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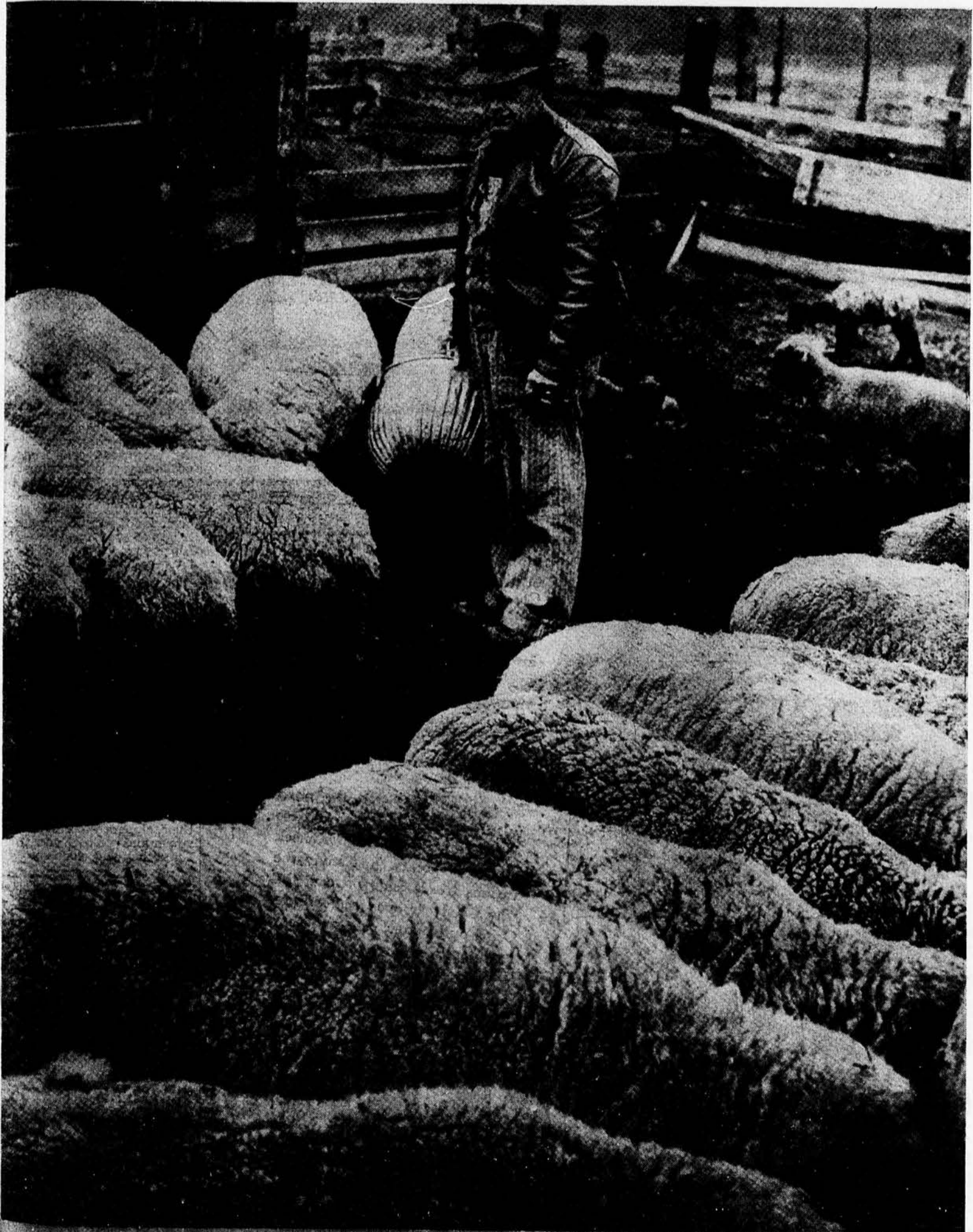
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Kansas Farmer

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

MARCH 20, 1948



“Putting Your Eggs in Fewer Baskets” . . . See Page 4

2 things to check

when buying tractor tires



1.

CAN THE LUGS BITE IN?

This is of prime importance because a tire pulls only as well as its lug bars dig in and grip. For example, a look at the Goodyear open center Sure-Grip shown here reveals that all its lugs are *unconnected—o-p-e-n* at the center. This, you can see, puts a bite edge on each lug right in the traction zone, where it counts most.

Thus, as each Goodyear lug meets the ground it cuts through stubble, digs in *full* depth and length, and grips firm. That's the basic reason why this tire pulls better and slips less than connected-bar tires — as *scientific tests and years of farm experience have proved.*

2.

IS THE TREAD DESIGN BALANCED?

This affects not only pull, but also riding smoothness and wear. You can see at once the balanced design of the Goodyear tread: *all* lugs uniform in length, spacing and position on *BOTH* sides of the tread. *FOUR* lugs are always pulling in the ground — a matched pair on each side. Obviously, you get no "blind spots" to cause slip and rapid wear — no uneven contact *anywhere* to cause jarring rides.

So to spend your money more wisely when replacing worn tires or ordering your new tractor, check these two points. Just study the various treads and you can *SEE* why Goodyear open center Sure-Grips pull better, ride smoother, last longer.

GOODYEAR

Sure-Grip Tractor Tires



Sure-Grip—T.M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

More Lambs In This Area

FARMERS from 5 Kansas counties and from Oklahoma participated in the 2nd Annual Sedgwick County Lamb Feeder Tour on Thursday, February 19, according to Hobart Freerick, assistant county agent. Lamb feeding, altho greatly reduced in Kansas this year due to scarcity of wheat pasture, showed a big increase in the Wichita area over 1946-47 operations. Reliable estimates show about 75,000 Colorado, Texas and Mexico lambs on feed in this important lamb-feeding area.

More than 100 lamb feeders, handling better than 25,000 lambs, saw and compared various feeding and management operations on 7 farms. Sallie Vollie Woodard, veteran lamb feeder of Maize, "You can always learn something on these tours, such as the value of various kinds of feed in finishing and the economical methods of finishing out a choice 100- to 105-pound lamb."

It was pointed out on the tour that pasture always reduces production costs. Utilization of sweet clover or alfalfa pasture and other farm roughages or stubble fields puts a lot of growth on light lambs. The majority finish with good alfalfa and corn or milo. Some feeders are using silage earlier in the feeding operation.

Clarence Stamback, Bentley, was in the process of shearing 1,300 wheat pasture lambs that had been in the feed lot a short time.

Manning and Cox, of Sedgwick, handling over 4,000 lambs, feel that self feeders are practical where labor is short.

Don Ingle, county agent in Sedgwick county, discussed briefly with the crowd gathered in the barnyard of Albert Gruenbacher, the importance of a balanced farm program. "The lamb-feeding program," said Ingle, "not only utilizes farm labor during the 5-month slack period, but adds to the fertility of the farm."

A constant threat to the profitable business of lamb feeding is death loss. A loss of over 2 per cent, according to Rufus Cox, of the College, often cuts into the net profit. Many factors contribute to lamb losses, such as parasites and the problem of getting lambs on to a 45 per cent concentrate ration in a period of 30 days.

The tour covered approximately 40 miles starting at 9:30 a. m. The Vocational Agriculture class of Valley Center, and the instructor, R. D. Harrington, made all the morning stops.

To Remove Odors

A few pieces of charcoal placed in an open dish in the refrigerator remove odors of fish and other foods.—B. E. L.

Wax the Zippers

If the children have trouble with their zippers sticking, just close the zipper and rub with wax from a candle. I find they will work smoothly.—A. E.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIB radio station.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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PHILLIPS 66 PREMIUM MOTOR OIL

Propose 12-County Health Center

By HERB W. HOOVER

WE FOUND N. P. Rasmussen, 40 years a farmer in Hodgeman county and more than 30 years a county commissioner, thoroly enthused. "Any county that doesn't come in on this idea is going to have to listen to me argue," he said.

The "idea" is one endorsed by the Finney County Medical Society, the Garden City Chamber of Commerce, and men like Mr. Rasmussen in surrounding counties. It is proposed to set up a public health center at Garden City to serve the people in a 12-county area.

Twice Dr. F. C. Beelman, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health, has visited in Garden City to explain how such a block of counties can pool tax money to support such a center. "It is the logical solution to the public health problems in all of Western Kansas," he says.

Only in recent years has state law allowed joint action on public health programs, such as the Garden City area contemplates. Because a health center is designed to serve populations between 25,000 and 50,000, almost no rural county could support alone anything approaching a full-time program. County and city health officers usually have been overworked practicing physicians who dodged as much of the job as they could.

Now, thru a joint resolution by county commissioners, any number of counties can participate in the financing and administration of a single center.

Briefly the Garden City plan is this:

1. To sell the idea to commissioners of Finney, Hodgeman, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Hamilton, Kearny, Stanton, Grant, Haskell and Gray counties. A committee of Finney County Medical Society and Garden City Chamber of Commerce representatives is at work on that angle now. The State Board of Health will provide speakers and technical advice to get it done.

2. To determine how much of the financial load each county shall bear, and draw up the joint resolution activating the center. Each county can levy up to one-half mill for public health purposes.

3. To set up a joint board of health for the area which will administer the center and a public health program in each county.

4. To staff the center.

Doctor Beelman says the staff would

include a director who is a trained public health physician, minimum salary, \$5,000; a sanitary engineer or a less-skilled sanitarian, minimum salary for engineer, \$3,600; a public health nurse for each 5,000 population, minimum salary, \$2,400.

"The biggest job of such a center is public education," Doctor Beelman says. The director would maintain a film library for public use, lecture on health problems, and disperse his nurse corps to make direct contacts with the home. "Lives can be saved and suffering prevented by teaching symptoms of such ailments as cancer, tuberculosis, heart conditions and the like. Public health statistics have proved that more than 90 per cent of the deaths among premature infants can be prevented when an alert center is on the job."

Doctor Beelman says the public health nurse can serve as a right arm for practicing physicians, investigating rural calls and working with school officials in tracking down infectious diseases and enforcing quarantine.

The sanitary engineer in such a center spends most of his time in the field, assisting towns and farmers with rodent eradication, insect control and combating water pollution. Towns which wish to do so may adopt ordinances for milk and food sanitation which the public health center will enforce. The center will automatically become an enforcement agency for state laws in the public health field.

