

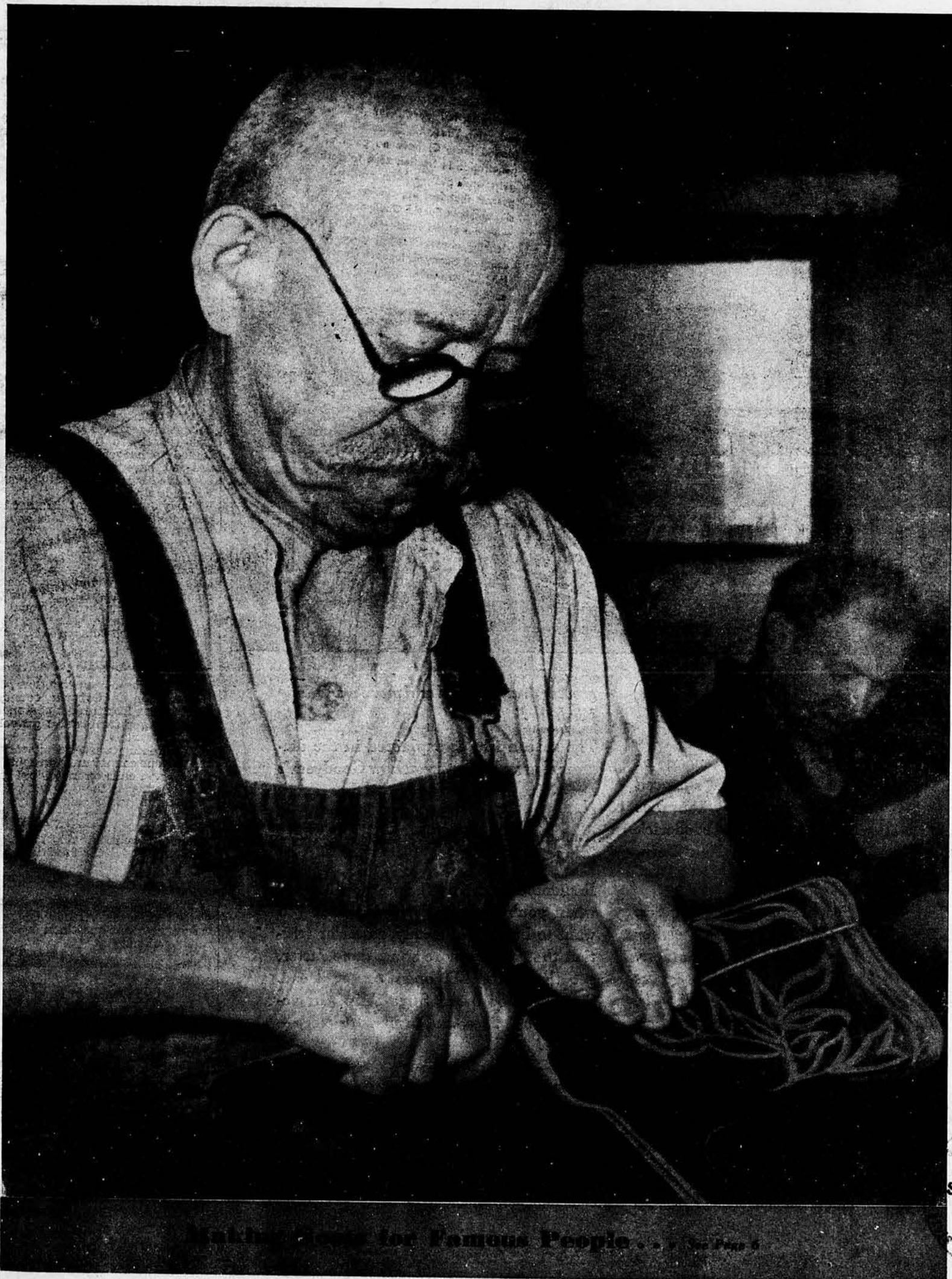
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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

SEPTEMBER 21, 1946



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... for Famous People ...

WHY GOODYEAR O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R

self-cleaning tread gives super-traction, longer wear

Goodyear open center gives each lug a BITE EDGE (A) so entire lug (B) penetrates full depth, full length, and grips. Tires with connected lugs (dotted lines, C) have no point of penetration in traction zone to start grip and pull — form mud-trap pockets that foul up, causing excess slip and spin. But the Goodyear tread — o-p-e-n at the center — is fully self-cleaning, always deep-biting. And because all Goodyear lugs are the same length, Sure-Grips pull evenly, ride smoother, wear longer.

Sure grip in any soil with Goodyear's

PROVED O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R TREAD

No matter what kind of soil you work, you'll be way ahead in tractor time — do up to 22% more work — with the self-cleaning *open center* tread of Goodyear Sure-Grip tires. That's *proved* by impartial farm tests, and by thousands of practical farmers — like Frederick Krenzer of West Henrietta, New York. He says:

"Working 6 tractors on my 1,200 acres, I find those with Goodyear open center Sure-Grip tires outperform the others. Get 50% longer wear from Goodyears because they dig in and grip in all soils, and don't slip much. They've proved best for all around farm work—more traction,

greater drawbar pull and more work done per hour."

The reason why is explained in the diagram above. It shows you how Goodyear's *open center* tread design makes every tread bar grip and pull to give you super-traction unmatched by any closed-bar tread!

Remember — you can't change your mind when you're out in the field. So if you want to be sure of steady, superior traction that means more work done faster, get the **PROVED** *open center* tread. Specify Goodyear Sure-Grips in replacing old tires, and on new tractors — *it pays!*

Sure-Grip—T.M. The Goodyear T. & R. Co.

GOOD YEAR

Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

Liming Ideas Have Changed

AGRICULTURAL lime spread this fall will put soil in good condition for red or sweet clover seeding next spring, or alfalfa seeding next fall. Liming this far ahead of seeding is recommended by officials in the State ACP office, at Manhattan.

Two tons an acre are recommended by the ACP but payment will be made for from 1 to 3 tons. Lime has proved to be a plant food, say ACP officials, and not just a means of overcoming acidity of the soil.

Requirements on agricultural limestone are becoming more rigid as soil scientists learn more about how it works. For sale in Kansas now, to be eligible for payments to the farmer, limestone must have a minimum of 80 per cent calcium carbonate equivalent that will pass a No. 8 screen, and 25 per cent that will pass a No. 100 screen.

Officials state that lime passing thru a No. 8 screen but not passing a No. 10 screen provides only 10 per cent of material that becomes available to plants in 16 years. All material passing a No. 100 screen becomes available in 3 months and a small amount may bring noticeable results within a few weeks.

Kansas ranked third in the nation on volume of limestone delivered during the first quarter of 1946. The total tonnage delivered for the first 7 months of 1945 was 133,453 tons. During the first 7 months this year, the total was 275,530 tons.

It Came With Dishes

Have you heard of Early June oats? It is a popular variety in Harper county. It is a leafy oats which produces a rather small kernel, but many Harper county farmers like the variety because it matures earlier than wheat. These farmers have become accustomed to harvesting oats first. They are not sure they like the so-called combine oats which is still green when wheat is ripe.

Early June oats got its start in Harper county about 30 years ago. When W. A. Schmidt moved from Illinois to Kansas, he packed his dishes in a barrel of oats. His brother, E. H. Schmidt, now of Freeport, saved the oats and used it for seed. Because it ripens early, it was called Early June oats. It since has become popular. One Harper county farmer suggested it might be called "dishes oats."

Out of the Mud

Ward Gibson, construction superintendent for an Osborne county contractor, has instituted a personal campaign to get farmers to gravel their farm driveways.

While doing construction work along the various county and township roads. Mr. Gibson calls on individual farmers and encourages them to make this improvement while his equipment is handy.

Many farmers have taken to the idea, with the result that they are "out of the mud" for the first time.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kansas

Vol. 83, No. 18

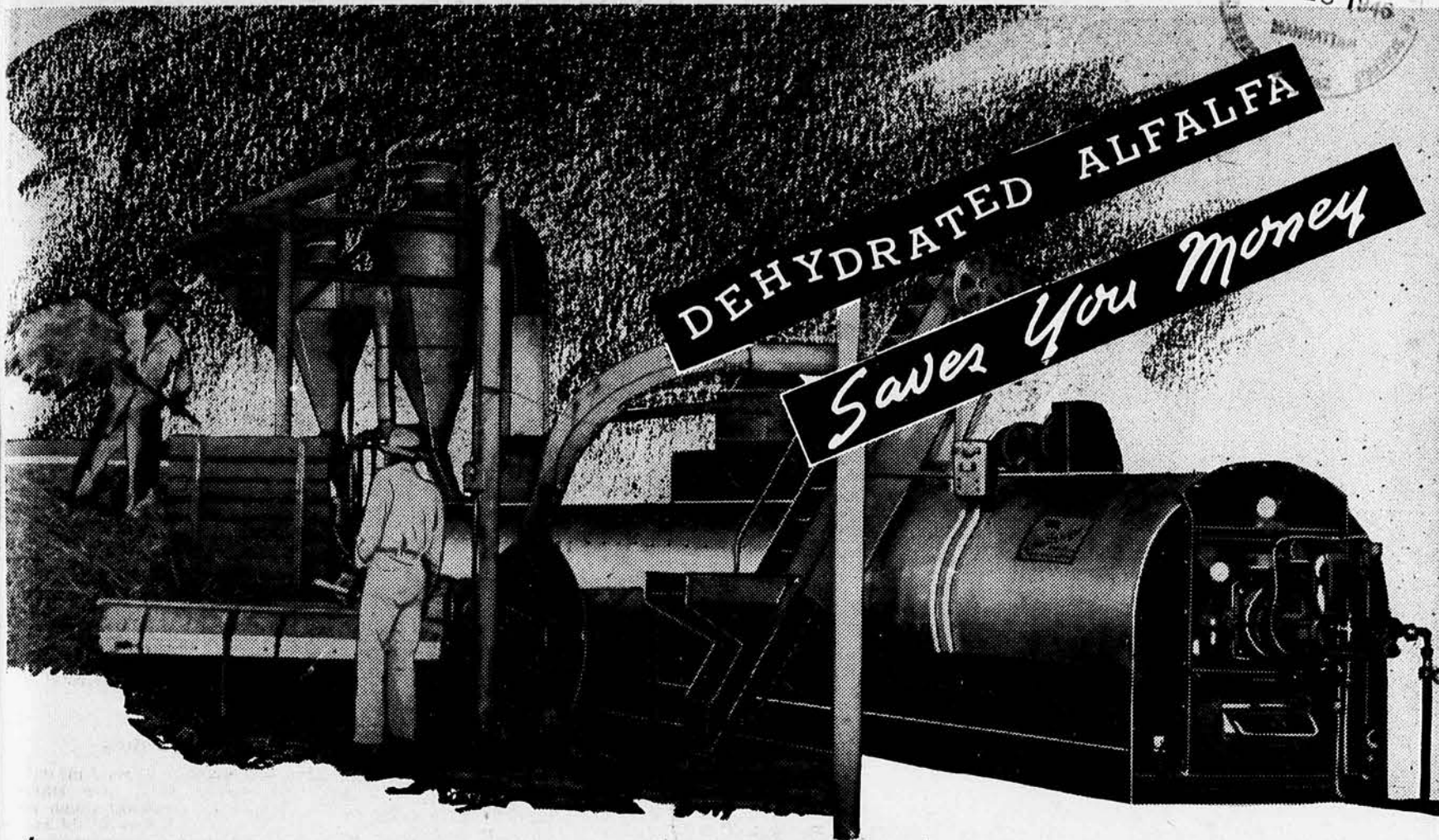
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Three years, \$1; one year, 50 cents.

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- ✓ Provides Year-round Green Feed for Balanced Rations
- ✓ Retains Vitamins and Proteins You Need for Stock Feed

The Beard "CHALLENGER" Dehydrator, a unit that YOU can own and operate.

By PAT BEAIRD

How much of your alfalfa crop did you lose this year? Well, you may be one of the lucky ones, but the average farmer lost one out of three cuttings this year! That's one-third of a feed crop LOST to wet weather and mold, with a national feed shortage staring our livestock in the face!

But that's not the only loss. Experts tell us you lose more than 30% of the protein in your alfalfa with field curing... more than 20% with mow curing. *But you can prevent that loss.* You can store away all the protein and vitamin values, save 100% of your forage crops for winter feeding, through dehydration!



"Sure," you say, "there's a dehydrator plant about 50 miles from here, but who's going to haul hay that far to get it dried?"

Well, now, you and your neighbors will be interested in the CHALLENGER "farm-size"

dehydrator, a unit that costs only a fraction of those big plants down the road, but has a capacity of as much as 1,000 pounds of dehydrated alfalfa per hour. Think of it... a half ton of high-protein feed ingredients every hour, dried at a total operating cost of \$3 to \$4, including labor, maintenance, heating fuel and electricity! Sound interesting?

Of course, if you don't need the feed, there's a ready market for all the dehydrated feedstuffs you can produce—at about \$60 a ton. Let's see—if you get one ton of alfalfa per cutting off an acre of land, you'll get about a quarter ton of dried feed. If ten farmers each put 20 acres in alfalfa, then dehydrate the crop, they will get 50 tons of dried feed—worth \$3,000—from every cutting!

The time element? With the CHALLENGER capacity of 1,000 pounds per hour, you could handle all the alfalfa off those 200 acres in 100 hours—less than two weeks of 10-hour days! That means you'll have the dehydrator available for more alfalfa, or perhaps some clover, lespezeza, kudzu, soy beans, vines, pea hulls or sweet potatoes—and it works just as well on any of them!

The Beard CHALLENGER Dehydrator is a sensational profit-maker. It's inexpensive to

buy, complete with fire box and cooler built in. It's inexpensive to operate, and burns natural gas, fuel oil or butane. It's easy to install, too. You'll be operating in three or four hours after it's set in place. Some co-ops and grain elevators use the CHALLENGER in batteries—two or more side by side. Another thing... the CHALLENGER is completely standardized, manufactured entirely in the Beard plant, so parts are readily available if needed. Let us arrange for you to see a CHALLENGER in actual operation.

Here's your golden opportunity to go in the dehydration business for yourself, or with a few friends and neighbors. Orders taken now for delivery this fall or winter. Let me send you our new booklet on dehydration. It gives you all the facts and figures, plenty of photographs of present CHALLENGER installations—and it's FREE. Fill out the coupon and mail it TODAY!

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MAIL TODAY!



THE J. B. BEAIRD CO.,
Dept. B-3
Shreveport, La.

Please send me your free booklet on dehydration. I understand this request does not obligate me in any way.

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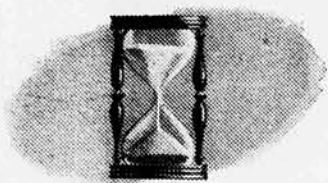
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I am now farming _____ acres of land. I have _____ head of livestock.

THE *Challenger*

THE J. B. BEAIRD COMPANY, INC.
SHREVEPORT LOUISIANA

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100 V-8 horsepower—90 HP Six optional—triple-life Silvaloy V-8 rod bearings—Flightlight aluminum alloy, cam-ground, 4-ring pistons—crank-case ventilation—effective air- and oil-filtering—two-pump cooling—heavy channel section frames, doubled from spring to spring in heavy duty models—long-life rear axles with 3-bearing, straddle-mounted axle drive pinions and 4-pinion differentials—needle-bearing roller steering.



MORE THAN 100 CHASSIS AND BODY MODELS FIT OVER 95% OF ALL HAULING JOBS

"Balanced Farming" Comes to Kansas

It Will Bring Higher Production, Better Living

By DICK MANN



A practice team finds a big problem in this creek, which cuts fields into small plots and is a constant flood threat.

EVERY one of the 146,000 farms in Kansas is worthy of a practical, workable farm plan for more productive farming and more purposeful living. This is the theory upon which the Kansas State College Extension Service is launching a "Balanced Farming" program for the state.

Such a plan would provide for adequately financing the farm family budget; operating the farm enterprise at maximum capacity; soil conservation and water management; adding to soil fertility and productive capacity thru use of rotations and other soil-building practices, and by balancing livestock numbers with feed supplies available.

L. C. Williams, assistant dean of extension, will head the "Balanced Farming" program, and Frank Blecha, of the extension staff, will direct the educational work.

Three methods will be used experimentally to determine the best plan of carrying on the "Balanced Farming" educational program, says Mr. Blecha. The final plan may be one of these 3 or a combination of the 3, he explained.

Methods to be tried are as follows:

1. Hiring of assistant county agents to specialize on "Balanced Farming." These men will be trained to work directly with farmers, but will be backed up by the assistance of all specialists on the extension staff. These assistants would draw part of their salary from extension and part from the local association.

2. Butler and Wabaunsee counties have been selected for plan No. 2. Forty to 60 selected farmers will attend 2-day county meetings, bringing to the meetings aerial photographs of their farms and other information about their farms. The extension service will



How to improve the farmstead is being pondered here by Georgiana Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader, and Mrs. Laura Winter, district home demonstration agent.

provide specialists in all phases of farm and farm-home planning. These specialists will meet with the farmers and assist them in planning their individual "Balanced Farming" programs.

3. Existing county agents will assume additional responsibility for the "Balanced Farming" program, with the assistance of extension specialists.

Extension specialists already have been trained for the new program, in schools held at the college, and in the field on selected farms.

A series of training schools now will be held over the state during October and November to train district and county extension and home demonstration agents. Their training will consist of studying the fundamentals of overall farm and home planning, walking over demonstration farms and viewing the farms and homes accompanied by the farm families, then working with these families in completing balanced-farm programs. A special handbook on "Balanced Farming" is being drawn up at the college now and will be available soon to all farm families interested.

Will Co-ordinate Extension Work

Why do we need a "Balanced Farming" program, and does it mean scrapping of all past extension work? we asked Mr. Williams. This was his answer: "All present teaching methods of extension will be continued, but instead of treating each farm problem as an unrelated subject, we will co-ordinate all extension service to fit into the farm as a whole. What the farm family really is interested in is how to make the farm produce the highest possible net income, and to use that net income for the best possible farm living.

"The college extension service has no intention of making "Balanced Farming" plans for farmers to adopt as an ideal. What we want and hope to do is to meet with farm families and give them what technical help we have so they can do the best possible job of working out a long-range plan within their physical and economic means. If the program is successful, each farm family must work out its own plan. All we can do is help.

"Each farm and each home can best be planned by the family who owns or operates the farm. No one else is competent to undertake this responsibility. Many helpful suggestions can be obtained, however, from the experience of others, from research projects, and from demonstrations." This is the theory upon which the college will operate.

Under the new educational program, extension will assist farmers to set a definite goal, determine a plan of action, study obstacles to be surmounted, help with an inventory of human and material resources, suggest ways of overcoming obstacles, in investigation of needs and supplying of more information, trial experimentation and testing of results.

To help you understand how the new educational program works on a specific farm, we want to tell you about the experiences of the college specialists when they were training for this new service.

They chose a Riley county farm for experimental planning. The farm contained 400 acres, of which 110 acres were in crops and the balance pasture. It is operated by a tenant under a stock-share lease and the major project is 50 head of Hereford cows.

Accompanied by the owner, teams of specialists toured the fields and inspected the farm home. Following this joint tour, all information obtained was pooled and specialists helped the farm owner work out a 5-year improvement program based on the needs of the farm and the finances necessary to make those improvements.

This on-the-farm study disclosed that while the farm had been returning a fair interest on investment to the owner, production would never give the tenant an opportunity to better his position, and income would not provide for needed improvements to the farm home.

The answer to the problem was that the owner needed to rent or buy an additional 160 acres of crop land, since more volume was needed to make the unit economically sound. The owner, as a result, will buy the additional acreage.

Water disposal was found to be the No. 2 problem. A creek wandering across the farm cut fields into small units and was a constant flood threat to crops. A plan to straighten the



Pasture improvement on the farm is discussed by Harold Harper, assistant conservationist, and Ray Stover, extension dairyman.

creek and eliminate this problem was worked out by the farmer and specialists for future completion.

Rotation system on the farm was found to be good, but could be improved wonderfully by planning fall and winter pasture to cut down winter-feeding cost. Ten to 12 acres of alfalfa used in the rotation was found to be too slow and will be replaced by sweet clover, seeded with oats.

To insure a stand of both oats and sweet clover, it was recommended that the oats be seeded by plugging every other hole in the drill, then following in a few weeks with sweet clover. By this rotation, the owner can cover 48



Practice teams, composed of specialists in various lines, will tour individual farms and farm homes to study their needs. Here a practice team studies results of a survey of a farm in Riley county. Left to right, are: Elizabeth Randle, Kansas State College food economist; Ray Hoss, farm management; Velma Huston, district home demonstration agent; P. W. Ljungdahl, livestock specialist; and Mary Elsie Border, assistant state 4-H club leader.



Sixteen improvements were listed for this farm home and a plan devised for making them over a 5-year period.

acres of his farm with sweet clover in 4 years, compared to 20 years with alfalfa.

There are 60 acres of corn on the farm. Specialists recommended treating the soil on this acreage with 100 pounds of nitrate an acre and seeding balbo rye in between the corn rows with a 1-horse drill. This will give the owner 20 to 30 additional acres of winter pasture following the corn harvest.

Ten brood sows were being carried on the farm and a good rotation program followed for keeping them on clean ground. However, there were no adequate farrowing quarters. A-type individual houses were obtained to solve this problem.

A new henhouse was recommended for the 200-hen laying flock. Further study with the farmer disclosed, however, that it would take the profits from the flock for 10 to 12 years to pay for the new house. Thru careful planning, the old houses were remodeled at a cost of only \$75. Production on the flock jumped from below average to well above average within a few months after this improvement was completed.

Egg production had dropped 50 per cent the previous July, because all water for the flock had to be carried a long distance and the tenant housewife could not physically keep a constant supply of fresh water on hand. A new well was sunk and water piped to livestock and poultry following the survey.

Need a Water System

Sixteen suggested improvements were made for the farm home. Major improvement needed was a water system. This will be provided later in the 5-year improvement program, says the owner.

The farm wife had no place to do laundry except in the kitchen and had to carry all water. Plans now call for enclosing a back porch and making running water available from the home water system.

Rearranging of the kitchen was suggested, with addition of built-in storage facilities. Lighting in the home was found to be inadequate and no outlets available for using electrical appliances. Two stoves were being used to heat the home. Suggested improvement was to use one stove plus a fan to get maximum circulation of heat at less cost and with less work. The farm wife also needed a fenced yard in which the small children could play to free her for household and farmstead duties, without danger of the children wandering off and becoming killed or injured. This improvement already has been made by the owner.

(Continued on Page 28)



Herman Klocke, hand bottomer, is a leather craftsman who has been working in the factory for more than 40 years.



Oldest employe is Julius "Lew" Thiele, a sole cutter in the factory since 1882. He is back on the job at 73 after trying to retire.

Making Boots For Famous People

By DICK MANN

BEHIND a modest sign on a side street in Olathe thrives the largest exclusive hand-made cowboy boot factory in the world. It is the C. H. Hyer and Sons plant, started by the late C. H. Hyer in 1875, and now carried on by 2 sons and a grandson.

The list of customers of Hyer boots reads like the "Who's Who" of America. The late Will Rogers and Calvin Coolidge were steady customers of the Hyer plant. So also were Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt, Buffalo Bill Cody, Tom Mix, Tex Rickard, Jo and Zack Miller of the famous 101 Ranch, Ruth Roland, old-time movie queen of the "Westerns," former Secretary of War Hurley, and William S. Hart.

Most of these famous characters are dead now, but they have been replaced on the Hyer books by other famous men and women known thruout the world. Present customers include such well-known folks as Gene Autry, Ken Maynard, Yakima Canutte, Joel McCrea, "Smiley" Burnett, and "Gabby" Hayes.

"Gabby" Hayes was in the Hyer factory during his last visit to Kansas, and while there ordered his first pair of "personal" boots. "The film companies always provide the ones I wear in pictures," "Gabby" explained. "But I always have wanted a pair of my own."

Members of the film colony are not the only famous people to look to Hyers for their fancy boots. Justice Hugo Wedell, of the Kansas Supreme Court, is a customer. Hyers claim that 80 per cent of the top rodeo stars get their boots there. We found on their books the names of such present rodeo stars as Rube Roberts, Dallas; Dick Truitt, Stonewall, Okla.; Everett Bowman, Hillside, Ariz.; and John Bowman, Oakdale, Calif. Most of these men are all-around champions in the rodeo field.

When army officers wore fancy boots as part of their dress equipment, many of them now famous as the result of World War II came to Hyers for their boots. Generals Wainwright, Krueger and Wedemeyer always bought Hyer boots. The last pair ordered by General Wedemeyer was when he was a Colonel. The order came from Honolulu.

Many of the wooden lasts used to make boots for the old-time greats were destroyed in a fire at the plant in May of 1944. Many of these special lasts cost as much as \$25 but their worth was greater than that because of their historical value. They cannot be replaced. Only the old order cards

stored in fireproof files remain to bring back memories of the former customers.

Most of the Hyer orders come by mail. The company sends out order sheets to customers, who make their own measurements, as instructed on the sheet, and make drawings of their feet. The Hyers have to take into consideration a customer's pet sore spot, such as a corn or bunion, or any deformity of the foot.

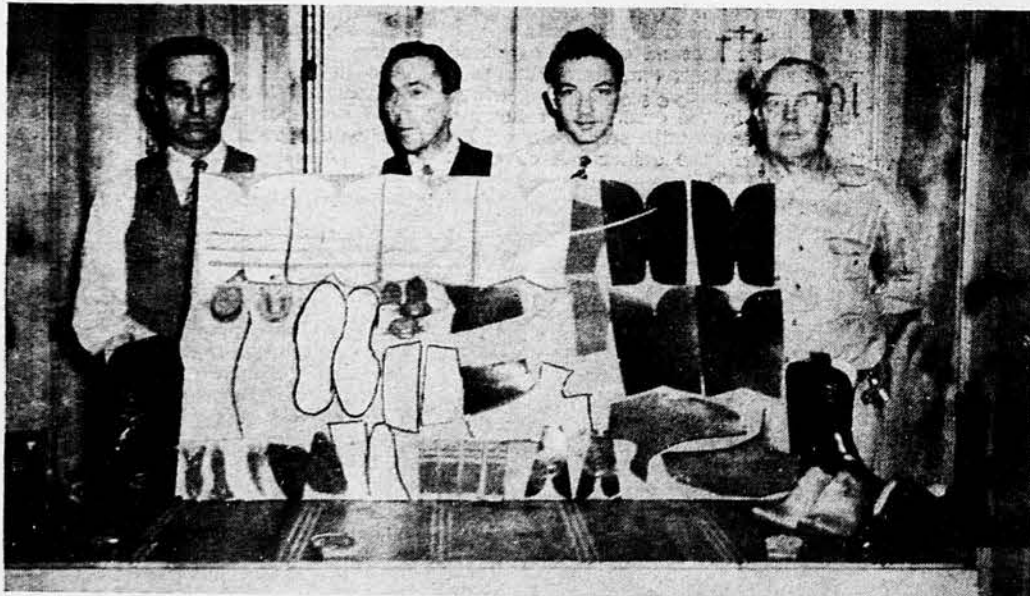
Many of these orders come in accompanied by a drawing showing just where this sore spot is located on the foot, plus some interesting comments about boots purchased from the Hyers previously. One customer out in California wrote that his previous boots were beautiful and drew praise and admiration from all his friends. "However," he wrote, "when I let them set around a while they wrinkle across the toe box like an old woman's skin. Now, Mr. Hyer, I want to explain that this wrinkle is not where the shoe breaks but further out on the toe. What should I do about it?"

The Hyer files contain all kinds of interesting correspondence from famous movie stars and other greats. They want their boots to be as flashy as possible and yet express their personalities. They go into great detail about themselves and ask the Hyers for advice on color combinations and design. All of these are answered with patience because the Hyers have built their world-wide reputation by going out of their way to please the customer. No request is too small to be given serious consideration.

When a customer goes overboard for a pair of "cowboy" boots he spares no cost and lets his imagination run riot. The company puts out a catalog listing 56 styles in a range of standard sizes. Most of the orders are for these standard boots designed in the plant.

But your real boot lover is not content with a standard style or pattern. He wants something really special. Many designs are originated in the plant at the suggestion of customers. Some customers even go so far as to have the tops cut and sent to them before the boots are made up. These customers then get artists to hand-tool the leather with pictures or designs in bright colors. One Indian chief sent a picture of his dead wife and wanted the picture transferred to his boot tops. Customers like pictures of cattle brands, crossed six-shooters, dice and rainbows on the top or toes.

Texas cowboys outnumber all other customers of the Hyer factory, [Continued on Page 24]



The display board in this picture shows the more than 48 pieces it takes to make one pair of boots. The men, left to right, are: A. E. Hyer, C. A. Hyer, A. B. Hyer, and E. R. Hawkins, superintendent of the C. H. Hyer and Sons boot factory, at Olathe. They are carrying on a tradition.

Women do the fancy stitching on the boot tops. Shown here are Doris Zehring at one of the stitching machines, and Estelle Ferguson, supervisor and designer at the factory. Miss Ferguson is an expert at designing styles that please.



Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

IT HAS been an agreeable change, the last few weeks, to attend the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, the Community Fair at Richmond, and others like them, instead of having one's time taken up almost entirely with OPA, priorities, the Paris peace conference, the future of the world, the unbalanced federal budgets, and such things.

Not that I am undervaluing the importance of international and national and industrial and farm problems. But it has been a joy to forget these for a few hours at a time, and see what the 4-H boys and girls and the Future Farmers of America, for example, are doing. And they certainly are doing things.

It is my firm conviction, and has been for years, that the 4-H Clubs and Vocational Agriculture groups, are way out ahead of any and all the other youth organizations, not even excepting the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts—who are doing a lot of good in their own fields in the way of self-discipline and co-operating for progress in living in this industrial civilization. What I am about to mention now about some of the youth movements does not apply at all to such organizations as the Scouts.

