10 pounds pressure.

When ready to serve, the meat should be rolled in flour and browned in hot fat.

#### Choose Right One

When buying sweet potatoes for the table, and choosing a variety to grow in the garden, be choosy. A red-fleshed or deep-yellow fleshed variety is the one to choose. In contrast, a pale sweet potato is scarcely worth the effort either to cook and eat or to grow for others to eat.

Recent studies have proved repeatedly that the deep-colored varieties provide as much as 5 times the amount of vitamin A as the pale varieties. The day may come when many foods will be produced for their actual nutritional value in the diet. Varieties in every food are being segregated and classed as virtually worthless in this respect. Progress along this line is bound to come in the next few years.

## Program Plans Completed

### Extension People Hold 3 Meetings

**C**OUNTY home demonstration agents have completed their program plans for 1947. They know what home economics specialists will work with their county leaders and when the lessons will be presented.

These plans were made at 3 district meetings held in Salina, Wichita and Topeka, where county agents, home demonstration agents and 4-H Club agents met together. In home economics extension work 2 new specialists have been employed. Martha Brill, home, health and sanitation specialist, has succeeded W. Pearl Martin who has retired after many years of service with the extension service. Miss Brill is a sister of Grace Brill, home demonstration agent of Harvey county. She is a graduate of the 5-year course in home economics and nursing at Kansas State College, having completed the nursing work at the University of Kansas hospital which is in accordance with a co-operative arrangement between Kansas State College and the University of Kansas.

Miss Brill says, "My 1947 year's program will stress prevention of disease in the public health field. I will teach cancer control methods thru extension club leaders. Some counties have asked for a county-wide program on immuni-

zation, others want community education on prevention of tuberculosis. Others have asked for information on the recognition of early signs of disease." Miss Brill began her program July 1.

Mrs. Vivian Briggs, formerly of the extension staff in Nebraska, has begun her work as family life specialist. Her work with rural women covers the field of emotional development, problems of the teen age, personality development and learning to live together in the family. In Johnson county she already has begun work with a group of young married people. She has been working with the young people in 4-H Club camps.

In the clothing and textile fields, Christine Wiggins and Naomi Johnson will present educational material on "What's New In Textiles." Gladys Myers, home management specialist, has arrangements made for a study of economics in "Town Hall" meetings.

Mrs. Ethel Self, home management specialist, will continue lessons on "Let's Save Our Energy." Vera Ellithorpe, together with the engineering specialists, will give instruction in 5-county blocks to agents as well as individual farm families. These lessons cover the entire farm building field.

Even in Summer   
—no refrigeration needed!



Stays fresh for weeks on pantry shelf—  
Lets you bake at a moment's notice!



● Let the mercury soar—even in heat-wave weather, Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast keeps for weeks without refrigeration. Always ready for quick action, this modern granule yeast lets you turn out delicious breads and rolls any time... at a moment's notice.

IF YOU BAKE AT HOME—just dissolve according to directions and use as fresh yeast. Keep a supply of Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast handy on the shelf. You can depend on it to stay fresh as the day it was bought. At your grocer's.

**PHOTO DEVELOPING & PRINTING**  
Work and Service that can't be beat. Sixteen Famous Century-Tone prints each 8-exp. roll 30c. FREE MAILERS. Send roll and money.  
CENTURY PHOTO SERVICE Dept. X La Crosse, Wis.

**Mention Kansas Farmer  
When  
Writing Advertisers**

# NEW HIGHER PAY!

Soldiers in Uncle Sam's new peacetime Regular Army are now receiving higher pay than ever before. For example, a Private's pay has been increased 50%. And that's only one of many attractive features of an Army career. You may enlist if you are 18 to 34 inclusive (17 with parents' consent). Get all the facts and figures about the new pay increases for all Army grades at your nearest U. S. Army Recruiting Station.

**ENLIST NOW!**

A GOOD JOB FOR YOU  
**U. S. Army**  
CHOOSE THIS  
FINE PROFESSION NOW!



**TONGUE EASE!**  
**YOU DESERVE IT!**  
**RICH TASTE!**  
**HAVE IT TOO!**

**GET BOTH WITH  
THE TOBACCO  
THAT'S  
BITE-PROOFED  
FOR  
MELLOWNESS**

*Frank  
Hansen*

**TRUE RICHNESS AND  
SO MILD—PRINCE ALBERT  
IS THE COMFORT SMOKE.  
COOLER. AND THAT CRIMP CUT  
SURE MAKES IT EASY  
ON THE DRAW**

"ALL THAT AND ECONOMICAL too," says Frank Hansen, speaking of Prince Albert. "And," he adds, "P.A. surely helps a pipe cake right—and it stays lit... draws free and easy. There's no other tobacco like it." And when millions of smokers say the same, there must be something to it. Get a tin of Prince Albert today. It's the National Joy Smoke!

**FOR  
PIPES—OR  
ROLL-YOUR-  
OWNS**

**PRINCE  
ALBERT**

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

**THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE**

**Buy U. S.  
Savings Bonds**



**The Story of the  
Capper Foundation**  
tells of crippled children made whole! Of sad parents made happy! It tells how you may help in this expanding program of healing. Write for your free copy of the story today.

**THE CAPPER FOUNDATION  
for CRIPPLED CHILDREN**  
Capper Building : Topeka, Kansas

## Irrigation Is Growing Up

(Continued from Page 6)

have aided high beet yields. It has been the main source of nitrogen. At present the Mayos have 200 acres.

Vern Mayo sees a place for phosphate in the alfalfa fields, too. The first year it was applied he could see little improvement. But the second year, the same field produced nearly a third more hay, he reports. Production of alfalfa seed is another story. In the early days of alfalfa production, there were fabulous reports of seed crops. Some of these accounts told about 15 and 17 bushels to the acre. Today, 5 bushels, or even 7 and 9 bushels to the acre are quite frequent.

Maize and atlas are major crops, too. The Mayos have 400 acres of the 2 crops this year. Altho maize is a common dryland crop in Western Kansas, irrigation makes it a safer crop and increases the yield. Maize, atlas and alfalfa provide much of the feed for their livestock. Other years they have fed as many as 400 head of cattle in a season.

Another livestock food comes from the beet tops. Price for these beet tops the last few years has been \$1 an acre. It has been half that figure other years. When beets are harvested in the fall, the crown of the beet is sliced off before it goes to the sugar factory. This crown contains the most food value, rather than the foliage.

### Hand Labor a Drawback

One drawback in beet production is the large amount of hand labor. Vern Mayo estimates that 75 per cent of the work today in beet raising must be done by hand. It is not a desirable type of labor, he points out. Most of it is the "back-bending" variety.

This fall the Mayos hope to make a substantial reduction in hand labor required for sugar beet harvesting. A new beet harvester will make this reduction. California beet production was 35 per cent mechanized last year because of a harvester suitable to California soil. This year that West Coast state expects to do 75 per cent of the work with machinery. Sugar beet production is becoming mechanized rapidly because of new seeding, thinning, cultivating and harvesting equipment.

For irrigation the Mayos use water from the Garden City ditch. But, like many farmers in the Arkansas River valley, they do not depend entirely on this surface water. They have extensive ground water systems.

The Mayos have a well near Holcomb that throws 2,600 gallons a minute. It is driven by a 30-horsepower electric motor. From a 50- to 70-foot water level, this pump has a draw-down of 40 feet. The well is 327 feet deep, which gives plenty of depth should the water level go down. This well is 2 years old. It is considered one of the best in the valley, and will supply water for a 300-acre field.

There is no set standard of costs in well irrigation. Individual well installations can cost from \$400 to \$7,000.

Generally, installation costs range from \$30 to \$50 an acre. Cost of watering an acre one time varies. Some figure \$3 an acre. Other estimates are as high as \$4.50 and \$5.

Natural gas provides a cheap fuel for ground water irrigation in many regions. There is extensive development in Scott county from natural gas power. Now it has a foothold in Grant county. Earl C. Brookover, a native of Scott county, has had a part in this development. He is a graduate of Kansas State College, Manhattan, and has had considerable experience with irrigation work in this country, and for a time in South America.

It is reasonable to assume that a similar development will take place in Grant county. Mr. Brookover became interested in Grant county in 1939. In 1944, statistics quoted the Grant acreage at slightly over 1,000. Today Mr. Brookover has 5 sections that are growing irrigated crops. A gas well on one of these sections supplies power for 27 irrigation pumps in that area. Eleven of these pumps belong to Mr. Brookover. The remaining 16 are on other irrigated farms. He anticipates 50 to 75 irrigation wells will be hooked to this gas well in the future.

This is the first year for sugar beets in Grant county. Mr. Brookover has 300 acres in beets. Much of his land this year is leased to a company, large producers of melons, cantaloupe and onions. They have 825 acres of onions and 600 acres of melons. Most of the melons are the honeydew variety.

Mr. Brookover also foresees a substantial increase in use of machinery in sugar beet production. He is banking on mechanization for his complete farming program.

### High Cost of Production

It now costs between \$35 and \$40 an acre to raise beets. That is the cost of production up to harvest. Machinery is expected to reduce this expense to about \$20 to \$25 an acre. At present it costs between \$17 and \$20 an acre just for thinning beets and hoeing them 2 times. Machinery will decrease this cost alone about \$10 an acre.

A substantial saving also is anticipated in harvesting. At present the job of topping beets by hand costs \$1.50 a ton. Expense of lifting them out of the ground and loading in trucks must be added to that. In California last year the complete job of lifting, topping and loading was done for about \$1.

Segmented seed is a comparatively recent development which is helping modernize beet raising. Much credit for its development goes to Roy Bainer. He was reared at Scott City. He now is head of the experimental station at Davis, Calif. Only one plant grows from a segmented seed, instead of several. This lessens the cost of thinning beets.

This year 60 per cent of the acreage in Southwest Kansas is from segmented seed. Garden City Company

(Continued on Page 17)

## Two Good Riders



Mary Alice and Louis Beil, children of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Beil, of Hodgeman county, just about stopped the show when they rode down the streets of Jetmore on their horse, "Brownie," during a county beef show and celebration.



## Irrigation Is Growing Up

(Continued from Page 16)

officials expect 95 per cent of the acreage to be planted with segmented seed next year.

Another change taking place in the beet-raising industry is the use of wider rows. Customary width is 20 inches. Rows 28 inches to 34 inches and more now are recommended. Mr. Brookover expects to use 32-inch rows next year. There are several advantages. It will make the use of machinery less difficult. Irrigation will be more satisfactory. Water will be better confined between the rows. It will be more easily managed.

A good rotation of crops is important for raising sugar beets. Wheat and maize both fit in well. Then alfalfa is used as a soil builder. The climate is favorable for all these crops and Mr. Brookover sees a promising future for the Grant county area. Irrigation works in with each of these crops. Mr. Brookover irrigated wheat once this season. He figured the cost at \$3 an acre. The yield was improved at least 10 bushels.

### Ditch Water Spreads Weeds

Where ditch water is used for irrigation, the spread of weeds is a constant problem. Johnson grass is one of the worst offenders. There are some fields on the south side of the Arkansas river in Kearny county which have been rendered nearly useless because of Johnson grass. Altho the beets get a head start, this weed has a destructive manner all its own. It spreads by rhizomes, sharp pointed roots that force their way thru the ground. These rhizomes have a habit of forcing their way thru beets too, destroying them.

This same Johnson grass grows wild in the wheat fields, often presenting a problem during combining. It can kill out acres of alfalfa once it gets a start.

Vernon Eberhart, county agent at Lakin, has tried several chemicals in test plots to devise a satisfactory means of killing the weed. As yet none of these is considered practical. Two years of summer-fallowing appears at present to offer best results.

B. C. McCue, Kearny county, has destroyed Johnson grass in one of his fields with 2 years of cultivation. But there are other reports that it is not certain death for this pest.

In the opinion of L. R. Pope, Kearny county, prevention is better than being forced to cure. Two processes have kept Johnson grass infestation in his fields to a minimum. He uses ditch water only when it is free of weed seeds. He will not take ditch water early in the spring. In late summer he stops using ditch water again. Johnson grass appeared to be seeding early in July this year. From mid-July on, his irrigation work will be confined to his wells.

The second step is consistent use of the hoe. Mr. Pope watches his fields closely. When any Johnson grass appears, he hoes it out. It has been a lot of work, but he has kept his ditches and fields clean.

Mr. Pope has constructed a reservoir which can be filled by his pumps in about 15 hours. The water is taken from this reservoir and distributed over his fields of alfalfa, wheat, barley and oats. He has a total of about 240 crop acres. There is a sidehill on his farm which would be wasted without

water. He is able to irrigate this slope with a system of terraces.

Weeds, price fluctuations and changing labor and machinery conditions have caused a shifting in the variety of crops grown in the irrigated sections. Potatoes were flung into the climbing spiral of popularity in the late 20's. In 1929, Scott county had 1,926 acres in potatoes. By 1932 it had decreased to 548 acres. Two years later it was up again to 1,224. Later it dropped again. Up to 1942 the average was about 275 acres.

Several factors have influenced large acreages of irrigated wheat, maize and alfalfa. Gross return has been good on these crops. Cost of production has been low because of advanced types of machinery available for planting and harvesting.

Mr. Pope included beets in his rotation at one time. He stopped raising the crop because of the difficult labor situation. Ora Schopf, of near Holcomb, raised beets at one time but quit 4 years ago for the same reason. His main crops now are certified atlas, hybrid corn and alfalfa. It is his opinion that other crops can be raised on irrigated land to better advantage than wheat.

Mr. Schopf raises from 25 to 40 acres of hybrid corn annually, 45 to 70 acres of atlas, and 100 to 120 acres of alfalfa. Corn is used for isolation purposes in producing certified atlas. A glance at his atlas figures show it is profitable. The least he has ever taken for atlas seed is \$2.75 a bushel. Last year he received from \$6.75 to \$7.50. His average yield is between 35 and 50 bushels to the acre.

His corn yields are between 50 and 60 bushels to the acre. His alfalfa fields usually produce 2 hay crops and a seed crop annually. The hay crops amount to one and one-fourth tons an acre. The first crop usually makes one and one-half tons. This means important feed for his 75 to 100 head of Whiteface cows. The alfalfa seed crop has an importance all its own. Mr. Schopf's seed crops usually bring 3 to 5 bushels an acre. But he has seen 10 bushel crops.

The extent of future developments of surface water irrigation depends on future reservoir construction in various parts of the state.

### What Are the Limits?

The limits to ground water irrigation still are indefinite. Some are wondering whether the water level will be reduced by continual pumping to the point where it becomes impractical for irrigation purposes.

Ground water levels recorded in Scott county by the board of water resources show a general decline from 1931 to 1943. This decline is not gradual. The water level lowers rapidly during the months of heavy pumping. When pumping operations cease, it comes back part way. But there is a decline over the 12-year period.

Irrigation with surface and ground water has helped stabilize the economy of Southwest Kansas. It has made possible the production of crops not otherwise adapted to this area. It also has lent a margin of safety to many dryland crops. Each year more land is being irrigated in the western half of the state. Irrigation farming is growing up.

## Helicopter Turns Hired Hand



A specially equipped helicopter is being used in intensive pest control work in the Yakima Valley, Washington state. Dusting and spraying of many crops and orchards will be done to show suitability of the rotor-type plane for special farm work.

# WE HAVE NO LUBRICATION WORRIES NOW!

## WE HAVE CHANGED TO CHAMPLIN HI-VI

During this busy season of the year your tractor and truck will be on the go from dawn 'till dark - There's no time for unnecessary worries.