"The health problems of rural counties are increasing," Doctor Beelman said, citing the movement of population into towns and consequent overcrowding, as well as problems rising with stepped-up industrial activity. "Pollution of streams and underground water supply already is a problem in some of our oil-producing areas," he said.

The Western Kansas Development Association, serving the western 46 counties of the state, has endorsed the Garden City plan as one for other trade centers in the area to study.

Says Doctor Beelman: "We would find the general health level of Kansans rising rapidly if the services of such centers were available to all."

Says Mr. Rasmussen: "Then there's something else to think about. If we work out this health center, we're going to learn how to co-operate on other things. A lot of us need that lesson."

Lamb Feeders Day Comes March 27

THE 14th annual Lamb Feeders' Day will be held at the Garden City Branch Agricultural Experiment Station, Saturday, March 27. Lamb-feeding experiments in progress there are conducted jointly by the Department of Animal Husbandry at Kansas State College, Manhattan, and the Garden City Station, and involve tests of interest to practical lamb feeders, market men and others connected with the industry.

Visitors will assemble at the experiment feed lots, 5 miles northeast of Garden City on U. S. Highway North 50, to inspect and compare the different lots of lambs, the feeds, equipment and methods of processing and feeding.

Following lunch, which will be in Garden City, the afternoon meeting will be in the Garfield school auditorium. There will be a discussion of feeding problems and feed production in the Plains Area, including a talk by a prominent wheat-pasture lamb feeder on his methods.

Among feeding tests reported will be comparisons of various sorghum grain and roughage varieties, dehydrated and field-cured sorghum fodder and alfalfa, and varying combinations of beet pulp and beet molasses with grain.

Another feature of this year's work which has created considerable interest is the use of bicarbonate of soda to control digestive disturbances and death loss due to overconsumption of grain and other concentrates. This will be the first report on the experimental

results obtained with sodium bicarbonate for this purpose.

The Lamb Feeders' Day at Garden City in the past has attracted visitors from most of the neighboring plains states. Colorado has always contributed more out-of-state visitors than any other state, followed by Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and New Mexico.

An open discussion session in which everybody can participate in questions and discussion of problems pertaining to the lamb-feeding industry, also has been a part of these meetings. Feeders and others interested in this meeting are cordially invited to attend.

Aid Goes West

Kansas livestock men have been rushing to the aid of drought-stricken farmers in California. Thru leadership of Kimball Backus, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Kansas ranchers and farmers have answered radio appeals for hay and feed and for pasturing areas.

California has been suffering from one of the worst droughts in its history, and farmers there recently appealed to Kansas to come to the rescue of livestock in that area.

Mr. Backus is handling the California requests and directing Kansas farmers in their efforts to help.

High Score For Jerseys

TWENTY-FIVE registered Jersey cattle, belonging to 5 Kansas breeders, have been classified for type under the program of the American Jersey Cattle Club. The 25 animals had an average score of 85.50 per cent, which is said by the American Jersey Cattle Club to be a very good rating.

Herds classified included those of E. L. Reep & Son, Wichita; and John C. Oswald, A. Lewis Oswald, Merlin Boicourt, and C. M. Langford, all of Hutchinson.

Two Kansas breeders are commended by the association for developing outstanding brood cows.

Flora Bess 930781, owned by G. W. Hudson, Sylvia, is announced as a tested dam having 3 offsprings with official production records. The tested progeny of Flora Bess, with all records computed to a 305-day, twice daily milking mature basis, averaged 8,009 pounds milk, 5.13 per cent test and 411 pounds butterfat. Flora Bess is classified as very good for type.

Dictator Jacqueline Fay 1061907, owned by Chester Charley Johnston, Ft. Scott, is announced as a tested dam having 3 offspring also with official production records. Jacqueline Fay's tested progeny, with all records computed to a 305-day, twice daily milking mature basis, averaged 8,965 pounds milk, 5.53 per cent test and 496 pounds butterfat.

A. Lewis Oswald, Hutchinson, has 2 cows that have been awarded Ton of Gold Certificates by the American Jersey Cattle Club in recognition of their production over a period of 4 years.

Observer's Doris of Oz 1213964, with a production of 2,169 pounds butterfat at 9 years old, and Eagle Princess Dixie of Ox 1272092, with a production of 2,033 pounds butterfat at 8 years old, are the 2 Ton of Gold cows.

During the 4-year period their production averaged more than 500 pounds each of fat a year, 2½ times the production of the average dairy cow.

For Better Homes

Most phases of the home improvement received a thoro study at the Farm and Home Improvement School, held in the Washington city hall recently. Homemakers and county agents from Clay, Marshall, Cloud, Republic, Jewell and Washington counties attended.

Covered in the school was remodeling, water systems, electric wiring, electric appliances, landscaping, septic-tank systems, insulation and heating systems.

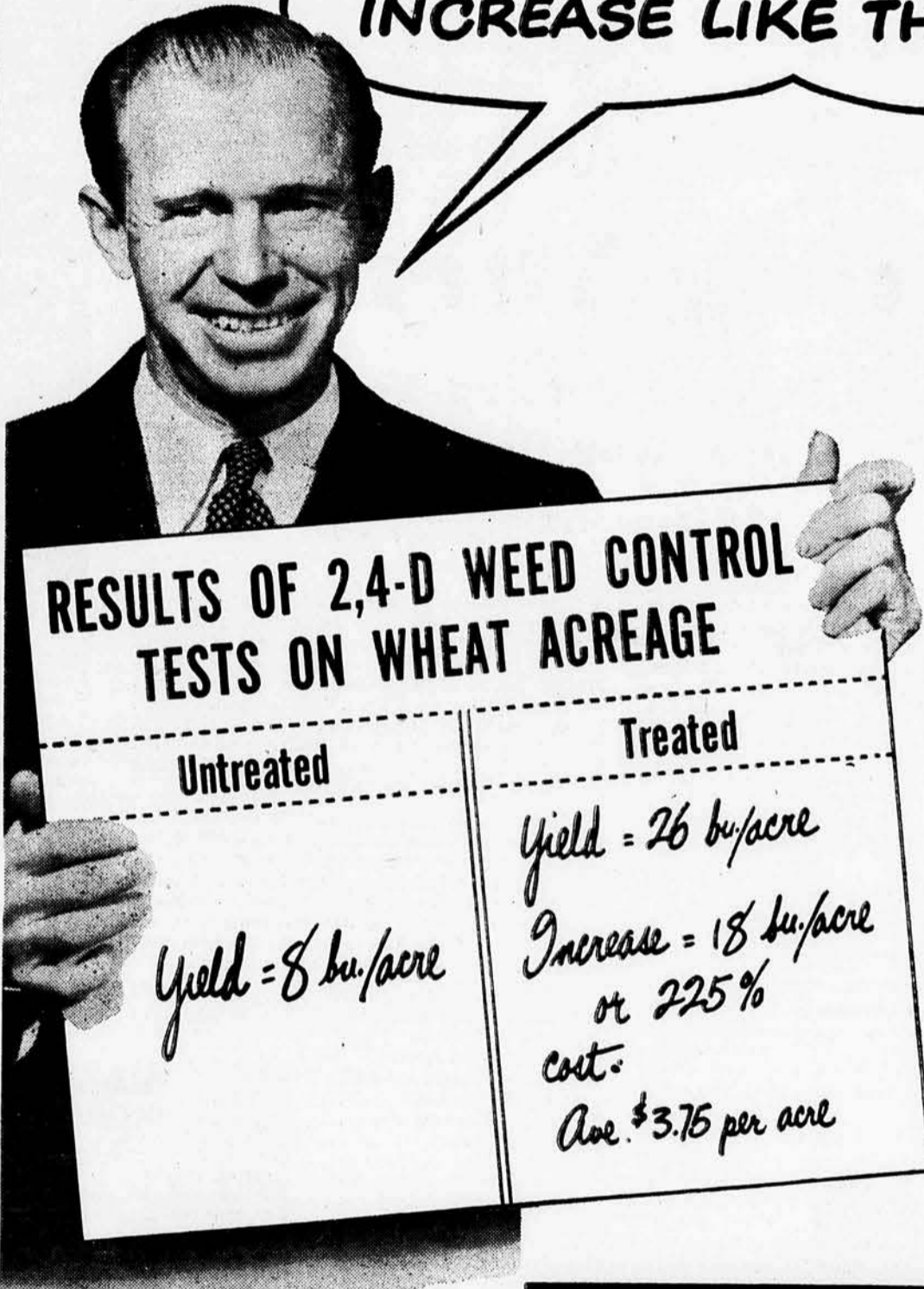
In planning the farmstead, Leo Wendling, Extension specialist, said location of farm buildings should be near the road, the high line for electricity, and on high, well-drained ground near adequate water supply.

In wiring of a house for electricity, Mr. Wendling stated, 3 things should be kept in mind: Plenty of capacity by using the correct-weight wire; outlets conveniently placed for appliances; and wiring done as safely as possible.

Samples of different insulations were shown by Mr. Wendling, who said they must be fireproof, must not absorb moisture, make a harbor for rodents, and must have a low heat conductivity factor. Insulation can save about one third of the fuel bill and add much comfort to the home.