But the plain fact is that a lot of these so-called "Youth Movements"—even some with religious affiliations—are instilling and promoting philosophies that do not make for strength of character, clear thinking, and even right living, according to my ideas. Too many of them seem to be organized for the purpose of bringing pressures to bear to increase their "take" from the community and nation; with too little attention to what they do for themselves and for their community and nation.

Without going into any extensive eulogy of the 4-H Clubs, with whom I am proud to have been associated as a member of the national board ever since the movement was started, I just want to mention that the 4-H boys and girls preach and practice doing things, making things; producing and growing and marketing and improving farm commodities and practices. These boys and girls are encouraging and producing real and constructive leadership for their communities, their states and their Nation.

Several weeks ago I went to the Richmond Fair—the exhibits there were from my home county of Anderson and the neighboring county of Franklin. Never had I seen the equal of the Baby Beeves exhibited there by the 4-H members from those counties. I did notice an Angus calf, entered by a Richmond county boy named Bob Wiswell. I was not surprised to learn that his 1,000-pound Angus (named Rocket) won first place at Richmond and also at the Franklin County Fair. Nor was I surprised, but I was very glad, to see him win the grand championship at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka. And I must say I saw a dozen others at Richmond and at Topeka that looked almost as good as Wiswell's Rocket. My pride is not in Bob Wiswell alone, but in the 20,000 4-H Clubbers in Kansas.

These young folks are building their lives on a sound basis. They are helping build their communities and the state of Kansas on the firm foundation of individual initiative plus intelligent co-operation in group and community projects. May their tribe increase.

I tell you, if the rest of the country had the same

basic ideals as these 4-H Clubbers have, the United States would outproduce the world, not only along material lines, but also in leadership for and toward the better things of life. These boys and girls have the right idea—when you do something, do the very best you can; when you make something, make it the best of its kind.

The world needs workers today. The world needs intelligent and inspired leadership today. The world needs the best that healthy hearts and heads and hands can do and make and give. The 4-H Clubbers are going in that direction, going strong, going steadily, going a long way. They are an inspiration to me, and I am glad I am getting to see so much of their work while home in Kansas this late summer and fall.

Wrong Kind of Record

I THINK we all are thoroly accustomed to new records in this country. Most of them seem to have considerable merit.

Airplane pilots reach new speeds, new heights, in planes of more streamlined design. Manufacturers at the same time are building larger airships to carry heavier loads and more passengers longer distances. Factories producing countless units of peacetime goods, changed virtually overnight to making thousands upon thousands of guns and tanks and shells; and now that war has stopped are changing back again.

The American farmer stepped up production during World War II, more than doubling the dollar value of his products. In 1944, the value of farm products sold or used by farm households exceeded 18.3 billion dollars, an increase of 10.5 billion dollars over 1939.

I could go on and name many records and you could add as many more. Good records. Inspiring achievements.

But there are other records not so good, not so inspiring. I am thinking right now of the year's fire loss in the United States. It is spiraling up to between 590 million and 600 million dollars in property loss and damage. That is a new high, and 22 per cent higher than the fire losses reported for a year ago. Breaking that figure down, we find that property loss on all farms reporting in the U. S. totaled more than 85 million dollars last year, and is expected to increase at least 22 per cent during this year. That certainly is the kind of record we don't need and hope to avoid. And if investigators are correct, 90 per cent of all farm fires are preventable.

That is one reason I should like to call special attention to Fire Prevention Week this year, which comes October 6 to 12. Farm fires are costly and dangerous. The National Fire Protection Association puts it neatly by saying that fire, eating into our scarce supplies of food and building materials, has become a silent partner of the inflation our country is trying to avoid.

No one knows better than the farm family living there, the fire hazards to be found on a farm. But

I have an idea a thoro search would reveal other danger spots. It will be a wise thing to set aside one day during this special week for the whole family to work on this one project.

Such action may head off trouble that could show up during cold winter days. Everything from chimneys to haymow can be searched and precautions taken to eliminate or control the fire danger. Defective flues, too much soot, stoves too close to woodwork, sparks, matches in youthful hands, a thoughtless smoker, lanterns in the barn, unsafe electrical wiring, gasoline stored in the wrong place, spontaneous combustion—these and a few other causes are responsible for 85 per cent of the fire loss on farms. It seems reasonable to believe, looking at the list, that 90 per cent of farm fires can be prevented. Of course, it isn't a one-day job. But concerted effort and planning during Fire Prevention Week can very well provide the force that will carry the work thru the year.

Farmers can less afford to have a fire now than before the war. That is true because building materials are very difficult to get and they cost more. Present buildings are worth more than they were before the war. Some farmers probably have taken this into account, and have gone to the trouble of increasing their fire insurance coverage. Also, storage buildings are holding more valuable crops. Current markets prove that fact. This applies to more farms than normal, because average value of products sold, used or stored by farms this year will be around \$3,100 as compared with about \$1,300 in 1939.

Sky-high figures scarcely make any impression on the American people these days. But here are some figures that need study. In the last 10 years, more than 35,000 persons have been killed in farm fires, hundreds of thousands maimed or injured and nearly a billion dollars suffered in farm property losses. Thousands of farmers are being "put out of business" this year because of fires. I hope we can hold this down below the average in Kansas.

Virtually all of the fire protection on the farm depends on the family living there. I hope it will be possible in the future for more rural communities to have fire-fighting equipment. Perhaps, as I mentioned once before in Kansas Farmer, small towns and farm people can work this out together. They all can chip in and pay for the equipment. The territory to be protected can be carefully mapped out, marking the best roads and shortest routes. No doubt the equipment could be stored in town and town men would be responsible for taking it to fires. There are such rural fire-fighting organizations in this country and they have been quite successful. All of that is in the future. But right now, especially during the week of October 6 to 12, I hope farm families over Kansas will work out a system of eliminating all possible fire hazards on their farms, and work out a plan of fighting fires if they do start.

Arthur Capper

Topeka, Kan. 23 1946

Same Old Thing Under OPA Ceilings

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The story of the renewal of price ceilings on livestock and meats by OPA (and Decontrol Board and Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture) is told by the Associated Press in the following brief dispatch from Chicago, Ill., a few days ago:

"Chicago, the nation's largest meat-packing center, has become a whistle stop for cattle on their way from the ranges and farms to the East—Boston, New York, Philadelphia (and Washington, of course).

"The situation is a repetition of conditions which existed under previous OPA price ceilings and which led to charges there was a rampant meat 'black market' in the eastern section of the country."

However, the price ceilings just have to be continued until after the November elections; the city voters have been promised cheap meat prices. And they will get cheap prices—time will tell whether they get (much) cheap meat. Chicago also reports that receipts are at record low levels; the East is getting most of the cattle, but that most is not much.

Our Government is using wheat in a "shrewd" squeeze play in the European game of power politics. Wheat will be supplied—direct relief basis if necessary—to those countries which

play ball with U. S. and Britain instead of Russia. Whether shrewdness is wisdom may be determined by what these nations do if and when the United States bases exports of wheat on something besides power politics.

During the later war years the "flow of checks" from the Federal treasury to American farms was diverted from the farms in the Mississippi-Missouri Valley (including the Great Plains States) to coastal areas, statistics from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show.

In New York, for example, Govern-

ment payments in 1943 averaged \$48 per farm; went to \$290 in 1944, to \$300 in 1945. Pennsylvania payments went from \$59 per farm in 1943 to \$170 in 1944, and \$166 in 1945. Kansas dropped from \$252 in 1943 to \$133 in 1944, same \$133 in 1945. Missouri did not show so much change, from \$100 per farm in 1943, to \$85 in 1944, and \$88 in 1945.

By regions, Government payments for the 3 years, per farm, ran as follows, for 1943, 1944, 1945, respectively: North Atlantic, \$53; \$215; \$210. East North Central, \$124; \$165; \$172. West North Central, \$179; \$130; \$140. South Atlantic, \$52; \$61; \$49. South Central, \$69; \$77; \$66. Western, \$145; \$223; \$203.

For the United States as a whole, (Continued on Page 26)

**YOU'LL NEVER KNOW
HOW PROFITABLE THIS
FINE HYBRID IS UNTIL
YOU HAVE GROWN IT
ON YOUR OWN FARM**

A Complete Selection of Varieties
and Kernel Sizes Is Still Available.
See Your Local PIONEER Sales
Representative TODAY.



Something New in Crops

Seen at Recent Agronomy Field Day

DESPITE a severe storm the day before, a large crowd attended the fall field day at the agronomy farm, Manhattan, September 5. A hard rain and wind the day before damaged some of the crops, and unfavorable weather during the growing season made some crops disappointing.

Visitors were taken on a tour of field and popcorn improvement work, sorghum variety tests, Sudan grass breeding and variety tests, native grass increase work, soybean variety tests, and an experimental plot of sesame.

An informative talk on how hybrid corn varieties are produced was given for the visitors and they had an opportunity to view the field condition of virtually all hybrid varieties now being grown in Kansas. Corn breeders at the farm stated that present experiments are far enough advanced to indicate improved adapted white and yellow hybrids for all corn-growing areas soon will be available.

Kansas breeding work in hybrid popcorn will result in half of the seed for planting the 1947 popcorn acreage being K-4. All remaining seed supplies will be combinations of Kansas lines, visitors were told. K-4 has outyielded and outpopped all other popcorn hybrids in 23 Kansas tests.

Try Narrow Spacing

In the sorghum plots, experiments have been carried on for 3 years now on narrow-row spacing of combine-type sorghums for Eastern Kansas. It was found that such sorghums in 42-inch rows do not shade the ground enough for weed control, and do not fully utilize the moisture and food nutrients between rows. Twenty-one-inch rows have been tried. Seed production in the narrow rows was about double that in the wider rows in 1944 and 1945, but conditions this year indicated there would be little or no difference. The college is not yet ready to make a definite recommendation for the narrow rows.

Experiments also are being carried on to produce grain sorghums for Eastern Kansas that will be more resistant to chinch bugs.

An interesting sorghum experiment has been one to determine the palatability keeping qualities of various types of sorghums. It has been found that the palatability of sorgos remain high thruout the winter, kafirs stay good until midwinter, while the milos lose much of their palatability as early as November, or after the first freeze.

Immediate objectives of Sudan grass experiments at the college farm are to produce a suitable forage type that is resistant to chinch bugs and leaf disease. One of the best sources of resistance has been from the sweet sorghum, Leoti red, one of the parents of the new Texas strain, sweet, and of the leaf-disease-resistant Georgia strain, tift. Other sources of resistance have been atlas sorgo and Johnson grass.

The breeding nursery includes crosses of Sudan by these 3. The Leoti and atlas crosses contain plants with sweet, juicy stalks that add to palatability.

Six varieties of Sudan are being tested in the variety tests. They are Wheeler and California 23, both common Sudans, tift and sweet, both selections from crosses of Leoti and Sudan, a selection of the cross, Johnson grass and Sudan, and a resistant station selection of common Sudan. Palatability tests on the dairy department pastures indicate that tift and the Johnson grass hybrid are least palatable and sweet is the most palatable.

A composite strain of big bluestem being increased for testing has tended to eliminate the coarse, stemmy, low-producing types and concentrate the leafy, desirable forage types. Little or no seed is expected from the grass plots this year due to drouth. The college recommends that ranchers desiring seed producing bluestem or other native grasses should seed them in rows that can be cultivated, because greater seed production is obtained over a longer period.

Test Soybean Strains

During the last 3 years 45 varieties and 37 hybrid soybean strains have been tested in nursery plots. In addition, 8 varieties were grown to determine their suitability for harvesting with a combine.

Highest yields in the nursery tests were produced by 4 selections from hybrids designated as A3-176 (Illini x Dunfield), C-101 (Dunfield x Manchou), S-55-10 and S-55-35, both from Virginia x P. I. 37062, and S-100 (a rogue from Illini). Chief, Gibson, and Lincoln also were among the high producers.

As a general rule the medium-late varieties, those which require around 120 days or a little more to mature, outyield the earlier varieties. Early varieties, however, usually have the advantages of somewhat better weather for harvesting.

Growing sesame plants were seen for the first time by many of the visitors. Sesame is an oriental plant that yields a high percentage of very excellent quality edible oils, plus a meal high in feeding values for livestock. The oil is used for cooking, oleo, hair oil and perfume. Sesame is planted about May 20 and matures before frost. Seed production at the college has been as high as 670 pounds an acre, with the seed producing 50 per cent oil.

Big disadvantage of the crop is shattering. The seed pods pop open at the top when ripe and cannot be combined. The crop is harvested by hand in the Orient, where the plants are cut, stored upright until the seed is ripe, then turned upside down to shake out the seed. If this problem could be overcome, sesame could be made a profitable crop for Kansas.

Cows Help Him Stay

WHEN you find a renter in the Western Kansas wheat area with a dairy herd, that's news. Such is the case of Leslie Eldred, of Sherman county. Altho he lives on a rented wheat farm, he has some pasture and has taken some more of his precious wheat land for feed and temporary pasture.

Two years ago he started with 8 head of Holsteins, and now has 16 cows, with 5 purebreds and 11 grades. His bull, Stratton Jewel Sir Rue, is a purebred from the Myron Stratton Home Dairy, Colorado Springs.

Mr. Eldred doesn't try to kid himself that his dairy herd is equal in income to a good wheat crop. But the herd does provide a good living thru the winter and shows a profit during the

pasture season. "If I ever do hit a big wheat crop," he says, "it will be because my herd enabled me to hang on until it arrives." He has 400 acres of summer-fallow this year and expects his big crop next year.

Mr. Eldred does considerable custom plowing and summer-fallowing and admits that it is hard to stop this well-paying work in the fall to put up feed for his cows. However, he likes to work with the herd and has devised a very efficient barn setup at a minimum of cost.

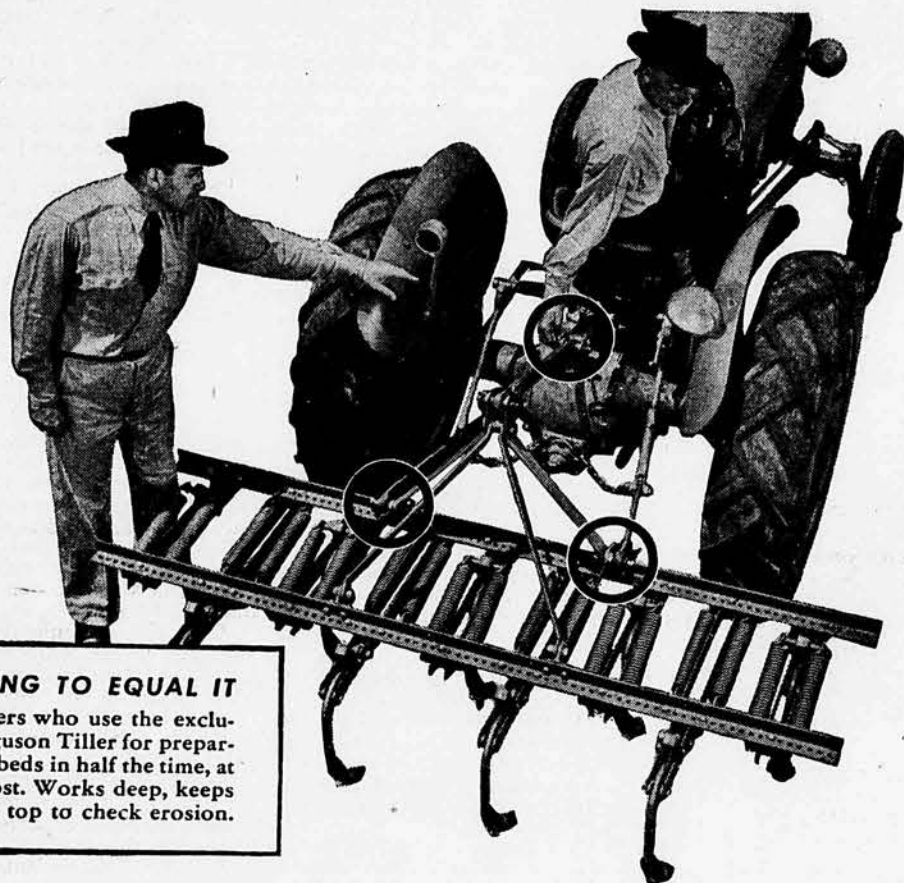
Feed cost is the big problem in that area. He utilizes native pasture, wheat pasture, and Sudan. At present, he is planning on adding sweet clover to bridge the present gap in his pasture program.



This fine herd of Holsteins grazing near a lagoon belong to Leslie Eldred, Sherman county. The herd gives him something to fall back on when wheat crops fail.

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SETS THE FARMER FREE



All farm machinery saves time, but some saves much more time than others.

For example, the Ferguson System enables you to attach implements in only one minute. Even a boy can attach a Ferguson Implement without heavy straining or lifting. During busy seasons he can change implements—shift from one job to another—without delay, to get the work done at the best time for best results. And how he will love it! What better way for a young person to become interested in farming than to learn firsthand that farm life can be modern, enjoyable and profitable?

Not just one Ferguson Implement has this quick-change advantage. You get it right through all of the Ferguson self-propelled and automatically-controlled implements. Ten minutes behind the wheel will convince you that the way to better farming and better living is through the Ferguson System. It uses hydraulic power instead of muscle power. It sets the farmer free.

Ask your FERGUSON DEALER for a demonstration on your farm

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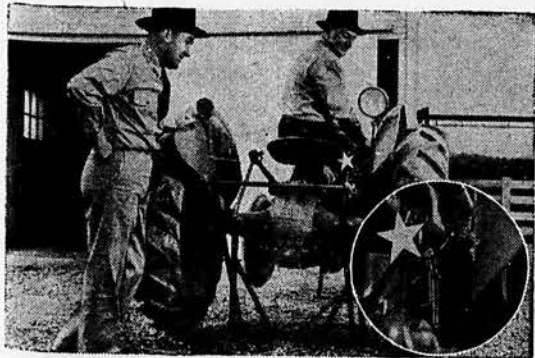
say owners who use the exclusive Ferguson Tiller for preparing seedbeds in half the time, at lower cost. Works deep, keeps trash on top to check erosion.

Only one of *MANY* advantages

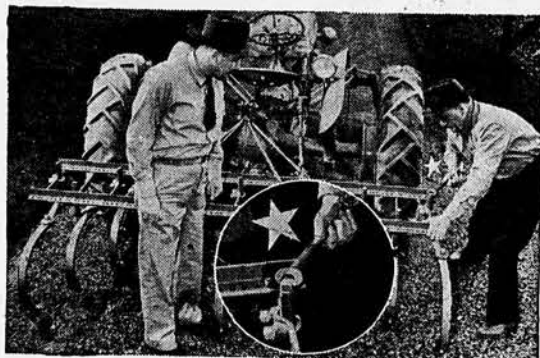
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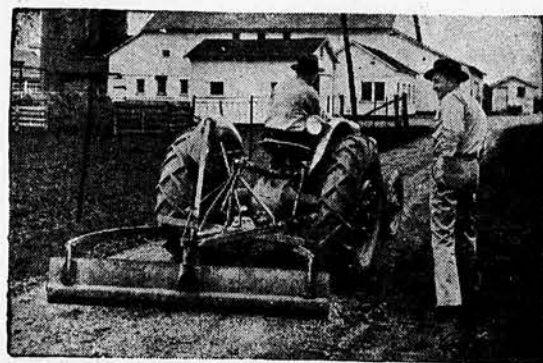
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Today Steckley Hybrids are famous all over the Midwest... for their high yields... their stiff stalks and strong root systems... their disease and wind resistance... their small

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They Stay on the Ranch

All Members of the Family Are Good Riders



Children and grandchildren of Will D. Philip, owner of the "Slanting P" ranch in Ellis county, are pictured here. Left to right they are, Jim and William III, grandsons; Morton R., a son; Joyce Philip, granddaughter; Ward and William, Jr., sons; and Will D. Philip, senior. When the picture was taken the 2 youngest Philip sons, Philip and Douglas were in military service. Philip served overseas in Salzburg, Austria.

THE Philip ranch family of Hays, several of the members pictured here, is outstanding for several reasons. In livestock circles the ranch is known as one of the largest producers of Hereford cattle. As a family group, it is credited with being the largest and only known group, of which none of the members have ever had any pursuit other than the production of livestock, nor have ever engaged in this in any other place except the home ranch, first started in 1875 by the founder, the late Alex Philip. Aside from a few years at college and in war service, none of the 5 grandsons of the founder have ever had any home except on the ranch, where they all were born.

Spreads Into 2 Counties

This ranch, which is called "The Slanting P," now spreads out into 2 counties. It was incorporated by the founder as "Alex Philip and Son" and later reincorporated as "Philip and Sons." The present property now includes 4,160 acres in Ellis county and 2,560 in Trego county.

Every member of the family is an excellent rider, one of the reasons being that at the age of 4, each child is put on a horse and told to "ride him." If the child falls off he gets right back on, or else—. About 15 years ago the owner and his sons formed a family polo team, which used to take on the Army team at Fort Riley quite regularly. Mrs. Will D. Philip, wife of the owner, also is an excellent rider and does her share in ranch riding.

Will D. Philip, present head of the family, has been a county commissioner in Ellis county for the last 12 years.

Several months ago he was appointed on the Kansas Livestock Board.

Typical of modern operating procedure the thousands of head of livestock on the ranch get a DDT spraying 3 times a year.

Ditches Are Gone

Fields badly ditched have been healed, and land formerly out of production now is being utilized on the Edwin Habiger farm, Rice county.

The farm has been mostly terraced, with some terraces now being torn out and rebuilt due to early mistakes in disposing of runoff water. One big hole that would hide several horses at one time has been completely healed.

Turning a drainage ditch from a liability to an asset has been accomplished. This draw meanders thru an entire quarter section of land and once caused plenty of trouble. It has been seeded down to brome and alfalfa and now provides a strip 30 feet wide and one half mile long that can be pastured or cut for hay. All terraces on the fields are built to empty into this runoff strip at the upper end.

Spray 23,000 Cattle

More than 500 farmers in Smith county have co-operated with the Farm Bureau this year to spray 23,000 head of cattle. A spraying machine is owned by the Farm Bureau and was on its third round this year the latter part of July.

Service is available to all farmers, without regard to membership in the Farm Bureau, for 12 cents a head for all animals sprayed.

Hay Buck Saves on Labor

A CARRIER-TYPE hay buck constructed on the back of an old 1932 Chevrolet chassis does the work of 3 racks and operators for L. B. Harden and S. E. Conley, of Nemaha county.

The 2 men went into partnership on the hay buck during the war when help became scarce. They got their construction plans from Ohio State University and say the implement has proved a lifesaver during the haying season.

An extra pulley was put on the front end of the crankshaft, from where a power takeoff was run back to the transmission and differential mounted on the chassis just back of the seat. The buck will load from the windrow and carry about 1,000 pounds of hay. Load limit is determined by the weight the front end of the car will hold down.

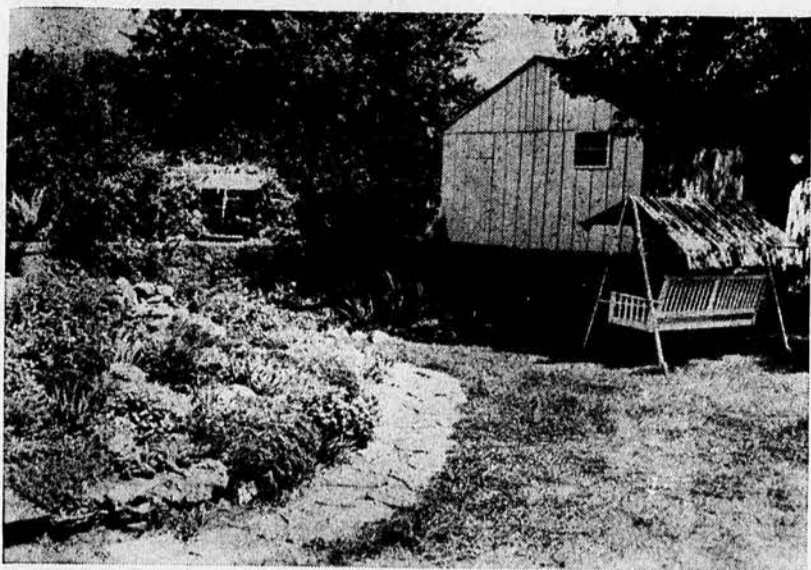
With this hay buck, a crew of 2 men and a boy can handle the job, stacking in the field, or forking into a barn loft, say the owners.



This carrier-type hay buck, built by 2 Nemaha county farmers 3 years ago for \$200, will do the work of 3 racks and their crews. The buck will pick up in the windrow, size of load being determined by weight the front end will hold. A load of 1,000 pounds is possible.

Best Place to Retire

But They Have Visitors, 128 in One Month



A comfortable lawn swing faces the lily pool. In the left foreground is part of the rock garden, which contains 100 different plants.

IF YOU could see the farmstead of the Louis Feldmanns, in Nemaha county, you would know why they have retired "on the farm."

Mr. Feldmann retired from active farming 10 years ago. Since then he and Mrs. Feldmann have spent all their time developing a flower garden that attracts hundreds of visitors every year.

A rock garden built over an old cave has 100 different plants growing in it. One section of the yard is devoted to a lily pond, another to a formal garden arrangement, and still other sections are laid out for particular families of flowers. An unusual feature of the gardens is a series of arches and walks over which are displayed boards carrying poems appropriate to the scenery.

The Feldmanns keep a guest register. During May of this year 128 persons visited their garden. "We have

made wonderful friends all over the country thru mutual interest in our hobby," says Mrs. Feldmann.

The Feldmann home, built in 1931, is as modern as any city home and the Feldmanns wouldn't think of moving to town. This is unusual in one respect as Mrs. Feldmann was a city girl. She lived in Denver before her marriage, and never had been on a farm until she came to Nemaha county with her husband.

Everything Is Certified

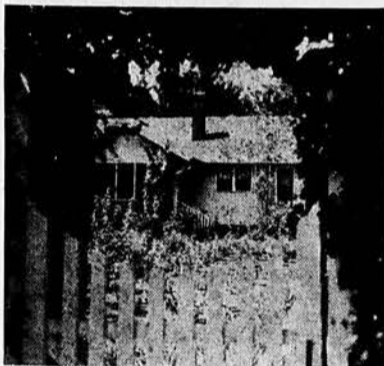
The important thing in wheat farming is to do all practices on time and to conserve the soil, thinks A. J. Berndt, of Decatur county.

Everything Mr. Berndt grows is certified, including Fulton oats, and Tenmarq and Comanche wheat. His Tenmarq this year made 22 to 23 bushels an acre on summer-fallow and his Comanche 42 bushels. His Comanche, incidentally, was the blue ribbon wheat field of the county.

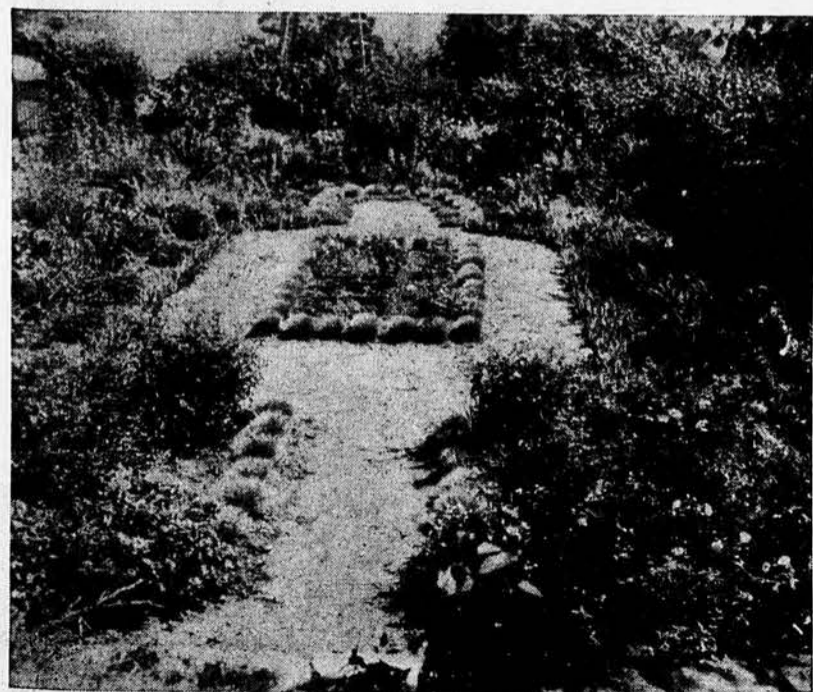
Mr. Berndt likes Comanche because it is nearly shatter-proof, stands up nicely, and has good, stiff straw. It withstands drouth and is right on top in yields for his area.

Old Terrace Still Good

W. W. Supple, Osage county, lives in a community which is recognized for widespread soil-saving practices. His county ranked near the top among awards from the Kansas Bankers Association this year for this phase of farm operation. It is interesting to note that one of the first terraces in that area was built on his farm. Constructed 12 years ago, it still is in good condition.



This peek at the house from outside the yard shows how carefully the Feldmanns have planned for beautiful views from any angle.



This section east of the Feldmann house is laid out in formal design and is the view seen from the back porch.

Another First

for MASSEY-HARRIS

.. the New "VELVET RIDE" Shock Absorber Seat!

Here at last is the kind of tractor seat that farmers have dreamed about for years—a seat that does for the tractor what the shock absorber did for the automobile.

This new "Velvet Ride" shock absorber seat on Massey-Harris Tractors levels out the rough plowed ground... removes the bounces and bumps... tames the bronco-busting, hell-for-leather ride of conventional tractor seats.

It's another first for Massey-Harris... another reason why it pays to own a Massey-Harris.



WITH THE CONVENTIONAL TRACTOR SEAT THE TRACTOR JOLTS... THE OPERATOR JOLTS.

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Last year Michigan State College said: "The final riding quality of tractor seats could be greatly improved. This is a problem that deserves intensive study on its own account." — Quarterly Bulletin, August, 1945.