**CHECK THESE**

HI-V-I (High Viscosity Index) assures POSITIVE LUBRICATION at boiling temperatures and above.

HI-V-I is so clean, so pure, so free from carbon, tar, and gums it helps clean up your motor and keep it clean.

HI-V-I penetrates in between those close moving parts... yet is TOUGH enough to stand up under terrific temperatures, high speeds and pressures.

HI-V-I is an amazing New Aviation-Type Oil that during the war met the rigid specifications required by Uncle Sam's Air Forces.

HI-V-I is refined from 100% Paraffin Base Mid-Continent Crude Oil... the finest obtainable.

CHAMPLIN REFINING COMPANY

Enid, Oklahoma

Producers-Refiners-Distributors of Petroleum Products Since 1916

DISTRIBUTORS-DEALERS: Write today for full details. Many good territories are still available.

# CHAMPLIN HI-V-I Motor Oil

"ON THE GROUND... OR IN THE SKY"

RELIABLE ADVERTISERS ONLY are accepted in Kansas Farmer

## IRRIGATION CAN DOUBLE YOUR CORN AND OTHER CROP YIELDS!



Now is the time to make your plans. These Pumps and Wells cannot be had on a few days' notice. We give you a complete service—drill your test, furnish your Well, furnish

and install your pump and also your power plant, either electric or motor, completely ready to operate. Write for free Catalog and full particulars, at once. Western Land Roller Co., Dept. 121, Hastings, Nebr.

Mfg. only by  
WESTERN LAND  
ROLLER CO.  
Hastings, Nebr.

**Western IRRIGATION PUMPS**

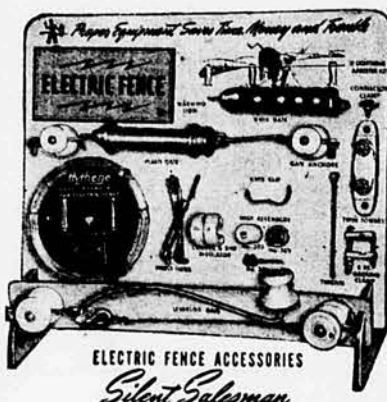


# STOCK CONTROL IS EASY. . . . .

## WITH THE RED DEVIL FENCER

Battery operated for absolute safety. High voltage with low amperage—intermittent stinging shock—all more effective, can do no physical or mental harm to livestock or human. Operates on any 6-volt hotshot or storage battery. Comes completely packaged including clamps, connectors, screws, template, switch, bracket for hanging, wiring . . . Diagram and instruction sheet on installing single wire fencing. \$10.95 at your dealer (less battery).

These Electric Fence Accessories  
Are Now Available



### On-Off On-Off

On-off . . . On-off . . . Timed like a pulsebeat—increases shock, lengthens battery life. One moving part. "Wheel" type contact only uses current instantaneously—centrifugal force does the rest. Nothing to wear out—replaceable contacts. "See it work." Nothing to oil or grease. Pre-war price discourages imitation.

SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER, OR WRITE

**PRICE BROS. EQUIPMENT CO.**

321 W. DOUGLAS

WICHITA, KANSAS

BUY  
**U. S. SAVINGS  
BONDS**  
and  
**KEEP THEM**

**Walko** FOR  
**TABLETS** ALL  
**POULTRY**

The reliable drinking water antiseptic. At all druggists and poultry supply dealers. 50c, \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00. MONEY BACK GUARANTEE. WALKER REMEDY COMPANY, Waterloo, Iowa

# There Just AIN'T NONE

**T**HERE just "Ain't No White Corn".

In fact, White Corn is about the "scarcest" thing on the farm nowadays.

And this condition should mean the greatest opportunity in farm history for corn growers in 1947 and 1948. Never before have circumstances been better for increasing your farm income by growing White Corn. Here's why it's so scarce:

1. There is no carry-over from the 1945 white corn crop.
2. The only white corn available in 1947 will be from this fall's crop.
3. And **EVERY BUSHEL** of this fall's crop will probably be consumed during 1947 . . . which should leave no carry-over in 1947.

**NEXT YEAR**—plan to grow **MORE White Corn**, as every bushel may be precious by October, 1947. Order your White Seed Corn at once to get the varieties you want.

AMERICAN CORN MILLERS FEDERATION, 105 W. Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill.

## Let's Look at Denmark

Seventh Article on Europe Today, Giving Plain Facts

By JOHN STROHM

**C**OPENHAGEN, DENMARK — Denmark is my second choice of the world's best country to live and work in—and I'm not saying that just because I've been foundering on the first milk, ice cream, and honest-to-gosh gravy I've had in 5 months.

I say it because I think America could learn a lot about farming and living from the Danes.

Denmark is a poor land in natural resources. It is only half the size of Indiana. But this tiny country normally exports a fourth of the butter and eggs, and a third of the bacon, which enter the world's market. If a farmer doesn't get 60 bushels of wheat to the acre he thinks something is wrong.

There are few very rich in Denmark, but fewer who are poor, and 96 per cent of the farmers own their farms. These descendants of the war-like Vikings go in for simple, happy living. At the amusement parks they ride rolly-coasters one minute and listen raptly to the symphony orchestra the next—and enjoy both.

It's a country where the prime minister is a farmer, the king rides on horseback thru the streets and stops at stop lights the same as anyone else, and where everyone has an excuse to drink beer. Profits from the 2 biggest breweries go to promote art.

Denmark is not naturally a rich country. It has no oil, no coal, no iron, the soil is not very rich. Real Danish progress dates back to 1864 when Germany defeated the Danes in battle and took territory from the already small country. It was then the Danes rallied under leadership of a bishop whose peaceful battle cry was "What is lost without must be gained within." From that day Denmark grew from within as the Danes built for themselves one of the highest standards of living in the world. Farmers were the keystone of that progress.

### A Proud 80-Acre Farm

Let's look in on Vagn Jylenkierne, who took over the 80-acre farm from his father 2 years ago. You drive up a tree-hemmed lane to the red brick house, set in the midst of landscaped shrubbery and flower gardens, with white brick barns and buildings stretching out behind the house to form a quadrangle. My first thought was, "This is either a Hollywood movie set, or one of those white-fence farmers who makes his money in the city to enjoy living in the country."

But Vagn makes his living—and a good living it is—on this 80 acres as his father did for 35 years before him. His wheat will go 75 bushels to the acre this year. He's disappointed if he doesn't get at least 65. One year his oats made 172 bushels to the acre. He hurriedly explained that he didn't get that much every year.

Right now he is milking 17 cows, beautiful Red Danish cattle that are making 410 pounds of butterfat a year. He says if only he could get some protein feed, he could boost that to 450 pounds. The average for all of Denmark is about 290 pounds—while in one of our best dairy states, Minnesota, it is less than 200.

Vagn raises Landrace hogs, those incredibly long and narrow hogs which are tailor-bred for the English family which likes lots of lean meat. He has only 10 sows now—before the war when he could buy grain and oil meal he kept 20 sows. And those sows averaged 12 to 13 pigs a litter and raised 400 hogs a year. The Danes don't go in for runt stock.

As a matter of fact, Vagn had just taken 4 pigs from a new litter to the government pig control station. He must do this if he expects to sell breeding stock. The pigs are fed a standard ration, and his sows are judged on the quickness and cheapness of gain and the quality of carcass of these pigs. All hogs in Denmark are sold on carcass weight and quality at the bacon factory—their word for packing plant. Eggs are sold by weight, too, not by the dozen.

Vagn has his small threshing machine, powered by electricity, and during the winter he threshes out the bundles which have been hauled into the barn.

"Why not thresh it all at once?" I asked.

"Because we have to have something to keep the men busy in the



Eggs: Poultry production has been cut in half because of feed shortages, but this farmer's chickens are all trap-nested, laid an average of 237 eggs last year.

winter," was his answer. Farm labor is so scarce right now he has only one year-round man. Normally, he has 2, pays each about \$60 a month, plus board and room. Farm wages have doubled since the war just as they have in the United States.

Along with half the farmers of Denmark he makes extensive use of electric fences. And he showed me an implement invented by a Danish farmer which looks like a drill without disks—it deposits liquid manure beneath the soil surface.

"One of our experiment stations has made tests which shows we get twice the value from fertilizer placed under the soil—or quickly plowed under," he explained.



This is the home of Vagn Jylenkierne, an 80-acre farmer. Yes, his wife has a maid. Photos by John Strohm.





Bacon: This farmer's Landrace sows have 12 to 13 pigs in a litter, raise 20 pigs a year.

Just for fun, Vagn raises peacocks and pheasants.

While Vagn's farm is a bit bigger than the average of 35 acres, it is not at all unusual. We could visit Ole Jensen (pronounced with a "y" just like Edgar Bergen does it) who farms 100 acres. He keeps 4 men the year around. Ole belongs to the Farmers' Society, the co-op dairy, co-op bacon factory, co-op flax factory, the Landlords' Society, and the co-op store where he buys most of the groceries and feeds and other supplies he needs.

He also is a member of an artificial insemination ring—one fourth of all Danish cattle now are bred artificially. A cow tester gives him a report on each of his cows every 3 weeks so he can feed them according to their production. About half of the cattle of Denmark are so tested and fed, which puts them far ahead of the United States.

Ole's wheat will make 70 bushels to the acre this year; his average is about 65. He's out of the hog business and is not too happy about dairying right now—he can't buy feed.

#### Lives by Trading

Denmark lives by trading. She imports oil seeds, oil cakes and grain, and processes it thru fine livestock into butter, eggs, and poultry for the world. As much as 80 per cent of her production goes to the other countries. (Note to my dairy friends: Before the war, Danish farmers imported oil seeds, made oil cake for dairy feed, and used the oil for margarine. They sold their butter and ate oleo—and they're such nice people, too.)

Since the war, these oil seed and grain imports have been cut off, and Danish farmers have cut their poultry and hog production in half. The Danish farmer will export about 70,000 tons of butter this year, but butter is still strictly rationed on the home front. I know. Every time you eat in a restaurant you have to give coupons or no butter for your toast.

The Danish farmer wants a chance to produce more food for export. Before the war they exported 150,000 tons of butter. They export 185,000 tons of bacon normally; this year only about one fourth that much. And they'll export only 11,000 tons of eggs compared with the pre-war 90,000 tons. That is quite a drop.

The difference is imported feed and oil cake. The Danish farmer says he can make better use of protein than

any other farmer. For every 100 pounds of oil cake he gets, he promises to produce an additional 12 pounds of butter and 16 pounds more pork.

And a note for the ladies: I could rave for an hour before any home ec club meeting on my visits in Danish farm homes. (On one day I drank 13 cups of coffee, and stuffed myself with innumerable pieces of wonderful Danish pastry while visiting 5 different farm homes.) Virtually all Danish homemakers have electricity and many have vacuum cleaners, irons and washers. Their brick houses used to be roofed with picturesque thatch but the fire insurance rates are driving them to tile. Their homes are usually set in the midst of what we would call a yard, but they call it the garden—and garden it is with such varieties of roses, flowers and shrubs that you expect to see only in a nursery.

The wives of most 40-acre farmers in Denmark have maids. (Note to my wife: "No, Lillian, I inquired and there just isn't any 40-acre farm for sale.")

Well, I could go on and on about the fresh, green landscape, the neat business houses, the beautiful apartment houses set in spacious lawns (where in our cities we too often have dirty slums) . . . but what's the secret?

It goes back to the great spiritual leadership of Bishop Grundtvig who founded the far-famed Folk High Schools. The purpose of these schools as he expressed it: "To make accessible to young people a place where they may become better acquainted with human nature and human life in general, and with themselves in particular, and where they will receive guidance in all civic duties and relationships and get to know the real needs of their country."

Thru these schools farm boys and girls have become educated in such a way as to become spiritually as well as physically strong. And the farmer—altho only 30 per cent of Denmark's 4 million—has thus become the foundation of the country's whole national culture. Yes, the farmer is somebody in Denmark, a refreshing change from the peasants I've seen in most other European countries.

The Danish farmers work hard, but it isn't dawn-to-dusk effort that does the trick. (That would be a long day up here in Denmark—it's 11 p. m. as I write this and it's still broad daylight.) Farmers work, yes, but they also read, take part in community enterprises, keep their schools and co-operatives real servants of the people. And today the farmer's party dominates the government of Denmark.

#### Had Few Quislings

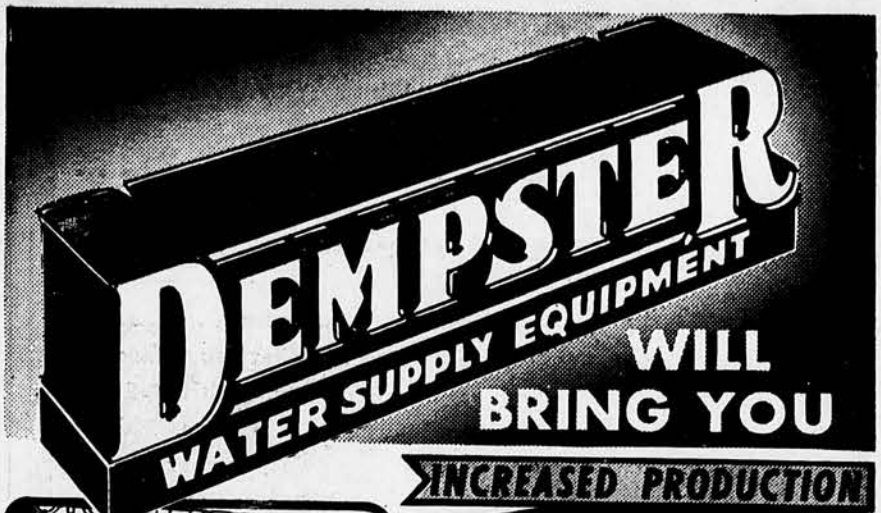
Denmark, home of the Vikings, could not help but suffer during the Nazi occupation, the first time in a thousand years that their country had been occupied by a foreign enemy. But they had few quislings, and their underground work of sabotage earned them high praise from General Eisenhower. I talked with many young underground leaders. One told me how in one night they blew up the railroad in 100 different places. The Danes were so effective with their sabotage that when the crown princess gave birth to a daughter, instead of the traditional 21-gun salute, they just blew up 21 factories.

Go to the Tivoli, the big amusement park in Copenhagen, and you learn what I mean about the Danes enjoying themselves. At one stand, young boys are impressing their girls with their throwing prowess, buying half a dozen hard balls for 25 ore and throwing them to break plates suspended on strings. And then these same couples go on to listen to an orchestra playing classical music, or ride the rolly-coaster (some fun) and then go into the great concert hall to hear one of Denmark's finest symphony orchestras.

Yes, Denmark is civilized. They have had unemployment insurance and old age pensions for 50 years. And everyone has health insurance.

However, before there's a mass migration to Denmark, I probably should add that I've talked with many young Danes who want to get out of Denmark. They say it's too little, that things are all right for the fellow who wants security, but they prefer opportunity—big opportunity.

Perhaps that's because they've been cooped up for 6 years. Or maybe it's that old Viking urge to look for new worlds to conquer. Reckon we could use a few Danes in America.



#### CONVENIENCE IN THE KITCHEN...

● Plenty of running water lightens all household chores. Kitchen work, cleaning and dishwashing are made easier with a dependable Dempster Water System.



#### COMFORT IN THE BATHROOM...

● Nothing will bring you more pleasure, more convenience . . . than a modern bathroom. Running water means more healthful . . . more enjoyable living for the whole family.