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 or 225%
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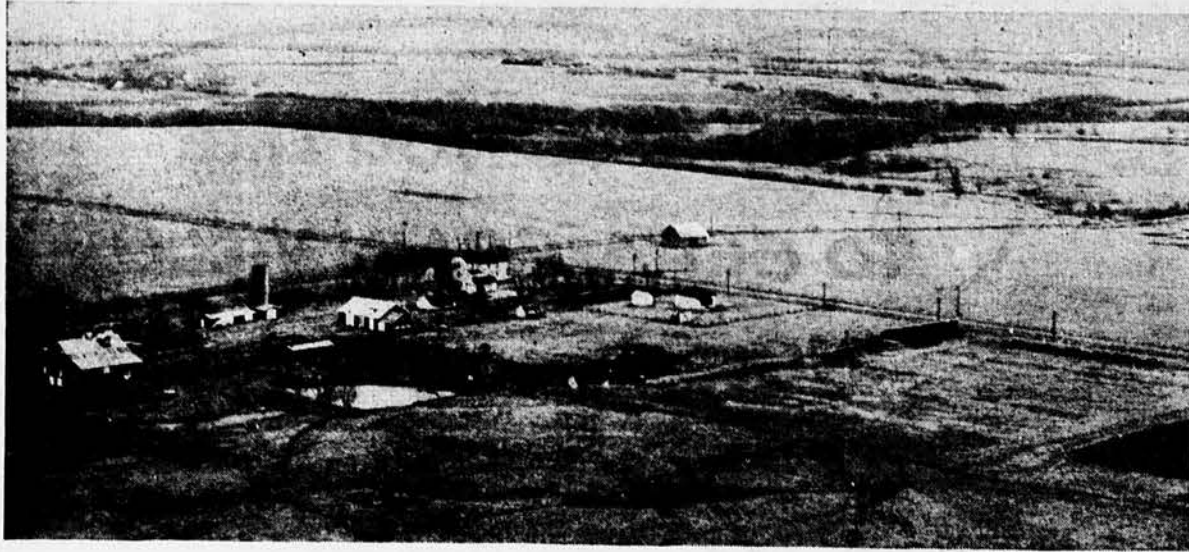
ESTERCIDE 330 Weed Killer—An oil soluble liquid concentrate containing 44% of the isopropyl ester of "2,4-D." This is equivalent to 52.8 ounces expressed as "parent acid" (2,4-D) per gallon. This weed killer is particularly designed for use against woody or deep-rooted perennials.

WEED-B-GON 64 2,4-D Weed Killer—Contains 64 ounces expressed as "parent acid" (2,4-D) per gallon. For use against many broad leaved weeds such as Wild Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Morning Glory (Bindweed), Cocklebur and Plantain.

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At Left: This aerial view of the J. V. Skonberg farm, Osage county, shows how Mr. Skonberg has seeded down most of his acreage to support his specialized cattle program.

Below: J. V. Skonberg, left, Osage county cattleman, discusses his operations with Dick Mann, of the Kansas Farmer staff. Mr. Skonberg has cut down cropping acreage to specialize in cattle.



Getting Ahead...

May Mean, "Putting Your Eggs in Fewer Baskets"

By DICK MANN

A LOT of folks seem to think all farmers have been making money these last few years. It is true that certain conditions have been favorable. Crop yields, and crop and livestock prices, have been comparatively high. Records at Kansas State College show that up until 1945, some 800 members in 4 Farm-Management Associations reported that expenses and depreciation took an average of 65 per cent of their gross earnings. In 1946, the average dropped to 60 per cent and, in 1947, to 50 per cent. Gross income was up, then, due to good crops and good prices. Net income was higher during 1946 and 1947, due to the fact that things farmers had to buy cost less in proportion to the selling price, perhaps, than for any other period in history.

It is only natural that folks might think all farmers are making a lot of money. You know this hasn't been true. Why?

According to R. L. Rawlins, Kansas State College agricultural extension economist, some farmers, even during those 2 most prosperous years, were using 70 and 75 per cent of their gross income for expenses and depreciation. Others were using only 30 to 35 per cent, according to the records. Here we find a spread of 40 to 45 per cent in expenses between the top and bottom farm operators.

One thing stands out in all these records, states Mr. Rawlins. This is the fact that the low gross income groups generally do not have as high average yields of crops. The result is a low net income.

This net income is important, because it pays expenses, and educates the children. Net income pays debts, or is put away to build that bathroom, or buy a new car or a new tractor. Or, maybe, it is just

put in the bank as savings for old age or retirement.

The standard of living on the farm, as in the city, has gone up and up. Things once classed as luxuries now are considered as necessities, and rightly so. Mechanization of farm operations and the desire for modern homes call for a high net cash income. It takes cash, and plenty of it, to live on the farm these days. Farmers are not content just to exist. They want to really live and prosper. No other group has a better right to a good living.

What is it, then, that makes the difference between "getting along" and "getting ahead" on the farm? In talking to farmers in 5 counties thru the eastern one third of Kansas, we found those who are "getting ahead" agree on 2 fundamental things. You must set a goal and have a definite program by which to reach it. And, the size of the farm project is as important as the size of the farm.

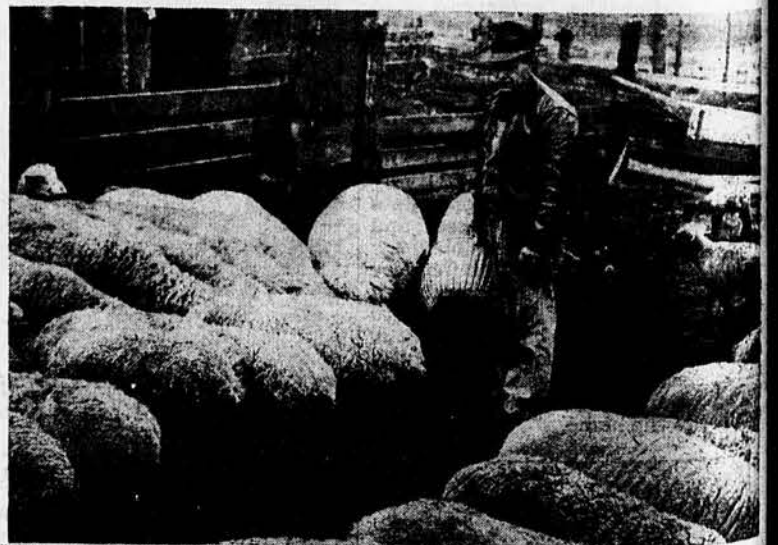
Perhaps the best way to illustrate these 2 points is to outline the programs of farmers who have achieved their goals by applying these principles.

When he bought his first half section in 1932, J. V. Skonberg, of Osage county, didn't have a definite plan. He tried a little of everything for awhile. Often he found that several of his projects needed his undivided attention at the same time. In order to do one thing right he had to neglect something else. For instance, he

relates, "My corn always needed cultivating when I should have been moving the cattle. I had patches of this crop and patches of that crop. It seemed like I had a fair income but I wasn't operating efficiently. When it was all added up it didn't amount to much and my costs ate up most of the profits."

A few years of this convinced Mr. Skonberg he needed a program. He started seeding down the roughest part of his farm land and expanding his cattle and hog programs. He has stuck to this pattern ever since. What are the results?

Today Mr. Skonberg owns and operates 2,500 acres, and handles about 1,000 head of cattle and 50 to 75 feeder pigs a year. Of his 2,500 acres, 100 acres are given over to feed crops, another 100 acres to alfalfa, 150 acres to oats-lespedeza, 400 to straight lespedeza, and 160 to brome grass. Another 100 acres of brome [Continued on Page 25]



Above: L. Z. Lockard, Nemaha county, has reduced his acreage to specialize in feeder calves, milk-fed lambs and hogs. He says profits are holding up with considerable less worry.



Above: Leslie Droge, Nemaha county, is shown here with 2 of the Droge children, Dennis and Joann. First profits from the Droge cattle program are being used to enlarge and modernize the home.



At Left: Modern farm homes, like this one belonging to Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Lockard, Nemaha county, cannot be obtained without high net profits. Mr. Lockard's farm program makes it possible.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

THE Senate has approved the Marshall Plan by an overwhelming vote, and the House is expected to act on it within a week or two, possibly three. As it passed the Senate, the European Recovery Program centers on providing \$5,300,000,000 worth of dollar support to 16 nations of Western Europe, plus the tri-zonal section of Germany, five Western European strength and stability to its feet again, and to contain Soviet Russia. Whether the program will work successfully, no one can say. I voted for the bill as rewritten by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. So did my colleague, Senator Reed. I felt, and feel, that the United States is in a very messy situation in Europe (and in the Mid-East and the Orient, for that matter) and we should make every effort to build these devastated areas of the world, in the interest of world peace and our own self-preservation. How we got into this mess of world-power politics is beside the point. We are in it, and just have to make the best of it.

The atmosphere in Washington this month reminds me of the tensions of 1940 and 1941, when the United States was being led into World War II. I am devoutly hoping that the steps we are taking will avert, or at least postpone, World War III, instead of precipitating it. That will be a war that no one can win, and in which everyone will lose, as is the picture.

The news from over the world is bad, very bad. Poland and plain is going the way of Czechoslovakia. The entire Western World is looking with foreboding toward the Italian general elections next month. If the Communists carry that election, it means Italy will go into the Russian orbit. If they lose, we can look forward to continuing the struggle toward their taking over in Italy after the election they did in Czechoslovakia, and are doing inland.

The following month there will be elections in France. The situation there is said to be far from comforting, particularly if Italy sets the pace in the wrong direction. Washington is in the grip of a war hysteria, that no one can say where. It may calm down if some pending legislation is passed.

It is expected that the Marshall Plan ahead of the election, which would make one billion dollars worth of goods immediately available; to encourage universal military training (perhaps drop the draft and provide directly for drafting enough men to fill the army, navy and air force to whatever the military thinks essential to our world program); to provide larger appropriations for armed services and for armaments, are being met with renewed vigor and intensity in Congress—and thru propaganda all over the country. Secretary of State Marshall warns that the situation is very serious, denounces the Czechoslovakian coup as a "reign of terror." Then he urges the country to keep calm, not get excited, not let party passions run away with us.

President Truman is dubious over the prospects for world peace—but immediately declares he has lost hope that ways can be found to meet the situation, let Congress just follow his lead. Not all our troubles are in Europe. Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, who commanded the "Flying Tigers" in China before and during our formal entry into World War II, tells Congress that military support, as well as economic aid, must be afforded China,

and soon, or the Communists (meaning Soviet Russia) will gain control of that country within 2 years.

We hear increasing talk here that dollars and goods will not do the job in Europe, but that the United States must promise military support to Western Europe. No European leader this time is announcing that "furnish us the tools and we will do the job." Uncle Sam is expected to furnish the tools and do the job.

I am writing this editorial, frankly and forthrightly, because I believe the people of America are entitled to know where Washington thinks we are heading, and what we have to do. And from the internationalistic viewpoint of Washington, what happens in Italy next month, in France the following month, in China and Korea and the Mid-East and Near-East any time from now on, has more bearing upon the future of Kansas farmers—all Americans—than domestic legislation on the Congressional calendars this session.