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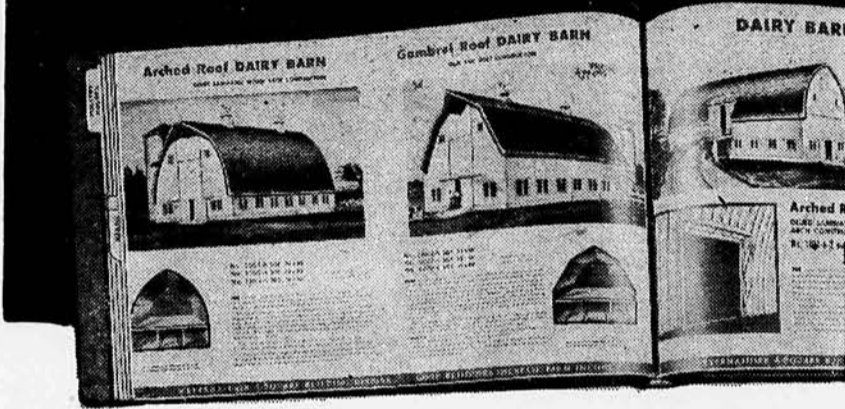
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4-SQUARE LUMBER AND SERVICES

Let's Look at France

Ninth Article on Europe Today, Giving Plain Facts

By JOHN STROHM



Not a precious grain is wasted in France. Where the oats or wheat is down, they cut it with a scythe and sickle.

PARIS, FRANCE—This is the land where a horse costs more than a new tractor, and women's straw shoes sell for \$15. There's so little food in Paris that eggs are reserved for children. Clothing is so scarce that women have received special dispensation to appear in church without hats or hose.

There is hardship and hunger in the cities of France. Inflation makes a dining-room table cost \$500 with little to go on it, and the black market is so widespread that the French government itself dabbles a bit now and then.

The war is over but I didn't find much peace in Paris—even at the Peace Conference.

Peaceful in the Country

So I drove out to the plains of Normandy where the farms were overrun 2 years ago in the biggest invasion of all time. Today it looks peaceful enough with Normandy cattle grazing in lush pastures, and wheat shocks so thick you can scarcely drive a wagon thru the field.

I stopped by one of these wheat fields where I saw 3 horses hitched Indian file to a schooner-like hayrack. "How much'll it make?" I asked one of the men who was pitching bundles on the wagon.

"About 20 quintals to the hectare," (30 bushels to the acre), he told my interpreter.

Another of the French farm hands spoke up quickly, "But you know it will make at least 40 quintals," (60 bushels).

"Yes," said the first, "but this man writes for American papers. If we tell him how much this wheat is really making, he will tell the Americans and then America won't send us wheat."

In fairness to the French, I should quickly add that France, altho entitled to UNRRA aid as an invaded country, nevertheless declined this help, and has paid for all of the food and other goods which have come into the country.

I visited a typical farm in this land of applejack and Normandy cattle where the wheat will make about 45

bushels to the acre. "Before the war it made 60 bushels," said the farmer, "but we have only half the fertilizer we used then," he explained.

He was having binder twine trouble, too. It's so scarce that a third of his grain crop must be bound by hand—with straw ties.

That afternoon he also was threshing—something he doesn't usually do until the slack time of winter when he has to find something to do for the 6 hired men who work the year-round on this 120-acre dairy farm.

They're threshing now because grain means bread—and bread, the standby of the French diet, is very, very scarce. So scarce, I was embarrassed when I went into a restaurant for a modest meal, paid \$4 for it, and then didn't have any bread coupons. That cost me extra. Farmers get a 20-cent bonus for every bushel of wheat sold before the end of September; 15 cents for each bushel sold in October.

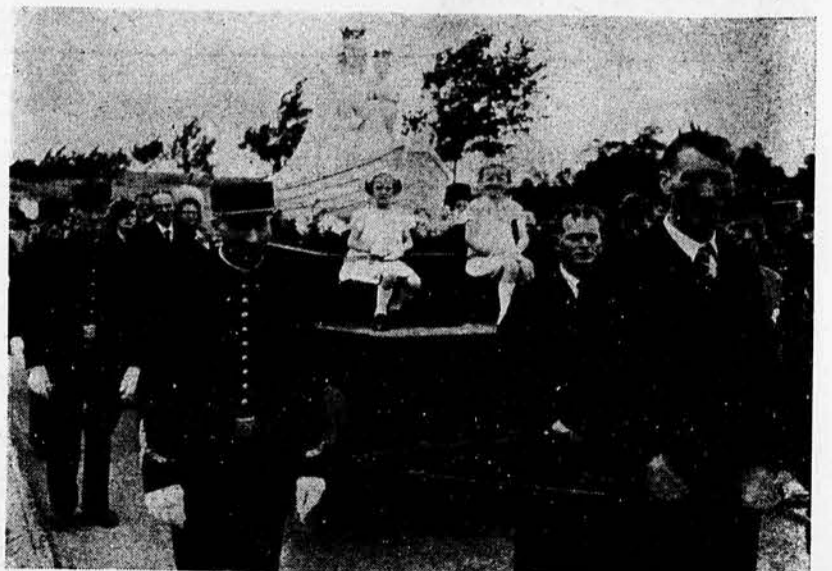
Need More Tractors

We visited stables built 2 centuries ago, and saw what looked like ordinary work horses to me. The farmer said you couldn't buy a one of them for less than \$1,000. He and 5 neighbors had bought a brand-new American tractor for less than that. There were 30,000 tractors in France before the war, but they now have plans to buy 200,000 in the next 5 years, most of them from the United States.

They have just repealed a law in France which made it illegal to kill any horses under 15 years old for meat. They had to pass the law at a time when meat was so scarce that a horse was worth more on the table than in the field. Now that's no longer true.

This farmer had a little donkey for odd jobs, such as pulling the milk cart to and from the field where they milk the cows in the summer. I was told that the bunks I saw in the stables were used by the hired men.

Behind one of the solid, brick barns which were built about the time of our Revolution, the farmer showed me a launching platform for the German



"Our Lady of Boulogne" goes back home after the war.



Normandy farmers hitch their horses Indian-file.

V-1 bombs under the trees. The Nazis sent 140 of these robot bombs towards England, and the housewife told of the terror in which they all lived.

"We were afraid the Allies would find the platform and bomb us, and at the same time we were afraid they wouldn't find it," she said.

About this time, we dropped by for a look at the cider and applejack which every Normandy farmer has. And we got an invitation to dinner in this fine old home built 400 years ago, if we could put up with "nothing extra." That "nothing extra" dinner consisted of soft-boiled eggs, fish cooked in butter, potatoes swimming in the first real cream I've seen since leaving home, beef and salad, and peaches and plums and cookies with roasted barley coffee. The farmers of Normandy are doing all right.

On Same Farm 64 Years

Over the fireplace was a framed certificate which shows that this family has farmed this place since 1882—that's longer than any farmer in the community. As a renter, he has a 9-year contract, and pays the landlord cash rent, the equivalent of 6 bushels of wheat to the acre.

France makes more wine and imports more wine than any other nation in the world. But in Normandy they go in for applejack and a fermented drink made by adding water to the apple pomaces left over after cider making.

When the Germans first overran France they turned up their noses at this weak drink. "But time changes things," the farmer added. "The 4 German prisoners who are working on this farm now, really beg for it." (He makes 2,000 gallons of this stuff just for their own use—that's 200 gallons for each person on the farm. And they make enough applejack to give each person a couple of glasses a day.)

Normandy is a lush beautiful country, far removed from the want of Paris. Here live the breeders of Normandy cattle—those black and brown and white spotted creatures which are "the best dairy animals in the world," I was told. They produce as much as Holsteins, and give as much butterfat as Jerseys. Well, almost.

The crops are the best they've been since prewar, but they're still not wasting a single grain. I saw grain

fields being opened with scythes and cradles so the binders could come in without mashing down grain. Everywhere the fields were being gleaned, as barefooted women picked up every stray head of wheat. We stopped by one field and the women became very nervous because they were gleaning in a field from which the shocks had not yet been removed. That's against the law.

Show Window of France

The Normandy area is the farm show window of France. Here are the biggest farms—they average 200 to 300 acres. Here they grow the best crops, have the most modern farm machinery. Here, too, the land sells for as much as \$350 an acre.

But France is really a nation of small farmers since three fourths of the farms are smaller than 25 acres. Many farmers use oxen. Many of them still cut their grain with a scythe. And as one flies over France, he can see one of France's biggest agricultural problems—each farm is cut up into dozens of tiny strips and patches, caused by dividing and subdividing the family farm among the children. They tell of one farmer with 20 acres of land who has to travel more than 100 miles just to get from his home to each separate piece of land he owns. No wonder a tractor sells for less than a horse—such farmers couldn't turn a tractor around without getting into the fields of at least 2 neighbors.

As we were driving thru the peaceful countryside in Normandy, we came to a little village all decorated for a religious festival. On the outskirts, we saw a procession of all the villagers, led by little girls and boys in white, and priests in black vestments.

"Our Lady" Returns

"We are going after Our Lady of Boulogne," they told us.

Notre Dame de Boulogne is a famous religious statue which in prewar days was the guardian angel of the people of Boulogne. When the Nazis overran France, the French took the statue to the southern part of France. Now that the war is over, the statue is being taken back to Boulogne on the English Channel. It has been on the way for months, for it moves from one village to the next and its arrival is the signal for great religious celebrations. The fences along the road are hung with flowers, wreaths hang from the trees, and the villages themselves are decked out in religious ornaments.

A few miles further on we met the folks of the next village bringing the statue. They sang religious songs, as they marched and pulled the statue along the road. The people were giving thanks that the war was over—that peace was here once more.

It was a stirring example of the faith of simple people. I only wish there had been more of that faith in the halls of the Senate palace in Paris where representatives of 21 nations were making the peace. I sat as a "distinguished guest" right back of the delegates who were making the peace.

I heard Molotov "insist" that the conference vote the way that the Soviet Union said was right. I heard the British, Australians and Americans lash back in an angry mood. I heard the Russian, Vishinsky, say that the world was ganging up on the Soviet Union. The "peace" conference sounded as if it were a school for name-calling.

Peace? It depends upon the Soviet Union—I'm convinced of that. And more about that next issue when I tell you of my most interesting 6 weeks stay in Russia.

Preserves Hot-Water Bottle

A little glycerin rubbed on the hot-water bottle occasionally will help preserve the rubber.—Mrs. M. H. L.

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A Few Openings For WIDE-AWAKE DEALERS

Word From Strohm

Dear Editor: Enclosed is my French story which I think you'll find quite interesting. I got into the Peace Conference but I found little peace.

My 6 weeks in the Soviet Union were most interesting. I really hit the luck jackpot, because I was permitted to go where I wanted to go. I saw what I wanted to see, and I took pictures—much to the envy of the regular news and radio correspondents in Moscow. They said I saw more in 6 weeks than any of them had been permitted to see as long as they have been there.

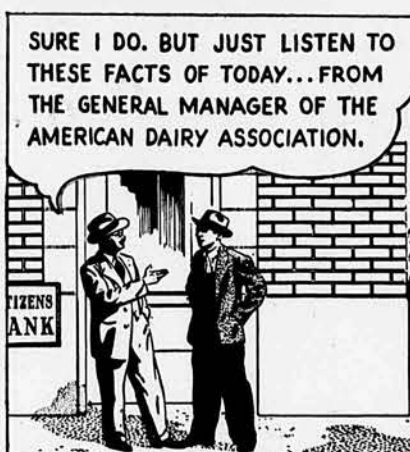
As a result of visiting on collective farms, state farms, machine tractor stations and talking with scientists such as Tsitsin of perennial wheat fame, visiting in farm homes—well, I know I have an honest picture of life in the rural areas of the Soviet Union.

To do justice to this story, I am breaking it up into 3 installments. The first of these Russian stories will reach you in about 2 weeks, and the other 2 will follow closely.—JOHN STROHM.

*"You can bank on it, Henry.
The good dairyman's future is
secure... secure for years ahead."*



BUT YOU REMEMBER THE
BIG DROP OFF AFTER THE
OTHER WAR, DON'T YOU?



SURE I DO. BUT JUST LISTEN TO
THESE FACTS OF TODAY... FROM
THE GENERAL MANAGER OF THE
AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

That's the real situation. More milk, good milk is needed now . . . and the need is not temporary, not just for now or the rest of the year. The nutritional need for milk and the products of milk has never been met. Satisfying today's great demand is the best way to assure years of good markets ahead.

Right now are you figuring supplemental feed needs on each cow's production? How to do it . . . other proved ways of holding down costs while increasing production will gladly be explained by your dairy plant field man or County Agent.

For practical help in producing more quality milk the year around, get in touch with one of these men. Do it now . . . to get more dollars on your milk checks . . . to make your future more secure.

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Chapman Dairy Co.
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Divisions of NATIONAL
DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION

The need for **MILK** has never been met
PLAN NOW TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Owen M. Richards, General
Manager of the American
Dairy Association, says:

There are ten million more people in this country than 15 years ago, and the population net increase now is at an even faster rate—a million a year. Americans now, more than ever, recognize milk as a basic, indispensable food. In pre-war years they drank milk (and used cream) to the extent of about 160 quarts per person. Their consumption now is at the rate of 210 quarts per person per year. Each year it's higher. For these reasons the dairy industry must expect a continuing increased demand for more milk and cheese and ice cream and butter. And we are just beginning to utilize many valuable fractions of milk.

The good dairyman's future is secure. And by "good dairyman" I mean the man who adopts proved, modern methods and practices for the economical production of high-quality milk.

A Little Brome Grass Has Gone a Long Way

IN 1934, Pat and Mike Blumberg, of Denison, saw bluegrass and native prairie die during the drouth. But brome grass lived. It was a green light to the Jefferson-Jackson county farmers. It was the go-ahead signal. The following year they sowed 50 acres of brome from which they got a little seed. Since then they have been sowing and reaping each year.

Altho their first brome harvest was scant, the second year the Blumberg brothers found themselves in a new business, in a big way. The 50-acre field of brome produced 16,000 pounds of seed, more than 300 pounds to the acre. At that time the demand for seed was comparatively small. They managed to peddle it here and there for 10 cents a pound. The following spring, Pat says, they found out it was worth 25 cents. They did not make the same mistake twice.

Last year the brothers had a small fertilizer test plot in one brome field where they scattered some ammonium nitrate. It was the only portion of the field that really produced seed worth harvesting, Pat reported.

Nitrate Paid Big

This year they had 2 fields of brome which produced certified seed. One was 30 acres, the other 40. They used 210 pounds of 33.5 per cent ammonium nitrate fertilizer on the smaller acreage. It made 350 pounds of seed an acre.

The larger acreage was boosted with varying amounts of nitrate, from 100 to 200 pounds. The average seed production was 250 pounds. Where they used 100 pounds of fertilizer, the yield was 100 pounds of seed. Where the fertilizer was boosted to 200 pounds, the yield was tripled. It ranged from 300 to 350 pounds of seed to the acre.

Pat says it looks like 200 pounds of fertilizer is about the right amount to use an acre. He also points out that where they used no fertilizer there was no seed.

In addition to the seed, the brome that received 200 pounds of nitrate produced 2 tons of hay an acre after the seed was harvested.

For the certified seed, they received 30 cents a pound. Other seed harvested from more than 100 acres brought 20 cents a pound.

Altho they do raise oats, wheat and corn, brome grass seems to be the backbone of their farming plan. They have purchased land in recent years where the pastures had died. After a few years of cropping, to kill weeds and condition the soil, they put it back to grass.

In preparing the ground for certified brome production, the Blumbergs have developed their own methods. A crop or two of wheat usually precedes the brome. After harvest, the stubble is burned. This kills a large amount of weeds, Pat says. After the burning, the ground is stirred with a disk. The presowing preparation work consists entirely of disking and harrowing. They do not use a plow before brome. Plowing is more expensive. At the same time, it is extremely difficult to get the necessary solid seedbed on a plowed field.

Must Cover Seed

They sow between 12 and 15 pounds of brome to the acre and cover the seed with a half to an inch of soil. Be sure to cover the seed, is the advice of Pat Blumberg. He claims seed can be covered more than an inch and it stands more chance of coming up than seed that did not quite get covered.

Fertilizer made a distinct difference in their certified Neosho oats yield this year, too. A 20-acre field produced 84 bushels to the acre. They used a mixed fertilizer. It consisted of 1 sack of 33.5 per cent ammonium nitrate and 3 sacks of 20 per cent phosphate. The mixture was applied 100 pounds to the acre.

There was no fertilizer applied on a strip thru the field. The straw was much shorter and the yield much lighter.

Nine years ago the Blumbergs recognized the possibilities of brome grass. Today they know the value of fertilizer in producing good seed.

Lambs Place High

Spring lambs from the Bert Vernon flock, in Mitchell county, took 3rd, 4th and 5th places this year at the St. Joseph Lamb and Wool School. The lambs were from Rambouillet ewes and Hampshire bucks.

It was only a few years before the war when Mr. Vernon first started raising lambs. His son, Harold Vernon, became interested in sheep thru his vocational agriculture studies. Some of the interest was transmitted to his father.

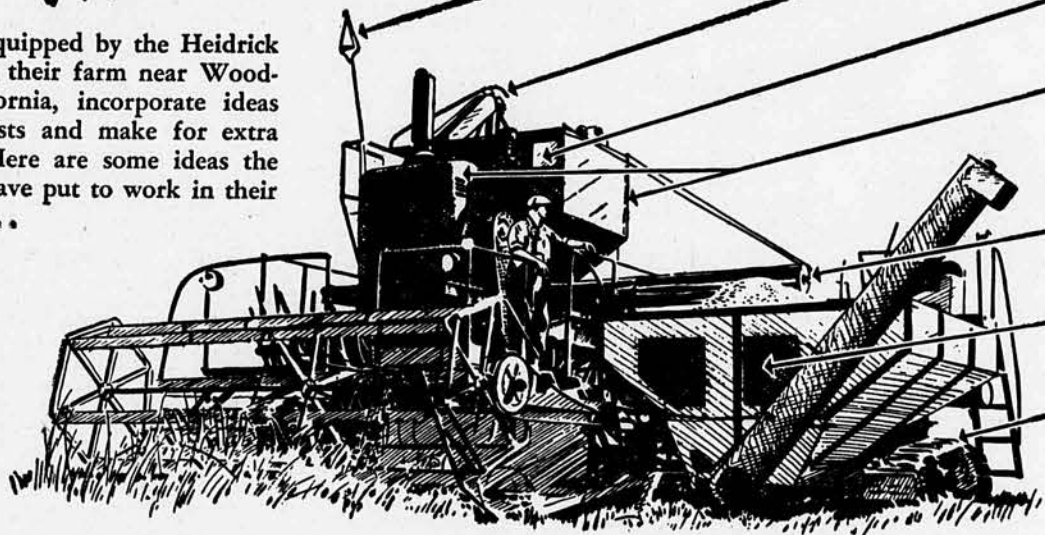
Harold was honorably discharged from the army last December. Both he and his father now are in the sheep business. Mr. Vernon's flock consists of about 150 ewes. After his release from service, Harold bought more than 450 Western ewes. They lambed in May. It looks like both fall and spring markets will have Vernon fed lambs.



Fertilizer made this brome seed crop. Pat Blumberg and his son, Rex, inspect the grass that received 200 pounds of nitrate to the acre. In the foreground is a strip that was not fertilized.

Everywhere you look — Time and Grain Savers

Machines equipped by the Heidrick brothers on their farm near Woodland, California, incorporate ideas that cut costs and make for extra efficiency. Here are some ideas the Heidricks have put to work in their rice fields . . .



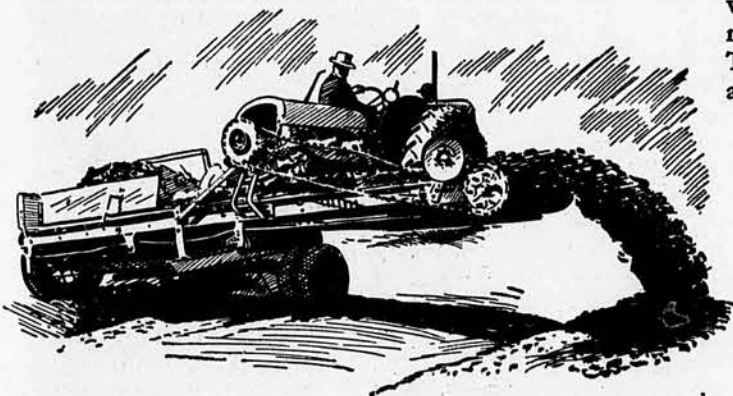
- Flag operated from driver's seat signals bank-out rig when combine is ready to unload bin
- Curved rod can lift telephone wires as much as 3 feet as combine moves into and out of fields
- Window in bulk bin permits combine operator to check fullness of bin by glance over shoulder, without stopping machine
- Two 60 h. p. Diesel engines — mounted ahead of and behind bulk tank — give plentiful power with reduced fuel costs. One engine powers threshing mechanism — the other propels combine
- Extra large 12-inch pipe with built-in screw conveyor speeds unloading of bulk grain tank into bank-out rig
- Screen windows in front of bank-out rig aid driver at rear to avoid obstacles when driving to combine before tank has filled
- Tracks equip bank-out rig to operate over any kind of ground, in any weather
- Double sickles without fingers (not visible here) keep sickles from jamming in heavy weedy going

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. After all, more than a third of our customers are farm folks.

Getting up in the world Pays off in Pest Control

This new boom sprayer for fighting scale and brown rot in California citrus orchards has a 22-foot main tower, maximum capacity of 140 gallons per minute. Developed by K. W. Loucks, of Yorba Linda, the sprayer is hand-regulated to various tree heights by an operator stationed at the boom. Cut-off valves control nozzles on the upper part of the boom. 22 "guns" spaced at 16 inches in two series set at different angles, are operated simultaneously by a small motor. For supplemental coverage in close-up work, an independent 12-foot stationary upright with 10 nozzles is provided. Pressure is maintained at 500 pounds. The sprayer gives intensive tree coverage while moving at about 1 to 1½ miles an hour.



Homemade Machine Builds Terraces — Stops Soil Erosion

Instead of buying or renting road machinery to terrace his Texas farm land, J. E. Hancock of Lubbock built the original terracing machine you see in action here. The Texas A. and M. College Extension Service is interested in it.

Pulled by tractor around contour of field, this machine throws a continuous stream of dirt to build terraces. Mechanism consists of the scoop and elevator portions of a potato digger hooked up with a cross conveyor belt. These units are powered by an auto engine mounted above and to one side of the elevator. Dirt is scooped up, loaded aboard the machine, then fed off to side by conveyor.

A Modern Safeway idea is on-the-ground buying



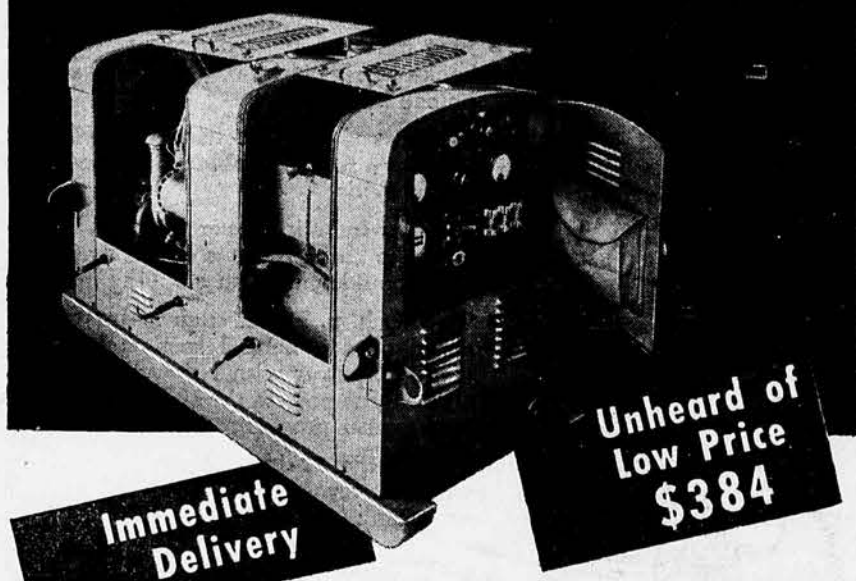
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- Safeway buys direct, sells direct, to cut "in-between" costs
- Safeway buys regularly, offering producers a steady market; when purchasing from farmers Safeway accepts no brokerage directly or indirectly
- Safeway pays going prices or better, never 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

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Gasoline, 4-cylinder Hercules model ZXB.

GENERATOR:

Hobart, alternating current, 3 KVA (3000 watts), 115, 120, or 125 volts, 3-phase or single-phase, 60 cycle at 1200 rpm, 50 cycle at 1100 rpm.

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EQUIPMENT:

Self-starter operated by 6-volt battery (battery extra), oil filter, air cleaner, manual choke, gasoline gauge and strainer. Control panel: main switch, circuit breaker and fuses, frequency meter, voltmeter and ammeter, charging ammeter, oil pressure gauge. Special optional equipment: fully automatic remote control — turns unit off or on as needed... (\$90 extra, f. o. b. Los Angeles)

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745 pounds, including engine, generator, switchboard and tank, mounted on skids as shown.

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Free Fair Shows Growth

Competition in All Classes Was Keen

PROBABLY the largest Kansas Free Fair in the history of the event was held this year at Topeka. Both 4-H Club and adult exhibitors crowded the livestock arenas and competition was stiff in almost every class. Out-of-state exhibitors were especially strong and made Kansas farmers work hard to keep in the running for top awards.

Unfavorable summer weather cut into the crop exhibits to some extent but a strong show was held and competition was keen throughout.

Welcome to all farmers was the big display of farm machinery and equipment, on hand again after a long absence. Every commercial booth on the grounds was full to overflowing with the latest machines and labor-saving gadgets. Only disappointing angle was that most of the exhibits were samples for "showing only" and there was little chance for early purchase of needed items.

New, too, was the Kansas Industrial Development Commission show, which filled the entire new industrial building. The show featured many of the new things now being manufactured or processed in Kansas and drew 30,000 visitors. About \$5,000 was spent for settings and displays to present Kansas industry to the public and it was a grand show.

Senator Capper Attends Fair.

For the first time in many years Senator Arthur Capper was home to attend the fair. In Topeka on vacation from a strenuous session of the Congress, Senator Capper toured the fairgrounds and was amazed at the growth and progress of Kansas agriculture.

Always interested in young people, he spent much of his time seeing the exhibits of the 4-H Clubs and the F. F. A. His greatest pleasure came when he stepped into the new 4-H livestock building and saw row after row of sleek animals on display. J. Harold Johnson, state 4-H Club leader, pointed out to the senator that his calf and pig clubs of nearly 30 years ago had grown into a giant livestock program for young people.

Following his tour, the senator joined some 1,500 4-H Club members in a barbecue supper sponsored by John Morrell & Co. There, he autographed paper hats and programs, made a short speech, and thoroughly enjoyed seeing the enthusiasm of the large group.

According to Maurice Jencks, manager of the fair, attendance this year broke all records. Everyone seemed to be out for a good time and even rain the first few days failed to stop the crowds.

Many farmers expressed disappointment that there was no poultry show this year, but they found interest in the "Chicken of Tomorrow" contest. Winning birds in this contest were on display during the fair, along with a wax model of the ideal meat bird of the future.

Following are the results of the 4-H Club livestock show:

Baby Beef

Senior and grand champion, Bob Wiswell, Franklin county; reserve senior and grand champion, David Adams, Wabaunsee; junior champion, James Phillips, Wabaunsee; reserve junior champion, Lucinda Sue Vann, Osage.

Shorthorns: Champion Shorthorn, Dean Cooper, Osage; reserve champion, James Phillips, Wabaunsee. Shorthorn heifer champion, Clarence Jones, Lyon; reserve, Clarence Jones.

Herefords: Champion, David Adams, Wabaunsee; reserve, Lucinda Sue Vann, Osage. Champion heifer, Arthur Johnson, Wabaunsee; reserve, Ray Ferrell, Jefferson.

Angus: Champion, Bob Wiswell, Franklin; reserve, Elaine Olsen, Morris. Champion heifer, Henry Morgan, Franklin; reserve, Henry Morgan.

Dairy

Holstein: Grand champion, David Palmer, Shawnee; reserve, Paul Rodvelt, Brown.

Ayrshire: Champion, Doris Elaine Keas, Atchison; reserve, Doris Elaine Keas.

Jersey: Champion, Lillie Evelyn Smith, Doniphan; reserve, Beryl Ellen Smith, Doniphan.

Guernsey: Champion, Andrew Gibbons, Brown; reserve, John Gibbons, Brown.

Milking Shorthorn: Champion, Maurice Cashman, Brown; reserve, Leah Fay Backus, Shawnee.

Swine

Fat or market pigs: Blue ribbons—Joe Mercer Conley, Shawnee; Wendell Cazier, Shawnee, 2; Phyllis Cole, Shawnee; Donna Schoof, Morris, 2.

Poland China Gilts: Blue ribbon—Jimmie Perry, Shawnee.

Chester White Gilts: Phyllis Cole, Shawnee. Duroc Jersey Gilts: Joe Mercer Conley, James McCoid, and Donald Koch, all of Shawnee.

Hampshire Gilts: John Morgan, Douglas.

Sheep

Champion Fat Lamb: James Holt, Jackson.

Top placing in the adult divisions of

livestock and farm crops were awarded as follows:

Dairy

AYRSHIRES: Junior and grand champion bull, Byron Unruh, Marion, on Neshaminy V.J.

Senior champion bull, Richard and Raymond Scholz, Lancaster, on Cavaliers Stand Aside.

Junior champion female, Gilbert and Carl Scholz, Lancaster, on Twin Oak Poppy.

Senior and grand champion female, Richard and Raymond Scholz, on Prairie Belle Standing Elaine.

GUERNSEYS: Junior champion bull, Gaylord Guernsey Farm, Oklahoma City, on Gaylord's Squire's Honor.

Senior and grand champion bull, Gaylord Guernsey Farm, on Argilla Bell Boy.

Junior champion female, Gaylord, on Gaylord's Golden Frill.