See your Dempster dealer soon. Let him show you the Dempster Water System you need on your farm.



Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing Advertisers



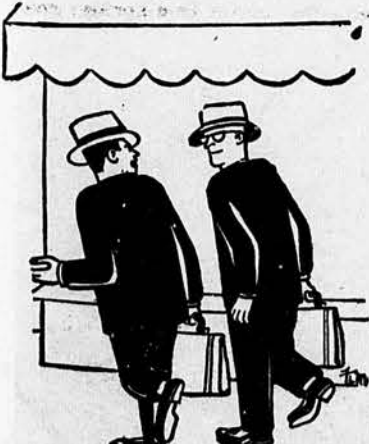
**Nourse**  
"FARM-TESTED"  
OILS and GREASES  
**Dependable**  
**LUBRICANTS FOR 40 YEARS**  
Use NOURSE FRICTION PROOF MOTOR and TRACTOR OIL. It Cools—Cleans—Seals—Lubricates.  
**NOURSE OIL COMPANY**  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

#### HOW MUCH DO YOU LOSE ON DOCKAGE?

Avoid dockage—treat your seed wheat with *New Improved CERESAN*®. It generally controls stinking smut—also stripe and certain smuts of barley. Helps quality and yields—costs little.

**SEE YOUR DEALER** or seed treater. For free folder write Du Pont, 5545 Nemours Bldg., Wilmington 98, Del.

\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.  
**TREAT YOURSELF TO A BETTER CROP**  
**DU PONT**  
Treat Seed Wheat with  
**CERESAN**  
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



"The only fault with our prefabricated house is that now my wife rearranges the rooms instead of the furniture!"



"Howdy... I'm Ready to Work for You"

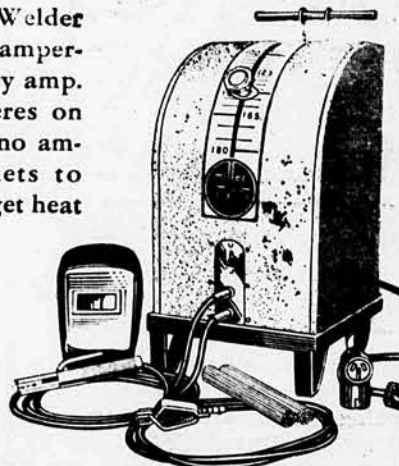
"Just call me Miller Amp 27..."



That's right—Amp 27. Sure I'm proud of my name, 'cause you won't find Amp 27 on many farm welders. The big reason is that most farm welders are the plug type with 10-25 amperes between the sockets. This means the amperes between the sockets are lost... they can't be used... 'cause there is no outlet for them."

Now, with the Miller Farm Welder and its new "Swing-Lock" amperage selector you can get every amp. There are no missing amperes on the Miller. In fact, there are no amperage plugs, taps or sockets to change, no cranks to turn to get heat settings. Simply swing the knob to the desired amperage and release, it will lock itself.

It's easy to meet Amp 27 and all the Miller Amps. Just stop at your dealer's store today... try the welder with the right amperage for the job.



**Miller Farm Welders**  
MILLER ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
RICHMOND, INDIANA

## Buy U. S. Savings Bonds

**"Black Leaf 40"** KILLS LICE  
OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER  
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS... OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

REPLACE WORN OR FAILING BATTERIES  
WITH **National** Farmlight Batteries



Special features and patented "A" frame construction assure long-life and carefree operation. Write for full details and special trade-in allowance.

**NATIONAL BATTERY COMPANY**  
DEPARTMENT 61 • LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

The world's largest manufacturer of farmlight batteries

**SUPPLY**  
All Your Needs  
FOR WATER...

**PEERLESS**  
JET WATER SYSTEMS



City water convenience for ranchers and farmers. The advanced Peerless Jet Water System is easy to install—economical to own and operate.

Its simple, trouble-free pumping mechanism insures constant pressure. For wells 2" in diameter or larger. Used over-well or offset.

For deep or shallow wells—400 to 5000 Gallons per Hour—Fully Automatic  
Write for complete helpful information



**PEERLESS PUMP DIVISION**  
Food Machinery Corporation  
Canton 6, Ohio Quincy, Illinois  
Los Angeles 31, Calif.

## Why Tomato Prices Dropped

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

IT WAS that old law of supply and demand that caused the sudden slump in the tomato market, almost as soon as harvest began here in Northeast Kansas. In some patches not a tomato had been picked when the drop came. The reason prices took such a tumble is easily explained. Because of high prices the past season or two, most growers decided it was time to increase their acreage. Some who had been setting out 2,000 plants, planted 5,000 this year. Many who had never raised a tomato commercially thought it a good time to go into the business.

When tomatoes began to ripen, harvest came on with a bang. Everybody's tomatoes were ready to pick at once. The result was inevitable. Retailers, not expecting a flood of home-grown tomatoes, were well stocked with high-priced, shipped-in stuff. Buyers and shippers were up against it. No one wanted tomatoes. Consequently, all buying stopped and for several days no picking was done. Finally, a company in Nebraska City began buying ripe tomatoes and the situation was relieved. In a few days, with the demand somewhat improved, shippers began taking again, and the price went back up to 75 cents for third-bushel climax basket after it had dropped as low as 35 cents in some cases.

### Made Great Contribution

Chemistry has made a great contribution to agriculture and horticulture particularly in the new hormone products that have proved practical in many different ways. To mention only a few of these complex organic compounds, there is naphthalenetic acid and naphthalene acetamide, applied in extremely dilute concentration to retard the harvest drop of apples and pears. Certain of these chemicals, when used in concentrations approximately 100 times stronger than when used for fruit sticking sprays, have come into use as weed killers.

Other chemicals are used to delay bloom and reduce the spring frost hazard. Vapors of these chemicals are used to delay development of nursery stock in storage. Various synthetic organic chemicals are now in common use as rooting powders to stimulate root development on cuttings and in transplanting. Certain of these synthetic compounds are used to produce seedless fruits.

We had some experience with one of these chemicals at Echo Glen Farm this summer. Tomatoes have the peculiar habit of not setting their first blossoms. We sprayed ours with a hormone spray that was supposed to prevent the blossoms from falling off. It did that very thing and proved of value in other ways as well.

We not only have had an increase in production, but there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the fruit which is finer textured and virtually seedless. Increased produc-

tion was brought about in two ways. First, by causing all the blossoms on a cluster to set, and second, by increasing the size of the fruits. We were picking tomatoes for market long before tomatoes began to ripen in patches set out at the same time as ours.

The chemical came in the form of small yellow tablets. We dissolved one in a quart of water and applied it with an ordinary fly sprayer. We sprayed only the blossoms as it is not necessary to spray the whole plant. The material is quite inexpensive as a little goes a long way. We made only two applications on our 2,000 staked plants. The job is well worth anyone's time who is willing to try it.

A great deal of experimental work has been done recently in use of organic chemicals as fungicides to take the place of copper and sulfur compounds now in general use. Because both of these compounds can do extensive damage to foliage under certain conditions, a new material is sought that will give effective disease control and at the same time not be injurious to foliage. There are three general groups of organic chemicals being tried out as fungicides. Most of these materials have such long names they are generally shortened to letters or a combination of letters and numbers.

The average horticulturist is not so much interested in names of these compounds as in results. To the chemist however, these long names mean much for they reveal virtually the complete formulae of highly complex materials. Perhaps the most familiar of these new sprays to the orchardist is Fermate, an iron salt resulting from combining iron with dithiocarbamic acid. Under experimental conditions, these materials have given good results in the control of such apple diseases as scab and blotch, and there is some indication they will be effective against cherry, plum and peach diseases.

### Does Not Control All

Just as much progress has been made in developing new insecticides from these complex organic compounds. Chief among these, of course, is DDT. But DDT does not control all the insects that molest fruit crops. Benzene hexachloride is a new insecticide generally referred to as "666". It is said to control codling moth satisfactorily, and is even more effective than DDT against larvae of Japanese beetle in the soil.

Dinitro-ortho-cresol is the name of a material that will ruin apple aphid eggs, and certain forms of it are said to kill hibernating codling moth in the cocoon stage when sprayed on tree trunks and larger branches. Other dinitro compounds are being tested for control of orchard mites which are becoming a pest in orchards where DDT is used as it is not effective against these insects.

## Found He Needed Lime

IT IS difficult to believe that lime is needed on Kansas soils as far west as Pratt county. However, Claude Henderson found liming was essential in establishing sweet clover.

He wanted to sow 15 acres of sweet clover so started out to put 1½ tons of lime an acre on the field before sowing. He ran out of lime before finishing the field. An excellent stand of sweet

clover was established where liming had been done, while that not limed had to be plowed under. "I believe I would be wasting my seed not to lime or else to follow alfalfa when trying to establish sweet clover," reports Mr. Henderson.

Where he used wheat in the rotation following sweet clover the wheat came along much better this spring.



You can tell to the row in this picture where wheat followed liming and sweet clover as compared with continuous cropping. The picture was taken on the Claude Henderson farm, Pratt county.



## It's a Better Farm Than 20 Years Ago

WHEN a farm produces more after 20 or 30 years of ownership than it did at the start, you know you have a good cropping program. That is the situation on the land owned by W. F. Russell and son, John, in Greenwood county.

For many years these 2 men have been using a rotation calling for alfalfa 4 or 5 years, followed by flax or corn for 2 or 3 years, then wheat or oats before going back to alfalfa.

Livestock is fed on the fields in rotation so that all manure goes back on the soil without the work of hauling it.

On one farm the Russells purchased 17 years ago, there had been no alfalfa sown for 20 to 25 years. They terraced it and put in their crop rotation program, with the result that corn yields have been increased 20 to 25 bushels.

Altho soil on this farm tested sweet, lime and sweet clover have been used to improve production.

John Russell has a cow herd that is

handled as follows: Steer calves are roughed thru until 2 years old, then full-fed. Heifers are culled for desirability. Undesirable ones are fattened for market. The good ones are kept as breeding stock.

Cows are left on the range in winter and are fed alfalfa hay and sorghum fodder. Supplement is fed if needed and available. None was used this past winter.

A good herd of milking Shorthorns also is maintained and balbo rye pasture is used for this herd whenever possible.

One bottom field last year produced 62 bushels of corn an acre, was then put into balbo rye and produced good pasture for the milk cows during the late fall and winter.

A good hog program also is conducted on the John Russell farm. His sows and pigs are run on alfalfa pasture. Shoats are fed corn on alfalfa pasture or run behind the cows in the feed lots.

## Did Big Job of Moving

WHEN E. M. Forpahl bought his present farm in Butler county, he found he had a real job ahead of him. The farmstead was located as far from the road as it could be, and he had to cross a bad slough to get to and from the road.

The solution seemed to be an entire new homestead near the highway, so that is the program being followed. The house and some of the production buildings were moved to the new site and are being remodeled. When he gets thru Mr. Forpahl will have a new, modern home, already nearly completed. He also constructed a new milkhouse and milking parlor of the new-type block similar to concrete but lighter.

His laying house has been remodeled and enlarged, he has a new 16-foot concrete stave silo, a bull shed and pen, and a remodeled granary. New buildings yet to be built include a machine shed, a hay shed, and a cattle shed. All buildings will be painted white with green roofs.

Naturally, Mr. Forpahl is not forgetting his soil. He has terraced 25 acres this year and pulled one half mile of hedge. A system of crop rotation to build soil fertility is being planned. The farmstead will get a dressing up with trees and shrubs.

Mr. Forpahl already has been offered double the price paid for his farm but he isn't selling.

## A New Name Appears In Kansas Brome History

A NEW type of brome grass appears destined for a prominent place in future Kansas pastures. It is being named Jeanerett brome, after the man who planted it 36 years ago in Lyon county, near Hartford. During the last 36 years it has withstood complete cycles of Kansas climatic conditions, and today looks like a good, new stand. When other bromes died during the dusty 30's, this particular 6-acre field beat the drouth.

The brome pasture was planted in 1910 by the late Frank Jeanerett. The origin of the seed is not definite, but the grass has proved to be a hardy plant. The half-section farm was purchased in 1940 by Harold Jeanerett, 14 years after his father's death.

"You can't kill that grass," Mr. Jeanerett says. He has been pasturing it heavily with cattle in recent years and each spring the 6-acre patch looks just as good as it did before. Seed was taken off the veteran stand of brome several different years, he reports.

Without the benefit of fertilizer it has produced 120 pounds of seed with ease in an ordinary year. One year it produced considerably more. Mr. Jeanerett was hesitant to mention the amount. "If I told you, you wouldn't believe it," he said.

The 6 acres have been divided into 4 test strips this year. One acre received 400 pounds of ammonium nitrate, another 3-acre strip was fertilized at the rate of 300 pounds to the acre, and 200 pounds were put on another 1-acre strip. The remaining acre was not fertilized. The fertilizer was applied February 7.

The soil on the Jeanerett farm is thin and shows that it has been cropped heavily. Mr. Jeanerett already has completed some terracing on the open land and intends to get it back to pasture in a few more years. First he hopes to build the soil up with sweet clover and eventually get most of the land into Jeanerett brome to prevent further erosion.

## Army Veteran Takes Over Livestock Farm

KENNETH HASSLER, young Dickinson county farmer, received almost a 100 per cent lamb crop from his 150 Wyoming ewes that were purchased as yearlings a year ago. Most of his lambs arrived in the first 2 months of this year, but he expects to have the succeeding lambs arriving in the fall of the year. Altho it will take a little time to change his flock over.

Mr. Hassler was discharged from the army last fall. The farm he is working would not appear natural without at least 100 sheep in the pastures. The farm is owned by his father-in-law, M. E. Rohrer, who has had top lambs at the Kansas Lamb and Wool School several times in past years.

As soon as the lambs are ready to eat grain, they will find a supply of atlas sorgho grain available in the creep feeders. This grain helps to put them in top condition, but they voluntarily reduce grain consumption, Mr. Hassler

reports, when they are turned on wheat in the spring or a lush growth of rye pasture.

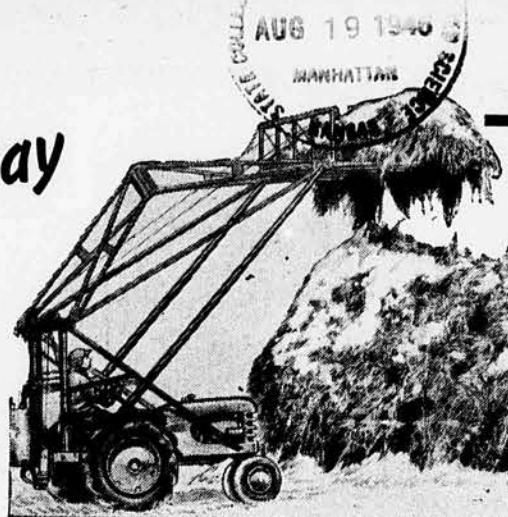
Two Hampshire bucks and 1 Southdown were used with the 150 ewes. Since ewes are retained for several years on this farm, Mr. Hassler says he likes Southdown rams better for the first crop of lambs from yearling ewes. The lambs are smaller at birth and the chances of keeping the ewes in good condition are better.

This young farmer is angling for a position in the Kansas Pork Production Contest this year. He has 56 pigs from 7 Chester White sows which were farrowed the first of this year. After 6 weeks in the farrowing pens they were put on Balbo rye pasture. They were full fed later.