Keep Telling People

I HAVE been proud of the 4-H Club publicity going out to the public this month. While it was especially emphasized during National 4-H Club Week, March 1 to 7, it shouldn't stop there. I hope club members and leaders will keep telling people about the fine work this great organization is doing. It will help club progress in the future. And it also will show folks what fine, upstanding, capable young American citizens we have out on our farms.

As we read and hear about the troubled, unsettled, off-color conditions prevailing in the world today, and of the outright unpatriotic actions of certain individuals in our own United States, it is a source of satisfaction to know we have this strong anchor of 4-H Club youth to the windward. Young men and young women who are growing up in the best traditions of a free country. They are learning the value, and rewards, of individual effort. They are learning to be good winners. They are learning to respect the abilities of others. They discover the satisfaction of doing one's level best in competition, even when they miss out on the winning ribbons.

The kind of seasoning our farm boys and girls are getting in 4-H Clubs already has qualified some 14 million for useful citizenship and leadership. I have followed the success of many farm youths in club work. As you probably know, I sponsored the Capper Clubs for farm boys and girls in Kansas for several years. I know how capably farm boys and girls can carry thru a project. In the Capper Clubs they raised poultry, pigs, calves and crops, and did other types of work. I saw many of these animals take prizes at fairs. I know farm boys and girls are good business managers, too. During the time I directly sponsored farm youth clubs, I lent the boys and girls in Kansas something more than \$100,000 so they could get a start with poultry or livestock. In my files I have records showing all of that money was paid back, except a hard luck case

or two. Ability to do useful work, responsibility to finish the job, trustworthiness to meet obligations. Those are the qualities club work taught.

Every good quality I watched develop in the clubs I sponsored is fully in evidence in the 4-H Clubs today: Character building, self-reliance, pride of accomplishment, clean living, clear thinking, honesty, reverence. The list includes the pattern of living we have known in the United States in the past; and the pattern we must follow in the future if this country is to survive in freedom. We should all be very thankful we have the 4-H Clubs, among many other worthy organizations, to help keep America true.

I enjoy looking at the records our 4-H boys and girls are making. On a national scale there are 1,700,000 members in 74,000 clubs. Their theme this year is one of the best I ever have heard: "Creating better homes today for a more responsible citizenship tomorrow." Good homes certainly are the right background for the best in citizenship.

These 1,700,000 farm boys and girls last year produced garden vegetables on 100,000 acres, and that meant tons of foods. They raised 716,000 head of livestock and 9 million chickens. Some of this livestock earned local, state and national recognition for 4-H Clubs by winning the top placings at various fairs and shows. Records also show that club members, in their projects, farmed some 440,000 acres to food and feed crops. They canned 15 million quarts of food, did soil- and water-conservation work on 127,000 acres, even planted and tended 51,000 acres of forest trees. Of course, they did much more with other projects, but those few figures give an idea of how industrious and successful they are.

We all can take pride in what our Kansas 4-H Club members have done. Last year there were 24,776 members in our state; every one of our 105 counties has members. I understand the goal for 1948 is to reach 35,000 members. For one, I would like to heartily recommend that enough farm boys and girls get in 4-H Club work this year to far surpass that goal. You have nothing to lose, everything to gain.

As a measure of what our Kansas farm boys and girls did last year, their 4-H income is announced as being \$4,651,786. Better than half of this amount is considered profit, \$2,404,697. Remember, that is only in dollars. The knowledge gained in doing useful things well cannot be measured in money.

Now, let me say a word to the adult leaders of 4-H Club work. Without your patient, understanding, untiring efforts all of this great work would be impossible. You never have or never will invest your time and energy to better advantage, except in the wholesome care and guidance you give your own beloved children. And I know you ask no reward other than to see these boys and girls develop into capable, responsible men and women. No reward could be greater. You are investing yourself in something that will be permanent.



Washington, D. C.

Battle Over Soil Conservation Control

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the battles being fought out in Congress these days is over the Soil Conservation Service, in the Department of Agriculture. The SCS was set in its present form in the early 1930s, primarily to handle the technical and engineering problems of the Soil Conservation Corps. Today its principal work is extending technical aid and services to 2,000 soil-conservation districts.

It is evident that the Soil Conservation Service is going to be revamped, perhaps become the central power in a national land use program. Working thru the soil-conservation districts, which are organized under state

laws, and also directly with individual farms and farmers, it may become one of the biggest things in the Department.

Not unnaturally, there has developed a scramble over control of the Soil Conservation Service. One trouble the SCS has had in Congress is that members—and the public generally—have it confused with the soil-conservation payments. These are really income or benefit payments made to farmers to supplement their income. The device was used to enable the Government to continue making benefit payments

after the Supreme Court knocked out the original AAA payments and processing taxes.

These "soil-conservation payments" are made thru another agency of the Department, the Production and Marketing Administration, which also handles production- and marketing-control programs. Admittedly, so far as actual conservation of land use is concerned, the soil-conservation payments do not get the results that it looks as if the SCS and the soil-conservation districts will get, in saving the land.

To end the confusion, the Association of Land Grant Colleges and the American Farm Bureau Federation joined forces and had bills introduced to turn the Soil Conservation Service over to the Extension Service, making the Extension Service an "action" agency of the Department, but under state control at state levels; county control at county levels.

The Department did not like that solution, so it proposed instead that the Soil Conservation Service be taken under the wing of the Production and Marketing Association.

The Soil Conservation Service did not like either idea, preferring to remain independent and not subordinated to

(Continued on Page 32)

This Farm Was Worthless

Hadn't Paid Its Way for Years Until . . .

MAYBE you never have said it out loud, but we'll bet you have thought something like this many times: "It's easy for that county agent to tell farmers what to do, but I'll bet he couldn't make it work out on the farm."

Down in Anderson county J. A. Hendriks, extension agent, heard this so many times he began to wonder whether there was any truth in it.

Six years ago he decided to put himself to the test. He looked around over the county and bought what he thought was about the most abused 100 acres he could find and paid \$26 an acre for it. Naturally, he took a terrific kidding about his investment, because this 100 acres, along with another 80 sold separately, hadn't paid its way for many years.

Just to see what kind of place Mr. Hendriks had purchased and what neighboring farmers thought of the farm, we called on several farmers familiar with the tract. Here is what they told us.

Claude Boots, farmer and county treasurer, whose place is near the Hendriks farm: "I have watched that 100 acres since 1924 and have farmed it part of the time. I never did raise anything on it, tho. You could hardly pull a plow thru the soil with a team. Several farmers I know bought and lost it thru the years because of poor soil fertility. It had poor drainage and was badly washed." Mr. Boots combined the flax crop on this farm the year before Mr. Hendriks bought it. "That flax made 3 bushels an acre," he recalls, "and I was ashamed to charge for combining."

"I Said Nothing Doing"

Wallace Buck: "Mr. Hendriks wanted me to farm the place the first year he owned it but I said nothing doing. You could hardly keep a plow in the ground on the slopes. Then, down on the lower end of the fields, the drainage was so poor you would mire down. Besides that, the fields were all cut up with ditches." Mr. Buck remembers that wheat only made 12 to 15 bushels an acre during the best seasons, but generally averaged 8 to 10 bushels; corn around 10 to 15 bushels. "Kafir never would make anything but a little fodder," he adds.

Ralph Sites: "I have known the Hendriks farm for 41 years. I often traded work with former owners and farmed it myself one year. One year was enough for me. The fields didn't dry out all spring so I could plant anything. All of the land was below average and part of it was way below."

W. P. Weckel: "I have known the farm for 30 years and have helped thresh there a number of times. It always made poor yields, and it was hard on machinery."

Charles W. Watson: "When I was connected with the Mt. Ida bank we took over that farm once on a loan and it about worried all of us to death. It never raised enough to pay interest or taxes and we had a terrible time getting rid of it."

That gives you some idea of the job Mr. Hendriks had ahead of him when he set out to prove his theories. As a matter of fact, the farm had such a bad reputation no local farmer could be hired to till it.

Of the total 100 acres in this farm there were 68.7 acres under cultivation. The first thing Mr. Hendriks did was to terrace the upper slopes and provide a drainage ditch to get water off the lower part of his fields. The farm was purchased in July. It was plowed that fall before lime could be spread, so 2½ tons of lime an acre were spread the following spring on top of the prepared fields.

How Fields Were Handled

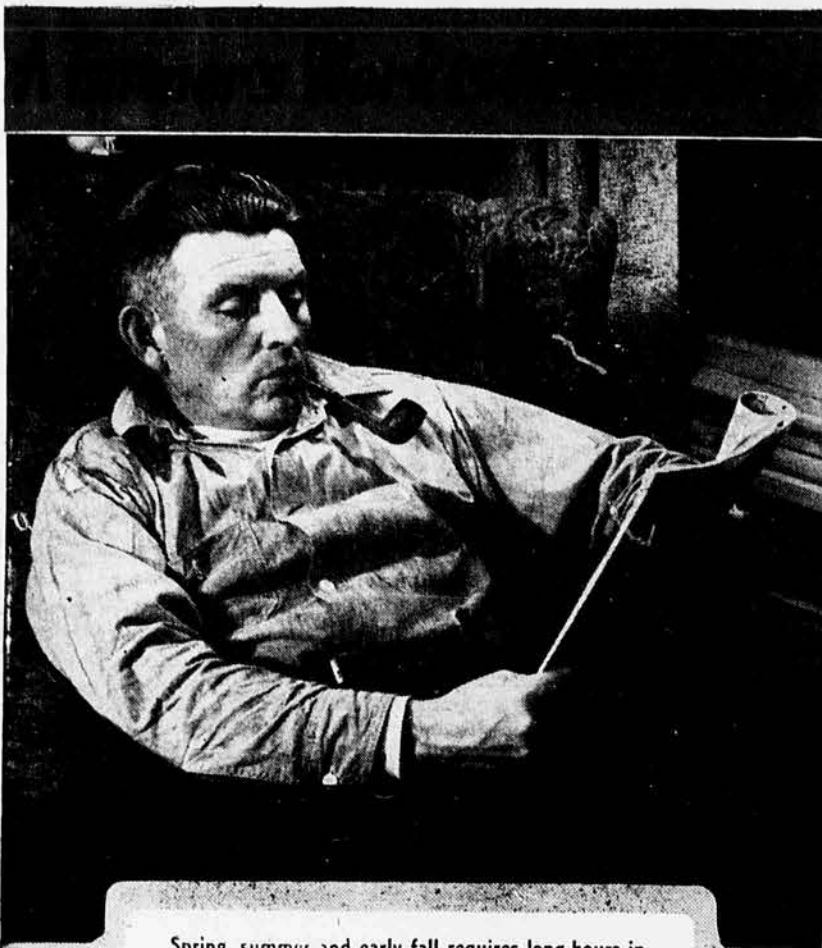
To better understand proceedings from there on we will divide the farm up by fields and follow steps taken on each field, with the results.