Senior and grand champion female, W. O. Boehle & Son, Lawrence, on Springdale Babs.

HOLSTEINS: Junior champion bull, Willow Springs Ranch, Mt. Morrison, Colo., on Willow Springs Crescent Frill.

Senior and grand champion bull, Willow Springs Ranch, on Admiral King Fobes.

Junior and grand champion female, The Neale Farms, Waco, Tex., on Texas Magnificent Johanna Lulu.

Senior champion female, Willow Springs Ranch, on Starwood Neta Mary Segis.

JERSEYS: Junior champion bull, Hallmark Farm, K. C., Mo., on Design Nobly Standard.

Senior and grand champion bull, James E. Berry, Ottawa, on Fairweather Noble.

Junior champion female, N. E. Kansas Parish, on Design's Lily Evelyn, owned by Lily Evelyn Smith, Highland.

Senior and grand champion female, Hallmark Farm, on Dreamer June Rose.

MILKING SHORTHORNS: Junior champion bull, Weldner Prairie Farms, Dalton City, Ill., on Prairie Pride 3rd.

Senior and grand champion bull, Weldner, on Prairie King.

Junior and grand champion female, Weldner, on Prairie Dearest.

Senior champion female, Weldner, on Prairie Eva 2nd.

Swine

CHESTER WHITES: Senior and grand champion boar, Williams Farms, Ravenna, Nebr., on Jubilee.

Junior and grand champion sow, Williams Farm, on Miss Destiny I.

DUROC-JERSEYS: Junior champion boar, Harvey A. Deets, Gibbons, Nebr., on Royal Master.

Senior and grand champion boar, Bar Y Ranch, Baxter Springs, on Cob Roller.

Junior and grand champion sow, Bar Y Ranch, on Bar Y Diane.

Senior champion sow, Bar Y Ranch, on Bar Y Mollie.

POLAND CHINAS: Junior champion boar, Williams & Winn, Grandview, Mo., on Star Buster.

Senior and grand champion boar, Williams & Winn, on Charm Buster.

Junior champion sow, Williams and Winn, on Twinkling Star.

Senior and grand champion sow, Williams & Winn, on Buster's Best.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS: Junior and grand champion boar, Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, on Namesake.

Senior champion boar, Wayne Davis, on Parade Step.

Junior and grand champion sow, Wayne Davis, on Lady Security.

Senior champion sow, Wayne Davis, on Silver Model.

HAMPSHIRE: Junior and grand champion boar, O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, on Glorious Winner.

Senior champion boar, Theodore Binderup, Gibbon, Nebr., on Four Glory Model.

Junior champion sow, O'Bryan, on Torpedo Ann.

Senior and grand champion sow, Binderup, on Beautiful Dreamer.

Junior and grand champion sow, Wayne Davis, on Lady Security.

Senior champion sow, Wayne Davis, on Silver Model.

Crops

One gallon hard winter wheat, A. G. Seigrist, Hutchinson.

Neosho oats, F. W. Chamberlain, Carbondale.

Alfalfa seed, W. P. Habiger, Parsons.

Blackhull, A. G. Seigrist, Hutchinson.

Flax, Howard Hanson, Topeka.

Soybeans, A. G. Seigrist, Hutchinson.

Ten ears 1946 open-pollinated field corn, Ronald Fanning, Grantville.

Yellow, Rolly Freeland, Effingham. (Champion in class).

Ten ears hybrid white field corn, Ronald Fanning, first and champion.

Ten ears yellow hybrid field corn, Ronald Fanning, first and champion.

One hundred ears white hybrid (judged on feeding quality), Ronald Fanning.

One hundred ears yellow hybrid, Ronald Fanning.

Champion 100 ears of both white and yellow, Ronald Fanning.

Ten heads Atlas sorgho, Shirley Rice, Valley Falls.

Ten heads blackhull kafir, W. W. Hayden, Clements.

Champion 10 heads, E. W. Hayden, Clements.

Sample 3 cuttings alfalfa, J. F. Berg, Meriden.

Beef Cattle

ANGUS: Grand champion bull, Sunflower Farm, Everest, on Sunflower's Resolution.

Reserve, R. L. Smith, Lees Summit, Mo., on R. L. S. Prince Eric 2nd.

Grand champion female, Ralph Smith, on Elbo 2nd R. L. S.

Reserve, Ralph Smith, on Blackcap F of R. L. S.

HEREFORDS: Grand champion bull, A-Bar-A Ranch, Medina, Tex., on Plus Malcom Blanchard 3rd.

Reserve, C. K. Ranch, Brookville, on C. K. Cruiser D 34th.

Grand champion female, Harrisdale Farm, Ft. Worth, Tex., on Lady Husky H121.

Reserve, Frank R. Conell, El Dorado, on FRC Miss Bocaldo.

SHORTHORNS: Grand champion bull, C. M.

Caraway and Sons, DeLeon, Tex., on Prince Peter Ransom.
Reserve, Caraway, on Prince Peter Stamina.
Grand champion female, Caraway, on Golden Oak Graceful 3D.
Reserve, Caraway, on Golden Oak Gloster.

Sheep

SOUTHDOWN: Champion ram, H. E. Thallman & Son, Haven, on a ram lamb.
Champion ewe, Thallman, on a ewe lamb.
Kansas-Bred Flock, Thallman.
SHROPSHIRE: Champion ram, John G. Eberspacher, Seward, Nebr., on an aged ram.
Champion ewe, Eberspacher, on an aged ewe.
Kansas-Bred Flock, Clarence Lacey, Meriden.
HAMPSHIRE: Champion ram, V. B. Vandiver, Leonard, Mo., on a yearling.
Champion ewe, Vandiver, on an aged ewe.
Kansas-Bred Flock, no award.

Corn Show Grows Up

Every farmer in Kansas is invited to participate in the official Kansas state corn show to be held in Manhattan, November 20-22. A big list of prizes is being offered by the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce, which is sponsoring the show in co-operation with Kansas State College.

In addition to prizes for the best corn, an educational program will be carried out during the 3 days by agricultural experts. A dance with music by WIBW entertainers also is being planned.

Prof. A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, and William Noller, Manhattan business man, are co-chairmen of the corn show committee.

The corn show, which was recently incorporated, is the outgrowth of a 6-county corn show held last year. Previous to 1945 the show included farmers only of Riley county. Interest in the show expanded to such an extent that the Chamber of Commerce decided this year to make it a state-wide exposition.

Entry blanks may be obtained from the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce.

He Likes Insurance

Whether to carry crop insurance in Northwest Kansas always is a problem, with farmers lining up emphatically on both sides.

One farmer who believes in crop insurance whole-heartedly is James M. Hurst, of Rawlins county, who has carried it every year the Government has offered a program. Under the present program he is insuring for 50 per cent.

Mr. Hurst points out that in Rawlins county from 1939 thru 1942, farmers suffered average losses amounting to 77 per cent. Drouth caused 24 per cent of the loss. Other hazards cutting into farm income in the county to various amounts included winter-kill, worms, rabbits, mold, hoppers, wind, hail, over-seeding, crust, rust, and floods.

"When so many things can happen to a crop out here, I don't see how I can afford not to insure," says Mr. Hurst.

Hold Turkey Schools

The Kansas Turkey Federation is sponsoring a series of schools in the state this fall, offering an educational program on market outlooks, turkey production methods, the feed situation, and other industry problems. This year marks the third series of annual meetings of this type sponsored by the federation.

Schools still to be held include those at Smith Center, September 23; Goodland, September 24; Garden City, September 26; and Larned, September 27. All meetings start at 10:30 a. m. and each meeting will be followed by a turkey dinner at noon.

Meetings already held were at Manhattan, Ottawa, Fredonia and McPherson.

It Will Help You

We are glad to call the attention of those who have not seen it, to the booklet, "Labor-saving Shortcuts." It contains many ideas on all phases of farm and home work, ideas which save labor. Nearly every suggestion in this 32-page booklet is accompanied by an illustration. Kansas State College Extension Service will send a free copy of this publication to all who request it. As the supply is limited we suggest an early order. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for your free copy.



17 out of every 100! Yes, according to figures from the National Safety Council, 17% of traffic accidents involve a vehicle that's defective in some important respect. While you may not be able to have a new car at this time, your Phillips Distributor urges you to see that your car's brakes, lights, and tires are kept in proper driving condition.

Remember, a *good driver is a safe driver . . . and a good gasoline is . . . Phillips 66!* You'll like the smooth power it gives your tractor and truck. You'll appreciate the generous mileages each gallon ticks off on your speedometer. And, brother! what performance on hills!

For an extra-good gasoline and a sturdy oil that can take it always ask for Phillips 66. Yes! for quality products look for the sign of quality . . . the Orange-and-Black Phillips 66 Shield!

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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.

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Western IRRIGATION PUMPS

More Birthday Greetings

By DR. C. H. LERRIGO, M. D.

DOCTORS are interested in the astounding increase of birthday anniversaries. People who thought well of themselves and were somewhat inclined to brag on reaching the seventies now go right along to ninety. "Happy Birthday" is a much more significant wish than "Merry Christmas" or "Happy New Year" because, instead of being something flung lightly back and forth among the crowd, it is for you in particular and you alone.



Dr. Lerrigo

And how many birthdays would you like to have? Do you realize that it is largely a matter for your own settlement? Will you have many or few?

If life is sufficiently to your taste to make you wish not only for happy returns of the day, but also for many of them, you will give some heed to the way you live. You will seek to learn the rules of the "health game." When you are ill you will put yourself in the hands of a skilled physician. But, more important than that, you will have this skilled physician go over you periodically to repair any defects before they cause illness, knowing that it is far better and cheaper to avoid illness than to get well of it. You should have such an examination at some definite period that is not easily shoved aside, so why not tie it up to your birthday?

A birthday is a time for rejoicing. You may look ahead. If you are wise you will also look back to see whether the year just past was a good year for your physical well-being. Probably it did not bring you wealth; but, far more important, did it bring you health? It is worth while to give a little thought to a health inventory that might not

only show how you stand, but what can be done about it.

It would be foolish to remind yourself of these matters if nothing could be done. But something can be done if the troubles are discovered before much damage has been wrought. Proper diet, correction of vitamin deficiencies, change of habits, more sleep, lighter work, perhaps change of climate or at least a good vacation are among the things to be considered. I am reminding you of this because a birthday is an annual event and an excellent time to take annual stock of your physical condition. Go to the doctor you know best and ask him to check up on you. You may add 10 years to your life and 50 per cent to present efficiency.

My special letter, "How to Keep Young," may serve you well. It will be sent free to any subscriber who sends the request with an envelope addressed to himself, and bearing a 3-cent stamp, to Doctor C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Need Special Care

I have had headaches, probably due to my eyes. Have tried all kinds of glasses, but none seem to do much good. Do you think that if I quit using my eyes for reading, sewing or anything for a whole year it might help me?—R. M. S.

I think that a long period of complete rest would be an excellent way to start systematic treatment, but it would be only a start. Your case evidently is one of those requiring very special care. Get advice as to the very best and most scientific eye doctor within reach, then consult him and give him plenty of time to find the exact nature of your trouble and the exact correction needed. I have known many cases in which patients have gone the rounds of ordinary treatment and never obtained good results because the examinations were neither thorough nor scientific.

4-H Members Take Tour

SO EACH 4-H Club member can see firsthand all other members' projects, everyone goes on a summer tour. In Marshall county these tours have just been completed. Fathers and mothers accompany the young folks and Helen Ruth Meyer, home demonstration agent, Mary Alice Doll, her assistant, and Millard Ickes, club agent, go along to observe the progress made.

Members of a club meet at a central place, usually have a picnic, and start from there. The Gamefork Hustlers held their tour on July 18. Everyone brought a picnic lunch and ate at the A. C. Pape home near Irving. Dickie and Billie Pape have Hereford hogs, and Billie plans to increase his share to a substantial herd. The crowd drove on to the home of Milo Verne Kratochvil and looked over his fat Hereford steers. Two of the girls, Ruthe Rundus and Delores Stritesky, wore their print dresses they had made in their clothing project. At the home of Ronald Rundus they saw his Hereford breeding heifer. Ruthe and Frederick Rundus showed the crowd their 2 Holstein calves.

Dickie and Billie Pape have 18 acres of Steckly 100-A hybrid corn which,

due to care and fine rains, was in excellent condition. Several outstanding gardens were found. Particularly fine was that belonging to Rita Mae Lueking—fine because of the large variety of vegetables grown. Rita Mae tried kohlrabi and Swiss chard this year with success.

On the tour of the Sunshine 4-H Club the group saw Virginia Gunther's wardrobe project. She has worked with all the more usual materials, cotton, rayon and wool.

The Jolly Farmer 4-H Club enjoyed seeing the fat Hereford baby beeves belonging to Don, Bob, Betty Ann and Shirley Lou Jones. The Weaver boys, Roland and Raymond, members of the Richland Center Club, showed their Angus baby beeves to all the club members. In addition to his calf project, Roland has done some fine terracing on the family farm, and has been instrumental in getting soil in all fields tested.

Colored movies were taken of each project and all the members of the 13 clubs in the county. These movies were put on the screen at the Marshall county 4-H achievement day, August 21.



Donald Baker, 12, of Marshall county, member of the Sunflower 4-H Club is the owner of a young boar, Bar Y Delight, given him by Sears-Roebuck Company.

Flying Farmers

WHEN you see a flight of planes coming over the horizon the second week in October, don't look for a foxhole. The planes will be friendly. They will be piloted by members of the Kansas Flying Farmers Club.

In 4 days the Flying Farmers will cover the state. The flight will begin at Johnson in the southwest corner the morning of October 7. Zigzagging across Kansas, the windup will be at Topeka the evening of October 10.

The flyers plan to remain overnight at Norton, Wichita, Fort Scott and Topeka. A good deal of hopping from here to there will take place between these towns.

This state-wide good-will tour is being planned by Otis Hensley, Glasco, vice-president of the club, and Ellis Dinsmore, Clay Center, member of the board of directors. Flyers planning to make the tour should contact Mr. Hensley, advising him of the number of passengers they can carry.

There are several reasons for sponsoring the tour, Mr. Hensley says. In the first place, the Flying Farmers wish to promote air safety. They intend to demonstrate that flying is a safe means of transportation. On the tour, flying will be straight and level. Most farmers fly that way.

Thru the tour they hope to promote additional airports in the state. These aviators are interested in airports which are close to towns. They foresee much fly-in trade in the future. The Flying Farmer will shop where he can land his plane a few blocks from the business district.

Mr. Hensley says a number of Flying Farmer Club members have suggested such a tour. It will provide an opportunity for all these flyers to get together again. The Flying Farmers will be guests of the Kansas Farmer Mail and Breeze in Topeka the evening of October 10. An informal supper is being planned for the last evening of the tour.

Watch the Kansas Farmer for October 5 for complete plans on the Flying Farmer tour.

These farmer-aviators do get around. A. W. Hoerman, Manhattan, bought a new plane July 5. He says he has been in 14 states, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Winnipeg, Canada. During all that flying, he has been away from home 2 nights. Altho he uses his plane mostly for pleasure, he says it is very handy about the farm. Some of his land is 3

miles from home. He often uses his plane going to and from work.

The September issue of the Kansas

Poultry News carries a picture of 1,600 22-weeks-old turkeys which were stampeded and smothered on the Ashmore farm at Syracuse. R. G. Christie, Manhattan, secretary of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, reports a plane "buzzed" the flock, causing them to stampede. Flying Farmers frown on that type of flying. It is against CAA regulations. More than that "buzzing" a flock of turkeys is worse than stealing chickens.

President Alfred Ward has been on the jump this month. He sent in 3 new Flying Farmer memberships. They are for Ivan Mills, Richfield; Bernard Lund, Ensign; Clarence Wilkens, Lorraine.

September 8 he completed a 3-day good-will tour with the Liberal Chamber of Commerce. They covered Southwest Kansas, some of Colorado, Texas and Oklahoma. President Ward put in a lot of good words for Flying Farmers and civilian aviation.

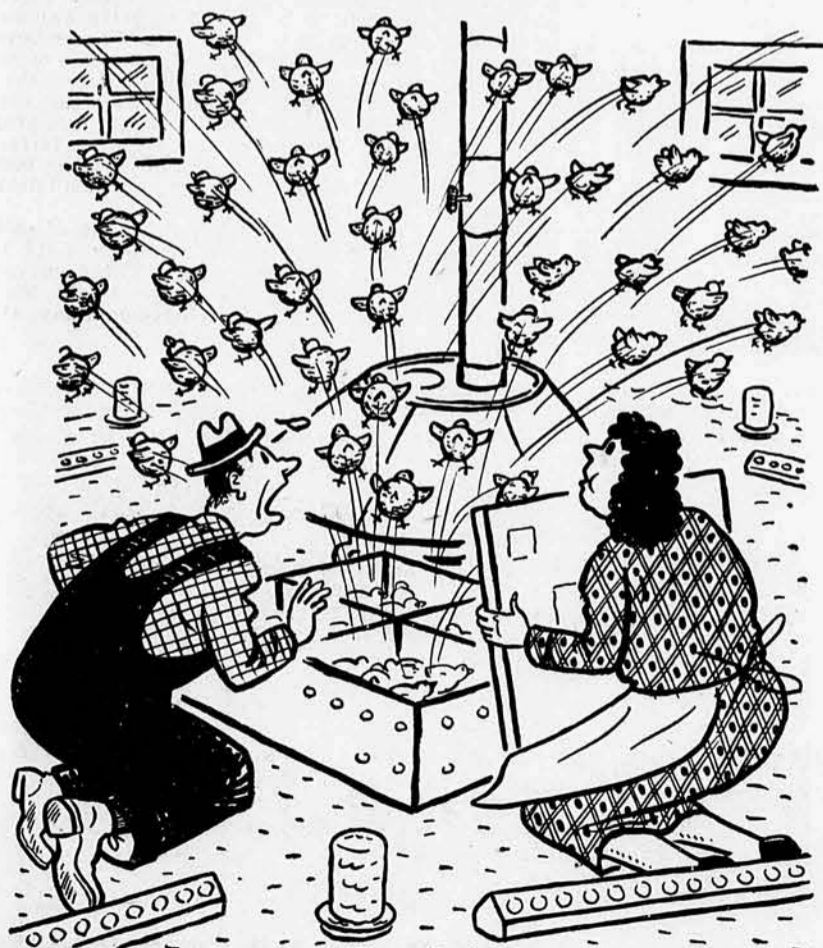
Wednesday, September 4, he attended the dedication of the Smith Center airport. That evening he was in Larned to attend a meeting of the Larned Aviation Association. He reports a live group of over 50 members are getting things done at this city. A new airport, field shop and hangars are being built.

Mr. Ward has turned out to be more than a president. He is a flying ambassador for the Flying Farmers Club.

They are getting up steam in Northeast Kansas, too. The first flyer to earn his license at the new Hiawatha airport is Dean Kloepper, of Lancaster. Ted Gore is the instructor. There are a number of student pilots near Hiawatha who will be Flying Farmers one of these days.

Business men at Moundridge may have hit on an idea that will give them a convenient flight strip. A new highway is being built around this town. The old oil-surfaced road will be abandoned. They may convert it to a flight strip. This road is 3 blocks from the business district. It looks like a good idea if they can get the job done.

There are a lot of private flight strips in the state. Even more than the average Flying Farmer would think. Several more drawings have been received this month showing the exact locations of these landing strips. Mail a diagram of the location of your flight strip to Aviation Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. When a sufficient number of these drawings are received, the club plans to make a state-wide map.



"We'll never get any chicks by air mail again!"

How much wool are you losing because of Hidden Hunger



What is Hidden Hunger

Hidden hunger is a maddening desire for certain essential elements not ordinarily supplied in feed. As a result, livestock eat excessively in relation to gains in weight and waste protein. Thin fleece is a sure sign of it in sheep.

Hidden Hunger is often directly due to lack of salt.

Experiments show that lack of salt can take as much as one pound of wool in 9

IT IS EASY to understand why hidden hunger for salt can make such a difference in wool production.

Pound for pound, sheep and lambs need more salt than any other type of livestock. This is because of the high concentration of protein in lamb, mutton, and wool, as well as the extra need for salt in digesting the normal sheep ration of grass and roughage.

Wool is practically pure protein. The body of a sheep on a dry matter basis is approximately 40 per cent protein.

Obviously an animal can supply the protein in its meat, milk, bone, muscle, and wool only to the degree it digests and assimilates the protein in its feed.

By supplying the chlorine for hydrochloric acid in the digestive system, without which protein is not digested but wasted, salt exerts a major influence on the digestion and assimilation of protein.

Salt Saves Protein

Salt also supplies sodium for bile which aids in the digestion of fats, as well as influences and stimulates the entire digestive system.

That is why for economical gains, low feeding costs, and maximum

profits, livestock should have all the salt they want.

Feed Salt Free Choice

The best way to feed salt is to feed it Free Choice. In this way it is available all the time and in any quantity that livestock want, especially when they're eating. It's the only way in which you can be sure that your animals are getting enough for the most economical and profitable production.

Agricultural leaders recommend salt feeding stations wherever livestock gather—in the barnyard, the pasture, along the creek.

Actual Tests at PURDUE UNIVERSITY Prove the Value of Salt Free Choice

In a feeding test at Purdue, hogs which got no salt cost \$12.53 per hundred pounds of gain as against \$8.68 for hogs which got salt Free Choice. *Act on these facts! Feed salt Free Choice to your livestock . . . and, always feed Morton's Free Choice Salt, the most famous of all.*



Send for FREE Booklet

This 40-page book, shows why salt helps livestock make faster gains . . . shows how best to feed salt to beef cattle, dairy cows, hogs, sheep, horses . . . gives plans for salt feeders. Every livestock owner needs a copy. Write today. Mailed FREE. Morton Salt Co., 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.



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Talk It Over

By HELEN GREGG GREEN



Let us remember to be on guard to discover our children's problems and help them with the solution, since nothing is troublesome if shared and understood.

A CHARMING friend of mine is much interested in underprivileged children. She works with them, constantly studying ways of making them happy as well as helping them to stand on their own feet.

Frequently I smile to myself when she speaks of "her" youngsters. The plainest boy is "really very handsome." The most stimulating little girl is "so cunning that everyone watches her," showing it by their responsive interest. One day several women in our neighborhood were mending and visiting together when this same friend told of one of the children in her care: "Every time I took Stacey to the doctor she was frightened! When it came time for injections she was almost hysterical, before a needle would touch her. She actually trembled at the thought of a visit to Doctor Burke's office. I decided sometime ago to find out what was behind this."

The whole group being interested, wondered what was coming next. One asked, "Did you discover what was behind this?"

"Yes, I found out, but it may be too late to work out a cure. I learned after much inquiry that Stacey had previously been taken to a doctor's office to have her tonsils removed without a hint from anyone as to what was going to happen. Even the matron in charge had left her totally unprepared. From that day to this a doctor has meant pain, fright and deep bewilderment to little Stacey."

"Many parents otherwise understanding of human relationships, have the idea it is wise to keep children in the dark when a physical or mental hurt is in store for them," my neighbor Mrs. Carlin, the mother of twins volunteered. "I had a young cousin whose wife was taken to the hospital to have a baby. Their 3-year-old was merely told, 'Mommie has gone away on a visit.' The mother died in childbirth. No one, not even Louise's father

would tell Louise what happened. She kept begging them to take her to see her mother."

"How sad! How did they work out the answer to that sorrow?" I asked.

"At long last, the father whom Louise adored told her the truth. But it was a shock to her and an ordeal for him to see the stricken child. He has frequently said that had he the opportunity to do it over again, he would have explained everything from the beginning."

Everyone mended very hard and fast, for here were words of wisdom based on actual experience, experience which may occur in every family.

Finally a soft voice broke the silence, "To meet a situation with courage a child needs an interpretation on the level he is capable of understanding. Experience is the thing in life that makes most of us understand, both ourselves and others and the events that occur around us. Experience is what a child almost totally lacks. Even children must meet many intolerable situations, since this is a part of life. To make them bearable or to conquer them, a youngster must learn to accept them. If this is not learned, he may become bewildered and overwhelmed. This habit of reacting may stay with him thru his life, adding to the vast numbers of emotionally disturbed people we see around us and read about in the daily papers."

"How interesting," a mother of 3 boys spoke up and complimented the speaker. "I am going to begin preparing my boys to meet life so they will feel adequate. I must admit that this is a slant I had not thought much about."

"I believe in talking things over with children, preparing them for the small misfortunes," said Margaret who started to relate one of her earliest memories. "I still remember the time I spilled a glass of milk on the tablecloth at a hotel. I was ready to cry from humiliation. No one even smiled nor said it might be [Continued on Page 21]

When Kitchen Storage Is Carefully Planned

THE first secret of kitchen efficiency is that of storing equipment where it will be used. Getting a bowl in one part of the kitchen, a paring knife in another and taking them both to another part where the work will be done is a killing method of doing a day's work.

Women in these busy days are realizing this more than ever before and are giving more attention to these storage secrets. And secrets they are and will remain until some of the ideas now belonging to the few, get into the kitchens of the many.

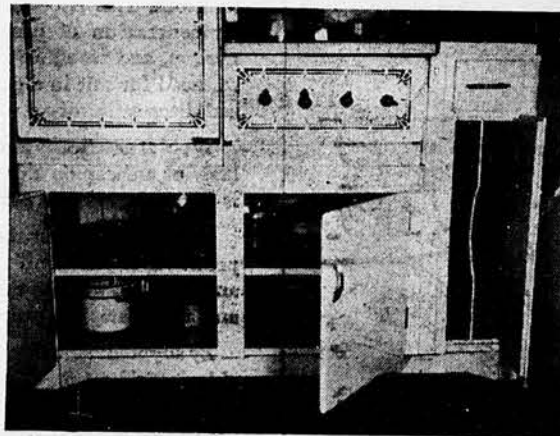
On this page are only a few of the ideas that make kitchen work easier. Contrast these energy savers with the too-low, back-breaking ironing board, no running water, poor lighting and no kitchen sink, to mention only a few.

The average farm woman spends more than half of her time in the kitchen—all the more reason why careful planning should precede any changes in arrangement or new features. A kitchen need not be beautifully appointed to be efficient, it doesn't require necessarily that the floor be covered with inlaid linoleum or that one have the latest model gas or electric stove. But it will require a plan and a carefully laid one.

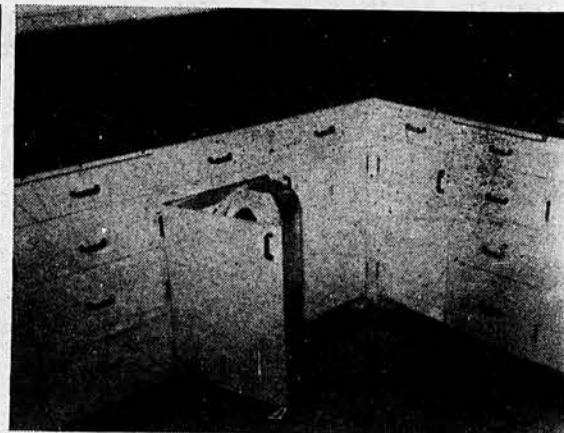
One homemaker who is ready to proceed with

kitchen remodeling when she can get the materials and labor in her community, has a scrapbook and in it has pasted pictures and descriptions of the features she is going to have in her kitchen. This

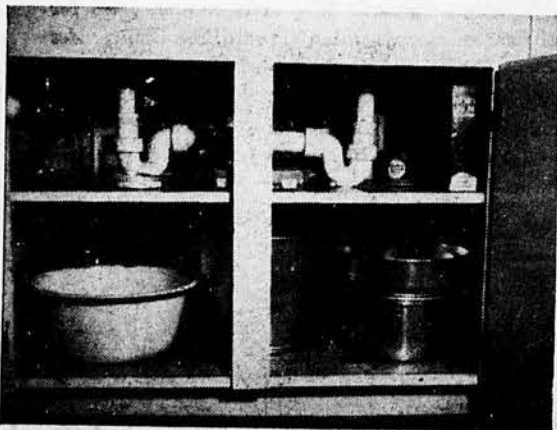
has taken more than a year, but she feels that she will find it worth while. She has talked over with her neighbors and friends, both the good and bad arrangements in all their houses, has listened to



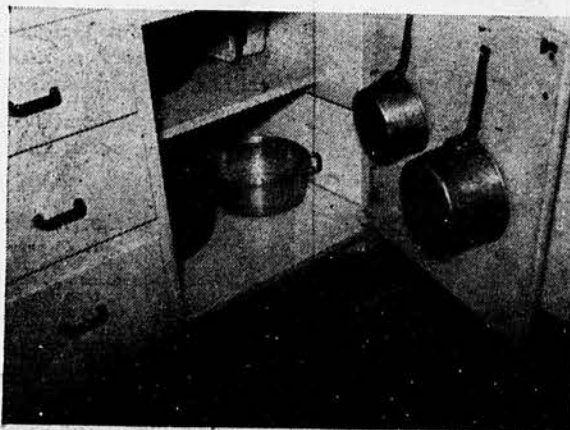
Legs of old electric stove were removed and stove mounted on cabinet with layers of fireproofed material in between. Cooking utensils are stored here.



Only one of the modern arrangements for the storage of a 50-pound sack of flour. This one swings back and forth on hinges, and is easy to handle.



Cabinet below sink shows double-drainage pipes for 2 single-unit sinks installed side by side, as a wartime substitute for a prewar double-unit model.



Recessed shelf allows kettles to hang on door. Otherwise, they would be nested on shelf, necessitating moving one to get the utensil needed.

discussions at club meetings and has drawn rough sketches of the general arrangement she hopes to have.

Note that the recessed shelf shown, gives space on the door for hanging utensils. Otherwise, these same kettles would be nested inside others on the shelves, necessitating moving one or more to get the one needed.

Ever move a half dozen pot lids and 2 muffin tins to get the cooky sheet on the very bottom of the pile? To eliminate this shifting of utensils, the vertical filing cabinet was born. All these flat pieces can stand on edge and need not be moved to get any one of them. They can be built with sliding partitions which facilitate cleaning. Linoleum glued to the bottom will clean easily and last a lifetime.