This livestock farm has been known for its high productivity. The young veteran now operating it stands a good chance to maintain the records.

## NEW Quick Way To Do FALL & WINTER WORK

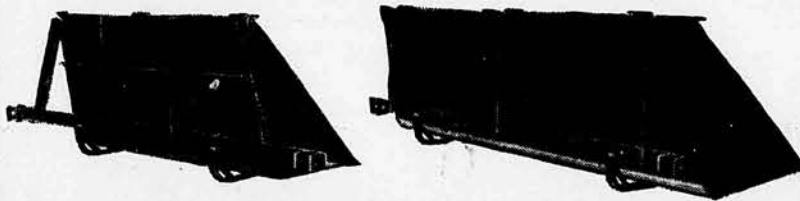
SEE IT AT  
THE FAIR



Take 1/2 a ton of hay from stack in 1/2 minute

The Hydraulic Farmland will save you hours of hard unpleasant work all Fall and Winter. Equipped with the Forage Fork (shown above) you can haul more hay for winter feeding in 2 hours than 1 man and a team could haul in a long day when opening stacks by hand. With the Farmhand equipped with either of the 2 scoops (shown below) you can clear feed lots or roads of snow, elevate ear corn, load coal and gravel, or handle dozens of other jobs. And you do every one of those jobs without hired help! Jobs get done in minutes instead of hours. Forage Fork handles 1/2-ton of packed hay. Scoops handle 33 cubic feet and 10 cubic feet respectively.

SEE THE DEMONSTRATION AT THE Hutchinson State Fair and the Topeka Free Fair. Come and see how you can take the hard labor and grief out of heavy work when the weather is cold. There's nothing else quite like The Farmhand; it will do more work more weeks of the year for less cost than any other machine you have ever owned; pays for itself from 2 to 5 times in a single year.



**SUPERIOR SEPARATOR CO.**  
ST. LOUIS PARK STA., Minneapolis 16, Minn.



for **BIGGER  
AND BETTER  
LITTERS**

Give your brood sows the proper amounts of

- PROTEINS!
- MINERALS!
- IODINE!
- VITAMINS!  
(including Niacin)

Since profitable pork begins by feeding the unborn litters, start your sows NOW on

**DANNEN  
BROOD SOW SUPPLEMENT**

DANNEN MILLS, St. Joseph, Mo.

Ask For  
**DANNEN FEEDS**  
AT YOUR  
LOCAL FEED DEALERS





**Now 1946 JACOBS**

WIND ELECTRIC

**5 Year UNCONDITIONAL Guarantee**

**MODEL 35 \$445**

200 Kilowatt Hours Per Month

Other Models to 400 Kilowatt Hours per Month, 32 and 110 volts.

### NEVER OUT OF ELECTRICITY

With the New 1946 Jacobs System

lowest electric cost yet never out of electricity—a new 1946 Jacobs development—write for details

It is America's lowest cost farm lighting system. Electric power cost as low as 2c per kilowatt hour including all maintenance and depreciation. Plenty of power for deep freeze units, refrigerators, water systems, milking machines, lights and other appliances. So dependable it carries an *Unconditional Guarantee* against generator burn out, even by lightning, for five years. The greatest guarantee ever placed on any wind electric plant.

Eighteen years of engineering and manufacturing improvement and thousands of plants in world wide service insure the dependability of every Jacobs Wind Electric Plant. Its exclusive *Master-Mind* charging and voltage control, patented flyball governed variable pitch propeller and large, direct drive, slow speed "life time" generator are some of the reasons why no other plants can equal Jacobs Wind Electric's.

"NEVER OUT OF ELECTRICITY" Jacobs in 1946

See your JACOBS dealer or write

for Free literature to

America's oldest Wind Electric Manufacturers

**JACOBS WIND ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.**  
MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

**MAKE MORE MONEY 'EASIER' with a DODSON**

It's easy to top the market with "Dodson" silo fed stock. "Toppers" mean extra profit which pays back original silo cost. Write for literature on Silos, farm buildings and Blizzards cutters.

**DODSON MANUFACTURING CO., INC.**

PLANTS AT WICHITA AND CONCORDIA, KANSAS  
1463 BARWISSE WICHITA 2, KANSAS

**Chickens Have WORMS?**

Then treat your flock (turkeys, too) with Easthills Pheno-Nicotine Tabs for expulsion of cecal worms and large round worms. The new, easy effective way. See your dealer, or order direct.

100 Pheno-Nicotine Tabs...\$1.00  
300 Pheno-Nicotine Tabs...2.50

**For Screw Worms**

Use Easthills Screw Worm Control (U. S. Formula 62). Simply apply to infested wounds, shear cuts, accidental wounds, etc. Also use for fleece worms.

1/2 Pint only .....40c  
Quart .....\$1.25

Distributed by  
**DANNEN MILLS, St. Joseph, Mo.**

**Easthills Farm REMEDIES**  
FOR LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

## British Drive Down Price

(Continued from Page 5)

pects and the D. of A. comment: "Most of the advance was lost as crop conditions improved," and draw their own conclusions as to the probable wheat prices in another year or so.

Also to be considered is the 4-year wheat contract between the governments of Great Britain and Canada, announced almost immediately after the British "loan" of \$3,750,000,000 was approved by the Congress of the United States. Under this agreement, the British government agrees to buy 160 million bushels of wheat each of the next 2 years at \$1.55 a bushel, and 140 million at a minimum of \$1.25 in 1948-49, and 140 million bushels at not less than \$1 a bushel in 1949-50.

The starting price is about three fourths of the current wheat price in the United States. The contract calls for about one half of Canada's normal supply of exportable wheat. A logical interpretation of the agreement is an intention to help drive down the world price of wheat toward the support prices (\$1.25 for 1948-49; \$1 for 1949-50) promised the Canadian wheat growers by the British government.

The agreement is rather disturbing to Washington, as it apparently aims at a continuance of government buying, instead of the hoped for return to private trade, for at least another 4 years.

### Costing You More and More

The United States government has gone quite a ways in the past months to promote international co-operation and encourage international trade, and to build up the economies of the peoples of the rest of the world. The Senate approved the United Nations Charter with only two dissenting votes. The Congress approved the Bretton Woods Agreements, promising an ultimate "investment" of some 9 billion dollars (at least) to break down world trade barriers and stabilize currencies—to make the United Nations work. Then Congress approved the \$3,750,000,000 so-called British loan (after the Executive branch had lent Britain \$650,000,000 with which to pay the United States for \$5,000,000,000 worth of Lend-Lease supplied "in the pipe line" when the war ended) "to make Bretton Woods work."

Right on top of that Britain made a 4-year agreement to purchase Canadian wheat—by the government—and also Britain has government-buying contracts, with other governments over the world: Four-year contracts for all Australia's exportable meat, butter and cheese; for Argentine meat; for Canadian cheese; for all exportable sugar from the British colonies. There is a 3-year contract for all the bacon and ham Canada can produce; a 20-month contract for all sisal from British East Africa; and a 1-year contract for all exportable tea in India, Ceylon, and British East Africa—over 95 per cent of the world production of tea. A permanent arrangement is in the making for government (British) purchase of all cocoa grown in British West Africa—60 per cent of the world's cocoa production. Government buying of all raw cotton for British needs starts September 20.

### Britain for Britain First

Of course, all Britain is doing is looking after her own interests. Britain figures she must export at least 75 per cent more goods in the postwar world than prewar, to survive. With the aid of the United States, two of her most formidable competitors for world markets have been destroyed: Germany and Japan. Their complete destruction as manufacturing countries has been accompanied by a destruction of political balances—but that is another story. What the British are doing now is to assure themselves of necessary foodstuffs and raw materials for the export of finished products. And it is apparent that the British government—Labor-Socialist—is planning to do the buying and selling in world markets for Britain, as well as conduct the production, manufacturing, transporting, and merchandising and financing of practically everything inside the United Kingdom.

Russia's extension of her political and economic controls thru Central into Western Europe and her drive into the Middle East and into the Orient; India's rising political ambitions and industrial progress, threaten to cut

seriously into Britain's markets in the Old World, so that Britain must perforce drive for New World markets. If the United States latest "loan" to Britain is ever repaid, it will have to be repaid by United States' purchases of British goods. So the sequence is growing clearer: United Nations to make the Atlantic Charter work; Bretton Woods (And Export-Import Bank) to make United Nations work; British Loan to make Bretton Woods work; (after immediate postwar demands are met) "Buy British" to make the British loan work.

Ignoring for the time being—if that is possible—the emergence of Soviet Russia as a real world power and the Soviet insistence that there is not room in One World for a Socialist and a Capitalist economy, it is just a question of years, or at most decades, until Russia also will be competing for export markets.

Then we will have 3 great powers competing in world markets—Britain, Russia, the United States. Britain and Russia will conduct their export and import trade thru government buying and selling, according to present indications. Britain will have the advantage in manufacturing and transportation of the "know how" acquired thru centuries; Russia will have the advantage (if in the long run it is an advantage) of what amounts to slave labor by her own people, and unquestionably slave labor of conquered and satellite nations and peoples.

### Can Undersell Us

Both Britain and Russia will have government controls to hold down production costs and set low enough living standards to insure they can under-sell American made products in most of the world markets, especially with government buying and selling agencies that will try to dominate all trading operations. Meanwhile in the United States we are moving apparently to higher costs—albeit the force of circumstances in time will force a return to the prewar days of steadily decreased unit production costs that enabled us to reach the highest standard of living in the world.

In the last 5 years the United States invested some 400 billion dollars to help bring about present world conditions. And now America must solve the problem of how to live in the kind of world that exists today. It is a problem that presents certain difficulties for American industry, American labor, American agriculture. Problems that down the road are of more importance than the immediate problem presented by price controls—how to end, or how to continue, OPA. There are a large number of persons—especially among the Planners and the Leftist groups that are enamored of the Russian way of life—who insist that America cannot survive unless it adopts the government controls and State Socialist systems of the Old World. On the other hand there are some who point out that the United States got its start upward toward a high standard of living and grew to be a great power by having and maintaining a government and economy entirely different from that of Europe (1776 and onward). Just at present the Executive branch of the Government represents the first idea; Congress hangs on the second. The people themselves have the decision to make as to general course to be followed—if they want to make the decision themselves.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (one of the United Nations agencies) last week recommended a world food board to allocate production and distribution of foods, and work for a world "ever-normal granary." It will be considered at the FAO second annual conference at Copenhagen starting September 2.

### Hogs Husk the Corn

A. W. Gibbs, Phillips county Spotted Poland China hog breeder, believes his hogs do better when allowed to "hog down" the corn than when he harvests it and brings it to them.

His method for letting the hogs do the harvesting is to fence off small patches, and to let the hogs clean out a patch as soon as the kernels are hard. It's cheaper, too, he declares.

## IN DUST OR SPRAY CCC 3% DDT 25%

**KILLS** Potato Leafhoppers... Flea Beetles... Caterpillars... Cabbage Worms... Japanese Beetles... Thrips... Borers... Codling Moths... and other pests!

Keep your garden plants and farm crops free of these destroying insects! Spray with CCC 25% DDT, a wettable powder... or, if you prefer, spread ready-to-use CCC 3% Garden Dust. Long lasting activity. Get CCC Spray or Dust at your dealer's.

### Low Cost As CATTLE SPRAY

"Spray me with CCC 25%—quick!"

Ask the Cow That Needs It!

CCC 25% DDT will keep your cows relatively free of flies and lice and help increase milk production, maybe by 15%. Mixed 2 lbs. per 30 gallons of water, cost is less than 5 cents per gallon of spray! It pays to spray cows with CCC every 15 days. Follow U. S. Dept. of Agriculture recommendation: "Under no circumstances should oil solutions be applied to animals; DDT dusts or water dispersible suspensions should be used."

**CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc.**  
Natural Bridge, N. Y.

**USE STALKRAFT**

for temporary silos and stack covering

see your LUMBER DEALER

**NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS**

Everlasting TILE SILOS

Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reinforcing. No Shoring in. Moving Down. Erect Early. No Freezing. Immediate Shipment. Round Rotor Bearing Ensilage Cutters. Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.

**NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY**  
636 Livestock Exchange Bldg.  
KANSAS CITY 16, MISSOURI

**THE NEW Duplex ROTARY SCRAPER**

Most modern, simplified scraper on the market. Automatically loads. Bulldoze backwards. Many other exclusive features. "Patd."

Write Today for Details and Literature  
**DUPLEX CONSTRUCTION CO., Dept. 4**  
21st and Locust Sts. East Omaha, Nebraska

## Gas on Stomach

Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back

When excess stomach acid causes painful, suffocating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicines known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Bell's Tablets. No laxative. Bell's brings comfort in a jiffy or double your money back on return of bottle to us, 25c at all druggists.

### Low Price OTTAWA "Buzz" Master

**CLEAR LAND FAST!** Powerful 6-HP motor with friction clutch for safe operation. Cuts down timber, brush and hedge; turn blade vertically and saw logs to length. Can be equipped to fell largest trees. Has clutch pulley for belt work. Fully guaranteed.

**OTTAWA MFG. CO., 811 Brush Ave., Ottawa, Kansas**

## Many Never Suspect Cause Of Backaches

This Old Treatment Often Brings Happy Relief

Many sufferers relieve nagging backache quickly, once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking the excess acids and waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day. When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages 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 diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.



## Plenty of New Ideas

At Recent International Baby Chick Meet

THE hen and her remarkable product—the egg—have created quite an industry. The size and scope of just one phase of the poultry industry was well illustrated by the recent International Baby Chick Association convention in St. Louis. For the 30th meeting of this nation-wide group 5,000 poultry-minded folks visited one of the largest agricultural-industrial expositions in the country—attended sessions to hear talks from noted authorities.

Receiving most attention from visitors was the giant display of hatchery equipment—and poultry equipment of all kinds. All major companies handling poultry supplies were present. A tour of the booths revealed latest ideas ranging from large electric incubators to chick water fountains.

To the casual visitor, the large incubators set up and ready to operate in the exposition hall presented a similar sight to that of a ship model in a bottle. How did they get them in? The obvious answer was that the parts were brought in and assembled. What a lot of work this was just to show visitors the finished product!

### Machine Picks Chickens

Few folks like to pick chickens. You should see the new machines that do this job. Equipped with rubber fingers mounted on a rapidly revolving drum, these machines make quick work of a bothersome chore. One company now puts out a small edition of this machine, selling for around \$100, that is designed for the individual producer selling broilers retail.

The problem of what to use for litter for raising baby chicks now has many solutions. A wide variety of litters was exhibited, including peanut hulls, cotton hulls, corn cobs, corn stalks and mineral litter.

There was not a great deal of laying house or brooder equipment shown. One new idea was a waterer that would work well in laying house, brooder house or on range. It consisted of a metal barrel, mounted on 2 wheels, with 2 automatic-float fountains attached by rubber hose. This outfit could be easily moved with water.

Tomorrow's hatchery buildings will be as streamlined as any modern city building. Models of the new-type buildings were exhibited.

The trend to prefabricated poultry buildings, both brooder houses and laying houses, was indicated by exhibits of manufacturers.

One of the big topics of the week was the "Chicken of Tomorrow" contest, in which \$5,000 is being offered as top prize, plus other awards. The con-

test is being sponsored by a major chain food store, will run 3 years. This is the first year.

Object of the project is to develop a chicken with more meat—10 per cent more meat with the same body structure is the goal.

This year each contestant was to rear from 50 to 300 baby chicks on his farm. When they reached a uniform age, 15 cockerels were to be shipped alive to a central dressing station, the best 12 selected to show for awards.