Field 1 (8 acres): Seeded to oats that made 8 bushels an acre. This field then was seeded to wheat and sweet clover with 50 pounds of 45 per cent superphosphate applied at seeding time. The wheat made 10 bushels an acre and the sweet clover produced 364 bales of hay after October 1. The third year a sweet clover seed crop was harvested and wheat sowed in the fall with the same application of superphosphate as before. In 1946 the field yielded an average of 42½ bushels of wheat.

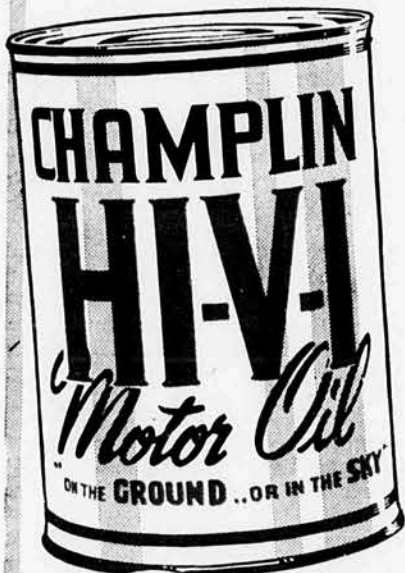
Field 2 (9 acres): Seeded to flax and sweet clover first year. Yield of flax too light to harvest. A sweet clover seed crop was harvested the second year and the field seeded to wheat, which made 29 bushels an acre. After wheat harvest a volunteer stand of sweet clover was plowed under with the wheat stubble and the field double-cropped to soybeans that averaged 6 bushels an acre. Oats were seeded last year with 50 pounds of 45 per cent superphosphate an acre. When the oats were 3 or 4 inches high they were top dressed with 100 pounds of 33½ per cent ammonium nitrate an acre. Average yield of the oats was 66 bushels an acre. "The nitrate added 8 to 10 bushels an acre, I believe," says Mr. Hendriks.

Field 3 (14.7 acres): Sowed to flax and sweet clover first year with 50 pounds of 45 per cent superphosphate an acre. Flax yield too light to harvest. A good sweet clover seed crop was harvested the second year and the field seeded to wheat after plowing less than 5 inches deep. This wheat made

(Continued on Page 9)



Spring, summer and early fall requires long hours in the fields . . . little time to thoroughly study crop reports and the hundreds of fine articles in your farm papers and magazines. But during long winter evenings . . . plans are made for fence and building repairs . . . for field rotation of crops . . . for spring and summer planting. Include in these plans for 1948 the finest lubrication possible for your tractors, trucks and cars.



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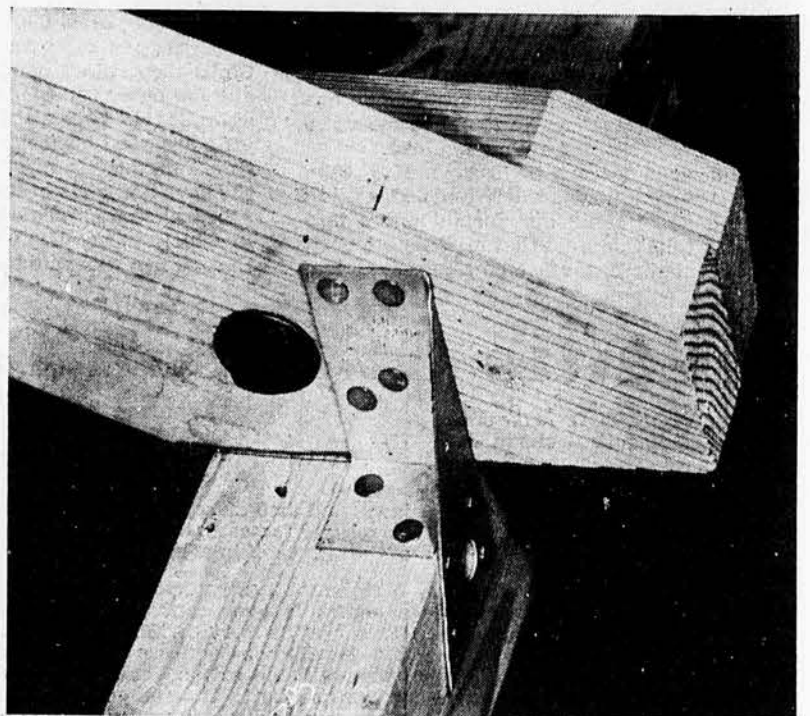
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New Kind of Anchor



Called Trip-L-Grip framing anchors, it is believed this new development will find a large use in farm construction. Three different types of anchors are available. Shown here is one of the anchors tying down roof rafters. These anchors eliminate toe nailing.

25 bushels an acre. Following this third-year wheat crop a volunteer sweet clover stand was plowed under. Wheat again was seeded with the same phosphate application as used previously. Average yield of the wheat on this field last year was 39 1/2 bushels.

Field 4 (31 acres): Sowed the first year to flax without sweet clover. Flax was not worth harvesting. Wheat was seeded in the fall and made 11 bushels an acre the second year. It was put back to sweet clover and wheat and made 12 bushels the third year. A sweet clover seed crop was harvested last year.

These figures account for all but 6 acres of tilled land. One acre was abandoned at the start and another acre sowed to straight sweet clover. Four acres of former pasture land were plowed up and put in corn in 1946 and oats last year. These 4 acres have not received any treatment except lime.

Yields Are Higher

Going back over the farm now we find that in 4 crop years Mr. Hendriks raised his wheat yield on one field from 10 bushels to 42 1/2 bushels; on another field wheat was raised to 29 bushels the third year and oats to 66 bushels the fourth year. The third field produced 25-bushel wheat the third year and 39 1/2-bushel wheat, the fourth. On the 31 acres where sweet clover was held out of the rotation until 1946, 12-bushel wheat was the highest yield. Cost of lime and phosphate over the 4-year period totaled about \$7.50 an acre.

Several neighboring farmers have worked on the farm during the 4-year building-up experiment. Here is what they say about it now.

"I put in the 1944 and 1946 crops of oats and wheat on the Hendriks farm," says Wallace Buck, "and found the soil so mellow I had difficulty keeping the disk shallow enough. I can remember when it was so hard I could hardly keep a plow in it. I seeded the wheat at a rate of 1.7 bushels an acre and it was not too thick. I'd like to farm the place myself now." Then Mr. Buck adds that as a result of improvement on the Hendriks farm he now is growing 60 acres of sweet clover on his rented farm. "And I'm paying for it out of my own pocket," he says.

Ralph Sites, who has been combining the Hendriks sweet clover, has particularly noticed the soil improvement. "It is easy to run machinery over the place now. When I farmed it years ago it never seemed to dry out."

Mr. Weckel, who combined the first Hendriks crop 4 years ago, also combined the wheat and oats this year. "Four years ago we had 40 acres of flax that wasn't even harvested it was so poor. This year I would say that 66 bushels an acre was conservative on the oats crop and I never saw better wheat than that on the lower terraces. My guess is that wheat on the lower slopes made 46 to 48 bushels an acre." It was Mr. Weckel who previously had said: "When I heard Hendriks had paid \$26 an acre for that place I told him that was \$25 an acre too much."

We also talked to Lawrence Boots, who plowed the Hendriks farm after harvest this year. "I plowed all of it in high gear with two 14-inch mold-board plows," he says. "The soil was really mellow."

First Harvested After Rain

One thing mentioned by Mr. Weckel was that the Hendriks wheat was among the first harvested after a rain because it was ready as soon as the wheat itself was dry. "A lot of farmers couldn't get into their fields because of mud but we didn't have any trouble."

The proof of any program is in whether it will pay its way. Profits from the Hendriks farm the first 3 years repaid the original cost of the land. "Of course," says Mr. Hendriks, "I realize that favorable crop seasons and high prices made the job a lot easier. But the point I was trying to prove was that any farmer could build up his soil in a remarkably short time and make it pay its way during the process. Most of our soils are not cropped out. They are just abused. If they get the right kind of treatment, they will respond."