For more details, write to the Women's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for Extension Circular No. 141, Storage for Rural Homes. This bulletin contains splendid ideas with photographs.

Water Systems—The Why and How

Recently Kansas Farmer published a story presenting the merits of a water system for the farm home and the livestock and garden. Since its publication, we have received letters telling us why so few have this convenience, and exactly what may be done about it. We believe that these letters from the grass roots contain so many excellent ideas that we offer them to our readers.

Need Community Meetings

Dear Editor: I read with interest the story about running water in Kansas farm homes and note that you say, "Naturally being interested in seeing everyone have this great convenience, we would first like to see why so few have it."

My opinion about this existing condition is that most people have an erroneous idea as to the cost of running water on the farm. They are not well-informed as to cost, installation methods, and labor-saving merits.

I think that this condition can be improved by holding community meetings at schoolhouses or in the farm homes. Invite in the water-system dealer from the nearest town and allow him to discuss the possibilities of installing running water, its cost, and how the work may be done. Because of his wide experience and technical training, he can explain the cost of parts, the installation, and can help a farmer plan a system suited to his particular needs.

The dealer can explain 4 things that enter into the problem of a water system; first, the cost of the pump, installation costs, power cost, and cost of repairs.

With running water, it is possible for those who live away from city water lines to enjoy the modern bathroom and sewage disposal, connections for sprinkling, livestock and poultry water supply, and better sanitation.

Once a farmer is sold on the idea that running water is a productive investment instead of an expensive luxury this condition will be improved. A water system may be operated to increase the income as well as save labor. It will provide greater comfort and better health to all the family members.—Mrs. W. A. Parsons, Eureka.

Cause Is Tenancy

Dear Editor: I will write from the angle of our own problem, and then of our community. We have not had running water. First, because we have been tenants and, in counting over the farm homes in our community, various reasons are obvious.

Take for example, the 12 farms nearest us. Six of these are tenant farms, 6 are owner-operated. Up until this year, only 3 of these farms had a regulation water system and bathroom. They were people who could afford it. Two of the homes had pitcher pumps and sinks.

Let's consider the present situation. Farmers have more money. One of these farm owners now awaits plumbing supplies to put in a water system. Another is installing a pitcher pump and sink. Others talk of it but do not have the available room in the house or cannot get supplies. Money has then been a decisive factor. Present lack of supplies is a curb.

We have just bought the ranch on which we have been tenants for 12 years. Our home is old and freezes easily. But we are installing a pitcher pump and sink as the first step toward better living. We hope in a few years to build a new house. Water and a complete bathroom will come after that as soon as we can afford it.

Our county is now applying for R. E. A. If electricity becomes available it will open the doorway to water from a faucet in a big way. Better living always follows electric current.

I urge the installment of a pitcher pump and sink very strongly if no other is available. I can tell you from

Shower for Bride

Are you entertaining for a bride-to-be? Our leaflet, "The Bride-to-be Tea Shower," may offer helpful suggestions as to entertainment and gifts. A copy of the leaflet will be sent upon request to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.

experience that it makes all the difference in the world. When I think of all the steps it saves!

So I would say that the 2 outstanding reasons in our community for lack of running water have been tenancy and lack of money. Now it is lack of available plumbing and electricity. Pitcher pumps and sinks cost so little that if you are an owner, lack of water in the house, is usually lack of interest and appreciation.—Mrs. Blanche Pease, Atkinson, Nebr.

Finances Are the Thing

Dear Editor: This letter is written from my own personal experience, gained by being a farmer's daughter and marrying a farmer. I think that my experience is typical of a great many others. You have called attention in your story to the fact that there is such a large percentage of rural homes without a water system. You have asked the reason.

In my opinion one answer covers the whole thing, and that is finances. Here is my experience. One buys a farm, for instance, for \$9,000, make a \$3,000 down payment and carries a \$6,000 mortgage at 6 per cent interest. In addition, there are insurance payments, taxes, upkeep of the farm and buildings, new high-priced machinery and labor hire. Hail and drouth come periodically. It is difficult to make more than a small payment on the mortgage each year.

By the time the farmer is free from debt, his health may be broken, and there are doctor and hospital bills. The money saved aside for a water system has to be forgotten.

How can this condition be improved? A floor under agriculture products would help, the floor to include cost of production and labor. He then could get his profit thru supply and demand. Laws to govern the amounts that wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers get would be helpful.

To help the future farmer, teach the young people subjects in the common schools which will help him to improve his farm, such as plumbing, carpentry, mechanics, feeding and breeding of livestock. Some of this is being taught, but not enough. This is the way I see the farm problem.—Mrs. H. Klingensmith, Virgil.

Talk It Over

(Continued from Page 20)

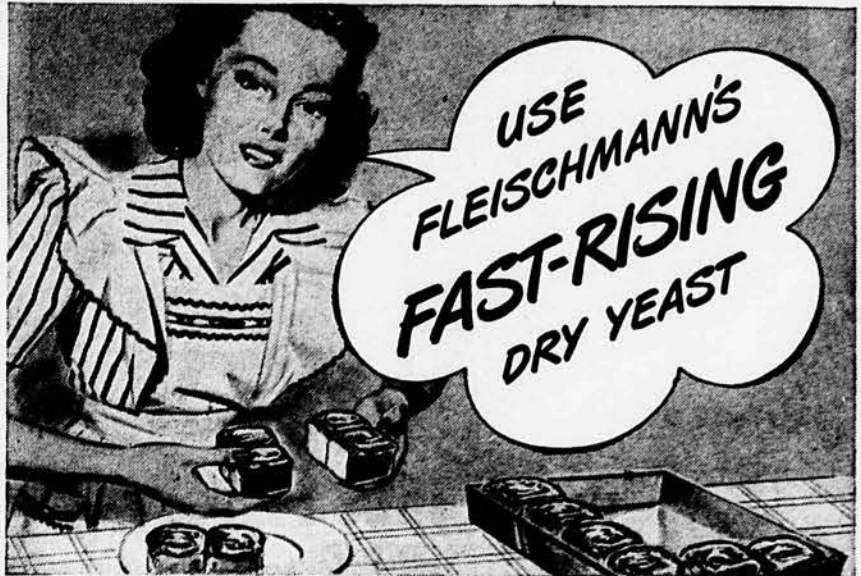
unimportant and that it happened to everyone some time in their lives. Instead everyone looked stern, not a soul eased my embarrassment."

"Jimmie closed his school locker with the keys to it and his bicycle inside, the other day," said Mrs. Graham over her mending. "Instead of going to his teacher and asking her to call me so I could hop in the car and take the duplicate one to him, he walked home 2 miles to get it. Why not prepare children for these emergencies by telling them things like this may happen and not too take them seriously? To confide in a teacher or the mother of a friend when the embarrassment occurs?"

This reminded another of the group of an experience which should be profitable to all the young mothers present. She said, "Jean was playing at the home of a friend when she was 7. She accidentally spilled ink on a small rug on their kitchen floor. She rushed home almost hysterical. I took her hand, we returned to the friend's home and explained that a new rug would arrive the next day. I often think what a mistake I made by scolding Jean for accidents. I have never done it since. She was emotionally upset for several days."

When the last sock was mended all had agreed that little folks can scarcely be too young to be prepared for the unpleasant things in life, for the misfortunes and the griefs. Talk it over days in advance and repeatedly if there is a painful trip to the doctor or dentist. Isn't this another case of "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

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**Awards Made at Free Fair
Keen Competition in Women's Classes**

EACH year 5 counties, under the supervision of home demonstration agents, place exhibits at the Topeka Free Fair. This year, Isabel Fell, home demonstration agent, Atchison county, won first place for her demonstration booth. The award was \$50. Donna Hunt, home demonstration agent, Montgomery county, was awarded second place and won \$45. Evelyn Wilson, home demonstration agent, Allen county, won third place, \$40. Fourth prize went to Beth Stockwell, home demonstration agent, Wyandotte county, award \$37. Nellie Lindsay, home demonstration agent, Neosho county, received the fifth prize, an award of \$35.

Textile Class

Christine Wiggins and Naomi Johnson, clothing specialists of Kansas State College Extension Service, judged the textile department exhibits and in their estimation they were exceptionally good. The following exhibitors received first awards:

- Dress of feed sacks: Mrs. C. M. Handley, Topeka.
- Embroidered picture: Mrs. Glen P. Harrison, Topeka.
- Woven rug: Mrs. Carl Keesling, Neodesha.
- Child's quilt: Mrs. K. B. Harmon, Topeka.
- Fancy apron: Mrs. K. B. Harmon, Topeka.
- Stuffed toy: Mrs. K. B. Harmon, Topeka.
- Braided rug: Mrs. Charles Baeker, Eudora.
- Work apron: Mrs. I. C. Gibson, Parsons.
- Tea towels: Zella Roller, Topeka.
- Cotton crochet rug: Mrs. C. R. Barlow, Scranton.
- Quilt of sacks: Mrs. Ethel Wenger, Powhattan.
- Knitted shawl: Mrs. William Bode, St. Marys.
- Applique quilt: Naomi Bilderback, Nortonville.
- Rag rug: Mrs. Emma Henry, Burlingame.
- Bathroom rug: Mrs. Emma Henry, Burlingame.
- Braided table mat: Mrs. W. P. Henry, Topeka.
- Remodeled garment: Mrs. Charles Deeringer, Topeka.
- Cotton dress: Mrs. Charles Deeringer, Topeka.
- Croched bedspread: Mrs. C. F. Radcliff, Overbrook.
- Child's dress of sacks: Mrs. R. S. Shorthill, Topeka.
- Slip of sacks: Marian Shorthill, Topeka.
- Pajamas of sacks: Marian Shorthill, Topeka.
- Braided wool rug: Mrs. W. A. Davidson, Simpson.
- Rug made by woman over 70: Mrs. Boyd De Haven, Abilene.
- Card table cover: Mrs. Roy La Fromboise, Silver Lake.
- Sampler: Mrs. Roy La Fromboise, Silver Lake.
- Knitted sweater: Mrs. Roy La Fromboise, Silver Lake.

Culinary Class

In the adult culinary classes, Gertrude Allen and Mary Fletcher, nutrition specialists of the Kansas State College Extension Service, judged the exhibits. The following women received blue ribbons and cash awards:

- Soda biscuits: Mrs. Edward Ice, Topeka.
- Canned greens: Mrs. Joseph Kalck, Silver Lake.
- Canned green beans: Mrs. Joseph Kalck, Silver Lake.
- Oatmeal cookies: Mrs. Charles Dean, Topeka.
- Chowchow: Mrs. Charles Deeringer, Topeka.
- Canned peas: Mrs. Charles Deeringer, Topeka.
- Canned pears: Mrs. Charles Deeringer, Topeka.
- Plums: Mrs. Charles Deeringer, Topeka.
- Apricots: Mrs. Charles Deeringer, Topeka.
- Collection of canned fruits: Mrs. Charles Deeringer, Topeka.
- Salad dressing: Mrs. Charles Deeringer, Topeka.
- White yeast rolls: Mrs. Charles Deeringer, Topeka.
- Baking powder biscuits: Mrs. Charles Deeringer, Topeka.
- Spice cake: Mrs. Charles Deeringer, Topeka.
- Cherry pie: Mrs. Charles Deeringer, Topeka.
- Cottage cheese: Mrs. Katherine Dittman, Scranton.
- Canned pork: Mrs. W. P. Worthington, Tecumseh.
- Sausage: Mrs. W. P. Worthington, Tecumseh.
- Blackberries: Mrs. W. P. Worthington, Tecumseh.
- Gingerbread: Mrs. W. P. Worthington, Tecumseh.
- Oatmeal cookies: Mrs. W. P. Worthington, Tecumseh.
- Sweet cucumber pickles: Mrs. Roy La Fromboise, Silver Lake.
- Fried chicken, canned: Mrs. Bessie Craig, Silver Lake.

Floral Department

Among the large number of floral exhibits, the following blue ribbons were awarded:

- Wall vase of flowers: Jennie Doane, Tecumseh.
- Begonia: Jennie Doane, Tecumseh.
- Asparagus fern: Jennie Doane, Tecumseh.
- Rare plant: Zella Roller, Topeka.
- Ten best gladioli: Horton F. Thompson, Lawrence.
- Large zinnias: Elizabeth Bahnmaier, Leocompton.
- Snapdragons: Elizabeth Bahnmaier, Leocompton.
- Winter bouquet in color: Elizabeth Bahnmaier, Leocompton.
- Winter bouquet without color: Elizabeth Bahnmaier, Leocompton.
- Display of annual flowers: Mrs. Edith Bilderback, Nortonville.
- Bouquet of garden flowers: Mrs. Edith Bilderback, Nortonville.
- French marigolds: Mrs. Pete Bahnmaier, Leocompton.
- Gaillardias: Mrs. Pete Bahnmaier, Leocompton.

- Pompom zinnias: Mrs. Pete Bahnmaier, Leocompton.
- Large zinnias: Elsie Irene Bahnmaier, Leocompton.
- Pompom zinnias: Elsie Irene Bahnmaier, Leocompton.
- Cosmos: Elsie Irene Bahnmaier, Leocompton.
- Sunflowers: Elsie Irene Bahnmaier, Leocompton.
- Marigolds: Elsie Irene Bahnmaier, Leocompton.
- Display of annual flowers: Katherine Dittman, Scranton.
- Cosmos: Katherine Dittman, Scranton.
- Centerpiece: Katherine Dittman, Scranton.

4-H Classes

Awards were made in 4-H Club classes as follows:

Clothing

- (Blue ribbon winners only.)
- Apron: Joan Helens, Dickinson; Louise Thomas, Shawnee; Joan Copeland, Rita Edwards, and Marilyn Fisher, all of Neosho.
- Slip: Doris Moffett, Bourbon; Julia Lee Bolz, Shawnee; Almeda Stevenson, Labette; Joyce Poland, Geary; and Mary Alice Spencer, Ruth Henrichs, Patricia Muir, Betty Tombrugh, Gladys Bigler, and Joanne Wingert, all of Lyon.
- School Wash Dress: Joan Engle, Dickinson; Laverne Larson, Atchison; Bonnie Rae Hofman, Riley; Joanne Brooks, Riley; Berniece Daniels, Bourbon; Mildred Gibson, Dickinson; Mayrene Counselman, Franklin; Areta Cramer, Franklin; Jeanne Frisbie, Jefferson; Patricia Muir, Lyon; Joline Hayworth, Allen.
- Pajamas: Rowene Womochil, Dickinson; Almeda Stevenson, Labette; Connie Bolliger, Dickinson; Bernice Brown, Lyon; Doris Moffett, Bourbon; and Virginia Upham, Delores Rush and Arleen Junghans, Geary.
- Garment for Child: Grace Meek, Bourbon, and Sarah Cormode, Atchison.
- Afternoon Dress: Clarice Buttrick, Atchison; JoAnn Root, Morris; Darlene Angell, Allen, and Rosanne Walters, Irma Baresel, and Phyllis Poland, Geary.
- Informal Party Dress With Slip: JoAnn Root, Morris, and Donna Ferder, Wyandotte.
- Wool Dress, Suit, Coat, Jacket, Jumper, or skirt: Clarice Buttrick, Atchison; Marie Baresel, Geary; Betty Jo Adams, Miami; Janice Carnahan, Riley; Mary Ann Miller, Geary; Majorie Coughenour, Franklin, and Mary Lou Edwards, Lyon.
- Made-over Wool Garment: Ester Spear, Atchison, and Joyce Sheridan, Chase.
- Made-over Garment Other Than Wool: Jeanne Warren, Anderson.
- Tailored Dress: Janice Carnahan, Riley; Sarah Cormode, Atchison, and Mary Ann Miller, Geary.
- Wash Dress or Suit, Complete Costume: Jeanne Warren, Anderson.
- Wool, Silk or Rayon Dress Suit, Complete Costume: Betty Storer, Wyandotte; Lois Cedarberg, Riley; Shirley Powell, Douglas, and Kathleen McKinney and Sue Clayton, Lyon.
- Best Dress, Complete Costume: Donna Gies, Shawnee; Jeanne Frisbie, Jefferson, and Arlene Achermann, Nemaha.

Food Preparation

- Six Muffins (whole cereal): Alberta Swartz, Dickinson.
- Six Muffins (white): Arlene Fehlman, Geary.
- Six Biscuits (baking powder): Rena Root, Morris, Alta Mae Spencer, Lyon.
- One Loaf Nut Quick Bread: James Hoover, Geary.
- Six Yeast Rolls (white): Martha Newton, Johnson; Mary Ellen Schmidt, Morris.
- Six Yeast Rolls (graham): Nadine Entrikin, Dickinson; Mary Ellen Schmidt, Morris.
- One Loaf Yeast Bread (graham): Mary Ellen Schmidt, Morris.
- Six Rolled Cookies: Virginia Upham, and Mary Ann Miller, Geary.
- Six Drop Cookies: Louise Thomas and Beth Shafer, Shawnee; Laverna Lenhart, Dickinson, and Shirley Gore, Atchison.
- Six Party Cookies: Phyllis Moske, Geary; Donna Gies, Shawnee, and Ellen McCandless, Chase.
- Gingerbread: Barbara Higley, Atchison; Eileen Thurmond, Dickinson, and Rosanne Walters, Geary.

Food Preservation

- Five Jars Food: Ella Mae Carlson, and Leona Manz, Geary.
- Five Jars Vegetables: Leona Manz, Geary, and Elsie McGrey and Lola Jane Keech, Lyon.
- Fruits for Salad: Leona Manz, Geary.
- Fruits for Dessert: Rosanna Walters, Geary, and Elsie McGrew, Lyon.
- Meats Precooked: Pearl Swart, Riley, and Mary Helen Freeland, Atchison.
- Food for a Meal: Doris Moffett, Bourbon; Doris Skirvin, Chase, and Mary Lou Edwards, Lyon.

Home Improvement

- Home Improvement Notebook: Rosa Lee Akers, Shawnee, and Rosanne Walters, Geary.
- Bedroom: Wilma Newell, Jefferson.
- Recreation or Other Room: Mildred Nitsche, Riley.

County Booths

- Wyandotte, clothing; Shawnee, home improvement; Dickinson, crops; Coffey, Geary, Morris, Pottawatomie and Riley, conservation; Shawnee, miscellaneous; Pottawatomie, miscellaneous, and Geary, activated.

Gelatin for Rayons

When rayon dresses become limp from washing, give them a lift with gelatin. Starching is not successful with most rayons, but gelatin has been found to be a perfect substitute. Get the plain granulated variety, use about 2 tablespoons for one dress and add it to a little water. Soak it for a few minutes in the cold water, then dissolve with boiling water. Pour the solution in a bowl large enough to hold the dress and add enough cold water to be comfortable to the hands. After the dress is washed and rinsed, dip in the gelatin solution and squeeze gently. Then roll the dress in a towel until dry. For most rayon fabrics a moderately hot iron is best.

Streamline Those Pots and Pans

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY

WHEN you open the cupboard and look over your pots and pans, do you wish you could replace most of them? Do you have a favorite type? Is there a pet among them, which you use more than any other?

Usually, the rural housewife has a sizable collection of pots and pans representing a considerable investment in dollars. Now that an increase in variety and numbers of cooking utensils is reaching the store shelves, women are buying new ones. Are you buying duplicates of the old ones? Are you experimenting with new materials? New types?

That brings us to our point. Most women we know are seldom wholly satisfied with what they have, but have little idea as to how to select improved models. Manufacturers have not standardized pots and pans—standardization such as we recognize, for instance, in stoves and refrigerators. The mass of variety naturally confuses the shopper.

Women who have given serious thought to efficiency in cooking, to safety in cooking, to ease in washing, and to both ease and efficiency in storing, have set some standards for pots and pans which we shall pass on to you.

First, they look to see that the sides are straight, only slightly rounding at the bottom. Flaring sides in any cooking utensil waste heat and get top-heavy when in use, increasing the danger of accidents.

Second, they want a perfectly flat bottom with no ridges inside to keep clean. The reason is self-evident.

Third, a side-handle should always be at right angles with the pan. A 45-degree angle may mean a twisted wrist when pouring. It might be so unnatural that pouring is unsafe.

Next, a heatproof handle is wonderful. They shop for handles that can never turn in their hands. A slightly rectangular-shaped handle will be safer than a round one.

As to 2 knobs or a handle, the vote is equally divided. If the pot is to be used to serve in as well as to cook in, the knobs win out. When it comes to pouring the long handle wins out. They look about for a handle that has a ring in the end, or at least a hole if they wish to hang it on a hook.

Then come the lips to consider. A pan with one on each side is preferable and a must for the left-handed cook. It even comes in handy at times for the right-handed.

The last, but one of the most important things they consider, is the lid. Above all, the lid should fit snugly. If for no other reason it saves fuel. Then, too, it allows one to cook vegetables in very little water—the approved practice by the way. A loose-fitting lid lets a lot of water escape in the form of steam, necessitating the adding of too much water in the beginning. A lid that has an edge that fits down inside the pan is a godsend, especially is this true in the usual glass cooking ware.

All this brings up the matter of "nests." Did you ever think that the one pan you always wanted was the third one down? Lack of storage space surely brought about "nests." In many kitchens we have seen, the over-all storage space was adequate, but not fully utilized. The pots and pans and dishes used only the bottom third of the available space. Nests of bowls would not be necessary if all the space between shelves were used efficiently. There is no good reason why kitchen shelves or even book shelves should all be the same distance apart. There's plenty of reason why they should be movable and variable in distance between. That's getting them tailor-made.

Then, too, nesting bowls, skillets and what-not, is responsible for chips and cracks. Enamel and glass cooking dishes would get better care if the storage were better. An article stored by itself instead of inside a couple of other unlike bowls will get better care and last longer, not considering the time saved in getting to it when you want to use it.

As for material in the new lines of pots and pans there, too, the shopper finds considerable variety. It may be that the one perfect material has not been found yet. There's aluminum, both cast and molded, enamel, tin, iron, steel, glass, copper, and even combinations of some of these. Plastics are being used for some handles, some still have wood.

The question of "what shall I buy?" should be combined with "where and how shall I store it?" A little careful thought and consideration in buying will help you thru long tedious hours of cooking, dishwashing and storing later on.

Recipe Contest

The women's department offers prizes, beginning at this date, for your tried and true favorite recipes. Those received will be tested by the Kansas Farmer editor. Contributors sending in prize-winning recipes will be paid \$1 each and they will be published in forthcoming issues.

Recipes should contain only ingredients which are available and should of all things be practical for the average rural homemaker. We welcome all types, baked products, casserole dishes, new ways to prepare vegetables, meats, fruit—anything that you consider a favorite in your family. Send your contribution to Florence McKinney, Women's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Shampoo the Rug

To shampoo the rug choose a mild, airy day, but you may leave the rug right on the floor. The first step is to give the rug a good cleaning with the broom or vacuum cleaner to remove all the dust possible.

For the cleaning agent you may buy good commercial preparations that work perhaps a little easier but it may be made in your own kitchen. Make a soap jelly of a good soap and water. Use plenty of soapsuds, let it cool and whip it up to a jelly-like foam with an egg beater. With a brush, dip into the foam and scrub the rug thoroly over a small area at a time. Follow this with a cloth wet in clear water. Use as little water as possible in both operations so as not to wet the rug too much. Dry with a clean cloth to take up any excess moisture. This same procedure may be used for upholstered furniture.

Teen-Age Jumper



9305
SIZES
10-16

Teen-age girls love jumpers, especially if they have up-to-the-minute details. This pattern shows a wide shoulder line, nipped in waistline and smart blouse. Pattern 9305 comes in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16. Size 12 jumper requires 1 1/2 yards of 39-inch material. The blouse requires 1 1/2 yards of 35-inch material.

Pattern 9305 may be obtained by sending 25 cents to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

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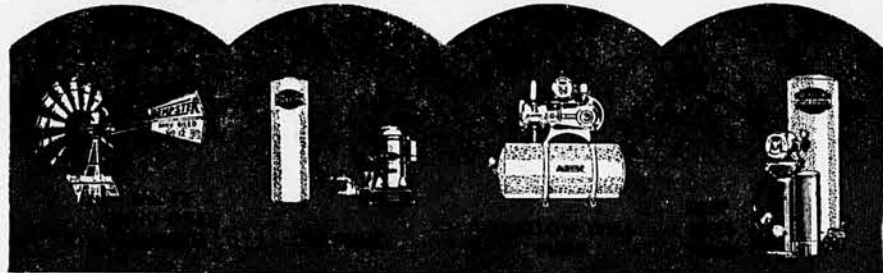
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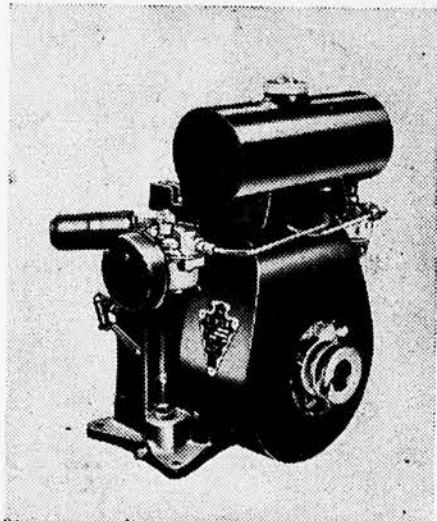


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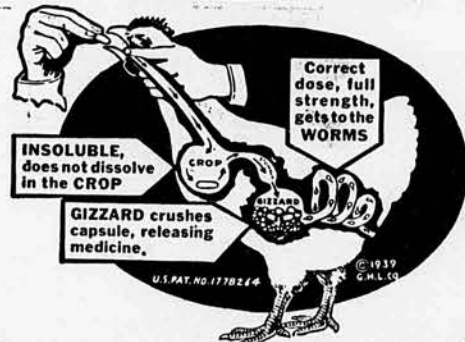
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GIZZARD CAPSULES

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Making Boots

(Continued from Page 6)

with Oklahoma and California following close behind. But the real cowboys don't buy the most expensive boots. It's the city slicker and the drugstore cowboy who really have a fling when they buy boots.

Most of these special orders cost from \$30 up, not counting the cost of the wooden last. The most expensive pair ever made by the Hyers cost \$85 and went to a stagehand cowboy back in Boston.

The largest pair of boots ever turned out was size 21 for a circus giant. The oddest pair had one boot size 8B and the other size 16. Zack Miller wore a small boot, size 7D. Gene Autry wears an 8½C, while Ken Maynard takes size 10½C.

A Variety of Leathers

Hyer boots are made from a variety of leathers, including calfskin, kid, kangaroo, sharkskin, and walrus. Kangaroo and sealskin generally are the highest priced, but you can buy kid- and calfskin boots almost as high as you wish to go.

Most of the calfskin comes from Milwaukee, the kid from Philadelphia, sheepskin linings from around Boston, kangaroo from Newark, N. J. The sole leather comes from Armour and Co's eastern plants.

There are no tanneries west of the Mississippi except in California, near San Francisco, explain the Hyers. In the early days the tanneries always were located near the bark supply. This no longer is necessary as the tanneries now use bark extract.

Why are there no tanneries in Kansas or surrounding areas? Because of the water, say the Hyers. No one seems to know what chemical in the water of this area is guilty, but the water isn't satisfactory for tanning hides.

Use New Methods

While Hyer boots still are hand-made, the methods used certainly are different than in the early days, when every operation was patiently performed by an expert bootmaker.

Bootmaking had to be modernized like everything else. It takes at least 5 years to train a good, hand bootmaker and you never learn all there is to know in a lifetime. Julius "Lew" Thiele has been working in the Hyer boot factory since 1882. He tried to retire once but could stand idleness for only about 2 weeks. Now, at 73, he is back on the job and going strong. Another old-timer, Herman Klocke, worked for the founder before he was married. Now he is working with the 2 sons and grandson of his original employer.

There are about 40 employees in the factory now and the work of making boots is divided up into various phases, with each crew expert at a single part of the work. We were amazed to find there are more than 48 pieces to go into a pair of boots, and it takes more than 20 operations from the time the order hits the floor until a pair is finished.

Under the work schedule followed at the factory, 50 pairs of boots are started each morning and 50 pairs finished each night. But it takes 2 weeks for a single pair to go thru the many operations. "We could and have

rushed special orders thru in 2 days," say the Hyers, "but our regular work schedule on stock orders takes 2 weeks."

Modernization has eliminated most of the painstaking tasks. Trained craftsmen, for instance, used to build up the boot heels layer by layer, all by hand. Now the heels are bought in 3 sections and are attached to the boots by a machine that drives all the nails at one stroke. The shanks used to be attached with hand-driven wooden pegs. Now, except for the more expensive orders, they are driven by machine. Fiber rather than wood pegs are used.

Women do the fancy stitching on the top patterns which are designed by Estelle Ferguson. She has been with the company 24 years. This stitching job requires the most painstaking effort as many of the designs are intricate to an extreme.

Another old-timer is E. R. Hawkins, plant superintendent, who has been with the Hyers for more than 25 years. Five ex-servicemen now are employed under the G. I. Training Bill and are learning the trade.

The 2 Hyer sons now in charge of the plant are known simply as C. A. and A. E. The grandson, A. B., is the son of C. A.

Notorious Customers Too

Some of the Hyer customers can better be described as notorious rather than famous. The old highwayman, Billy the Kid, was said to have died with his Hyer boots on. Apparently he was a customer under an assumed name.

Another notorious bandit was Pretty Boy Floyd, from the Oklahoma badlands. He ordered a pair of boots personally from the Hyers just before robbing a nearby Kansas bank. Only when they saw his picture later did they recognize his identity. He had used an assumed name, too.

But whether they are famous or notorious, or just common, run-of-the-mill folks, almost everyone seems to have a hankering for some of those flashy cowboy boots. The Hyers right now are 2 months behind on production with some 4,000 orders on hand.

So, the next time you see some drugstore cowboy sportin' a pair of those flashy boots, don't smile, pardner. You might be making fun of the next president.