In 1947 the same rules apply. Grand award year is 1948, when hatching eggs will be shipped to a central hatchery and all chicks will be reared under identical conditions.

For a little while the sessions of the baby chick meet resembled a hybrid corn talkfest. The topic was hybrid chickens and chief speaker was young Henry Wallace, son of the former vice-president and former secretary of agriculture. The Wallace family pioneered in the commercial development of hybrid corn. Now young Henry is one of the pioneers in hybrid chicks.

Breeding of hybrid chickens is much like breeding hybrid corn, only harder. First, inbred lines must be established. Just as thousands of inbred corn lines must be tried to find a few good ones, thousands of chicken inbreds must be discarded. As chickens are inbred, characteristics are intensified and weaknesses as well as good points develop. If the inbreds develop serious faults in egg production, body weight and shape, egg weight and shape, fertility, hatchability, shell faults, chick livability, or adult livability, the line must be discarded. About 6 to 8 per cent are carried for further study.

### Hybrids Must Perform Better

Young Wallace warned that hybrid chickens will cost more, and thus must perform better to be worth the money. This better performance must be obvious to the average farmer—to do this the hybrid cross of inbred lines must lay at least 3 dozen eggs more a bird a year.

Head of the poultry department of the University of Minnesota, Dr. H. J. Sloan, suggested that inbred lines for producing hybrid chicks may not need to be confined to brother-sister matings. Matings of pure line cousins might do the trick, and result in stronger inbreds.

Diseases of poultry occupying the spotlight were the old familiar pul-lorum and the unfamiliar Newcastle disease. The latter disease has come from foreign countries, is still limited in the United States.

## Very Simple, Isn't It?

IN THIS age of high-producing hybrids, it is natural that attention should be given to inbreeding poultry for higher egg production. But if you intend to study incrossing, incross-breeding or topincrossing on your farm, consider this advice: Have the biggest dictionary you can find within easy reach. Then be prepared to run around the house 3 times and stop for at least 10 minutes under a cold shower.

Now consider this summary data presented by the agricultural research administration: Selection must be initiated and maintained during inbreeding in order to control the direction that homozygosity takes during inbreeding.

Perhaps N. Webster will have something on that difficult word. It comes from homozygous. Let's see—possessing genes for only one member of at least one pair of allelomorphous Medelian characters; producing only one of gamete with respect to such a character.

If you know that a gene is an element of the germ plasm, regarded as a

small part of a chromosome it makes it easier to understand. Also, gamete is a minute nucleated protoplasmic reproductive body, usually with the haploid chromosome number. That helps a lot.

It is difficult to understand the work of inbreeding. But the result can be made fairly clear. One conclusion drawn is that incrossbreeds gave superior results in annual egg production. Incrossbreeds are the result of crossing 2 different inbred lines of the same breed and variety.

It may mean higher egg production for the average farm flock sometime in the future.

### More Sure Seed

Rawlins county farmers are feeling pretty good over their crop improvement program. This year, 47 growers got certification on 955 acres of Comanche wheat, 37½ acres of Wichita, 419 acres of Pawnee, and 826 acres of Tenmarq.

Paul Brown's blue Ribbon field of Tenmarq made 62 bushels an acre on 113 acres, which is something for all other counties to shoot at.

### Patch for Screens

For the small holes in old screens, I place a piece of mosquito netting over the hole and coat with shellac. Another coat of shellac is given when the first one is dry, and sometimes I give a third coat.—I. W. K.

### Price Change

Beginning with the September 7 issue of Kansas Farmer the subscription price will be increased to 50 cents a year; or \$1 for 3 years.

# Easy, Quick Way to Worm\* your Flock



**\*Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TON removes Large Roundworms and Cecal Worms Contains Phenothiazine Flock Treatment—Just Mix in Mash!**



Save valuable time and profits by giving your flock Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton in the mash as soon as you suspect large roundworms and cecal worms are holding back your birds. Heavy infestations can reduce egg production, lower your profits.

Avi-Ton is a product of Dr. Salsbury research. Contains recognized drugs, including phenothiazine. Thousands praise its convenience. Easy on the birds. Low in cost, too.

Guard against heavy infestations which reduce profits. Get genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores, now.

**DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES**

Charles City, Iowa

**Nation-wide Poultry Service**

Buy at Dealers Displaying This Service Emblem



### If you prefer an Individual Treatment

Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps remove large roundworms and intestinal capillaria worms. Only treatment containing Rotamine. Easy on birds... Preferred by poultry raisers, 5 to 1.

Always ask for "Dr. Salsbury's"—a complete line of poultry medicines, fumigants, disinfectants, vaccines and bacterins.

## Greater Flock Benefits for You with REN-O-SAL

Double-Purpose DRINKING WATER MEDICINE



- 1 Stimulates GROWTH in Young Birds (Two tablets-to-the-gallon)
- 2 Prevents Spread of Cecal COCCIDIOSIS in Chickens (Eight tablets-to-the-gallon)

Dr. Salsbury's  
**REN-O-SAL**

Convenient, easy to use. Just drop handy tablets into the drinking water, mix thoroughly, Job's done.



1. Stimulates GROWTH... 2. Prevents Cecal COCCIDIOSIS

## SALINA CONCRETE SILOS

IF IT'S CONCRETE WE MAKE IT

Let us tell you about the Silo that is built to last a lifetime. The very latest in design and construction. See the new large free-swinging doors and many other exclusive features. The Salina Silo has been giving farmers perfect service for 33 years. Get the Facts—Write TODAY.

The Salina Concrete Products Co.  
Box K Salina, Kansas

**Reliable Advertisers  
Only Are  
Accepted in  
Kansas Farmer**

## Avoid HOG CHOLERA LOSSES!

Don't fail to vaccinate.

You can depend upon COLORADO SERUM—pure, fresh and potent. Used by thousands of leading farmers everywhere.

Sold by **FRANKLIN** Dealers  
Send for free Hog Book.

**O. M. FRANKLIN SERUM COMPANY**  
DENVER KANSAS CITY EL PASO MARFA AMARILLO FT. WORTH  
WICHITA ALLIANCE SALT LAKE CITY LOS ANGELES  
Distributors of Serum and Virus.

SEND  
FOR  
FREE  
BOOK





# Classified Advertising Department

## KANSAS FARMER

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

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

Livestock Ads Not Sold on Word Basis  
Write for special requirements on Display Classified Ads.

### BABY CHICKS

Griffith's Silver Matting Chicks. Immediate—Future delivery. Bred 25 years to make extra profitable layers. Quick maturing fryers. Post paid with cash \$1.00 per 100 deposit. Balance C.O.D. plus postage. \$10.95 per 100. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Austral Whites, Leg-Rox. Free catalog. Griffith's Hatchery, Box 612, Fulton, Missouri.

Baby Chicks—F. O. B. husky, vigorous from bloodstocked layers: White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, \$8.95; pullets, \$15.95; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8.95; pullets, \$13.90; heavy assorted, \$6.95. Surplus cockerels, \$3.95. Free Calendar-Catalog. Terms, guarantees. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

Baby Chicks—24 breeds, free catalog gives best matings, terms, prices. F. O. B. guarantees; bloodstocked breeders. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, \$7.95; pullets, \$15.45; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8.95; pullets, \$13.95; heavy assorted, \$6.95. Surplus cockerels, \$2.95. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

Colonial Fall Chicks. As world's largest producers, Colonial saves you money on best quality. Purebreds, Hybrids, U. S. Approved. Pullorum Tested. Catalog Free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Wichita, Kansas.

Started, 4 to 6 weeks White Leghorn Pullets, \$33.95, 100, F. O. B.; thousands weekly, 20 breeds day old chicks, \$2.95 up. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

### SEED

## CERTIFIED PAWNEE WHEAT

Car Lots—Truck Lots—  
Unsacked, \$2.50 per bushel  
Car Lots—Truck Lots—  
Sacked, sealed, \$2.75 per bushel  
Less than 50 Bushel Lots—  
Unsacked, \$2.75 per bushel  
Less than 50 Bushel Lots—  
Sacked, sealed, \$3.00 per bushel

CLOUD COUNTY CERTIFIED  
SEED GROWERS ASSOCIATION  
KERMIT V. ENGLE, Secretary  
Concordia, Kansas

## Plant Alfalfa Early This Fall

Alfalfa Seed—Kansas Grown \$22.80 per bushel  
Sweet Clover Seed, \$8.25 per bushel  
Order from this ad or write for samples.  
The Kansas Seed Co.  
Box 877 Salina, Kansas

## KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested  
Be Safe—Plant Certified Seed

Wheat: Pawnee, Comanche, Wichita, Tenmarq, Kawvale, Clarkan, Turkey, Blackhull.  
Winter Barley: Reno.  
Rye: Balbo.  
Bromegrass: Achenbach.  
Sweet Clover: Madrid, Biennial White.  
Alfalfa: Kansas Common, Ladak.

Write for list of growers.

THE KANSAS CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSN.  
Manhattan, Kansas

## BALBO RYE

Certified and Uncertified  
Booking orders for July and August shipment.  
PRESTON MILLING INDUSTRIES  
Seed Division Fairbury, Nebraska  
New Wheats—Best of Thousands Tested in Large Wheat Nursery. Soft, hard or dark-hard; Beardless or Bearded. Better for Milling. Baking. Yields. Test. Combining. Drouth. Flood Winter. Disease. Insect. Resistant. Earl G. Clark, Sedgwick, Kansas.

Certified Pawnee Wheat, high germination and purity. Price, sacked \$2.75 per bushel. Truck loads in bulk \$2.50. T. Max Reitz, Belle Plaine, Kansas.

### SEED

New Wisconsin Blackhawk winter wheat. Exceptionally winter hardy and high yielding. Smut and rust resistant. Good Milling qualities. Certified \$5.50 per bushel. Standard Seed \$4.75 per bushel. Seamless bags free. Howard Russen, Tomah, Wis.

Try the New Wisconsin Blackhawk wonder winter wheat. A plant breeding miracle. Another Wisconsin first. We know you'll like it. Write for folder and prices. Chief Tomah Seeds, Tomah, Wis.

Certified Pawnee Wheat by sack, truck or car load. \$2.50 per bushel recleaned in bulk, \$2.80 sacked. Walter Peirce, R. 2, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Certified Pawnee Seed Wheat. Purity 99.50%. Germination 98%. Car, truck or sack lots. Order now. Ernest Bauer, Broughton, Kansas.

Certified Pawnee Wheat for sale—\$2.75 bushel, recleaned, sacked; \$2.50 bushel in bulk. Rolland Klaassen, Whitewater, Kansas.

Plant Certified Balbo Rye \$3.00 per bushel, the only bargain in the protein market today. Harris Houston, Potwin, Kansas.

For Sale—Nebraska Certified Pawnee seed wheat. A high yielder adapted to Kansas. John Rhodes, Beatrice, Nebraska.

For Sale—1,000 bushels certified Pawnee wheat, \$3.00 bushel. Mrs. E. W. Christie, Ottawa, Kansas.

Pure Certified Comanche Seed Wheat for sale. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

### LIVESTOCK ITEMS

Make More Profits under average farm conditions. Raise Milkling Shorthorns. For the average farmer. Milkling 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 Milkling Shorthorn Journal. Six months, 50c; one year, \$1.00. Milkling Shorthorn Society, 809 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Dept. KF-53, Chicago 9, Ill.

### DOGS—HUNTING—TRAPPING

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

Shepherds, Collies, Healers, Watch Dogs. Zimmerman Kennels, Flanagan, Illinois.

### RABBITS, PIGEONS, PETS

Rabbit Skins Wanted! Free Price list. Write Berman Bros. Furs, Dept. 5, Minneapolis 1, Minn.

### FILMS AND PRINTS

## Velox Deckledge KODAK PRINTS

Kodak films developed and NOT ONE but TWO Velox deckledge guaranteed prints from each negative, only 25c. Deckledge reprints, 2c each. Why pay more? Your favorite photo copied and 12 prints made from it, 50c. Enlargements from negative. Four 5x7, only 50c; 8x10 enlargements, 25c each. Our pictures are guaranteed not to fade. Our forty years of photograph experience assures you the best in quality. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Finerfotos developed, printed, enlarged—lowest prices. No restrictions on number of prints on roll or reprint orders. Roll developed with 8 Finerfotos and 2 professional bromide enlargements—25c. Finerfotos, Drawer U-898, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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

Save \$1.00—Order 100 reprints at 3c each and receive an 8x10 tinted enlargement in a beautiful mount (Value \$4.75) for \$3.75. Fred V. Eastman, Bode, Iowa.

Century Delivers Work and service that can't be beat. Sixteen Famous Century-Tone prints each 8-exp. roll 30c. Free Mailers. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

2 Beautiful Enlargements free with each 8 exp. Roll Developed and Printed 30c. Kramer Photo Service, 139 N. Clark, Chicago 2.

Roll Developed 8 enlarged 4x6 prints 35c. Reprints 5c. 16 exposure rolls 60c. Mohart Film Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

Roll Developed—2 free enlargements 16 prints—25c. Dick's Photo, Louisville, Ky.

Roll Developed and printed only 20c. Skrudland 644 F Diversey, Chicago.

### PRODUCE WANTED

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

### MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—Good used or new clover huller. State year, make, size, price, condition. George Walz, Quinter, Kansas.

Wanted: Large used wheat header in good working order. Give complete description and price. Bolte Bros., Noblesville, Ind.

### OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

### FEATHERS WANTED

Highest Cash Prices paid for all kinds of new and used duck and goose feathers. Also white turkey body and wing and tail feathers. Checks mailed promptly. We pay all freight charges. Write for full particulars. Central Feather & Down Co., Dept. 602, Kansas City 7, Missouri.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

## Announcement

### Meat and Grocery Merchants

Does your community need a frozen food locker plant? If so, and if you have 18'x26' of "dead" space in your store, we can install, without structural changes, a 200-box all-metal prefabricated locker system, complete with chill room and shop freeze unit. Inquiries invited.

KANSAS FOOD LOCKER SYSTEMS CO.  
Reply: P. O. Box 377, Wichita, Kansas

### STOVES

## Complete Line of Circulating Heaters

Coal—Oil—Gas—Bottle Gas  
Coal Ranges and Gas or Electric Appliances  
Complete Radio Repair and Batteries  
MIDWEST APPLIANCE STORE  
608 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

### FARM EQUIPMENT

## POSTS

Twenty-five thousand 6 1/2-ft. Catalpa posts for sale in Greenwood County, Kansas. These are large, rugged round posts from 3 1/2-inch top up, also 8 ft., 9 ft., and 10 ft. and a few drive posts.

A. M. GRIFFITH,  
352 North Clifton Ave., Wichita 8, Kan.

### PAINT WITH YOUR TRACTOR

By removing one spark plug, your car or tractor becomes compressor for PowerAire, most remarkable time saver ever invented for painting and spraying. Pays for self in one week. Complete outfit \$76.95. Will ship.

MOORE'S FARM STORE  
7 West Ave. E., Hutchinson, Kansas

## LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWER

Saves time, Labor and Grain. Never strikes or shirks. Does many jobs other elevators cannot do. Get full particulars today.

LINK MANUFACTURING CO., FARGO, N. D.

### Milkers—Parts—Service

Large stock of replacement parts for all milkers. Natural rubber linings. Farm dairy room supplies.