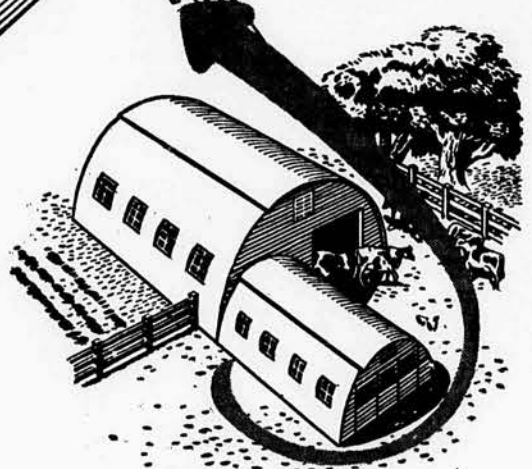
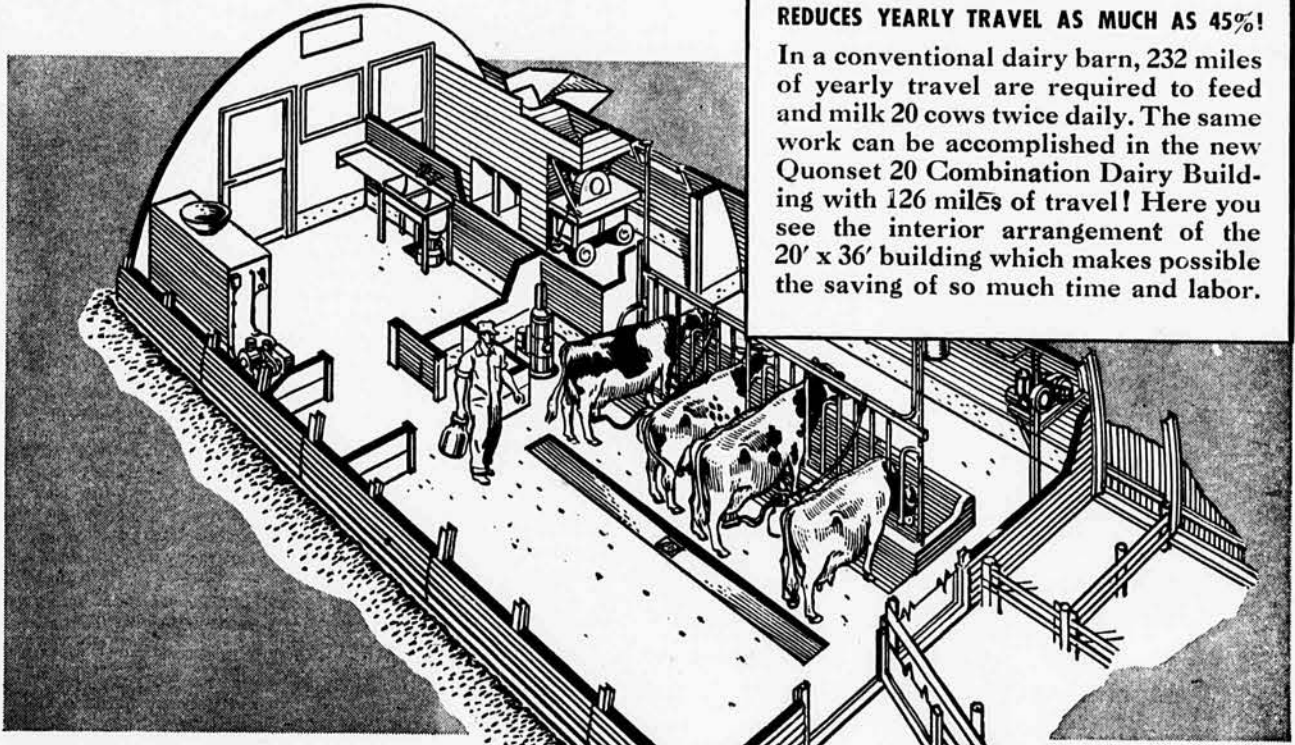
Actually, a farmer can do even a better job than did Mr. Hendriks. The reason for this is that no livestock was involved on the Hendriks farm to utilize the pasture that went to waste in his experiment. Mr. Hendriks could give only a small part of his time to the job, had to hire all the work done, and his only income was on sale of grain, seed, and some sweet clover hay.

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See your local Quonset dealer for complete plans and full details of this great new development in dairy buildings; or write direct, if you don't know his name and location.

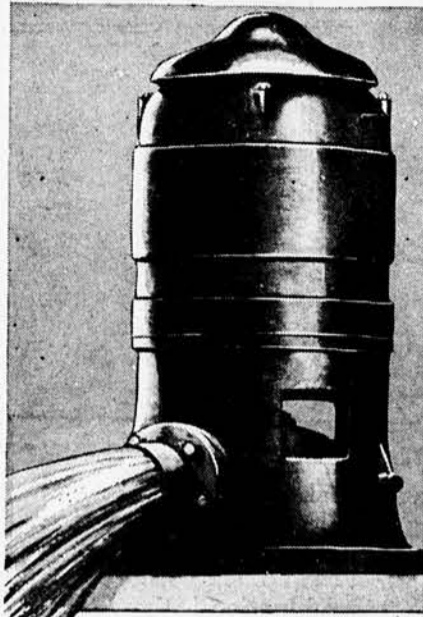
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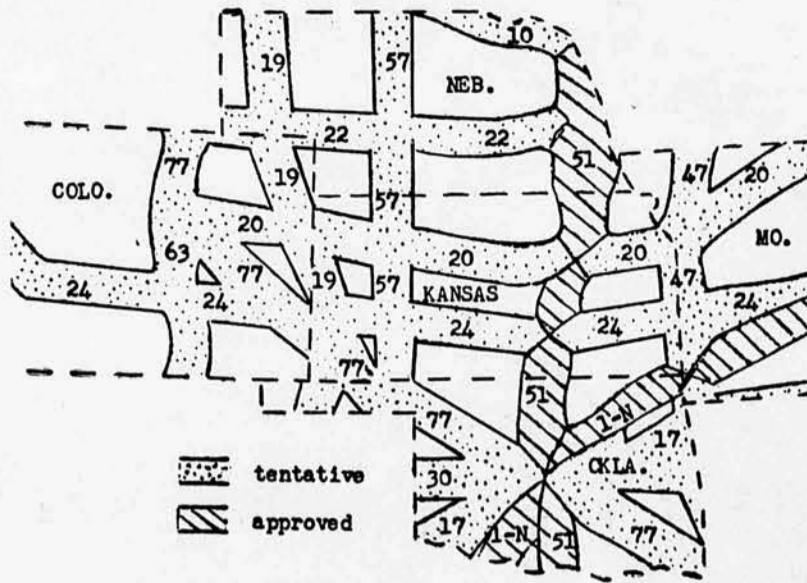
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Original Air Lane Now Is Skyway 51



This map of Kansas and surrounding states shows approximate location of proposed system of skyways that will be a boon to personal aviation when they are completed.

HOLD everything! Skyway 11 has been renumbered. It will now be known as Skyway 51. That information was received by Riley V. Whearty, chief of the aviation department, Kansas Industrial Development Commission, in an air-mail letter from Mrs. Blanche Noyes, chief of airmarking section, Civil Aeronautics Administration.

As a result of criticisms and suggestions received from state aviation officials and pilots, Mrs. Noyes stated in her letter, it is deemed necessary to renumber the proposed systems of skyways to provide for the establishment of additional skyways which will be needed to accommodate all air travel. She points out it is desirable, of course, to accomplish the renumbering now before markers have been constructed.

A map illustrating the proposed new numbering was enclosed. It reveals that 6 skyways will cross Kansas when the system is completed. Two of these skyways will cross Kansas from north to south, 2 others will traverse the state from east to west. And the remaining 2 will run northwest and southeast across the western end of Kansas.

Indications are that the western end of Kansas will require nearly solid airmarking in order to make the skyway system complete. The remainder of the state also will be supplied with adequate airmarking. It will be a definite boon to personal aviation when all the airmarking is completed.

As indicated on the map which is reproduced here, Skyway 51 replaces the original Skyway 11. Skyway 57 will give north-south marking across the western end of the state. Equally good marking will be provided in the future for east-west travel. Skyway 20 will be a marked route from Kansas City to Goodland, and number 24 will provide a marked route across the southern end of Kansas running thru Wichita.

Skyways 77 and 19 complete the plan for Kansas. The former will be a route

from Denver to Oklahoma City and just hit the southwest corner. Skyway 19 will nearly parallel that route.

Mr. Whearty hopes that definite progress will be made on the marking of Skyway 51 in the next few weeks. Plans are in the hopper for a mass flight of planes to check the air markers along this route on Sunday, June 6, he reports. He anticipates that Flying Farmers, Flight Operators, Civil Air Patrol and many other private flyers will take part in the event.

Flying Farmers expect to take an active part in the airmarking that will be required to complete these plans. They are waiting for the "go" signal. A number of Flying Farmers have volunteered to help paint markers. They will act on suggestions from Mr. Whearty, co-ordinating their efforts with K. I. D. C.

And if you want some tips on air marking, you might drop in on Flying Farmer Charles Basore, of Bentley. Mr. Basore recently reported he had put a nice marker on a roof in his home town. At that time he had just received the paint for another marker to be painted at Haven. In addition he has contacted the right people at Sedgwick, Halstead and Mount Hope about getting markers in those towns. It looks like Mr. Basore is a 1-man marker committee—and doing a good job of it.

Knouft Elected

The unanimous election of Donald C. Knouft, Circleville, to membership in the Ayrshire Breeders' Association has been announced by National Secretary C. T. Conklin, of Brandon, Vt. The ancestors of Mr. Knouft's herd of dairy cows trace back to the heather-covered hills of County Ayr, Scotland, from which the breed derives its name. There are now more than 20,000 herds of Ayrshires in the United States.

Will Stop Hill Water



Veterans are soil-conservation minded. Wayne Millison, right, Bushong, shows his instructor, Duke Brown, Council Grove, how he will protect his best bottom land from hill water. A diversion ditch will catch runoff water and lead it to the creek thru the ditch shown here. Mr. Millison says he got his idea for the diversion ditch while attending an on-farm veterans training class.



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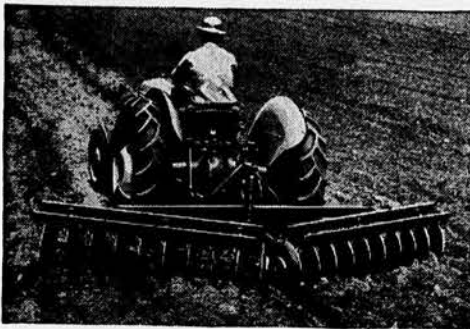
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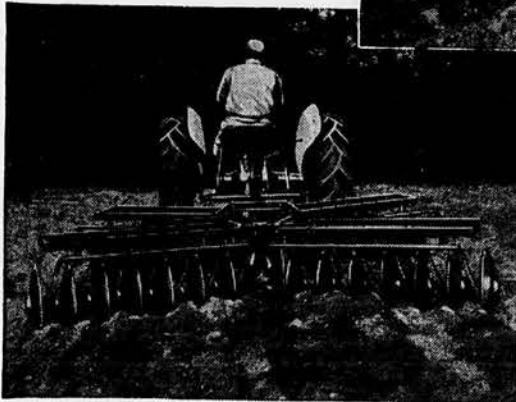
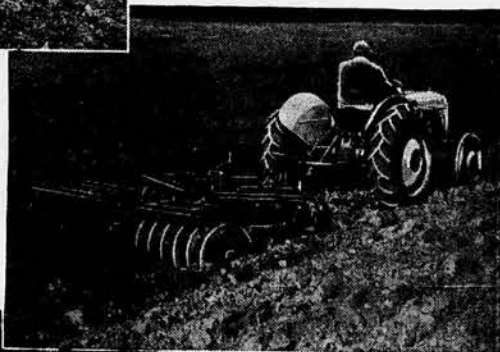
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FIT EVERY NEED—There's an effective, safe Du Pont 2,4-D Weed Killer for every weed control problem on your farm: in grain, in grass and grass-seed crops, in pastures, ditches, fencerows, brushland and fallow.