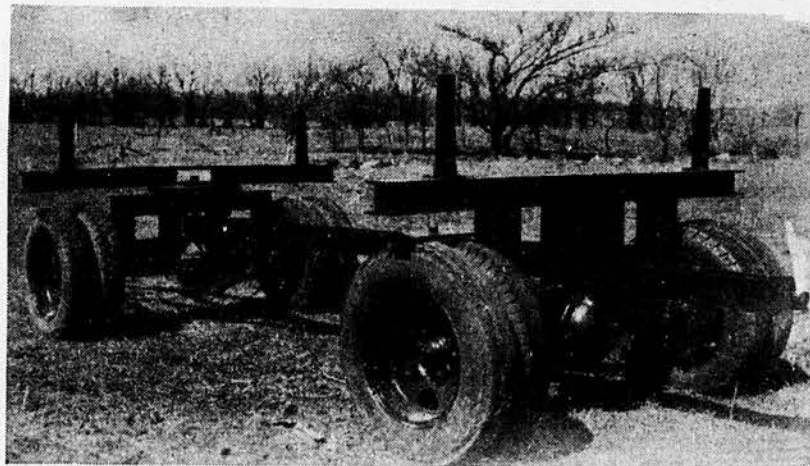
Has Old Terraces

Ernest Anderson, of Norton county, has some of the first terraces ever constructed in the county. They were built by the county in 1936.

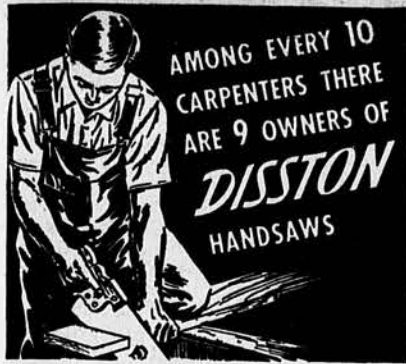
While these terraces were more or less experimental and would not meet present requirements, they still are in service and have done some good, says Mr. Anderson. A bad draw that couldn't be crossed with farm machinery at the time the terraces were constructed now has been healed and is being farmed. The terraces also prevented further ditches from forming.

With this early experience to draw on, Mr. Anderson has signed up for a complete farm plan with the newly formed soil conservation district in Norton county.

Ready to Haul Logs



This effective log trailer, capable of carrying 1,000 to 1,200 board feet of logs, was constructed from 5-inch H-irons. Getting logs out of the farm wood lot is one of the major problems of farmers owning such land.



AMONG EVERY 10 CARPENTERS THERE ARE 9 OWNERS OF **DISSTON** HANDSAWS

In a nation-wide survey among carpenters, 92 out of every 100 reporting said they owned Disston saws. The reasons these experts give for such outstanding preference are that Disston saws are faster cutting, do finer work, require less frequent sharpening and last longer.

Ask your Hardware Retailer to show you Disston Hand Saws—you will see why they are the choice of the men who use them in their trade.

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Cause far less trouble equipped with Flink front wheel cleaner. Heavy steel blades double curved so they shear and push the mud off tires—not merely scrape off. Easy installed. Fits HM, F12, F20, F30, Allis Chalmers. State make and model. Thousands in use. Satisfaction or money back. At dealers or order direct. Send No Money. Pay \$5 plus delivery charges upon arrival. Order from **FLINK CO., Dept. 6113, STREATOR, ILL.**

Smalley HATCHET MILL
BEST FARM FEED MILL YET!

Here is the successor to the hammer mill! It chops as well as grinds. Revolutionary new blower-rotor is equipped with both "flying hatchets" and ensilage knives. Feed grinder, hay chopper, silo filler, roughage cutter all in one low-cost machine! Safe pneumatic feed. Grinds sorghum grain, chops fodder. FREE colorful bulletins on Hatchet Mills, Forage and Grain Blowers, Ensilage Cutters. Write —

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The "front hitch" pulls it down to earth—gives 30% MORE power,—30% MORE traction,—saves gas—one gallon runs five hours.

Write for particulars—prices

BREADY
MORE POWER

GARDEN TRACTOR SALES COMPANY
Distributor—Box 203, Solon, Ohio

Use New Ideas In Old Home

THE Harry Dannenbergs, of Smith county, are completely remodeling and modernizing their farm home, utilizing original ideas in adapting the old house to new uses.

One new wing is being added. It contains 2 bedrooms with connecting bath and a large connecting closet. All other changes are in the original structure.

A partition between the kitchen and a small bedroom was taken out and the former bedroom converted into a study. To take advantage of a beautiful view out across the valley to a range of hills, an entire row of windows was put across the west side of the study. This view also can be seen from the kitchen now that the partition has been removed.

Old and inadequate built-ins in the kitchen will be replaced with factory-made metal units. The back porch will be enclosed for a laundry and playroom. Also in the plans are a backyard fireplace and picnic spot.

Fluorescent lights have been installed in the downstairs room, and considerably more storage space provided. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dannenberg and their son have private desks for their more personal things.

The attic has been remodeled to provide for a guest bedroom, a sewing room, and attic storage. By putting her sewing room upstairs near adequate storage facilities, Mrs. Dannenberg has succeeded in keeping the main part of the house free of the usual clutter sewing always brings. With this arrangement she can stop during her work and leave everything out ready to go again without needing to put things away because of company.

In addition to improvements in the home, the Dannenbergs have built a new cattle-loading shed and are planning a new show barn.

Keeps Nests Clean

There always are some pullets that start roosting in nests when they are put in laying houses in fall. We prevented this by making landings in front of the nests, hinging them so they can be hooked up to close nests at night. I always close them after gathering the eggs.—A. B. C.

Look—No Hands!

H. H. Sylvester, Riley county, can carry 2 full pails of milk from the barn to the house without putting one down to open the yard gate. A handy treadle made by his son, Merton Sylvester, makes it easy to open the gate without the use of hands. Two treadles, one on each side, are connected with a bolt higher on the gate. This bolt, which is spring operated, latches into a catch in the gate post.

Several years ago, Mr. Sylvester fashioned a hand-operated bolt on another yard gate. It was all right as gate fasteners go. But Merton was not satisfied with it. His answer was the foot-operated device on the other gate. He made it 2 years ago. Now Mr. Sylvester admits he catches himself trying to open the hand-operated gate with his foot.



H. H. Sylvester opens the yard gate with his foot.

TOPS AT SHELLING TIME...these Hybrids WIN 8 OUT OF 10 TIMES



YIELD CHECKS are made in farmers' fields where Pfister Hybrids have been planted alongside of competitive hybrids. A predetermined number of hills of each hybrid is picked from adjoining rows.



EARS OF EACH HYBRID are weighed. This gives **EAR CORN YIELD**. Then ears of each hybrid are shelled into separate containers. Checks are made on **SHELLED CORN** because that is the corn you market or feed.



SHELLED CORN produced by each hybrid is accurately weighed. This gives **SHELLED CORN YIELD**. Samples of each corn are taken to be tested for moisture content.



AFTER MOISTURE TESTS are made, weights are reduced to No. 2 corn, winner is determined on the basis of dry shelled corn. And in 2,325 such tests, Pfister Hybrids **WIN 8 out of 10 TIMES**.

★ AVERAGE 10.8 BUSHELS MORE SHELLED CORN PER ACRE

Naturally, any one brand of hybrid corn cannot win all the time, but when Pfister Hybrids win 8 out of every 10 yield checks, that is mighty conclusive proof of superiority. Figures based on 2,325 competitive yield checks made over a period of 8 years in 9 states show that Pfister Hybrids actually win 83.13% of the time. In the few cases where Pfisters do not win, they lose by an average of less than 5.5 bu. per acre. Remember, it costs you just as much to plant, grow and harvest a "fair-to-middling" hybrid as it does a winning hybrid. And, every extra bushel of shelled corn is extra profit... clear profit! Your opportunity for making extra profit is better when you ask your Pfister Dealer to help you select the hybrids that are **WINNING 8 out of 10 TIMES** in your locality. Call him today!

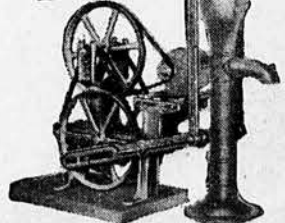


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In Kansas: Missouri Pfister Growers, Inc., Princeton, Mo.

Walters' Quiet-Way Electric Pump Jacks
America's Most Economical Pump Jack

- V-Belt Drive Gives Quiet Super Power With ¼ H. P. at Half the Cost.
- No Gears to Wear.
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- There is a Walters' "Quiet-Way" Pump Jack to Fit Your Individual Need.

MODEL C



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Dept. 35 Storm Lake, Iowa

The GREATEST LINE of HYBRID CORN We Have Ever Offered Corn Belt Farmers

Let Me Recommend **OUTSTANDING HYBRIDS** For Your Farm!

We have grown and processed thousands of bushels of Laubers Blue Valley Hybrids for Corn Belt farmers. These great hybrids have won us thousands of customer friends . . . but we sincerely believe that this year's seed crop is the greatest line and highest quality seed ever produced on Lauber Seed Farms. You'll want to try it this year.

Just take a pencil and mark a dot where you live on the map below. Cut out the map, write a note telling us the type of fields you want to plant in (high land, low land, etc.). Mail this information to me. I'll send you, absolutely free, a list of the highest yielding hybrids for your farm.

A COMPLETE LINE OF TESTED HYBRIDS For The Corn Belt!

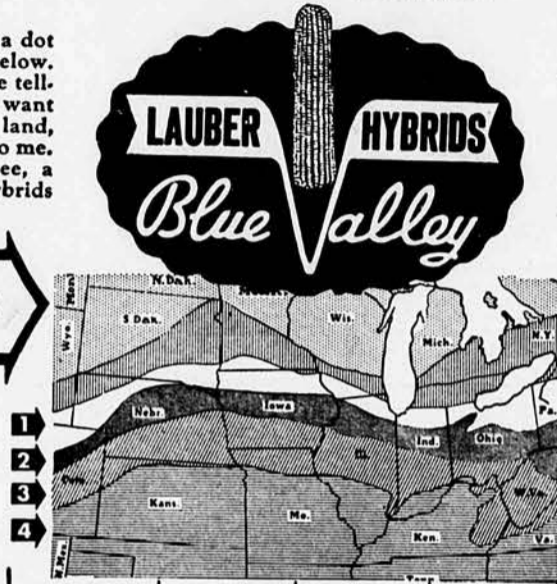


Write for My New Hybrid Literature

Gives complete information about all the hybrids on chart. Write for free copy today.

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I have an attractive proposition for dealers. Write for details today.



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ZONE 1		119 4316	939
ZONE 2	119 4316	213 206	413
ZONE 3	119 939 4316 2228 (White)	213 413 601 306	313 U.S. 13 212 (White) 222A (White) Med-Late
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The best varieties . . . the best kernels always sell out early. Write today. Tell us how many bushels you want reserved. We'll send you a convenient order blank to complete your order.



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Herb Lauber, Owner GENEVA, NEBRASKA

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Scarce

THE demand for WHITE CORN has been steadily increasing for several years. And, the supply has been steadily going down. In fact, there is practically NO WHITE CORN on hand now. Mills which produce vital food from White Corn are closed. Industry is slowed from lack of it.

Because of this scarcity and the huge demand for White Corn, there should be a ready CASH market at PREMIUM PRICES for White Corn in 1947. So plan RIGHT NOW to GROW WHITE CORN for EXTRA PROFITS. See your seed corn dealer today to get the high-yielding White varieties you want, but don't delay because the demand for White Seed will likely be great.

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

Same Old Thing Under OPA

(Continued from Page 7)

Government payments in 1943 averaged \$100 per farm, for a total of \$590,339,000; in 1944, average was \$121 per farm, for a total of \$715,161,000; in 1945, average was \$117 per farm, for a total of \$687,056,000. These figures do not include consumer subsidies paid to processors and middlemen on food and food products, to enable the OPA to show it was "holding the line" on food prices, which ran over \$1,500,000,000 total for 1945, and was planned to exceed 2 billion dollars for fiscal 1946, if Congress had not called a halt by reducing the appropriations about one half.

This same BAE report on "Farm Income," shows that the average net income of farm operators from agriculture and Government payments in 1945 was about \$2,250 per farm, an increase of 2 per cent over 1944. Highest net income per farm average was in California (where farms are ranches or fruit groves and there is a lot of irrigated land) of \$6,051, down to \$896 in West Virginia and \$984 in Mississippi. The feed grain-producing sections, aside from the West coast, make the largest showing. Size of farms has considerable to do with net returns.

In the BAE tabulations, gross income is made up of cash receipts from farm marketing plus non-money income (consumed on farm). From this gross is subtracted production expenses, giving realized net income from agriculture; add Government payments and get realized net income. Production expenses are subdivided into (1) operating expenses—feed purchased, livestock purchased, fertilizer and lime, operating motor vehicle and machinery, miscellaneous; (2) hired labor; (3) maintenance or depreciation—buildings, motor vehicles, machinery and equipment; (4) taxes; (5) farm mortgage interest.

Here are some comparisons among States from different sections, showing averages per farm operator, for 1945, and for the 3 years, 1943, 1944 and 1945:

Kansas—Cash receipts (1945), \$5,499, 3-year average) \$5,180; non-money income, \$442, \$424; gross income, \$5,941, \$5,604; production expenses, \$2,699, \$2,749; net (after Government payments), \$3,375, \$3,026.

Missouri—Cash receipts, \$2,980, \$2,830; non-money income \$507, \$469; gross income, \$3,487, \$3,299; production expenses, \$1,471, \$1,387; net, \$2,104, \$2,004.

Ohio—Cash receipts, \$3,334, \$3,238; non-money income, \$604, \$571; gross income, \$3,938, \$3,807; production expenses, \$1,749, \$1,715; net, \$2,303, \$2,201.

Pennsylvania—Cash receipts, \$3,246; non-money income, \$681, \$651; gross income, \$3,927, \$3,740; production expenses, \$2,349, \$2,265; net, \$1,744, \$1,627.

Iowa—Cash receipts, \$7,364, \$7,239; non-money income, \$557, \$527; gross income, \$7,819, \$7,556; production expenses, \$3,767, \$3,705; net, \$4,209, \$4,215.

Nebraska—Cash receipts, \$6,568, \$5,969; non-money income, \$476, \$445; gross income, \$7,094, \$6,144; production expenses, \$3,501, \$3,413; net \$3,687, \$3,184.

California—Cash receipts, \$13,067, \$12,970; non-money income, \$438, \$430; gross income, \$13,505, \$13,367; net, \$6,051, \$6,297.

Here is a different arrangement, showing number of farm operators in state, gross income, production expenses, realized net income (all operators), for 1945, with net income per operator after Government payments:

Some 170,000 farm operators in Pennsylvania show for 1945 a gross income from agriculture of \$673,603,000; production expenses of \$402,883,000; net realized after Government payments of \$299,208,000, or \$1,744 per operator.

Ohio—220,000 farm operators, gross income, \$869,838,000; production expenses, \$86,318,000; net, \$508,777,000 or \$2,303 per operator.

Iowa—209,000 farm operators, gross income, \$1,634,315,000; production expenses, \$787,450,000; net, \$879,766,000 or \$4,209 per operator.

Missouri—250,000 farm operators, gross income, \$843,349,000; production expenses, \$357,836,000; net, \$511,886,000 or \$2,104 per operator.

Nebraska—111,500 farm operators, gross income, \$786,661,000; production expenses, \$390,950,000; net, \$411,751,000 or \$3,687 per operator.

Kansas—140,000 operators, gross income, \$840,721,000; production expenses, \$458,873,000; net, \$477,689,000 or \$3,687 per operator.

California—121,000 farm operators, gross income, \$1,863,242,000 or \$6,051 per operator.

The table on this page on 4 of these states showing number of farm operators, and their total production expenses, as compared to gross income and net realized income (as defined before), may give some picture of the differences in cost of farming operations.

Seeding Slopes to Grass

Too many of these sidehills were broken up in years past. They should be reseeded to grass. That is the opinion of Emit Henningsen, Jewell county. He moved on his present farm in 1932. He is attempting to get 60 acres of the half section back to grass.

There is one sidehill on his farm with a 6 per cent slope. It was in row crops for years before he started farming the ground. He terraced part of the area in 1935, then had it in sweet clover for several years. Failing to get a stand of alfalfa his first attempt, he summer-fallowed the ground. His next try was successful.

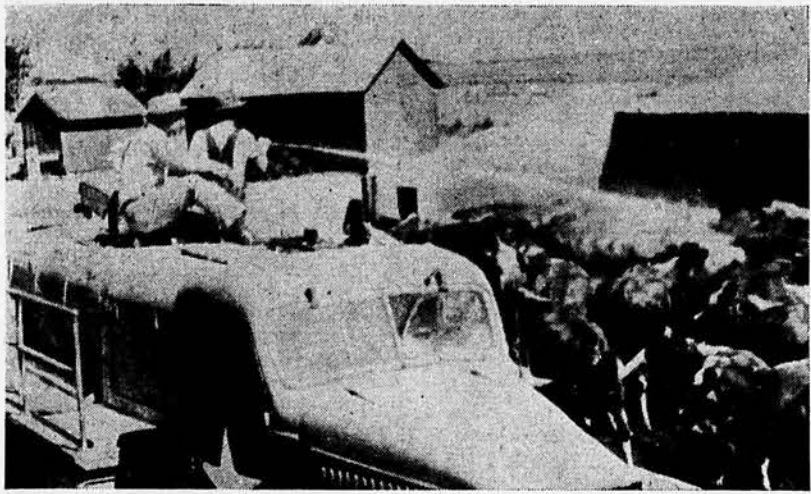
A background of soil-building crops, complete with soil-protecting terraces, is leading up to a stand of brome grass on the slope. He had a little more terracing to do, but is looking forward to valuable pasture on the steep ground.

Difference in Cost of Farming

Production Expenditures	Kansas 140,000	Missouri 250,000 (In thousands of dollars)	Ohio 220,000	Pennsylvania 170,000
Current—				
Feed purchased	\$ 61,267	\$ 72,051	\$ 68,563	\$123,451
Livestock purchased	67,142	69,247	21,440	21,956
Fertilizer and lime	3,086	9,281	24,564	22,435
Operating Motor Vehicles	28,033	26,903	38,924	30,865
Miscellaneous	84,403	61,802	75,657	44,612
Total Current Expenses	243,931	239,284	229,148	243,319
Hired Labor	45,476	37,652	44,905	70,651
Maintenance Depreciation—				
Buildings	18,294	24,446	42,686	30,486
Motor Vehicles	25,746	19,276	23,661	17,901
Machinery Equipment	16,936	13,615	17,464	18,548
Total, Machinery Equipment	60,976	57,787	83,811	66,935
Taxes	24,309	13,397	17,226	15,822
Farm Mortgage Interest	7,156	9,716	11,228	6,156
Total Operating Expenses	381,848	357,836	386,318	402,833
Net realized Income	477,689	511,886	508,777	299,208

Beef Boosted 70 Pounds

This Gain Is Result of Using DDT Spray



Jewell O. Gebhart, Ellis county agricultural agent, watches the spraying operation done on W. D. (Bill) Philips ranch as Marion Joy, sprayer operator, applies a .2 per cent solution of DDT for fly control.

THE new wonder insecticide, DDT, has done its duty toward controlling flies in Ellis county, as reported by the county agricultural agent, Jewell O. Gebhart. Mr. Gebhart conducted experiments in Ellis the past year which, together with other tests, convinced him that DDT is very effective in fly control.

Experiments have been conducted that show use of DDT on cattle will make as much as 70 pounds difference in the amount of gain a beef animal will make in one season.

The Ellis County Farm Bureau realized that someone should buy a spray machine to apply the DDT, and in April, 1946, they purchased a small orchard sprayer which was mounted on a 2-wheel trailer. This machine developed 400 pounds spraying pressure and had an output capable of taking care of one spray hose. A man was hired to operate the sprayer and he established a route. The route began to grow until it was not possible to handle it with the one machine. As luck would have it, Dr. E. G. Kelly, Kansas State College, Manhattan, acquired several army spray machines. The Ellis County Farm Bureau obtained one of these. An operator was employed to run it, and it was started in May. With both machines running in the county, they still could not keep pace with the demand.

The last sprayer obtained was mounted on a 2½-ton truck and it would be interesting if this truck could tell its experiences, for it has seen service on the South Pacific Islands protecting the servicemen and women from the menace of mosquitoes and flies. A person did not have to take a second look in order to make up his mind that the old truck had weathered the storms and had done its duty. But after a few days repairing and consid-

erable soaking of the wooden tank, the machine was ready for duty on the home front. About 10,000 head of cattle in the county have been sprayed with the machines. This includes the resprays or second and third sprays in some cases.

This third spray truck used is a GMC 6-cylinder job with a rating of about 90 horsepower. The spray machine works from a power take-off on the truck. It is usable not only for fly control on cattle, but also for lice and grub control on cattle. It may be used to spray bindweed with 2,4D, and it could be used for the original purpose which was to control mosquitoes.

A 50 per cent powdered DDT in a concentration of two tenths (.2) of one per cent is used for spraying the cattle. A 2½ per cent concentration is used on buildings for controlling the stable and horn flies. Two sprays of this concentration during the season usually are sufficient for buildings.

Surveys thruout the county indicate that we have had fewer flies this year than in previous years. Farmers have given the spraying program credit for this fact. One female fly and her offspring may produce thousands of flies in one season. Therefore one can readily see how a fly-control program early in the season will effect the number of flies over the entire county. Fly control will not only make a difference in the amount of beef and dairy products obtained to the animal, but also will add greatly to the control of contagious diseases. The fly is as responsible if not more so for the spread of contagious diseases than any other one insect or animal. Since it is the housefly that is largely responsible for carrying some of our contagious diseases, a fly-control program around homes in town as well as in the country is very beneficial, Gebhart states.

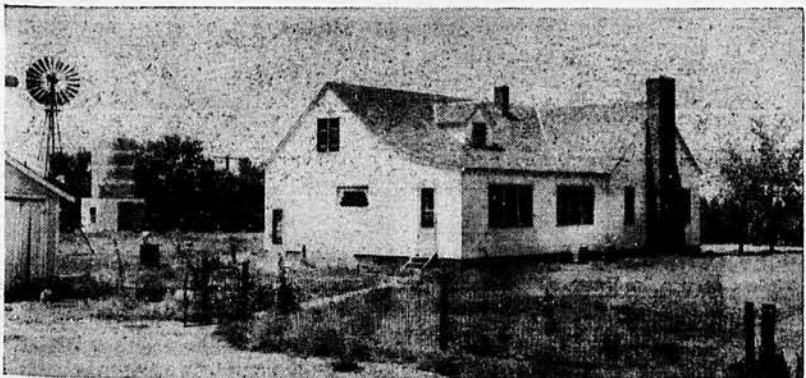
Learned His Lesson Well

BACK in 1930, Guy Lamb, of Cheyenne county, hired out to learn wheat farming under Albert Weaver. Today, Mr. Lamb is farming 28 quarters of wheat land himself, and is religiously following the summer-fallow practices made famous by Mr. Weaver.

In 1934, the first year he started farming for himself, Mr. Lamb's wheat crop got hailed out and his corn was

worth only 10 cents a bushel in the fall. He held it over until spring and got 30 cents a bushel. This year, all of his fallow wheat made better than 40 bushels an acre and brought a good price.

Mr. Lamb finished remodeling his home this spring and now has it completely modernized. He also built a new barn, a new granary and a new laying house.



This recently remodeled farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Lamb, Cheyenne county, is typical of home improvements being made by Western Kansas farmers.

MELLOW, TASTY SMOKING— GENTLE TO MY TONGUE

I LIKE
THAT
CRIMP CUT
TOO.
PACKS SWELL,
BURNS COOL

Walter
Hickson



ONE GRAND PIPE
TOBACCO—PRINCE ALBERT
SMOKES SMOOTH, COOL—
AND TONGUE-EASY TOO.
THAT RICH TASTE MAKES
EVERY PUFF A JOY

"I've smoked Prince Albert for years," says Walter Hickson, "and there's just no other tobacco like it. P. A.'s tongue-easy comfort alone is worth the price—and besides Prince Albert gives such a good tasty smoke."



R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
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for pipes or roll-your-owns

PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

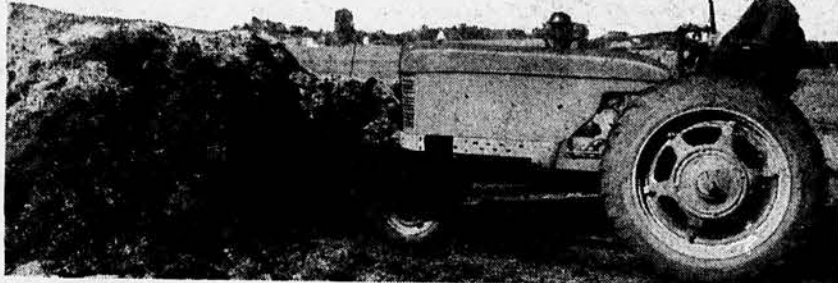
Low Price OTTAWA "Buzz" Master

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. **FREE Details** OTTAWA MFG. CO., 911 Brush Ave., Ottawa, Kansas

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SUPER SIX for TOUGH farm jobs!



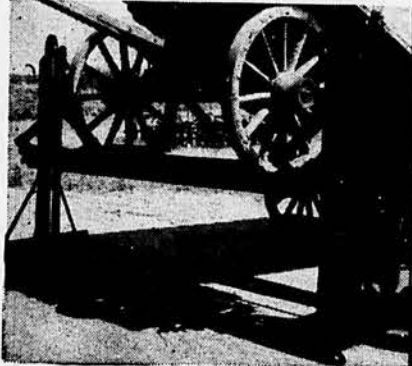
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NOTHING MOUNTED ABOVE TRACTOR HEIGHT

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U. S. Quarantine Station On Isolated Swan Island

RECENT legislation set up an animal quarantine station on one of the most isolated of U. S. possessions in the Western Hemisphere. Swan Island is in the western part of the Caribbean sea, about 300 miles south of the western tip of Cuba, and 150 miles north of the eastern tip of Honduras. The U. S. Department of Agriculture will set up on this small island a quarantine station to serve not only this country, but others, particularly the Latin American republics.

Operation of the Swan Island station will not change existing quarantine requirements, but it will provide a legal means under which U. S. breeders will be able to bring breeding animals into this country with strong assurance that they will not be introducing also one of the animal plagues such as rinderpest or the dreaded foot-and-mouth disease.

Animals from any area where one of these diseases, or other diseases not existing in this country, may exist will be held on Swan Island for a quarantine period of at least 60 days. If no disease can be detected by the trained quarantine officers, it will be safe to ship animals to the United States or other country of destination. If disease should develop on the island, it will be relatively simple to destroy infected animals and disinfect the premises.

The advantage to the United States in making such a facility available to other countries is illustrated by a recent importation into Mexico of cattle from a country where foot-and-mouth disease exists. If these cattle should bring the disease into Mexico, it would create a potential danger to the U. S. livestock industry, since the disease can be transmitted readily by contaminated hay or straw.

Safe Seed Source

Master seedsmen are the Underwood Brothers, E. W. and Irvin, of Cheyenne county, according to farmers in that area.

E. W. Underwood has been producing certified wheat for 7 years and Irvin joined him 2 years ago. They annually produce about 200 acres of certified Comanche and a like acreage of certified Tenmarq.

Comanche has out-yielded Tenmarq for 3 years straight now in the Underwood fields. This year Comanche beat their Tenmarq 4 bushels an acre. Last

year it was better by 7 bushels an acre and the year before by 8 bushels.

By hand roguing a 3-acre test plot of Comanche, E. W. Underwood has produced a strain of Comanche of uniform height without losing high yield qualities. Uneven height of stand is one of the less desirable qualities of Comanche, he says.

Balanced Farming

(Continued from Page 5)

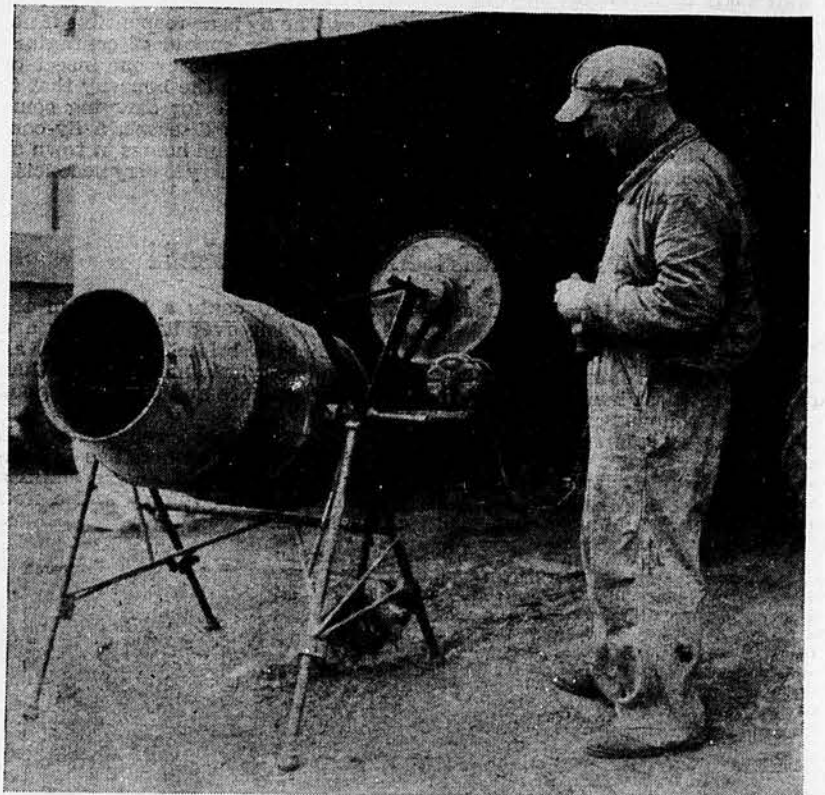
These are just some of the problems found on this test farm. The owner is enthused over the results. "I never before had placed myself in the position of the family that had to live on my farm," he said. "By helping me to see the problems of my farm and farm tenants, and to visualize the farm unit as a whole, the college has shown me how to make the needed improvements and how to make the farm pay for them."