GENERAL PRODUCTS—Surge Distributors  
167-59 N. Emporia, Wichita, Kansas

### AUCTION SCHOOLS

## Attend Auction School

A complete 3 weeks course. All phases of the auctioneering profession taught. Experienced auctioneers instructors. Next term Sept. 3-Sept. 21. Write for catalog immediately.

LAWSON AUCTION SCHOOL  
121 N. Blake St., Olathe, Kansas

Learn Auctioneering. Free catalog. Write. Reisch Auction School, Mason City, Iowa.

### ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

## DELCO LIGHT

Large Stock Genuine Parts for all models. Plants—Pumps—Batteries—Wind Plants  
Modern Shop. Repair any Delco Equipment  
Factory Distributors  
General Products, Wichita, Kansas

### MACHINERY AND PARTS

## NEW AND USED TRACTOR PARTS

Write for big, free 1946 catalogue; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Des Moines 3, Ia.

### WANTED—TO BUY

Alfalfa Seed, Pop Corn, Brome grass, Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kansas.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

Farm Hand, semi-experienced, veteran, 22, seeks work on stock or general farm in eastern Kansas. Wife and child. Box 115, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

### MISCELLANEOUS

Catalogs—Let us print them for your next sale. News-Standard Printing Co., Chanute, Kan.

### FARMS—KANSAS

160 Acres—2 1/2 miles town, good road, well improved. Electricity, timber, alfalfa, \$50 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

1,440 ACRES Wallace County, Kansas. Wheat stock farm, 780 acres for wheat this fall. Lays level, two good houses, well located. Possession. Price \$30.00. Terms. Louis Miller, Frankfort, Ind.

### FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

One of Neosho River valley's finest farm bargains—160 acres with good house, well located on good road, close to depot, less than hour college city, only \$3,800. R. F. D., high school bus, telephone line, 15 minutes depot, 25 miles college city of 30,000; 120 acres tillable for grains, livestock, poultry, dairy, etc., pasture watered by 2 ponds, good fencing, hedge posts; good 5-room white frame house, well, cedar shade, 44-ft. barn needs some roof repairs, good brooder house; disabled owner can't handle, immediate possession of this outstanding buy, \$3,800. Special with big free catalog 13 Midwest states. United Farm Agency, 428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

Investigate the Opportunities of Crowley County, Colorado! Choice farm lands available in this rich, irrigated section; also selected ranches and sites for small industries. Excellent transportation facilities, low power rates, ideal living conditions. Write for illustrated folder. Secretary Lion's Club, Ordway, Colorado, or Secretary Sugar City Service Club, Sugar City, Colorado.

## Beezley Holsteins Hit High Average

THE 40-cow herd of registered Holsteins belonging to R. C. Beezley and son, Bill, Crawford county, produced an average of 437 pounds of butterfat last year. This herd ranks high in type, too. One of their 12-year-old cows stood second at the state show in Salina the last week in May.

Two patches of brome grass on the Beezley farm form part of the background for this production record. Although the brome pastures are producing much good feed for this dairy, Bill reports they are not completely satisfied with it. "We have seen brome in other sections of the state that was doing much better," he reports.

They boosted some of the brome pasture with 75 pounds of 6-30-0 fertilizer, but there still is an apparent deficiency. Indicating a strip of the grass that was much taller and darker green in color. Bill said that was where they spread a load of manure last winter.

This father and son combination has a high regard for the value of DDT. They had an opportunity to witness the results of the chemical sprayed around the milk house and milk parlor last September. It really worked. Hardly a fly was noticeable the remainder of the season.

## Worth the Effort

Maintaining a good herd of purebred Guernsey dairy cows in Cheyenne county has its problems, but J. L. Finley believes results are worth the effort.

He started his herd in 1937, getting his foundation stock of 6 purebred females from the Jo Mar Dairy, at Salina. In 1938 he got his first registered bull and has used registered bulls continuously since.

At present, Mr. Finley is milking 20 cows and sells whole milk at St. Francis. Last year he sold the first heifer calves since the herd was started. He prefers to keep his heifers and cull off the old cows, with an idea of maintaining the herd at 50 head.

His farm is suitable for dairying and the herd brings him an income of up to \$500 a month. He has fed no supplement for 2 years and makes the farm supply nearly all the feed. His pasture program utilizes native grass, balbo rye, and wheat. He grows his alfalfa and cane.

## Barrow Show Next

Premium and special awards totaling \$21,645 will be available at the National Barrow Show and Swine Industry Congress. The show this year will be September 16 to 19 at Austin, Minn.

This is strictly a spring pig show, primarily for barrows. There will be classes in all breeds for barrows, single and pens of 3, both lightweight and heavyweight. In addition there will be a class for boars and a class for gilts.

To top off competition among purebreds, there is a breeder-feeder litter class. Each such entry must be made up of a boar, gilt and barrow from the same litter.

## Keeps Hogs Out

When running hogs with cattle, many farmers report difficulty with the hogs getting into the feed bunks or mangers and spoiling a lot of feed. Clifford Johnson, of Phillips county, has solved this problem.

He puts 2 by 4 uprights at the corners of the bunks or mangers, and strings a single barbed wire around even with the top of the bunk. The 2 by 4 holds the wire taut away from the rim of the bunk. A hog trying to get in will run his snout into the wire and will be broken of the habit after about 2 tries. The wire does not bother the cattle while eating.

## Remove Bolt

To remove a bolt that has broken off in a car bumper or piece of machinery too close to remove with nippers or pliers, I use this method: Bore a hole in the end of the bolt. Then with a hammer and punch, bend the edges of the bolt inward until it can be grasped with small-nosed pliers and it can then be screwed outward.—E. L.





## Help STOP CHOLERA LOSSES

### USE THE ANCHOR WAY

Every year, for more than 20 years, hog raisers have vaccinated more pigs with Anchor Serum than with any other brand of Anti-Hog Cholera Serum in the world!

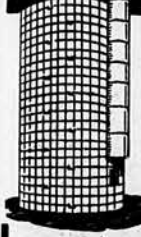
Anchor Serum, per 100 cc.	\$1.08
Anchor Virus, per 100 cc.	2.40
Blackleg Bacterin (alum treated, whole culture), per 5 cc dose.	.07
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin, per dose.	.06
Mixed Bacterins Formulas No. 1 and No. 2 (Bovine or Porcine), per dose.	.06
Also, other Animal Biologics and Pharmaceuticals.	

Order from Nearest Anchor Dealer.

## ANCHOR SERUM CO.

U. S. VETERINARY LICENSE NO. 124  
SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

## CONCRETE STAVE SILOS



Notice—There Will Be No Increase in Price on Our Silos!

Place your order now while we have reinforced steel on hand. Immediate delivery. Immediate erection.

**10 YEARS GUARANTEE**  
Write for information

**CONCRETE STAVE SILO CO.**  
Box 264 Topeka, Kan.

Ton litters are very frequent when you raise **PUREBRED HOGS**

National Ass'n. of Swine Records

## SHEEP

### SUNFLOWER SHROPSHIRE

We offer some good registered rams and ewes at farmer's prices. We invite your inspection or correspondence.

W. A. Lytle, Wellsville, Kansas

### Chappell's Shropshires

We offer our usual lot of Yearling Rams and Yearling Ewes sired by Chappell 691 and Shultz 338. Also two, two-year-old show rams. We are not showing this year, therefore our best sheep are available now. We invite inspection and correspondence. We ship on approval.

H. H. CHAPPELL & SON, Green Castle, Mo.

### Reg. Shropshire Rams

Yearling rams. The thick, husky kind.  
D. V. SPOHN, SUPERIOR, NEBR.

### REG. SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Stock for Sale.  
FRED VAN DORP, Rt. 7, TOPEKA, KANSAS

### Hampshire Rams for Sale

A few good thick registered Hampshire rams.  
ORVILLE JENKINS, EMMETT, KANSAS

## Dairy CATTLE

### John W. Braden BROWN SWISS REDUCTION SALE

Fair Grounds, 12 Noon  
Hutchinson, Kansas  
Wednesday, September 4  
50—Registered Swiss—50

5 Record Bulls—45 Foundation Females. Cows and heifers sell with records up to 901 lbs. fat. Sale includes World Champion Bena B. B. with 508 lbs. fat in ten months. Bred Heifers—Heifer Calves—Rich breeding. T.D. & Bang's tested offering. Buy at your own price. Kansas' Greatest Swiss Opportunity. For free catalog write  
V. B. Vye, Sale Manager, Waukesha, Wis., or JOHN W. BRADEN, Owner, Box 4444, Hutchinson, Kansas.

## Depends on Hired Man To Raise His Lamb Crop



John L. Miller, who raises sheep for Joe P. Collins, Osage county, holds 1 of the 3 bucks running with their flock of 96 ewes. He has been raising sheep for Mr. Collins the past 17 years.

FARMING is a big business for Joe P. Collins, Osage county. Without hesitation he can quote figures from the various phases of his 600-acre farm, 10 Holsteins, 20 stock cows, 80 hogs a year, 120 acres oats, 120 acres flax. But ask him about his flock of sheep and a different answer is ready; you had better ask John about that.

John, more specifically, is John L. Miller, who has been with Mr. Collins for 17 years. In that time he has missed very few days. He knows the sheep business from A to Z. Without him we would have to quit raising sheep, Mr. Collins says.

Out of 96 ewes in this year's flock, Mr. Miller reported 102 lambs early in March. They actually had 107 lambs but lost 5.

The complete livestock program is geared to the productivity of the farm. "We feed what we raise and raise what we can feed," Mr. Collins says.

Each year ewes are purchased to produce the next crop of lambs. They have learned that they can buy them for less than it takes to keep a flock. Last year Mr. Miller had 60 lambs ready for the spring market. The sheep program added \$1,600 to the total income of the farm in 1945. Not a bad project.

By creep-feeding, ground oats and cracked corn become a regular part of the diet for the lambs long before they are taken away from their moth-

ers. With the ewes they also learn to eat alfalfa hay and silage.

"We have been raising sheep ever since John has been with us," Mr. Miller says. "If he leaves, the sheep will have to go, too."

### Builds Milk Parlor

Harry Tannehill, Clay county, started work on a new tile 6-stanchion milking parlor after harvest. This parlor will accommodate a large number of milk cows with ease, in his opinion. He is milking 18 to 20 Ayrshires now, but has about 30 cows and bred heifers in his herd.

To handle a large herd with 6 stanchions, Mr. Tannehill is building 2 doors to the milking parlor. The cows will come in one door. After they are milked, they will be released thru the other door.

The 13- by 26-foot building adjoins the barn now on his farm. Besides the milking parlor, it will provide storage space for grain. Floor space in the barn will be available as calf pens and loafing area for the cows.

### Chalk Absorbs Moisture

If tools rust while in your toolbox, get a few cones of carpenter's blue chalk. It absorbs the moisture which gathers in the box and keeps tools free of rust.—R. L.

## Proud of Their Farm

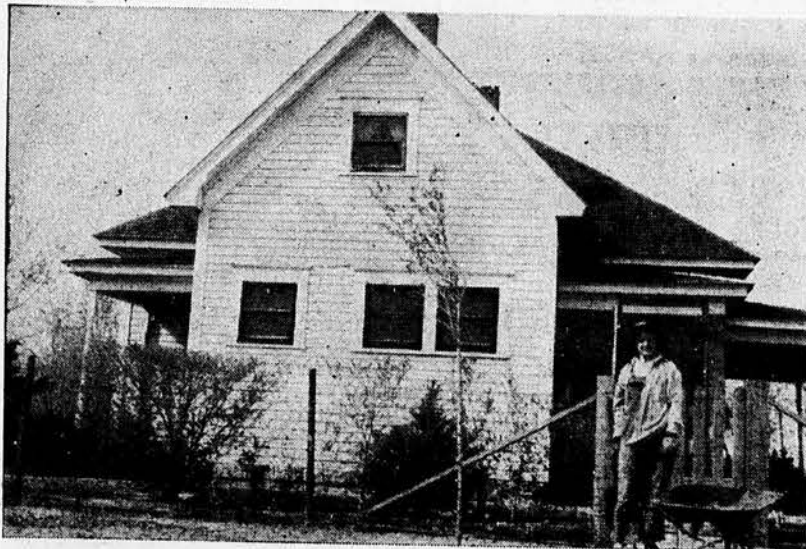
ALOIS URBAN, of Rush county, has a right to be proud of his plum orchard. He has 35 trees, about half the American variety and half hybrid. The orchard is 7 years old and has been bearing 3 years. It is showing every promise of producing heavily again this year.

"We have all the fresh fruit we want and all we care to can in addition," says Mr. Urban.

The Urbans have improved their farmstead with plantings of trees and

shrubs, and have made considerable improvements in their farm buildings.

A new cattle shed, 18 by 50 feet, was built this spring. The back and side walls are of concrete and the floor of native limestone rock. The shed sets into a bank so that the roof is about level with the ground. Also recently completed are a new farm machine shop and a new washhouse. Undergoing remodeling is the dairy barn, which is being modernized to take advantage of electricity.



Esther Urban, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alois Urban, Rush county, takes a keen interest in beautifying the farmstead. Many shrubs and trees have been set out around the Urban home.

## Dairy CATTLE



### Registered GUERNSEY BULL

For Sale. A top quality six-months-old bull calf. Sired by top son of Lang-R. record, daughter of Gayhead's Mahout. Excellent color and markings.

MAURICE W. HIETT, Haven, Kan.

## BUILDING A BETTER INCOME

Your success is based on knowing good producing dairy type. The folder, "A Standard of Excellence", includes 21 color photographs, to help you select high producing animals. Send today for your FREE copy.

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB  
675 Grove Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire

## HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE

BORN 9-27-45

Mostly black, good type, dam 539 fat D. H. I. A. test, 2-time milking (classified Good Plus). Calf sired by Dunloggin Tom Leo, a partly proven sire, from the Dunloggin herd. Price \$175.

ABRAM THUT, Clearwater, Kan.

## HOLSTEINS PAY ALL THE WAY

In the end most cows are sold by the pound. At the butchers scale Holsteins bring the most for

they are larger. They are heavier producers during active years—They sell for most when done.

Write for free booklet.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 3038

## SERVICE AGE HOLSTEIN BULLS

We offer several well grown service age bulls of very good type. They are sired by our proven sires and from high record classified dams. Complete description and prices furnished upon request.

REED'S FARM DAIRY  
Ernest A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas.

## BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

H. A. DRESSLER, LEO, KAN.

## REG. JERSEY BULL FOR SALE

One-half interest or lease Dimple Design Royal Aim 451654 2 Star V. G. 3 years old. Also young bulls out of dams with H. I. R. records.

Harry Randolph, Nashville, Kansas

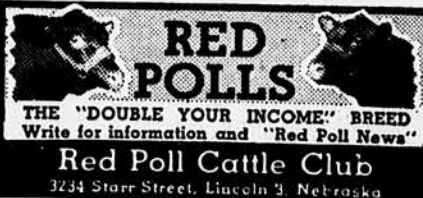


## FUNK'S REGISTERED AYRSHIRES LEAD

Featuring the blood of such great sires as Penshurst American Banner 55405, Happy Days Swanky Boy 71349, Annadale Milkboy 61032 and other sires of quality and breeders of production. Cows in herd "Good Plus" and "Very Good." Stock for sale and prices reasonable.

Otto E. Funk, Hillsboro, Kansas

## Dual-Purpose CATTLE



**RED POLLS**  
THE "DOUBLE YOUR INCOME" BREED  
Write for information and "Red Poll News"  
Red Poll Cattle Club  
3234 Starr Street, Lincoln 3, Nebraska

## The Fourth National Red Poll Show and Sale at the Nebraska State Fair September 1-6

Thursday, September 5, forty breeders from 12 states and Canada will exhibit 250 head of breeding cattle and steers.  
Friday, September 6, at 1:00 P. M., 60 head of selected breeding cattle will be sold at auction in the coliseum.

For Sale Catalog Address:  
F. A. SLOAN, SALE MANAGER  
3234 Starr Street  
Lincoln 3, Nebraska



**Beef CATTLE****Reg. Shorthorn Bull  
For Sale**

Matchless Minor. A nice roan, sired by Sni-A-Bar Mintmaster (bred by S. B. Amcoats). Priced reasonable.

CARL PACHE,  
Home, (Marshall County), Kansas

**Polled Shorthorns**

We are offering one of our Herd Bulls, Royal Robin 2nd X2008220 and a few calves sired by him at this time. Write or phone in at Albert, Kansas.

HARRY BIRD & SON, ALBERT, KANSAS

**Registered  
Aberdeen-Angus  
Cattle**

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

**TOP HEREFORDS SELECTED  
FROM TOP HERDS**

For several years we purchased the top selling heifers in many of the best sales held in Kansas and Nebraska. They are cows now that justify the high prices paid. 70 breeding females in the herd, mating with our good bulls, including Royal Triumph D 14th 123rd and his great son, Triumph 2nd. Herd inspection invited.

T. L. WELSH, ABILENE, KANSAS

**Twin Oak Herefords**

Good type well developed 16-month-old registered Hereford heifers, granddaughters of Star Domino 6th and Royal Domino.

TWIN OAK FARM, Phil H. Adrian, Prop.  
MOUNDRIE, KANSAS

**Reg. Hereford Cattle**

Leading bloodlines, all ages. Lots to suit buyer. Prices for all purposes.

SHAWNEE CATTLE COMPANY, Dallas, Texas

**Registered Polled  
Hereford Bull**

For Sale. A very good 3-year-old bull. Priced to sell.

HIETT BROS., HAVEN, KANSAS

**Plainview  
Polled  
Hereford  
Farm**

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

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

**• AUCTIONEERS •****Buyers Pay the  
Auctioneer**

If he is capable, understands his audience and knows values. His fee is reflected in increased profit to the seller.

HAROLD TONN  
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

**Chas. W. Cole  
LIVESTOCK  
AUCTIONEER**

I am conducting sales for many of the best breeders in Kansas. Selling all breeds. For dates address me at Wellington, Kansas

**HOGS****LAKEVIEW  
POLANDS**

Midwest and Lo-Set breeding. Bred Gilts, several Fall Boars. Registered and Vaccinated. Priced right.

H. F. REIMER & SONS, INMAN, KANSAS

**SEE OUR SPOTS. STATE AND  
COUNTY FAIRS AND SHOWS**

Booking pig orders for future delivery. Sired by the 1945 grand champion and his helpers. Stock always for sale.

DALE KONKEL, HAVILAND, KANSAS

**Sunnybrook Farm  
Reg. Spotted Poland**

Choice gilts bred for early September farrow. Also fancy spring boars sired by Keepsakes Pride. We will be at the Belleville Fair; also at the Topeka Fair.

H. E. HOLLIDAY & SON, RICHLAND, KAN.

**Fiesers' Spotted Poland**

Last call for serviceable boars. Spring pigs are ready to go. Also bred gilts. By Top Flash and True Model. Thick, low type. Registered & vaccinated. Earl J. & Everett Fieser, Norwich, Kan.

**EXCELLENT FALL DUROC GILTS**

Bred to Klassy Tops for September and October farrow. Herd sow prospects. Offer 3 excellent 1 year herd boars. Tops in type, breeding and quality, a great line of spring boars. Priced right. Double immunized. Write or come. Kansas oldest herd. G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

**Taliaferro's Reg. Quality Durocs**

Largest per cent of high priced pork with uniformity of type. Selected gilts and sows bred for September and October spring pigs. Trios unrelated. Special prices for July and August.

Howard C. Taliaferro, Leon (Butler Co.), Kan.

**DUROC PIGS**

March Boars and Gilts, unrelated. Dark red and good quality, thick and well hammed.

BEN A. FLETT, DELPHOS, KANSAS

**DUROCS FOR SALE**

Choice Duroc bred gilts and sows mated to my herd boars. Kansas, Prince's Designer and Red Master.

ARTHUR E. ROEPKE, WATERVILLE, KAN.

**CHOICE DUROC BRED GILTS**

By Improved Ace by Proud Wave Ace and bred to Top Crown, a splendid son of Crown Prince, Illinois Grand Champion boar. Also splendid spring boar pigs. Two extra good fall boars by Improved Ace.

BEN M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kansas

**ETHYLEDAL  
FARM**

In Service  
SPOTLIGHT SUPREME  
and  
OUR WIZARD  
Breeding stock for sale  
at all times.

PRODUCTION  
HAMPSHIRE  
Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

**HAMPSHIRE GILTS**

Bred for September litters. Also March boar pigs. Choice quality. Priced reasonable.

R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS  
Randolph, Kan.



Reg. Bred Gilts  
and Weanling Pigs  
PETERSON & SONS,  
Osage City, Kan.

**• AUCTIONEERS •****BERT POWELL**

AUCTIONEER  
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE  
1529 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

**Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer**

Alden, Kansas

**Ross B. Schaulis, Auctioneer**

Purebred Livestock, Real Estate and Farm Sales. Ask those for whom I have sold.

CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

**Lambs Make Early Market**

*Grazing Late Doesn't Hurt the Wheat Yield*



Lambs on the farm of Frank Smith and son, George, Kiowa county, reach market earlier than most and at heavier weights because of the good management program followed. Here they are shown on wheat pasture a short time before the lambs were shipped to market.

YOU seldom see Frank Smith and his son, George, with lambs at the various shows in Kansas and for a good reason. These Kiowa county sheepmen have all their lambs fattened and on the market before show time arrives.

Their ewe flock consists of 270 animals with a Rambouillet and Corriedale cross. They like their ewes large as they bring larger lambs and are more sure to be able to provide the milk for their lambs. They also produce a heavier wool clip. The best registered Shropshire rams obtainable are used in this flock.

The Smiths shear their ewes between April 15 and May 1 while the animals are on wheat pasture. This combination puts the ewes in excellent condition for breeding, and rams are turned with the flock between May 1 and 15.

This breeding program brings the lambs from the last of October to the first part of November, before cold weather. Ewes lamb on fall wheat pasture after having been on Sudan pasture during the summer.

When lambs are 3 weeks old they are creep-fed morning and night on whole barley or maize. After the wheat freezes down so pasture is no longer

available, both ewes and lambs get silage, alfalfa and dry fodder, plus some grain.

Lambs are docked when 2 to 3 weeks old and castrated with an emasculator when 4 weeks old. Ewes are drenched and dipped at shearing time and sometimes drenched a second time in the late fall after lambing. Wool around their eyes is kept clipped as they feed better when this is done, say the 2 men.

The lamb crops on this farm for the last 2 years have run 150 per cent. Lambs are marketed about April 1 and last year averaged 97 pounds. This year the Smiths hoped to average 100 pounds on them.

The green pasture and parasite-control program, plus good winter feeding, keeps ewes in excellent condition at all times. Keeping them in such condition is the secret of successful lamb production, say the Smiths.

These men graze their wheat later in the spring than most so we asked what effect it had on yields of grain. They reported their wheat last year averaged 33 bushels an acre, which was well above the county average. The answer, they claim, is that the sheep manure left by the flock more than offsets the grazing.

**One-Time Poor Land  
Won a Championship**

USING certified Pawnee wheat, Pete Ritter took top honors in the Geary county Wheat Improvement Contest last summer. He harvested 40 bushels of wheat to the acre on 9½ acres of land once eroded and gullied.

Using soil- and water-conservation practices he built up the fertility of his land. "Considerable erosion was taking place on my land a few years ago," said Ritter. "The top soil was washing away and gullies were beginning to show up. Newly planted row crops would be washed out or covered up after heavy rains."

"Hearing a lot about soil conservation, I contacted the supervisors of the Geary County Soil Conservation District to see what could be done to check erosion."

"The soil technicians assisting the district helped me work out a farm conservation plan. This plan showed me exactly what was needed and sold me on the program. The definite plan gave me the confidence to go ahead feeling assured that it would work."

One of the first things Ritter did was to build terraces and plant his crops on the contour. Since 1942, he has constructed 5½ miles of terraces with his tractor and rotary scraper.

"This work reduced sheet erosion and increased yields," Ritter said. "I can't say how much of an increase I

got except point to this 40-bushel yield. Of course, using a good variety of wheat seed helped, too."

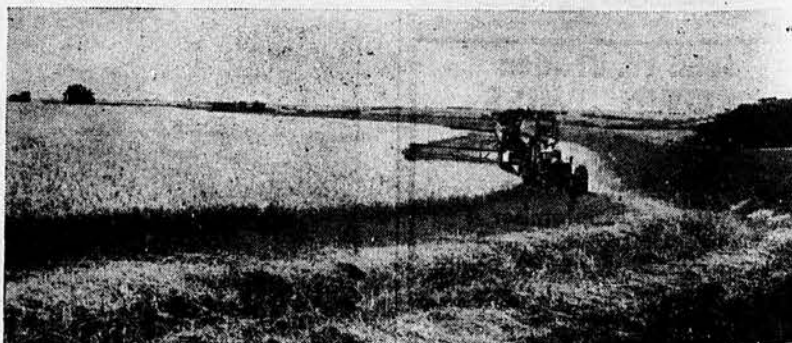
"And another thing, equipment operation on contoured land is a lot easier than across gullies, and up-and-down hill."

"Terracing and contouring were what I needed on my steep slopes. Nothing else would have stopped erosion. All of my land is now farmed on the contour. I don't have trouble with crops washing out, and I'm conserving moisture and building the fertility of the soil."

As part of his farm plan, Mr. Ritter constructed 4,000 feet of diversions, and almost 5,000 feet of waterways have been seeded to brome grass and alfalfa, and sweet clover. He is planning to seed 11 acres of crop land above the diversions to grass and include this acreage in with the rest of his pastures. He has a crop rotation program in which he uses oats and wheat with alfalfa as the legume. The Ritter farm includes 129 acres of crop land and 109 acres of pasture.

**Lye for Rust**

To clean rust from any kind of farm implement, dissolve 1 can of lye in 5 gallons of water and apply with an old broom or brush. Scrub well and the rust will come off quickly.—E. M.



This Pawnee wheat yielded 40 bushels to the acre and won for Pete Ritter, Geary county, an award in the county Wheat Improvement Contest.

**Spotted Poland China Sale**

Holton Community Sale Barn

**TUESDAY,  
AUGUST 27, 1946**

1:30 P. M.



30 Bred Sows and Gilts to farrow in early September, a few in October, bred to our great young boar, Blocky Type.

15 Fall and Spring Boars sired by Silver Ace and Blocky Type. Entire offering top quality selected animals.

Catalog on request.

**Carl Billman, Holton, Kansas**

Auctioneer Bert Powell. Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer.



## IN THE FIELD



**Jesse R. Johnson**  
Topeka, Kansas  
Livestock Editor

and **MIKE WILSON**, Livestock Fieldman,  
Muscotah, Kansas.

For many years **H. L. RINEHART**, of Greensburg, has owned and operated **PLAIN AYE** **AYSHIRE** farms. Mr. Rinehart now has given full management and control of the operations to his son, Roy. Thru the use of good sires, and careful selecting and testing of the herd, it has been built up to where it now ranks among the best in this state.

**MR. AND MRS. EDWIN COX**, Fayette, Mo., sold a good draft of registered Hampshire sheep from their Greystone Farm at the sales pavilion, in Fayette, August 3. Seventeen yearling and 4 1-year-old rams averaged \$67. Thirty-four ewes, all 7 years old, averaged \$29.50, with a \$50 top. Buyers were all from Missouri except one. Bert Powell, auctioneer.

**J. B. DOSSER**, of Jetmore, has bred Milking Shorthorns for 25 years. Starting with a General Clay foundation, he has stayed pretty close to that line of breeding. His present herd bull is a grandson of the noted bull, White Mountain Prince, backed by some of the highest producing ancestors of the breed. His dam also is a White Mountain bred cow. The Dossier herd is the result of careful herd bull selection and culling. Mrs. Dossier passed away some time ago and her death, along with other conditions, makes it difficult to carry on the herd.

**CLARENCE RALSTIN**, young Shorthorn breeder of Mullinville, Kiowa county, has taken over full management of the Ralstin and Son Shorthorn herd. He has placed at the head of this herd 2 outstanding herd bulls. One from the Allen Cattle Company and another from the Thomas E. Wilson herd. At the present time the herd numbers 125 head. He also has 40 nice spring calves. Mr. Ralstin is practicing a combination farming program of wheat and Shorthorns, and it seems to be working out very successfully in that section of the state.

**W. A. ROSENBERGER**, of Greensburg, president of the **KANSAS POLLED SHORTHORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION**, has just completed harvesting 400 acres of good wheat on his ranch. He also has just purchased a new herd bull from the Tegarden herd, of Ashville, Ohio. The new bull will assist the already great battery of good herd bulls. Mr. Rosenberger says plans are being made to hold a state sale in Hutchinson this fall that will be one of the outstanding Polled Shorthorn events ever held in this state. Any one caring for details of this sale should get in touch with Mr. Rosenberger at once.

Fifty registered Shropshires averaged \$36.71 in the **MISSOURI SHROPSHIRE BREEDERS STATE SALE**, St. Joseph, July 26. Nine aged rams averaged \$50.28; 24 yearling rams averaged \$34.90, with 17 yearling ewes averaging \$32.09. Alden N. Marks, Canton, Mo., had the highest selling ram and highest individual in the sale. At \$92.50 he was purchased by Lewis Aebersold, Savannah, Mo. Top yearling ram sold for \$75, with the highest selling ewe at \$50. J. O. Barnhardt, Erie, was the buyer. Other Kansas buyers were C. L. E. Edwards, Topeka; W. C. Neilson, Maryville; O. D. Jenkins, Leona. Kansas buyers purchased 9 head. Ed Caldwell, auctioneer.

**E. L. PERSINGER** and family have been breeding registered Jersey cattle on their 95-acre farm, at Republic, for almost 25 years. Every animal on the farm was bred there except the herd bull, which is the fourth bull purchased from the Copeland herd, at Waterville. This bull is a grandson of the superior sire, Longview Observer, and a grandson of a high-producing excellent cow. His own dam has a record of 479 butterfat. A big corncrib partly filled is on the Persinger farm and growing corn looks like at least 50 bushels an acre with a little more rain. Another farm has been purchased and a son is carrying on there. Mr. and Mrs. Persinger, altho still in the prime of life, are making plans to sell the cattle and retire on the farm, do some traveling, and take a long and well deserved rest.

The **WHITE STOCK FARM**, at Arlington, continues to be headquarters for good registered Shorthorns and Ayrshires. One hundred per cent calf crops hold up the numbers despite continuous sales of both breeds. The 125 Shorthorns comprise cattle of all ages, with the herd bulls, A. L. Tone and Mercury Prince, in service. The last named is a son of the noted Edllyn Mercury Champion. The Shorthorns, like the Ayrshires, have been bred on the farm with but few exceptions. They are fed such feeds as are grown on the big farm and go out to new homes conditioned for the best breeding results. The Ayrshires carry the breeding of high record ancestors. The herd bull now in service is a good son of the Excellent cow Diana. Calhoun vaccination has been practiced in both herds for several years. And both are in a Tb. accredited area. C. L. and brother, Cleveland, are constantly looking after the herds or harvesting their several hundred acres of wheat.