Kansas Has Head Start

Kansas is lucky enough to have a good head start on a "Balanced Farming" program, says Mr. Williams. There are about 11,000 farmers in the state who have soil-conservation plans completed for water management. About 2,100 have taken part in the farm-management program and have 12-year records on their farms as a basis for study and improvement. Experiences of these farmers will help them progress and will serve as a source of information in working out the problems of other farmers in their respective communities.

Mr. Williams emphasized that the "Balanced Farming" program will not be a "blanket program." Every farm has its individual problems and must be studied and improved on that basis, he commented. "The principal job is to analyze each farm's problems and possibilities, then work out a definite plan to follow for improvement. Working with the farm family on this basis, we hope to bring a new and better emphasis to our entire extension program. We have the scientific and technical knowledge, the farmer has the practical experience and the ability to put it into practice. All we need to do is to get the 2 together into a workable plan."

'Builds a Seed Treater



This handy seed-treating machine, electrically driven, was built in the farm machine shop on the Joe P. Collins farm, in Osage county. All materials, except the motor, were salvaged. Framework was made from discarded bedsteads. Metal barrel is mounted on a hub and axle taken from an old car wheel. Large reduction pulley came from a combine. It had been bent accidentally and was discarded. A flat belt transmits power from pulley to barrel. The motor is portable. The treater is light enough so one man can handle it. The machine is a timesaver for Mr. Collins. He reports it also can be used for mixing light batches of cement.

More BEEF Quickly

"Whenever I feed cattle on the range, I always include SWEET LASSY in my feeding program. I like it because it is so practical to use, easy to handle and brings cattle up to the bunks."

John W. Lewis, Piedmont, Kans."

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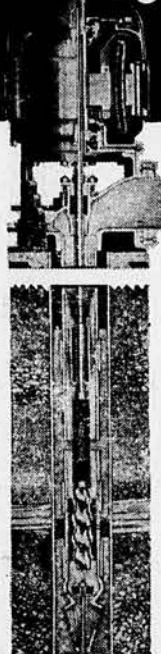
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PATENTS: Manufactured under R. Moineau patents, U.S. 1892-217, 2028407 and Re-issue 21374, Canadian Patent 352574. By Exclusive License to Robbins and Myers, Inc. Peerless U.S. Patents 2208937, 2338-937 & 2348426. Other Patents pending.



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Can Always Make a Living

IT IS common to hear of Western Kansas farmers buying more wheat land to increase their holdings. But Joe Moos, of Thomas county, 2 years ago bought 80 more acres of good grass land next to his 160 acres of pasture.

He is a tenant-purchase farmer who took over an 80-acre Thomas county farm in 1941. He handles an average of 100 head of cattle, buying older thin cattle to graze and sell off wheat pasture in the fall. He also raises about 40 head of calves yearly and has 12 head of milk cows.

Having something to fall back on when the wheat crop fails is a firm belief with Mr. Moos, who remembers the bad years. It was lucky for him that he followed a diversified plan, too, because his \$10,000 wheat crop was hailed out last year and his cattle program pulled him thru.

Mr. Moos borrowed every dime used to purchase his present farm and paid the 40-year loan off in 3 years. This year fortune smiled on his wheat crop, which amounted to 20,000 bushels.

The entire family takes an active part in community affairs. Mr. Moos is on the Farm Bureau executive board, both Mr. and Mrs. Moos are 4-H leaders, and he is on the REA board of directors.

With our livestock program we always can make a good living regardless of what our wheat does, sums up Mrs. Moos.

It's Fallow Fooling

Weedy summer-fallow in Northwest Kansas is called "summer fooling" by farmers in that area. The care used in preparing and maintaining summer-fallow is the deciding factor in its value, these farmers say.

A farmer who really believes in doing the job right is Joe Loyd, of Phillips county. Mr. Loyd starts his summer-fallow in April with a moldboard plow, then goes over it twice with a duckfoot and once with a springtooth. Later in the season he goes over it twice more before seeding.

Mr. Loyd started summer-fallowing 4 or 5 years ago, and has doubled previous crop yields over continuous cropping. He does believe, however, that for his area one year of summer-fallow is good for 3 following crops.

Need Two Kinds

Every wheat farmer should plant at least 2 varieties of wheat to spread labor and hedge against the weather is the belief of Lew Horinek, of Rawlins county.

He has been growing 3 varieties in his test plots and in the fields. This year he had Wichita, Comanche and Tenmarq. His Wichita headed out 3 days ahead of Comanche and 8 days ahead of Tenmarq.

The Wichita was ready for cutting June 24, followed by Comanche and Tenmarq. All on summer-fallow, the 3 varieties yielded from 30 to 33 bushels an acre, with Tenmarq having a slight edge.

A Fine Pair



Perfect Domino, a prize Hereford bull from the herd of N. P. Rasmussen, of Hodgeman county, seems perfectly content to be petted by Mr. Rasmussen's granddaughter, Ella Joan Rasmussen. Ella Joan, a farm girl who loves animals, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rasmussen, of Hodgeman county.

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 ● An implement for every farm. Levels ground, cleans snow, fills in ditches. Made of heavy steel with special reinforcing.
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 ● Makes tractor seat ride like an easy chair. Oil-filled, factory sealed, fool proof. Quickly adjustable to driver's weight.
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 ● Eliminates many hazards of handling barbed wire. Speeds up the job of fence-building or repair.
- Buck Rake**
 ● Gathers, lifts, dumps as much as a half-ton of hay at a time. Quickly attached, metal-pointed, hard wood teeth, securely bolted to steel frame.
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What Vets Talked About

At Their Recent Convention Held in Boston

LATEST findings in animal health were aired by the nation's outstanding veterinarians, at the recent annual convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association, held in Boston. How to tell the difference between the treacherous Newcastle disease and fowl plague got attention. What sulfa can do in animal health, aid for "jitterbug" pigs, brucellosis in livestock, barn itch, vaccination—just name your subject and you likely would find it on the program. Following is a brief summary of some of the highlights in information presented at the convention:

May Be Carriers

A deadly type of bacteria may be carried by as many as 13 per cent of adult birds visibly ill with fowl paralysis, said the veterinarians. Dr. A. J. Durant, professor of veterinary science at the University of Missouri, reported that 5 carriers of the bacteria known as Escherichia Coli (E Coli) were found among 37 fowl affected by paralysis.

In tests made at the Missouri institution, blood from the 5 carriers was injected into 84 day-old chicks—and every one of the chicks died quickly, with all the symptoms of an acute bacterial infection.

"From these studies," Doctor Durant concluded, "it would appear that 13.50 per cent of fowl paralysis birds may be carriers of E Coli."

He advised that poultry affected with visible fowl paralysis should be removed at once from flocks—"not only from the standpoint of the danger from this disease itself, but from the possibility of the carriers of E Coli spreading the disease to other birds, particularly day-old chicks."

Can Tell Difference

Progress in drawing a sharp line between fowl plague and Newcastle disease, a devastating poultry disease which has recently entered this country, was reported at the American Veterinary Medical Association's recent national convention in Boston.

Reporting on observations of several thousand chickens and chicken embryos infected with the "Dutch East Indies" strain of fowl plague, and with European and North American strains of Newcastle disease, the veterinarians said: "While the symptoms and pathology of the infections were similar, variations were found in the origin, development and route of infection."

Sulfa May Help

Sulfonamide drugs hold "considerable promise" as a new means of controlling cecal coccidiosis, a poultry disease which takes a heavy toll of American flocks every year, one veterinary research authority declared. He ran 10 experiments with 1,000 month-old chickens. Extensive tests were made with sulfamerazine and sodium sulfamerazine, and preliminary observations on other sulfonamides.

Besides the "promising" results in treatment of cecal coccidiosis, some success has been achieved in using small dosages of sulfonamide in order to produce a partial immunity to the disease.

Caused Liver Trouble

Importance of vitamin A in the diet of beef cattle in fattening pens was announced in a research report. Two faculty members of Colorado A. and M. College, Fort Collins, Colo., described the results of 2 years' experiments in the causes and conditions of liver abscesses in beef animals. They concluded that this deficiency was a factor which predisposed the liver tissues to abscesses.

See Both Sides

Pros and cons of vaccination as a means of controlling brucellosis in cattle herds were aired before the American Veterinary Medical Association by two widely known veterinary scientists.

Dr. L. A. Dykstra, of Aurora, Ill., contended the value of vaccination against brucellosis has been "extensively demonstrated."

In infected herds, he said, vaccina-

tion of calves provides protection for heifer replacements and vaccination of "negative open animals" gives "at least some protection" against abortion. Inoculation of calves in clean herds, he added, provides the best known means of establishing an immunity against outside exposure.

If all heifer calves were vaccinated on an area basis, Doctor Dykstra declared, "costly outbreaks" of brucellosis could be minimized. Vaccination "has been the only means of salvaging many herds where the owner could not afford a test and slaughter program," he concluded.

Limitations of brucellosis vaccination were pointed out by Dr. R. R. Birch, superintendent of the experiment station at the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca.

Drawbacks of calf vaccination were listed by Doctor Birch as including:

Vaccination "sometimes produces permanent reactors that cannot be distinguished from natural cases of brucellosis;" it does not always produce lasting immunity; it "may possibly" spread infection to adult cattle, altho this has not been proved; and vaccination, which "gives temporary relief to the individual herd," frequently is substituted for all other methods of control.

As for vaccination of adult cows, Doctor Birch said this also tends to create permanent reactors. Other "limitations" of such vaccination, he summarized as follows:

It "cannot be depended on to check the spread of brucellosis in a herd, altho it may do so sometimes;" causes some abortions when administered to cows in advanced pregnancy; postpones the time when a herd can be declared brucellosis-free thru use of the agglutination test; and "creates a serious sanitary problem where milk from the herd is not pasteurized."

Used "widely and indiscriminately," Doctor Birch warned, adult vaccination can "lead away from the establishment and maintenance of clean herds."

Protect Wild Life

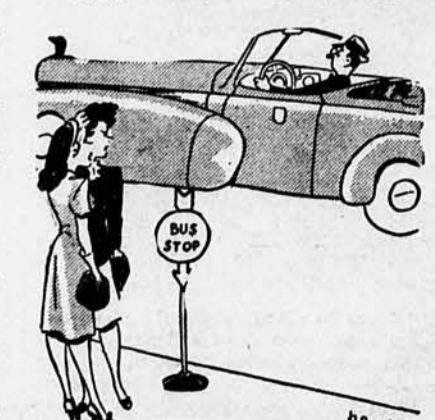
On the moral ground that "wild life is entitled to protection," a national committee of prominent veterinarians called for an intensive program of research on diseases of wild animals. "To permit a single species of wild life to be in danger of extinction thru ravages of disease is a matter for serious thought."

The committee pointed out that wild animals "can and do" act either as carriers or reservoirs of diseases commonly found in farm livestock and other domestic animals. Rabies was cited as an important example.

Irregular Results

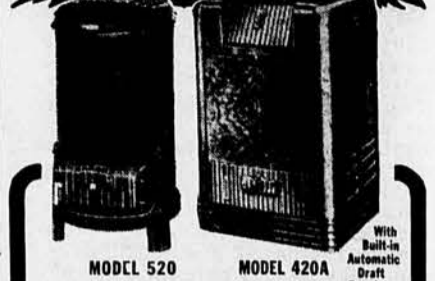
"Sex" hormones aren't the wonder-workers they were first expected to be in correcting breeding problems of farm animals, American veterinarians were told. Clinical use of sex hormones and gland extracts in an effort to correct sterility in farm animals continues to prove "disappointing," said Dr. F. N. Andrews, Purdue University. Use of such extracts produced irregular and often unfavorable results, he said.

Still, he reported, a thyroid extract known as thyroprotein has given encouraging results in stimulation of



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milk and egg production, and in correction of sterility.

Doctor Andrews said certain substances used to curtail thyroid gland activity apparently speed up fattening of chickens and lambs and improve the quality of meat. The same observation may later be extended to cattle and swine.

Pigs That Tremble

"Jitterbug" pigs, a growing problem on many American farms, may be on the way to solution.

Two veterinary scientists shed new light on the importance of sugar and warmth in treatment of the so-called "baby pig disease," in which the pigs tremble and jerk like jitterbugs.

Technically known as hypoglycemia, the disease is accompanied by a lowering of the blood sugar. It occurs among pigs from 1 to 4 days old and causes weakness, shivering, jerking, coma and often death.

The scientists found that pigs receiving glucose (sugar) solution by mouth, and receiving no other food, failed to develop any symptoms of the disease except loss of weight. Pigs given distilled water or saline solution, under fasting conditions, developed hypoglycemia as readily as those receiving no fluids.

Illustrating the need of warmth, pigs fasting in a temperature of about 86 degrees Fahrenheit survived "much longer" than those fasting at about 57 degrees.

Not Enough Vitamin A

Deficiency of vitamin A was blamed for many of the diseases and defects which take a heavy toll of America's baby pig crop each year. The committee on swine diseases declared that lack of vitamin A in the sow's diet can have these effects:

Contribute to a general nutritional deficiency in the sow, resulting in small litters and weak pigs.

Results in stillbirths, pigs so weak that they die soon after farrowing, and pigs with various physical defects.

Cause newborn pigs to suffer from scouring in the first 4 to 6 days of life, because of deficiency in the sow's milk.

Increase the baby pig's susceptibility to pneumonia, for the same reason.

In the control of scours and pneumonia in baby pigs, the veterinary committee said it was helpful to step up the intake of vitamin A by the young animals.

A Serious Disease

The most serious disease affecting cattle in America today is brucellosis, a malady which causes breeding failures, and which also can cause a painful, lingering fever in man, the American Veterinary Medical Association was told at its convention.

"Many state boards of health regard brucellosis not only as an occupational disease, but as a rather common and very important disease among farm people," the association's special committee on brucellosis reported. They warned farmers that vaccination of cattle against brucellosis is not a cure-all, and may, in some cases do more harm than good.

"Employment of strain 19 vaccine

in adult cattle should not be permitted in brucellosis-free herds," the report declared. "Its use should also be discouraged in brucellosis-free accredited areas, or in modified accredited areas, or in those counties in the process of becoming accredited. The committee is aware that vaccination of adult cattle is an extensive practice, perhaps far greater than the advantages of such practice justify."

Among measures to control the widespread disease, the committee recommended the test and slaughter method in areas where cattle population is small, use of vaccinated heifers as replacement stock in areas where the incidence of the disease is high, and use of vaccination to help combat "abortion storms" where veterinary investigation reveals that such vaccination is a wise procedure.

Check "Barn Itch"

A far-reaching campaign to check the "enormous toll" of cattle mange in herds of the northeastern states was announced by the association. Preliminary phases of the campaign already have met with considerable success and a full-scale control program is to be started this fall.

"Barn itch," the popular term for at least 10 different skin infections, is usually caused by various kinds of mange, the association explained. Barn itch has assumed "serious proportions" in recent years, causing heavy losses in lowered milk production, waste of feed and labor, and deaths of weakened animals.

Factors listed as causing spread of the disease include "unsupervised community sales, lack of accurate diagnosis, inadequate treatment, and failure to separate infected cattle from the rest of the herd."

The control campaign is designed to acquaint farmers and veterinarians with the seriousness of the disease, and the importance of accurate diagnosis; to outline methods of prevention; and to demonstrate proper methods of treatment.

Would Inspect Food

A nation-wide program to assure better, more wholesome food for the public, thru better health safeguards set up by states, counties, and municipalities, was proposed to the American Veterinary Medical convention.

Some of the steps recommended include:

Veterinary health inspection of all food animals, both before and after slaughtering, and stamping or branding these products with a mark which will let the consumer know they have been approved and passed; provision for inspection of all food products during their preparation and handling; requiring that the ingredients used in each food product be shown on the label; provision for seizure in the channels of trade when inspectors believe a food product has been adulterated, misbranded, or is unfit for human consumption; regulations setting standards of construction for plants and installations where foods are processed, to insure cleanliness.

It was pointed out that many of these regulations now cover foods in inter-

[Continued on Page 32]



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NO SLUMP
NO SETBACK



It's HERE! It's MIKETS! It's just what your flock needs! MIKETS are sensational "speed-capsules" that get rid of large round and pin worms in a hurry . . . that make those worms "SCRAM" in the modern, harmless, scientific way. Get MIKETS now . . . use them to capsule your flock before housing the birds for the winter. Use MIKETS for layers . . . for pullets . . . for growing birds 2 1/2 pounds and larger . . . one capsule to a bird. With MIKETS there's no toxic after-shock . . . no slump in egg-production . . . no setback to early laying . . . no interference with vigorous growth. Oftentimes hens will lay more eggs in the days right after using MIKETS than they did before . . . because MIKETS' action is so gentle, so effective, so thorough.



THE QUICK RELIABLE WAY TO GET RID OF LARGE ROUND AND PIN WORMS

Your new laying flock is in the making right now! Get your pullets into the fall in top condition and they'll make you a lot more money in the months to come. Rule No. 1 is to get rid of large round and pin worms before the flock is housed. Handiest way is to give each bird a MIKETS capsule when you are culling. Then you know that each pullet is taken care of. MIKETS get prompt, effective action. MIKETS often have up to twice the dosage of active ingredients contained in ordinary capsules, but the ingredients have been so expertly selected and balanced as to avoid setbacks in growth or egg production.

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MIKETS are economical and inexpensive. All it takes is one MIKETS capsule to a bird: There's no wasted medicine . . . no wasted time. A can of 250 MIKETS capsules will take care of 250 birds, and costs \$3. A 500-capsule can costs \$5. See your local hatchery, drug store, feed or poultry supply dealer today. Ask for MIKETS, made by The Gland-O-Lac Co., Omaha, Nebraska.

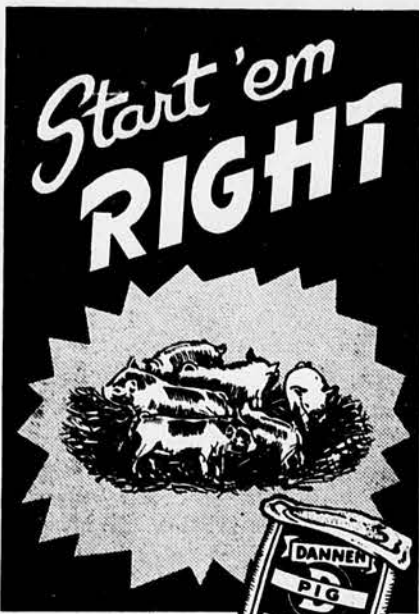
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Allen Strahm, Nemaha county, is proud of his horse, Dick, which has been taught to kneel so even the children can climb aboard easily. Allen is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Strahm.



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With the demand for food at an all-time record peak . . . and the supply of meat running 10% less than a year ago . . . those pigs you farrow this fall can make you plenty of money. So keep them living and thriving. Feed Danner Pig Starter. It supplies the nutrients little pigs need . . . proteins, vitamins, and minerals . . . in the right combination for a real thrifty start. Helps develop better bone, body, and muscle structure, too. Then, for more pounds of quality pork . . . in a hurry . . . follow the Danner Complete Feeding Program for hogs . . . all the way . . . from start to finish. Ask your Danner dealer for full details, or write us.

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Easthills Farm REMEDIES
FOR LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

What Vets Talked About

[Continued from Page 31]

state commerce, but do not cover items which are not shipped beyond the borders of a state.

Pick Fresh Fish

How to tell a fresh fish from a stale one, simply by looking at it, was explained by an army veterinary officer. Col. Jesse D. Derrick, of Boston, described the characteristics as follows: "Fresh fish have a bright appearance. Eyes are full and clear, without opacity. Gills are bright red. Gill covers and mouths are closed. Scales are glistening and adherent. Abdominal walls are firm and elastic, with no evidence of bloating or discoloration. The flesh is firm and tight on the bones."

Colonel Derrick pointed out that fish must be kept at a lower temperature than meat. If they are to be frozen, this should be done promptly; storage should be in a temperature of zero to 10 degrees; and defrosting should be at a temperature of 40 degrees.

Freezing "does not improve the quality of fish," he advised, and "they must not be thawed and refrozen."

During the war, Doctor Derrick revealed, the army took 21 million pounds of fish a year from the New England area, and veterinary inspectors checked the condition of the fish from the time they left the boat until they were served to G. I. Joe.

To Control Brucellosis

Development of a highly effective procedure to control swine brucellosis, which has been spreading rapidly in farming areas, was announced at the convention.

Complete results on 2 large swine herds, and incomplete results on another, indicated the procedure was not only "satisfactory" in controlling brucellosis but also in "maintaining valuable bloodlines" in infected herds. This control method is as follows:

Blood test the entire herd. If infection is present, consider the entire breeding unit as infected.

Raise pigs from the infected brood stock; blood test and segregate the pigs from the sows at weaning time; place disease-free pigs on clean premises; maintain this segregation until the infected stock is eliminated.

Confine all subsequent blood testing to the prospective gilts and boars. If reacting pigs appear, remove them from the negative group.

Breed only negative gilts to clean boars.

Animals Fly, Too

Air transportation presents a new set of problems in efforts to control the spread of animal diseases, veterinarians were warned.

Lt. Col. Benjamin D. Blood, chief of the veterinary branch of the army air forces, said that pet animals are now a common item of air transport. Poultrymen, also, have found the airplane an economical method of making long-distance shipments of baby chicks or hatching eggs, he reported, and a recent air delivery of cattle to South America was said to have saved 50 days time.

Wild animals from Africa for American zoos, and chinchillas from South America for United States fur farmers, also have been shipped by air recently, Colonel Blood said.

"Well-enforced quarantine measures for controlling the spread of animal diseases are indicated," Colonel Blood declared. "But they must be directed in such a manner as to provide the least possible interference with the service for which air transport is best suited—speed."

Ready for Rinderpest

The story of secret wartime scientific research to develop counter measures against threatened Axis "germ warfare" in America was told by Dr. Richard E. Shope, Princeton, N. J. A member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, he described how the introduction of rinderpest, a highly fatal cattle plague, on this continent—"either accidentally or on purpose"—during the war would have had serious consequences in terms of meat supplies and animal and human health.

Because "we were completely unprepared to combat" rinderpest, the United States and Canadian governments set up a secret laboratory on a

remote island off the St. Lawrence river for the purpose of developing rapidly an adequate means of protection against that "very contagious" disease.

Thru growth of virus in embryonating eggs, an economical and readily prepared vaccine was developed which was "completely safe for use in cattle and conferred a solid immunity against rinderpest," Doctor Shope reported. A large supply of vaccine was prepared, he said, and held in readiness for any emergency.

Encouraging Results

New hope for control of brucellosis, a serious disease affecting men as well as livestock in agricultural areas, was given. "Encouraging" results in preliminary experiments with use of the new "wonder drug" streptomycin against brucellosis was reported by Dr's. W. R. LeGrow and Herbert L. Gilman, of the New York State Veterinary college at Cornell University, Ithaca.

In these tests, groups of guinea pigs were artificially infected with the disease. They also were given injections of streptomycin—some before, some simultaneously with, and some after the injection of disease organisms.

The streptomycin did not "prevent or wholly overcome" the infection with the methods used, but it had a marked effect in checking the bacteria and reducing the severity of the disease.

"It appears highly probable that other methods of administration of the drug, and for longer periods, might have prevented or overcome the infection completely."

Just Needed Grass

Two distinct forms of white muscle disease, one of them producing a swiftly fatal failure of the heart, have been found among beef calves in western herds, two Nevada veterinary scientists reported.

The "peracute" type of white muscle disease causes lung congestion and failure of the heart action, and results in death in 6 to 12 hours. Symptoms include dullness, respiratory distress and a frothy nasal discharge.

The "subacute" type develops more slowly, causing muscular stiffness, refusal to nurse, and prostration in about a week. Degeneration is found in the muscles of the legs, trunk, neck and tongue.

Most cases occurred in calves under a month old, and among the offspring of cows fed mainly on inferior hay during the gestation and calving period.

Calf losses stopped in a week or 10 days after the pregnant and calving cows were placed on green pasture or a diet of good-quality alfalfa hay.

Itchy Hired Hands

A new farm-labor problem caused by the increasing spread of cattle mange, or "barn itch" in the northeastern states, was reported. Difficulty of obtaining and keeping farm labor has been increased to a "serious" extent by the fact that farm hands frequently become infected with bovine mange.

Help Feed Europe

U. S. army veterinarians are playing a vital role in maintaining production of food in postwar Europe. Lt. Col. Frank A. Todd, an officer of the veterinary corps in the American-controlled zone of Germany, described European food-production problems in a message to the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Several outbreaks of serious livestock diseases—anthrax, hog cholera, swine erysipelas, foot-and-mouth disease, and others—have been encountered and "effectively dealt with" by military and civilian veterinarians, he reported.

Early in the occupation of Europe, Colonel Todd recalled, American army veterinary officers were assigned to the civil and military governments to plan and supervise a thoro program for control of livestock diseases.

"The well-organized veterinary program set up in northwest Europe has aided the liberated countries immeasurably in keeping animal diseases under control, thus preserving livestock for the much-needed production program," Colonel Todd said.



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K-R-O

It's a New Apple

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

REDSUMBO is the more or less peculiar name that has been given to a brand-new apple now being offered to growers for the first time. Redsumbo is said to be an outstanding, bright red bud sport of the old-fashioned summer rambo. The sport limb originated on a summer rambo tree growing 2½ miles east of Cory in Clay county, Ind. The tree was planted in 1893 and the sport limb has been observed by its present owner for more than 20 years. In 1935 some 200 trees were propagated from this limb and planted near Dana in Vermillion county, Ind.

It is claimed the new redsumbo is quite attractive. Its bright red, self-coloring overlying stripes of darker red give it an appearance similar to that of gallia beauty. Redsumbo is said to have a good, pleasing quality, desirable for either eating or cooking purposes. As stated by those who know, the fruit handles well and can be grown profitably for either local sales or shipping. Redsumbo apples average 3 inches in diameter, even on older trees. The original sport limb, now 52 years old, still bears large apples, we are told. The redsumbo tree is an annual bearer and a vigorous grower, and produces much larger apples than the old-time rambo.

The writer well remembers a big rambo tree that grew in the backyard of his boyhood home at Wathena, and recalls the distinctive flavor of its small, unattractive fruit. The rambo is a very old variety but, according to S. A. Beach, in his monumental work, "The Apples of New York," its origin is unknown. Beach writes that in 1817 it was much cultivated in Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey and further states that, "the extent of its cultivation at that time indicates it must have originated at least 50 years previous to that date."

This old-fashioned apple has had a great many different names in its time. Here are just a few that seem to be of unusual interest: American seek-no-further, bread and cheese apple, fall romanite, rambouillet, seek-no-farther, Ferry's red streak and trumpington. The rambo long ago ceased to be of commercial importance when more attractive apples, both as to size and color, began to be planted extensively. The new redsumbo retains the high flavor of the rambo and this will surely make it a popular apple with consumers.

There are a great many varieties of apples that fall into the same class as the old-fashion rambo; that is, apples that once were popular favorites but are now crowded out of the picture by varieties more attractive and of better quality. The Ben Davis is an apple that has, perhaps, made more fortunes than any other variety, yet today heads the list of apples now discarded. Here are a few other varieties that growers seldom bother to plant: Gano, King David, winter banana, Arkansas, red astrachan, early harvest, wolf river, duchess, maiden blush, chenango, fameuse, Tolman sweet, Missouri pippin and a great many others not so well known.

Of these lesser-known varieties there is one called Kansas greening and another by the name of Kansas keeper. Neither of these apples do much credit to the great state for which they were named, as they have no qualities that would merit praise. Since neither variety is worthy of being planted in anybody's orchard I suspect that few apple men in Kansas ever heard of them.

But there is an apple variety that originated in Kansas and has been quite extensively planted in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. This is the Stayman winesap, and to Dr. J. Stayman, of Leavenworth, goes the credit for its coming into being. The common winesap is its parent, having come from seed of that variety in 1866. It bore its first fruit in 1875, but did not attract any special attention until after 1890 when its good qualities were discovered almost simultaneously by R. J. Black, of Bremen, Ohio, and J. W. Kerr, of Denton, Md., both of whom fruited it on top grafts.

The Stayman surpasses its parent in every quality except color. It does not have the brilliant, deep red skin of the common winesap but is adapted to a wider range of soil and climate. When grown here in Northeast Kansas Stayman cracks badly just before harvest, but this fault is not common in all localities where it is grown. It is more popular in apple districts outside its native state.

Keep Layers, Cull Liars

SAVE the layers and cull the liars for better poultry profits. Two Sumner county 4-H Club boys have proved that it works. Both had Astra-White flocks.

Gene Forrer completed his poultry project last year with a net return of \$1.60 a bird. He started with 200 and culled the flock down to 160 by the end of the year. Ridding his flock of lazy hens cut his feed costs and helped him maintain a high net return. This year his goal was an average of 160 eggs a hen. Early in August he was 4 eggs above his goal. Again he had culled his flock from 250 to 180 hens.

Sanford Hughes' experience is similar. He started with 125 birds last October. By August of this year he had culled his flock to 75. For the first 9 months he estimated his net return at \$1.25 a hen. He thinks he could have boosted his return to \$1.50 in the same period had he started his flock earlier.

Hughes also emphasizes the necessity of culling the laying flock to save feed. He puts a band on a hen the first time she broods. The second time the hen gets another band. The third time a hen sets she is sent to market. It saves feed.

Softens Shoe Polish

A few drops of turpentine will soften dried-up shoe polish and make it ready for use again.—Mrs. Clinton Ritter.

Hen-Pullet Goal Ahead of Prewar

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced a hen-and-pullet goal for January 1, 1947, of 435 million head. This number represents almost 93 per cent of the actual number of hens and pullets on farms on January 1, 1946, and is 115 per cent of the average number on farms on the same date for 1937-41.

The hen-and-pullet goal will provide for egg production sufficient to meet all currently known requirements in 1947, including eggs available to U. S. consumers at the anticipated rate of 360 eggs per capita. This allows for greater consumer use of eggs than in any other year except 1945—when per capita consumption was 390—and 1946, for which consumption is estimated at 375 eggs per capita.

Feed shortages felt between last fall and up to harvest time this year, caused heavy culling. Consequently, the hen-and-pullet goal, department officials point out, is about the number of birds

that will be on hand next January 1, if producers continue flock management on the present basis. The goal of 435 million represents an expected carry-over of 145 million mature hens and the saving for egg production of about 290 million pullets.

The better feed situation already indicated for 1947 is not expected to make any appreciable change in flock numbers by January 1. Hatchery production fell off sharply after May this year because of heavy cancellations of chick orders and the uncertainty, then, of the feed situation after June 1.

Slightly greater production of eggs per hen, however, is indicated for 1947 as the probable result of a larger feed supply and resumption in 1947 of the upward trend in egg production per hen noted for the past several years, except 1946. In the 10-year period, 1935-45, annual rate of lay, per hen housed January 1, has advanced from an average of 96 to 118.

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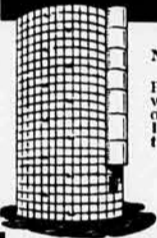
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 October 26—Southeast Kansas Aberdeen Angus Association, Iola, Kan. Clarence Ericson, Sale Manager, Savonburg, Kan.
 November 16—John C. Long, Haddam, Kan. Sale at Marysville, Kan.
- Guernsey Cattle**
 September 26—Fritz Alder Estate, Florence, Kan.
 October 18—Kansas State Guernsey Breeders, Topeka, Kan. W. L. Schultz, Hillsboro, Kan., Chairman of Sale Committee.
- Hereford Cattle**
 September 24—Roy L. Fahlstrom, Concordia, Kan.
 September 27—John J. Moffitt Herd Dispersal, Lenora, Kan. Sales Manager, Vic Roth, Hays.
 October 7—Mills & Ferguson, St. Francis, Kan.
 October 15—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 6—Lakeside Hereford Farm, Howard Carey, Owner, Hutchinson, Kan.
 November 7—Great Plains Hereford Association, Oakley, Kan.
 November 8—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association, Atwood, Kan.
 November 11—W. H. Tomp & Son, Haven, 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—Wabaunsee 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).
 December 6—Dickinson County Hereford Breeders, (Polled and Horned), Abilene, Kan. Herald Dalley, Secretary, Abilene, Kan.
 January 7—Northeast Kansas Hereford Breeders, Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan.
 February 22—Thos. Andrews Dispersal Sale, Cambridge, Nebr.
- Polled Hereford Cattle**
 October 18—Harvey County Hereford Breeders, Newton, Kan. Phil Adrian, Secretary, Moundridge, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle**
 September 26—Fritz Alder Estate, Florence, Kan.
 September 26—Herbert Meyer, Deerfield, Kan. E. A. Dawdy, Sale Manager, Salina, Kan.
 October 8—W. M. Lewis, Brewster, Kan.
 October 10—A. J. Place, Emporia, Kan.
 October 15—Harry Cowman, Sr., Herington, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington.
 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.
 October 31—Clyde Altenread, Hutchinson, Kan. A. McVay sale.
 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.
- Ayrshire Cattle**
 October 19—Kansas State Ayrshire Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. G. Fred Williams, Manager, Hutchinson, Kan.
 October 21—Northeast Kansas Ayrshire Assn. Sale, Horton, Kan. John C. Keas, Manager, Effingham, Kan.
- Jersey Cattle**
 September 23—E. L. Persinger, Republic, Kan.
 November 7—Kansas State Jersey Breeders Sale, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Roy Smith, Secretary, Hutchinson, Kan.
 November 1—David M. Schurle, Manhattan, Kan. Ivan N. Gates, West Liberty, Iowa, Sale Manager.
- Milking Shorthorn Cattle**
 October 19—Nebraska Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Fairbury, Nebr. Max Kimmerring, Beatrice, Nebr.
 October 23—J. E. Kraus & Sons, Pretty Prairie, Kan.
 October 24—Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society, Hutchinson, Kan. Joe Hunter, Secretary, Geneseo, Kan.
- Polled Shorthorn Cattle**
 October 28—Lewis Thieman, Concordia, Mo. Mervin F. Aegerter, Sales Manager, Seward, Nebr.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
 September 30—R. M. Connor, McDonald, Kan.
 November 6—Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Polled and Horned, Sale Hutchinson, Kan. Frank Leslie, Sterling, Kan., Sale Manager.
 November 19—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Beloit, Kan. Ed Hedstrom, Secretary, Mankato, Kan.
 November 26—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**
 September 28—Shawnee County F. F. A. and 4-H Duroc breeders sale, Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan.
 October 7—Earl Martin & Son, DeKalb, Mo. Sale at St. Joseph, Mo.
 October 9—Irving P. French, Sparks, Kan.
 October 10—Frank Alexander, Corning, Kan.
 October 11—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.
 October 12—Wreath Farm, Manhattan, Kan.
 October 14—Willard H. Waldo, DeWitt, Nebr.
 October 18—G. F. Germann & Son, Manhattan, Kan.
 October 23—Fred Farris & Sons, Faucett, Mo.
 October 28—Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, Kan.
- Hampshire Hogs**
 October 28—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.
- Hereford Hogs**
 September 24—Milt. Haag, Holton, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**
 September 26—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr. Sale at Fairbury, Nebr.
 November 1—A. L. Wiswell & Son, Olathe, Kan.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs**
 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.
- Hogs**
 October 26—Clay County Breeders, Clay Center, Kan. (5 leading breeds). Allen Lard, Sale Manager.
- Hog—All Breeds**
 October 16—F. F. A. Students of Northeast Kansas and Northwest Missouri, St. Joseph, Mo. Chamber of Commerce, Managers, St. Joseph, Mo.
- Horses**
 October 17—J. C. Penney Horse Farm, Hamilton, Mo.
- Jacks—Jennets**
 October 17—J. C. Penney Horse Farm, Hamilton, Mo.

MILLER'S ANNUAL FALL DUROC BOAR AND GILT SALE

At farm 11 miles south of Alma. On all-weather road, sale pavilion.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11



50 HEAD

The same kind we have been growing with some improvement, sired by our herd boars—Golden Fancy, (the last chance to buy his sons), Fancy King, Breeder's Ideal, Knockout.

40 Boars (tops from 100 head).

10 Gilts (picked for future herd sow foundation).

In selecting boars to follow Golden Fancy we realized our responsibility to both old and new customers. We hope for your approval. Visitors as well as buyers welcome sale day. For catalog write

Clarence Miller, Owner, Alma, Kansas

Auctioneer—Bert Powell.
 Mike Wilson and Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

Correct Uniform Registered Durocs SELLING THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10 IN ALEXANDER'S PRODUCTION SALE

50 Head



50 Head

50 HEAD bred for the best modern type with unusual uniformity. All are sired by the Great Boar, (Lo-Down Fancy) or out of litter mate sisters to him.

30 Real Spring Boars (many good enough to head any herd).

20 Gilts, picked for herd foundation sows.

Immuned and fed for results from the buyer's standpoint.

Sale on farm under cover. All-weather road, 3 miles south and 2 west of Corning.

Buyers and visitors welcome. Your attendance appreciated. For catalog address the owner,

FRANK ALEXANDER
Corning, (Nemaha County), Kansas

Auctioneer—Homer Rule.
 Mike Wilson and Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

BAUERS' Prize-Winning, Quick-Maturing POLAND CHINA BOAR SALE

Sale Held Just Over the Kansas-Nebraska State Line. At the Fairgrounds

FAIRBURY, NEBRASKA THURSDAY, SEPT. 26



THE BAUER KIND

50 Head Selling Well-grown, thick-bodied, short legs sired by Midwest, the breed's greatest boar and Atomic Bomb, the thickest bodied yearling boar ever used in our herd. Also a few sired by Standard. These boars are bred to go out and sire quick maturing market toppers. Nebraska State Fair Winnings: Atomic Bomb, the sire of most of the offering out of Midwest sows, won first in the Junior yearling class. Two of his sons that sell, won 1st and 2nd in the Junior pig class. The senior yearling, junior yearling and fall gilt classes were all won by us on Daughters of Midwest. With senior champion on the Junior yearling sow also was made Grand Champion, Jr. Champion fall gilt. First get of sire was won on the get of Midwest, 2nd on the get of Atomic Bomb. Out of 16 first offered in the breed, we won 11 and all sow champions. Write for descriptive catalog containing pictures of the offering. **BAUER BROTHERS, Gladstone, Nebr.**

Beef CATTLE



Registered Aberdeen-Angus Bull

Keeping his helpers and can't use him longer. Imperial Boy 62nd 645725 (bred by Max Hoffmeister, sired by Eivedevill Eileenmere 535240, out of a dam sired by Pride of Aberdeen Farm). Also choice young bulls by above sire and out of our best quality and highly bred cows. Bulls in age from 9 to 18 months. Prices consistent with quality. Inspection invited.

J. W. WOFFORD, MILFORD, KANSAS Farm 6 Miles North of Junction City on Highway 77.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

REGISTERED MILKING SHORTHORN COW

White, bred to roan bull, to calve in September. 5 years old, large and of Norwood breeding. At 7 years old her dam had produced \$3,000 worth of bulls and heifers. She is a very good milker. Price \$300.

ALDEN LOOMIS, JR. KANSAS VALLEY FALLS

HILLTOP MILKING SHORTHORN FARM High producing cows headed by Olwood Grim (by Gold Mine Jubilee RM). Cows of Hollendale, Northwood and Retnuh breeding, DHIA Records. Calfhood vaccinated. Bulls from calves to serviceable age and a few cows. HADLEY SNAY, PLEVNA, (Reno Co.), KAN.

HOGS

SILVER ACE and BLOCKY TYPE BREEDING

Registered and immune. Increase your pork production by using one of our quick-maturing Spotted Poland China boars.

CARL BILLMAN, HOLTON, KAN.

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

Registered Spotted Poland Gilts. Daughters of Keppake bred to Feeders Wide Back Jr. Also choice spring boars.

H. E. HOLIDAY & SON, RICHLAND, KANSAS

OFFERING SPOTTED POLAND GILTS

A few bred gilts that will farrow soon and the best spring boars we ever had, the thick sort by Top Flash and True Model. They have quality to head any herd. Reg. and vaccinated. Visit us.

EARL and EVERETT FIESER, Norwich, Kan.

OFFERING REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Choice spring boars sired by Plus Quality. Reg. and vaccinated. Priced to sell. Write or see.

RANDALL TUCKER, CODELL, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA

Boars and gilts, Spring farrow. Unrelated pairs. Heavy boned and rugged. Vaccinated and registered. Write for prices.

HENRY G. BLETSCHER & SONS, BALA, (Riley County), KANSAS

OFFERING REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Bred sows, bred gilts, and pigs. Registered and of good quality. Priced right.

DAVID S. KLASSEN LEHIGH, KANSAS

REG. HAMPSHIRE BOARS

Like peas in a pod. Spring farrowing and priced to sell. Immune and registration papers, ready for delivery.

P. EVERETT SPERRY LAWRENCE, KANSAS Phone 1568-J.

Purebred Hampshire Boars

Sired by Mixer Mason. Easy feeders. Vaccinated and registered. For prices see us.

C. E. McCLURE REPUBLIC, KANSAS

ETHYLEDALE FARM

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

Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE GILTS

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

R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS Bergolph, 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.

H. E. HOLIDAY, Spotted Poland China breeder of Richland, reports the hog business the best it has been for many months. Mr. Holiday is shipping hogs to many counties in Kansas as well as a number of other states. The Holiday show herd is making its appearance at several of the local fairs this fall. So far this season, they have been standing quite well.

G. FRED WILLIAMS, prominent Ayrshire breeder at Hutchinson, reports one of the best years in the history of the state, so far as demand for breeding stock goes. Mr. Williams has been identified with the national record association for many years as a director, and is in close touch with Ayrshire conditions in other sections of the country. He says breeders have never before been in such good position for supplying the needs of replacement stock, and for aiding those establishing herds. Two sales will be held in Kansas this fall in which a total of 100 head will be sold. Full information as to these sales will be given in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

COLONEL AND MRS. J. W. WOFFORD have been breeding high quality and richly bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle on their home ranch, 6 miles north of Junction City, since 1938. The present herd bull was bred by Max Hoffmeister, of Imperial, and the foundation females came from leading herds including the Latzke herd at Chapman. Among the top females now in the herd are daughters of the herd bull Imperial Boy 62nd. The Woffords also have a fine string of thoroughbred horses and Polo ponies. The ranch is fenced and cross-fenced with board fences painted white. It is one of the best equipped stock places in that section of the state. Their address is Milford, Kansas.

The many friends of FRED GERMANN, JR. as well as the entire Duroc breeders fraternity, will be glad to know of his rapid recovery from a severe accident several weeks ago. He is home from the hospital and happy in a wheelchair. Inspected his fine crop of Duroc pigs recently for the first time since he was injured by the fall from a horse which he was riding. Fred and his father have one of the outstanding Duroc herds in the state. About 90 pigs stand from the spring litters. They are unusually uniform, all sired by the herd boars Hercules and Reconstruction 2nd. Many of the 10 sows bred for fall litters carry the blood of Reconstruction, considered by good judges as being one of the great sires of the entire country.

The MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS OF KANSAS and other states, as well as the hundreds of friends of the late H. D. SHARP, will be glad to know that the herd which has been built up over the years by Mr. Sharp is to be continued by the family. Besides developing one of the good Shorthorn herds of the state Mr. Sharp and his devoted wife reared a fine family. According to a letter received from Mrs. Sharp, Leonard, the oldest son, will take over where his father left off. Few men in the business would have been missed as will Howard. Former secretary and sale manager he gave freely of his time and talent in furthering the breed he believed was the best for Kansas farmers. It was his pride that his county led in the number of herd bulls on its farms. Leonard also has a good herd of registered Poland China hogs.

SHEEP

We Are Offering At Private Sale

Our entire flock of registered Hampshire Sheep, consisting of fifty ewes, twenty ewe lambs, twelve ram lambs and our stud ram purchased from Bonny Leas Farm in Pennsylvania last fall. These are young ewes and are the low-down, blocky show-type sheep. We are pricing these to sell and would make an exceptionally good price on the entire flock.

WESLEY WALKER & SONS Fowler, Kansas

• AUCTIONEERS •

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

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

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.

KENNETH VEON LIVESOCK-LAND AUCTIONEER Also Ringman Service. Rates Reasonable. Book Sale Dates Early. P. O. BOX No. 102, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Livestock Advertising Rates 1/4 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue 1/2 Column Inch.....3.50 per issue Per Column Inch.....7.00 per issue One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted. Kansas Farmer is now published on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and we must have copy by Friday of the previous week. JESSE B. JOHNSON, Fieldman Kansas Farmer - - Topeka, Kansas

John J. Moffitt Hereford Dispersal Friday, Sept. 27 Selling at farm 3 miles east and 1 1/2 miles north, then 1/2 mile east of Lenora (Norton County), Kansas 46 Lots—All Reg. Publican Rupert 2249000 Herd Bull, Dare P. Rupert, a son of Publican Rupert 2249000. 5 Bulls, sired by Prince Eddy Real and Real P. D. 133d. 22 Cows with calves at foot, by Dare P. Rupert and Prince Eddy Real. Cows sired by Publican Rupert and Kelvin 1480151. 6 Yearling Heifers by Prince Eddy Real and Domino Mixer 2440337. 12 Bred Cows by Publican Rupert and Kelvin. All bred to Don Edward 4062602. All cattle tested for Tb. and Bang's. Good Herefords developed from a Hazlett foundation. MRS. JOHN J. MOFFITT For information and catalog write VIC ROTH, Sale Manager, Hays, Kan. Auctioneer—Freddie Chandler, Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer.

Fahlstrom's Hereford Dispersal Sale Tuesday, September 24 Under cover, all-weather roads, 2 miles north and west of Concordia, Kan. 45 LOTS 20 Cows and bred heifers, 6 of them sired by Advance Anxiety 15th 2435565 (grandson of Advance Mischief 1323068). 12 by Lamplighter M. Mixer 2770565, (grandson of The Lamplighter). 12 Head have calves at foot to the service and the others bred to the present herd bull, Real Anxiety Domino 66th by Real Anxiety Jr. (sire of the reserve car lot bulls at Denver this year, shown by J. A. Schoen & Son). 6 Open Heifers. The herd bull above mentioned. 11 young bulls, 5 serviceable age. All sired by the herd bull. All but 4 head of offering dropped on our farm. Among the attractions will be 3 heifers sired by WHR Sufficiency. This herd was established 25 years ago mostly with breeding stock from the Mousel and Coder Herds. A good, useful lot of well bred Herefords selling without fitting. For catalog address ROY L. FAHLSTROM, Owner, Concordia, Kansas Auctioneer—Guy L. Pettit, Mike Wilson and Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

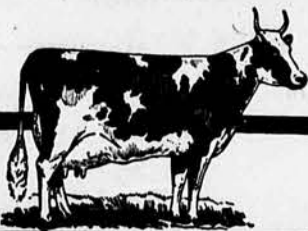
HEREFORD HOG SALE At Ireland Sale Barn Holton, Kansas September 24 1 P. M. 40 Sows and Gilts 25 Spring Gilts 15 Spring Boars Sows are carrying the service of Broadway. Most of the spring pigs are sired by the same boar. One good litter by Fashion Model. Now is the time to start a herd of purebred Hereford Hogs. Never before was the price of registered hogs so near the price of commercial hogs. Don't fail to attend this sale of outstanding registered Hereford Hogs. Write for Free catalog. MILT HAAG, HOLTON, KANSAS Auctioneer—Bert Powell, Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

MANY THANKS Buyers, bidders, neighbors and interested spectators, who had a part in making our first Milking Shorthorn Sale a success. Your presence and good wishes were big factors from the standpoint of added encouragement to all of those who sponsor this great breed. 30 Females, cows bred and open heifers sold for an average price of \$723 to buyers from Kansas, Colorado, Indiana, Idaho, Oklahoma, Missouri and Texas. The highest priced cow, Neralcam Gray Dawn, went to the Turkey Creek Ranch, Colorado Springs, at \$2,000.00. About one thousand attended the sale. We continue with 20 choice Canadian-bred females, headed by Neralcam Sir Charlie. JOE FOX, ST. JOHN, KANSAS

BERT POWELL AUCTIONEER LIVESOCK AND REAL ESTATE 1529 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan. Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer Alden, Kansas

October 5 Will Be Our Next Issue Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by Saturday, September 28

Dairy CATTLE



Raise Ayrshires

Heaviest producer of 4% milk at lowest feed cost—the milk the post-war market demands.

Ayrshires are noted for perfect udders, grazing ability, hardiness and outstanding type.

Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale.

Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n
260 Center St., Brandon, Vt.



Iowa State Brown Swiss Sale

At the All Iowa Fair Grounds
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1

60—REGISTERED SWISS—60

35 Cows and Heifers in production.
15 Bred Heifers.
7 Open Heifers.
3 Top Bulls.

Write for Catalog to

IOWA BROWN SWISS ASSN.
Box 2200, Gowrie, Iowa

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

GRADE GUERNSEY HEIFERS

40 Head to freshen in 30 to 60 days. These heifers come from high production sires in Minnesota. Price \$150 to \$200.
Also Registered bulls of serviceable age, \$50 to \$200.

W. L. SCHULTZ, HILLSBORO, KANSAS

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

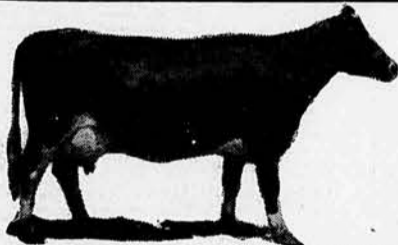
We bred and developed the first and only Holstein cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of fat in 365 consecutive days. Young bulls with high-production dams or granddams.

H. A. DESSLER, LEO, KAN.

Vetter Offers Holstein Bull

For Sale: Two-year-old Holstein bull, bred by St. Joseph's Orphans Home, Abilene, Kansas. Sired by a proven bull, Sir Bess Tidy. His dam was sired by the proven bull, Sir Billy De Kol Jennie. This bull is a proven breeder and ready for heavy service.

CHAS. F. VETTER, BELOIT, KANSAS



Harry Cowman Complete Disposal of 75 Holstein-Friesian Cattle

On the Farm 5 1/2 Miles South of Herington on Highways 50 N. and 77. At 12 o'clock, noon.

Tuesday, October 15

66 Registered—10 High Grade Cows.
33 Head Cows and Heifers, either milking or heavy springers.
10 Head Registered Heifers—Springers.
10 Head Yearling Heifers.
13 Head Heifer Calves.

Of the above 43 head are daughters of Senior Herd Sire, whose dam classified "Good Plus" and produced at 3 1/2 years 2X milking 19632 lbs. milk 3.8 test—740.4 fat, 2nd high in U. S. in 1942. These cattle will sell in their working clothes, not fitted and fed for the sale. A rare opportunity to buy cows and heifers that when given more feed and care will add substantially to their present production. Every animal in Cowman herd bred on the farm. Tested for Bang's and Tb.

Sale Manager—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas. **HARRY COWMAN, Sr., Owner**

2-Great AYRSHIRE Sales-2

Consignments drawn from the best Ayrshire Bloodlines and include 2 "excellent" cows, and many fine 4-H prospects and herd sires.

Central Kansas District Sale
Hutchinson, Kansas
Fairgrounds, (Night Sale), 6:30 P. M.
Saturday, October 19



Northeast Kansas District Sale
Horton, Kansas
Civic Center, (Night Sale), 6:30 P. M.
Monday, October 12

G. FRED WILLIAMS, Sale Manager Hutchinson, Kansas
JOHN C. KEAS, Sale Manager Effingham, Kansas

Write either manager for catalogs of above sale.

Terraces Worth While

There are both advantages and disadvantages in terrace and contour farming, thinks Milford Page, Neosho county farmer, who started 7 years ago to improve his 160-acre farm with a wide variety of soil-conservation.

His terraces and contour planting have done a good job of holding the soil and grain crop yields have been consistently higher, he states, but he finds it harder to farm under certain conditions. During wet spells his terraces and contours hold the water on the field and delay him a day or two in resuming cultivation. However, he has bought another quarter section and already has laid out 5,000 feet of terraces, which speaks for his general satisfaction with results.

Mr. Page uses a flax-oats-corn rotation with corn never being grown on the same soil more than 2 years. He sows lespedeza with all small grains and likes flax as a nurse crop. Recently he sowed flax with alfalfa in the spring and found that the flax paid for seeding the alfalfa.

A lime and phosphate program is being carried out on the farm and every effort is being made to bring back some overgrazed pasture. Five years ago when Mr. Page took over some new land a small acreage of pasture was included. That first summer he kept only 10 head of cattle in it and had to feed additional grain. By light grazing and the use of lespedeza and lime and phosphate he has brought back the native grass to where last summer the same patch was supporting 26 head of cattle with no grain.

Dairy CATTLE

HOLSTEINS SELL WELL

Surplus Holsteins find quick buyers readily—The proven production ability of this great breed makes them popular with both producers of dairy products and breeders. Practical dairymen vote Holstein overwhelmingly.



FREE ILLUSTRATED HOLSTEIN JUDGING MANUAL. WRITE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 3036

Reg. Holstein Bull

For Sale: Dam classified "very good" making record of 600 lbs fat 2X on D. H. I. A. at 7 years. Other good records. Sire is double grandson of Fredmar Sir Fobes Truine with an "excellent" dam. Sire is proving well. A nicely marked individual, good type. Born December 7, 1943. Price \$300.

LUTHER SHETLAR
Rt. 2, Conway Springs, Kansas

2 SERVICE-AGE HOLSTEIN BULLS

For Sale—Several baby bulls from butterfat record dams, sired by Carnation Countryman. Also a few cows better than 400 lbs. of fat.

SMOKY VALLEY FARMS
W. G. Bircher & Sons, Ellsworth, Kansas.

Service Age Holstein Bull

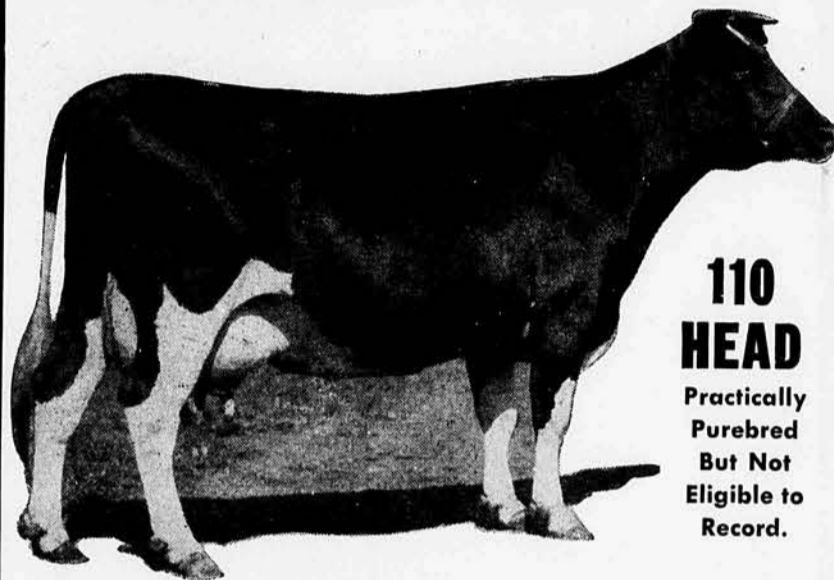
We offer Thonyma Dictator George, born September 7, 1945. His sires 7 nearest dams all test from 4.1% to 4.4%. See him, his dam and her full sister and three of his paternal sisters at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, Kansas.

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

COMPLETE HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL CATTLE AND DAIRY FARM SALE

3 Miles Northwest of Emporia, Kansas, 1 North of Highway 50

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10



110 HEAD

Practically Purebred But Not Eligible to Record.

103 Females—61 Bred Cows, 51 now in milk, 10 will be fresh in the next 40 days. 20 bred and open heifers, 17 dry and 18 heifers 2 weeks to 8 months old. These cows were nearly all bred on our dairy farm. 51 cows average 4 to 10 gallons of milk daily.

6 Young Bulls, 1 Herd Bull.

Herd Tb. and Bang's tested. Also Ford and Ferguson machinery. We also offer our 160-acre dairy farm, location above, electricity, running water, fully equipped to sell pasteurized milk. 25 acres under cultivation. 135 good pasture. All buildings built since 1929 and in good repair.

For more information write

A. J. PLACE, Owner, Emporia, Kansas

Auctioneers—Harold Tonn, Ed Wilson.
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

Herbert Meyer's Holstein Dispersal

Thursday, Sept. 26

At the Farm, (14 miles northwest of Garden City or 5 miles west on U. S. 50 and 1 1/2 north of Holcomb, Kansas.)

Deerfield, Kansas
Starting 12 o'clock, Noon.

50 HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

21 Cows—2-7 years old—mostly fall freshening.
8 Bred Heifers—to freshen in October and November.
13 Open Heifers and Calves.
1 Registered Holstein Herd Bull, grandson of Governor of Carnation. Herd Tb. and Bang's Tested.

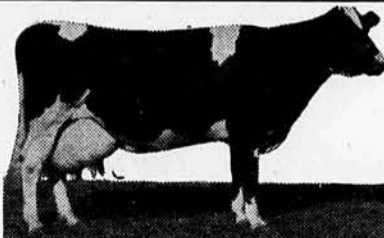
This herd is the result of DHIA testing work started 17 years ago. Records will be available for each cow. You will have an opportunity to buy cows whose 1946, first 6 months production indicates a herd average of 430 lbs. butterfat with individual records over 500 lbs., 14,000 lbs. milk on 2X—305 days. Present sire is a grandson of Governor of Carnation whose high production ancestry indicates another step-up in production.

ALL MILK EQUIPMENT WILL BE SOLD

Mr. Meyer's 320-Acre Finney County Irrigated Farm with many improvements, also sells, September 26th.

HERBERT MEYER, DEERFIELD, KANSAS, OWNER

Bert Powell, Auctioneer. E. A. Dawdy, Sale Manager. Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer.



Complete Dispersion Sale of Holstein Cattle

On the Farm 12:30 CST.

Tuesday, October 8, Brewster, Kansas

35 COWS AND HEIFERS

Purebred but not registered. Cows fresh or to freshen soon. This is a high producing herd, descendants of the best bull that could be bought. Selling out on account of health. Inspection invited before sale day. For further information address

MR. AND MRS. W. M. LEWIS, BREWSTER, KAN.

Auctioneer: Col. E. T. Sherlock. Mike Wilson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

3 STEEL-CLAD ANSWERS TO YOUR FARM BUILDING PROBLEMS

Framed with steel and covered with steel, the "Quonsets" represent the modern answer to the problem of farm improvements.

These sturdy, adaptable buildings reduce fire hazards . . . and are free from the destructive action of termites. Their arch-rib construction provides 100% usable floor space, while the light-weight Stran-Steel *nailable* framing members permit quick and easy erection. Extra sections can be added simply if more space is required, and entire "Quonsets" may be dismantled and re-erected in another place when necessary. Yet

with all these advantages of Stran-Steel construction, the "Quonsets" cost no more than other buildings of comparable size.

Farm uses for the "Quonsets" are almost limitless. Among the many and varied applications are main barns, produce and feedstuff storage buildings, livestock shelters, implement and vehicle sheds, workshops, and milk houses. One or several Stran-Steel "Quonsets" may prove to be the answer to your immediate farm needs. Write today for additional details and prices.



GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION

STRAN-STEEL DIVISION • PENOBSCOT BUILDING • DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN
UNIT OF NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION

"Quonset 24"

1

24' wide by any length, in sections of 12'.
Supplied with front free-sliding doors,
sectional front panels or open front.

"Quonset 40"

2

40' wide by any length, in sections of 20'.
Big, free-sliding doors, four windows and
ventilating louvers in end panels standard.

"Quonset 20"

3

20' wide by any length, in sections of 12'.
Walk-door, two windows and ventilating
louvers in end panels standard equipment.