## 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.....	\$26.85	\$25.50	\$17.65
Hogs.....	24.25	19.00	14.50
Lambs.....	22.00	21.00	14.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.....	.25	.25½	.25
Eggs, Standards.....	.32	.32½	.38
Butterfat, No. 1.....	.67	.70	.46
Wheat, No. 2, hard.....	2.04	2.08	1.75
Corn, No. 2, Yellow.....	2.01	2.15	1.15½
Oats, No. 2, White.....	.79	.84	.62
Barley, No. 2.....	1.42½	1.57	1.06½
Alfalfa, No. 1.....	31.00	29.00	17.00
Prairie, No. 1.....	17.00	14.00	14.00

## Public Sales of Livestock

August 26-30—North Central Kansas Free Fair, Belleville.

## Angus Cattle

October 26—Southeast Kansas Aberdeen Angus Association, Iola, Kan. Clarence Ericson, Sale Manager, Savonburg, Kan.

November 23—J. C. Long & Son, Haddam, Kan.

## Brown Swiss Cattle

September 4—John W. Braden Sale, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. V. B. Vye, Sales Manager, Waukesha, Wisc.

## Guernsey Cattle

October 9—Southern Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association, Hillsboro, Kan. Secretary, J. E. Sinclair, Hillsboro, Kan.

October 18—Kansas State Guernsey Breeders, Topeka, Kan. W. L. Schultz, Hillsboro, Kan., Chairman of Sale Committee.

## Hereford Cattle

September 19—Porterfield Hereford Farm, Kansas City, Mo.

September 27—John J. Moffatt Herd Dispersal, Lenora, Kan. Sales Manager, Vic Roth, Hays.

October 17—Triple P Ranch, Mt. Hope, Kan.

October 18—Harvey County Hereford Breeders, Newton, Kan. Phil Adrian, Moundridge, Kan., Secretary.

November 4—Western Republican Valley Hereford Breeders' Association, Benkelman, Nebr. Leo Barnell, Benkelman, Nebr.

November 7—Great Plains Hereford Association, Oakley, Kan.

November 8—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association, Atwood, Kan.

November 12—North Central Kansas Hereford Show and Sale, Concordia, Kan. Dr. George C. Wreath, Belleville, Kan., Sale Manager.

November 13—Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Kan.

November 15—Wabunsee County Breeders' Association, Alma, Kan.

November 16—Central Kansas Hereford Association sale, Vic Roth, Manager, Hays, Kan.

November 16—Thomas Werth, Park, Kan., (night sale).

January 7—Northeast Kansas Hereford Breeders, Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan.

## Holstein Cattle

September 2—B. L. Donaldson and L. W. Norrie, Sabetha, Kan. E. A. Dawdy, Salina, Kan., Sale Manager.

October 21—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders. Place to be announced. A. McVay sale.

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

November 4—North Central Kansas Holstein Annual Consignment Sale, Washington, Kan. E. A. Dawdy, Salina, Kan., Sale Manager.

November 11—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders, Hutchinson, Kan. A. McVay Sale.

November 18—Central Kansas Holstein Consignment Sale, Salina, Kan. E. A. Dawdy, Sale Manager.

## Jersey Cattle

September 28—E. L. Persinger, Republic, Kan.

November 7—Kansas Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.

## Red Poll Cattle

September 6—National Red Poll Breeders Sale, Lincoln, Nebr., at State Fair Grounds, F. A. Sloan, Secretary and Manager, Lincoln, Nebr.

## Milking Shorthorn Cattle

August 24—Missouri Breeders' Association, Sedalia, Mo. Secretary—J. L. Johnston, 1919 South Jefferson St., Springfield, Mo.

August 26—Joe Fox, St. John, Kan.

October 23—J. E. Kraus & Sons, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

October 24—Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society, Hutchinson, Kan. Joe Hunter, Secretary, Geneseo, Kan.

## Shorthorn Cattle

October 31—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Secretary, Ed Hedstrom, Mankato, Kan.

November 6—Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Polled and Horned, Sale Hutchinson, Kan. Frank Leslie, Sterling, Kan., Sale Manager.

November 25—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association (Polled Shorthorns) Hutchinson, Kan. Sec., Lot F. Taylor, Manhattan, Kan.

November 26—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Secretary, Lot F. Taylor, Manhattan, Kan.

## Duroc Hogs

October 11—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

October 12—Wreath Farm, Manhattan, Kan.

October 28—Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, Kan.

## Hampshire Hogs

August 24—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

## Hereford Hogs

September 24—Milt. Haag, Holton, Kan.

## Spotted Poland China Hogs

August 27—Carl Billman, Holton, Kan.

October 28—Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, Kan.

## O. I. C. Hogs

October 15—Kansas O. I. C. Swine Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Marvin J. Hostetler, Secretary, McPherson, Kan.

## Starts Line-Breeding

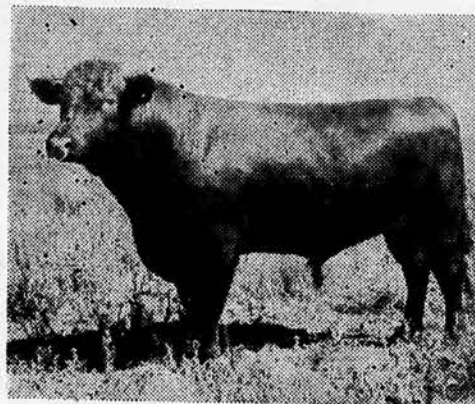
Ted Buhler, Saline county Holstein breeder, is awaiting the results of a line-breeding program he started in his herd 3 years ago. The first heifers from this program will freshen this fall. The waiting is more difficult than usual. A horse fell on him last April and he has been forced to do most of his waiting while lying in bed.

Mr. Buhler has good type bred into his herd. With line-breeding he is attempting to step up the production. At the Black and White show in Abilene last spring his entries won 2 firsts and a second. At the state show in Salina, he won third and fifth place ratings. Because of the accident, he was unable to show his own entries at the state event.

When first taking over the Holstein herd in the mid-30's, he was able to step up production with systematic line breeding. Mr. Buhler admits it is a tricky business, but he is attempting to do it again. He now is using his second Crescent Beauty bull from a prominent Wisconsin herd for his breeding program. The results of his efforts will be revealed in the next few years.

# Fox's Milking Shorthorn Draft Sale

## Monday, August 26



**NERALCAM SIR CHARLIE**

### 34 HEAD—4 YOUNG BULLS—30 FEMALES

34 Head of choicely bred good production pedigree cattle. 4 Young Bulls, 30 Females, practically all of them carrying straight R. M. Pedigrees. All that are of breeding age will be bred to the great Canadian bull, **Neralcam Sir Charlie**, one of the top bulls of the breed and one of the highest selling. Sir Charlie's sire was classified "Excellent." He was sired by **Willingdon Champion**, out of **Neralcam Maid the 7th**. Sir Charlie's dam, **Imported Hastoe Barrington 30th**, has a record of having produced 22,483 lbs. of milk and 851 lbs. fat in one year. Sir Charlie's three nearest dams averaged 18,973 lbs. and the 7 nearest averaged 14,360 lbs. milk.

We are making a fair division with buyers, keeping and selling some of our very best. For catalog address

## JOE FOX, ST. JOHN, KANSAS

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

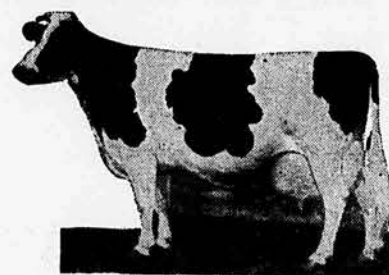
## Combined Holstein Dispersal Sale

**Sabetha, Kansas**

FAIR GROUNDS

**Monday, Sept. 2**

**50 Head (All Reg.)**



## L. W. NORRIE, Sabetha, Offers:

**8 cows** two to four years old (all fall freshening).

**3 bred heifers**

**4 heifer calves**

**1 yearling bull**

**3 bull calves**

Offering includes 5 milking daughters of **King Ormsby Colantha Truth**, son of M. C. Emilmenold's Ella Cow. Remainder of offering sired by **Colony Netherland Perfection 29th**. Also selling a future herd sire, a son of **Sir Bess Tidy**. All females except 2 cows are calhooed vaccinated. 1945 herd averaged 453 lbs. with a 3.9 test.

## BERT DONALDSON, Effingham, Sells:

**10 cows** in milk, 5 to freshen in August.

**1 bred heifer**

**3 open heifers**

**1 yearling bull**

**5 baby calves**

Most of this offering sired by **St. Marys Inka Billy**, son of a 500 lb. daughter of **Sir Billy Dekol Jennie**. Herd has 6 years of continuous testing. Herd averages up to 380 lbs. Offering includes some real show heifer prospects.

Also consigned by **Clifford Beckwith**, of Easton, are 3 cows and 2 heifers and **L. C. Gudenkauf**, of Sabetha, 3 cows, 3 heifers and 1 herd bull (a son of **Sir Fobes Triune**).

All cattle sold will be Tb. and Bang's tested 30 days previous to sale.

Address all inquiries and other correspondence to

**E. A. DAWDY, SALE MANAGER, SALINA, KANSAS**

Auct. Bert Powell. Jesse R. Johnson and Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer.

**Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing Advertisers**

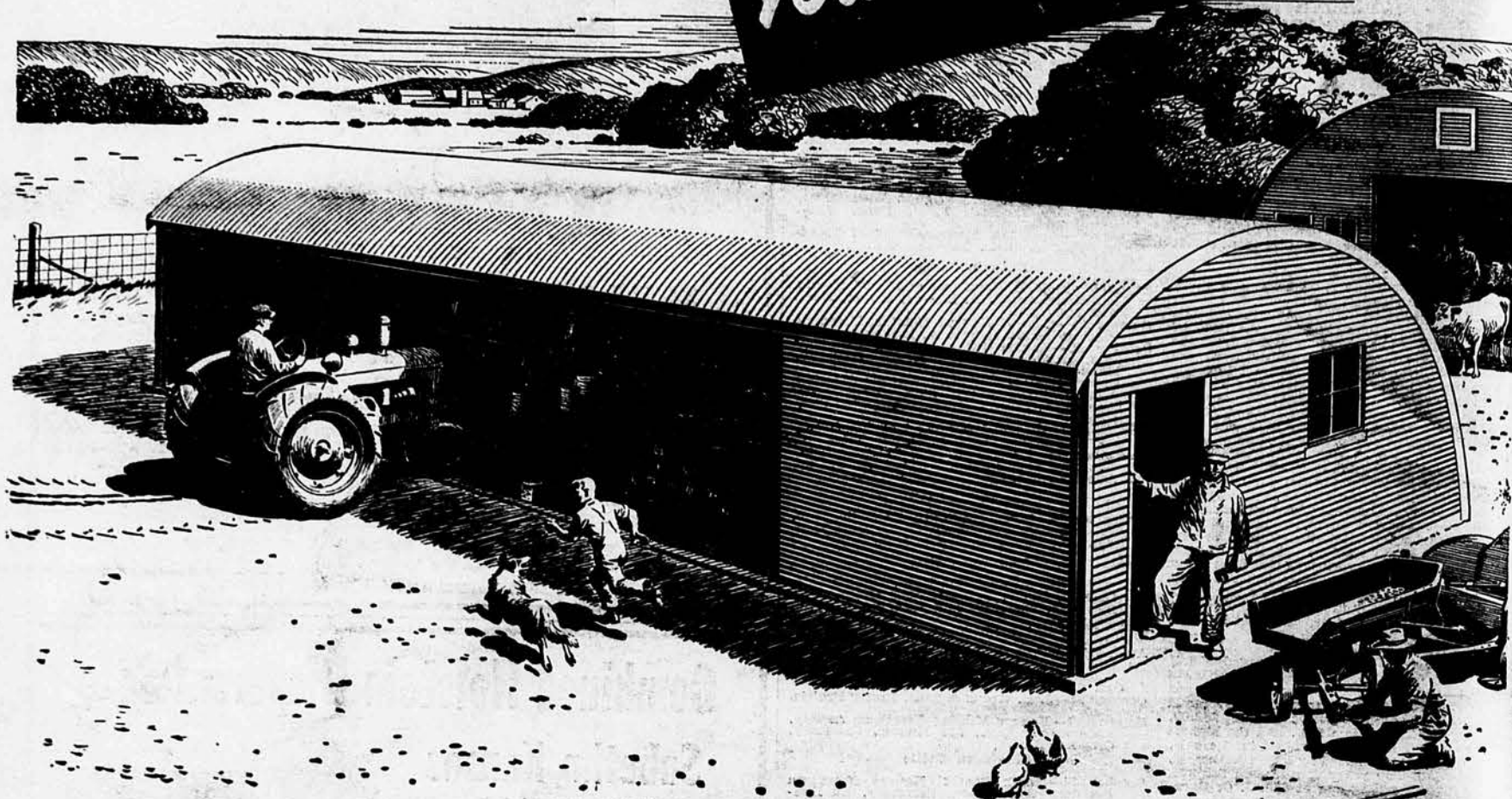




**BETTER  
DESIGN**

**BETTER  
MATERIALS**

**BETTER FOR  
YOUR OWN USE**



## THE STRAN-STEEL "Quonset 24"

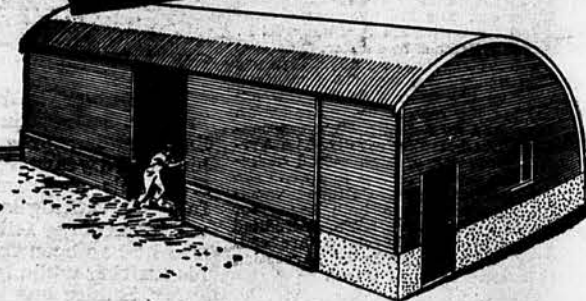
Your next farm building might just as well have the utility, strength and fire-safety of steel-frame, steel-clad construction, "tailored" to fit your needs. Through the use of advanced materials and a unique, highly flexible erection method, the "Quonset 24" offers all these features, and others—yet it is not a high-priced building!

24 feet wide, and as long as you want it, in 12-foot sections, the "Quonset 24" can be built to fill just about any farm building requirement. It can be easily fitted with walk-doors, sliding doors, windows, partitions, insulation and

ventilators . . . or it can be used in its simplest form, with open front and solid end-panels, if that does the job you have in mind. This unusual flexibility in an all-steel building is made possible by *nailable* Stran-Steel—the modern, highly efficient framing material of uniform quality.

Like all "Quonset" buildings, the "Quonset 24" is easy to erect. Free from sag, warp, rot and termites, it is easy to maintain. See your nearest "Quonset" dealer or write us for the full story on the complete line of Stran-Steel "Quonsets."

IF YOU NEED  
MORE HEIGHT IN YOUR  
"Quonset 24"



If you have equipment that requires more than an 8-foot door-clearance, the "Quonset 24" can be built on a 33'-high foundation to give a clearance of approximately 10'4". A 27" extension panel can be attached to the bottom of the standard sliding door to compensate for this additional height.

## GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION

STRAN-STEEL DIVISION • 37th FLOOR PENOBSCOT BUILDING • DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN  
UNIT OF NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION