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FARM-TESTED—Proved and backed by results on persistent weeds in all sections, including (1) annuals: mustard, cocklebur, radish, pigweed, Frenchweed, sunflowers, etc.; (2) perennials: bindweed, Canada and sow thistle, gumweed, burdock and others; (3) woody plants: sagebrush, willows, poplars, sumac, box elder, etc.

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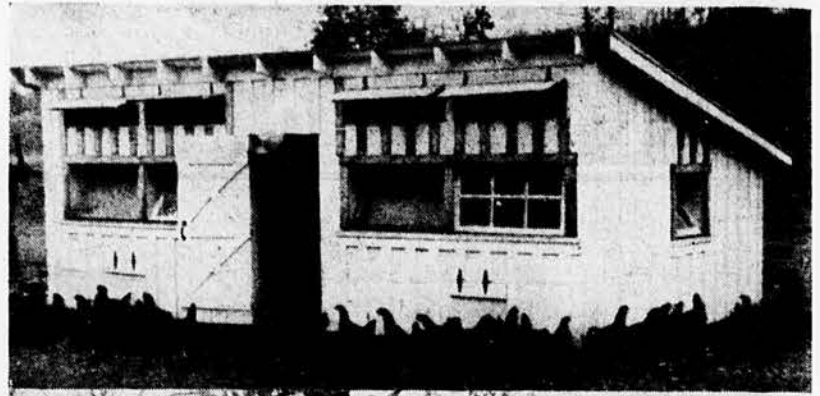


BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

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Broiler Production Tempts Kansans

By GLORIA SWEGMAN



STARTED ENTERPRISE HERE—Still producing broilers, this log brooder house, lower picture, is one of the first Charles George, Arkansas poultry tycoon, used when he started in the volume broiler business 15 years ago. Mr. George now produces, processes and markets broilers from 40 farms in the Springdale area. The upper picture shows a small version of the new-type brooder houses the Georges are using.

THE poultry committee of the Topeka Chamber of Commerce started a broiler project for its trade area on March 3. It is the outgrowth of a tour of Northwest Arkansas broiler projects by representatives of producers, processors, hatcheries and feed dealers.

After viewing the Arkansas setup, the Kansans believed any "disadvantages of Kansas soil drainage and climate would be far outweighed by cheaper feed costs and a good home market." Topekans are now eating broilers from Arkansas and Maryland, E. H. McLaughlin, poultry committee chairman, said.

"We would rather grow into the business than grow out of it," remarked Charles Wilson, farmer near Topeka. That expressed the caution the Topekans are going to use in promoting the project.

The touring group learned from their Arkansas host, Charles George, one of the biggest producers of the Springdale area, that the Arkansas producers will lose money on the chickens they saw thriving in the modern brooder houses. Mr. George mentioned at least a \$15,000 loss, but he termed the unfavorable feed-price poultry period of the last few months as not "discouraging enough to keep him from filling up all his brooder houses again."

For the first bunch of broilers being raised in the Topeka project, the committee is asking producers to use present equipment. Poultry experts of the committee plan to inspect poultry facilities and the broilers frequently to keep

down mortality, and give the chicks the best possible growing chance. The committee wants every participant in the project to have a successful project as far as it can be "under conditions they can control."

Favorable attitude toward long-term, adequate financing was expressed by Joe Slattery, of the Merchants National Bank. The Topekans realize a financing program rounded enough to "cushion any period of loss," has been the most important factor in building up the Arkansas poultry business the last 15 years.

The slow-but-steady climb to prosperity was told by Charles George, who with his 2 sons, Eugene and Luther, now own about 40 farms and market 500,000 chickens annually from the Springdale area.

Mr. George showed the Topekans his 4 systems of production on a volume basis. One is to provide all equipment of housing, coops, chicks and feed and hire a man to raise the chickens. In another he works on a 50-50 basis with young farmers. In the third system he gives instruction to farmers owning equipment, and in the fourth he erects broiler facilities and sells them.

Biggest arguing point between the Arkansas broiler production and system recommended by the poultry experts for the Topeka area is the type of floors to be used. Arkansas producers use a dirt floor and finely ground sugarcane pulp for litter. They never change litter during the 11 to 13 weeks they raise their brood of chickens. The To-

(Continued on Page 13)



BROILERS BUILT THIS—Roy Ritter, Springdale, Ark., broiler producer, markets broilers he raises in the long brooder houses in the background as fried chicken in the new, modern "Chicken House." Mr. Ritter also freezes his "Arkansas fries" and markets the frozen table delicacy all over the country.

pekans believe Kansas weather and soil conditions will require a wooden or cement floor.

The Arkansas producers have permanent brooder houses and let bunch after bunch of broilers range on the almost-bare ground outside with seeming success. But Topekans are still in favor of moving the brooder houses to new locations in legume fields. They believe the drainage conditions of Kansas soil will not allow disease germs to wash away as they "seem to do in Arkansas."

Raising 2,000 to 3,000 chickens in long brooder houses under 4 or 5 separate brooders without partitions by Arkansas producers, did not appeal to the visiting Topekans. As G. D. McClaskey expressed it, "Our Kansas winds wouldn't allow that for they would fill the house with drafts."

Top Topeka poultry producer, August Scheetz, suggested a central heating system for the large houses and volume production. Mr. Scheetz now produces 30,000 broilers a year with his battery facilities.

Better Them on Feed

"I didn't see anything down there we couldn't duplicate up here," Mr. Scheetz declared. "We could better them 40 to 50 cents a hundred on the feed, which is 75 to 80 per cent of the broiler production cost."

Altho Mr. Scheetz is a top egg producer, he said the unfavorable egg-feed ratio this winter just allowed him to "break even," and his broiler production has long been his largest source of income. He has been in the volume poultry business on his Kaw Valley farm for the last 15 years.

Mr. Scheetz was worried about the Topeka producers recognizing poultry diseases in time to use the "cure instead of preventative method" followed by the Arkansas producers. Mr. George told the Topekans they wouldn't believe it was a good bunch of chickens if "they didn't get coccidiosis," but they never took steps to prevent the disease, because they believed the chicks built up a resistance to treatment. When the Topekans asked him how to treat it, he said there are 100 different remedies followed by the growers, but they include the use of dried buttermilk or dried whey and medicine in the drinking water.

Fresh drinking water at all times is provided the Arkansas chicks with drip fountains, operated by float valves. The same chicken waterers and feeders are used thruout the growing period. These and the brooder stove are just raised to take care of the growing birds.

Where the growers were holding their 12-week-old chicks and hoping for a better market, the chickens well filled the floors of the brooder houses. The Arkansas producers just believe in putting 2 chickens per square foot of brooder space, and turning the birds out on the range whenever the weather permits.

Avoid Crooked Breasts

Roosts are not used for the birds, because they cause blister and crooked breasts, Mr. George pointed out. Plenty of windows in every side of the big houses are topped with ventilators. The chicks were well-feathered, and the exercise of running from one end of the 16- by 60-foot brooder houses seemed to have developed their legs and thighs.

Care and sanitation were stressed by the Arkansas men for success. They said putting out fresh feed several times a day, and stirring the feed every time the grower enters the brooder house, coaxes the chickens to eat more. For sanitation they fumigate the houses

with formaldehyde and potassium fuming gas and scrub them diligently. For each batch the dirt floor and litter is removed and replaced.

"It is by raising the birds 16,000 to 20,000 at a time 3 times a year they can cut down on the labor costs per bird," observed Chester King, farmer north of Topeka.

Mr. George showed the Topekans his natural gas brooders which operate at about the cost of one cent a bird. Some of the Topekans thought they could duplicate that figure in mild weather by using bottled gas. They believed, however, the fuel costs would run much higher than the Arkansas figure during Kansas winter weather. Topekans believed they would have to insulate the houses and building costs would run much higher than the Arkansas figure of 50 cents a bird.

Breeds recommended for the Topeka project are White Rocks and New Hampshire Reds for the finished product of birds weighing 3 pounds. New crosses of New Hampshires and Barred Rock, using the New Hampshire hen, were found in the Arkansas brooder houses, but George explained it was the best they could purchase at the moment. The Arkansas producer always buys straight-run superior chickens from northern, pullorum-free hatcheries. There is a small reduction for the quantity orders, Mr. George said.

Starting mash is used for the chickens until they are 5 weeks old, and then they are finished on an 18 to 20 per cent protein growing mash. Very little grain is used by the Arkansas growers, except to flush out the chickens in case of illness.

Made \$1,250 on a Bunch

Altho producer Clyde Matthews complained that raising the broilers is confining, he admitted making a profit of \$1,250 on the bunch previous to the ones the Topekans inspected. Mr. George said the profits have averaged better than that during the last 10 years. Mortality is figured at about 10 per cent average.

Arkansas producers are so enthused about the business that has brought modern homes and general prosperity to their region, they foster broiler experimental projects for Vocational Agriculture students in Springdale.

Arkansas men figure it takes 10 to 12 pounds of feed to make a good broiler 3 to 3 1/4 pounds. Heat and water cost them \$20 per 500 chicks this winter, and medication costs were extra high this winter and averaged 2 to 3 cents a bird.

A New Product

The Kansans were luncheon guests of Roy Ritter, who served them his specialty of frozen fried chicken and french-fried potatoes, which just needed crisping in the oven for 20 minutes before serving. Ritter expects this new product will even bring greater outlets for the broiler business, and the Topekans agreed, for it would be difficult for any homemaker to duplicate the Arkansas dish.

Arkansas broiler farms on the highways sell from \$500 to \$2,500 an acre, but land back in the hills is much cheaper. Grape growing is frequently combined with the chicken projects.

"Think of what a real broiler project around Topeka would do for our land," Wilson said. "I have boosted my grain yields 100 per cent by just raising a few turkeys."

Kansans seeing the Arkansas broiler business first-hand were Ray Johnson, Tecumseh; G. D. McClaskey, Kansas Poultry Institute; Eugene Johnson, Johnson's Hatchery; August Scheetz, Chester King, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson and Mrs. Melvin Quinn, Topeka poultry producers; W. C. Turvey, Burlingame; Bud Forbes, of Forbes Mills; L. H. Buzard, Topeka Mill and Elevator; Joe Slaterry of Merchants National Bank; Tom Laundon, Cope's Produce; Eugene Lauver, Shawnee Hatchery; Martin Keck, Auburn poultry producer; Cletus Moore, Meriden farmer; Gerald Hines, Seymour Packing Company; County Agent Preston Hale and County Club Agent Merle Eystone; J. O. Miller agriculture commissioner for the Topeka Chamber of Commerce and Capper representative, Gloria Swegman.

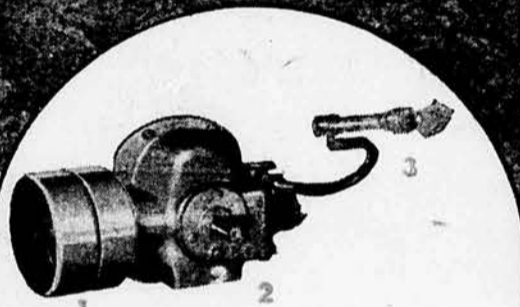
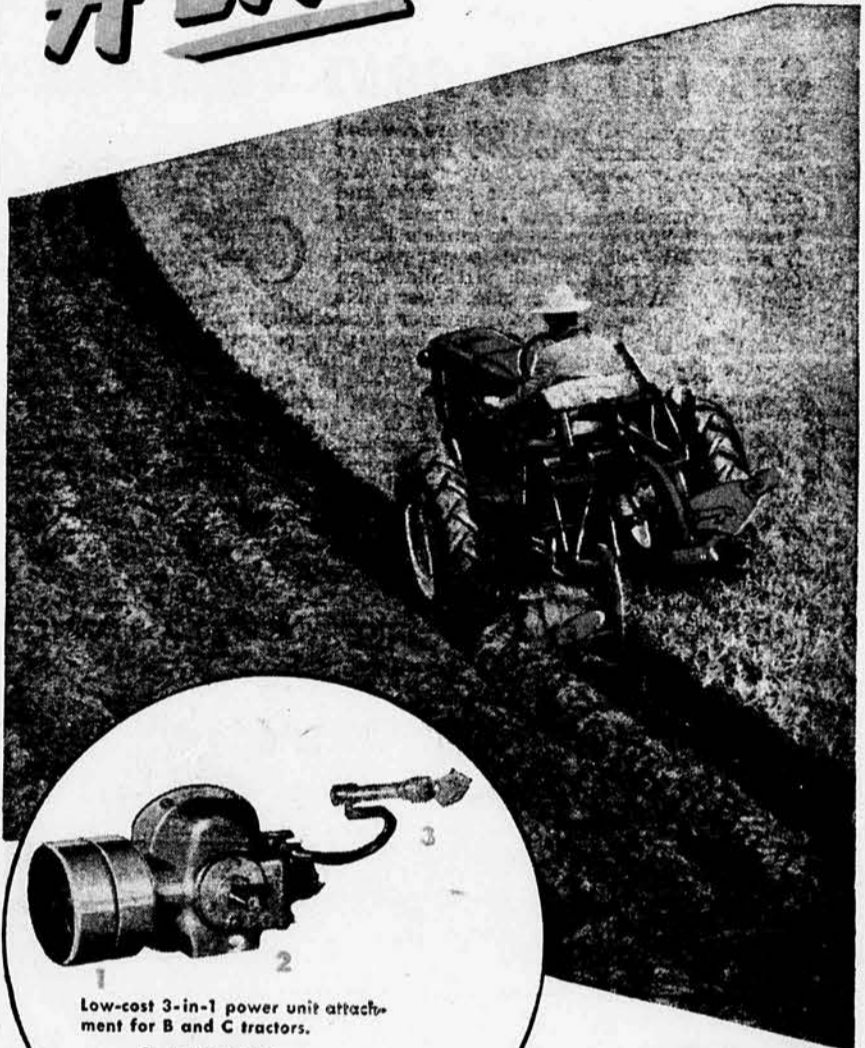
Brush for Waxing

I have found that it is a time and wax saver to use a soft paintbrush when waxing the floor. The wax goes on smoothly and evenly by this method. —Mrs. R. P.



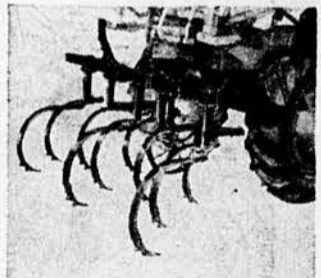
"When does all the joy start that he was supposed to bring us?"

GIVE YOUR LAND
A LIFT

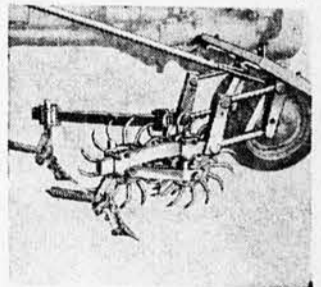


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The new A-C tractor-mounted Field Cultivator can be set deep for eradicating quack grass or renovating alfalfa... shallower for weeding, mulching or spring-toothing fallow.



A touch of the hydraulic control lever lifts the Model C front-mounted rotary hoe cultivator instantly. Rotary fingers lift weeds out of crop row at speeds up to 6 m.p.h.

Hydraulic Lift Implements OPERATE AT A FINGER'S TOUCH

Allis-Chalmers Tractor-Mounted Implements ride steadily and evenly at the depth you set. They lift automatically. For example, oil pressure in the hydraulic system instantly lifts or lowers either bottom of the two-way plow (pictured above) at the touch of a lever. The right and left hand bottoms are alternated in plowing back and forth across the field. All furrows are turned in one direction, leaving no dead furrow. In hilly land all furrows can be turned up-hill on the contour, forming small terraces to catch and hold moisture.

This is how A-C hydraulic-lift implements can help undo the damage of rains that have leached and hardened soils so severely. Mellow, enriching humus must be worked back into the land. Terraces must be built on steeper slopes.

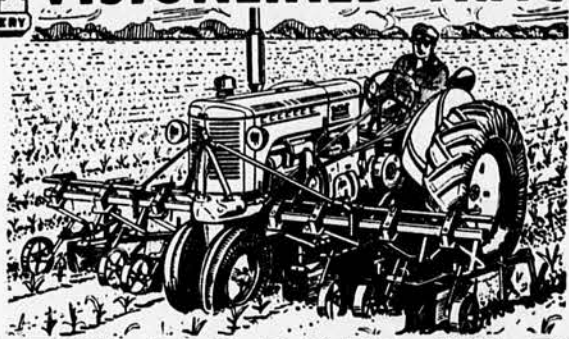
The new Allis-Chalmers tractor-mounted field cultivator, moldboard and two-way plows — all with hydraulic control — can give a life-saving lift to your land.



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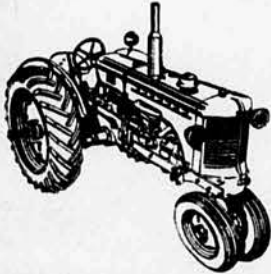
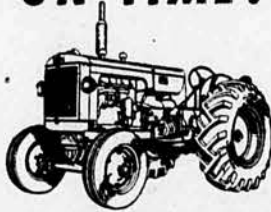
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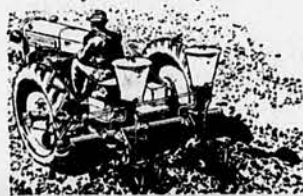
Ruggedness and all-round "go" are coupled with fuel economies in MM Visionlined Tractors to assure reserve power and outstanding performance under all field and weather conditions. From the famed MM Visionlined "foursome"—the models R, U, Z and GTB—choose the power-packed tractor engineered for your particular farm needs! Special features include: fewer parts



and greater accessibility; anti-friction sealed transmissions with precision-cut, heat-treated, alloy steel gears; high turbulence type cylinder heads; force-feed lubrication systems. "Quick-On—Quick-Off" tools for all MM Visionlined Tractors offer greater utility and real economy.

Safe, dependable MM Visionlined Tractors mean time saved and more profits on all your farm power-jobs—all the year round! No matter how tough the job, there's an MM Tractor for better and easier farming... ready to give you that profitable teamwork of MM TRACTORS and MM MODERN MACHINES.

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The Editor's Notebook

By **RAYMOND H. GILKESON**

TALL tales have been floating around about how many tons of vegetables can be grown from a few dollars' worth of garden seed. Has any reader ever kept track of garden production and figured it out on a tonnage basis? Let me know if you have.

Thanks to all the fine folks who wrote their opinions about Dr. George S. Benson's, "America in the Valley of Decision," which was printed in the February 7, issue of Kansas Farmer. More letters appear in this issue. It is going to take the combined efforts of all true Americans to make sure we do not sacrifice our freedom.

I would like to suggest that all schools use "Why I Am Proud to Be an American," as the theme for closing-day exercises this term. Also, use it once each year for school programs, debate nights or literary society.

February 21, 1948, Ed Rupp had a story in Kansas Farmer about Veterans' On-Farm Training centered on the program in Morris county. As so often happens, Ed said he had more material gathered for the story than he could possibly cram into the available space. And when writing the story, he failed to give due credit to the Kiwanis club at Council Grove, for the part it played in bringing On-Farm training to that community.

The Kiwanis club at Council Grove was directly responsible for getting the work started. Members of the Kiwanis agriculture committee started the ball rolling, organized the classes, provided instructors and drummed up interest in the program.

Even tho due credit was not given to these men, Ed received a fine letter from C. W. Sargent, chairman of the agriculture committee, commending him on the story and offering his services at any time in the future.

Actually, the part played by Council Grove Kiwanians in this program was doubly important. It was important, first because in intent On-Farm training is a laudatory program. But also, it is important in that Council Grove businessmen have the foresight to realize that the welfare of rural people surrounding them has a direct effect on the welfare of the businessmen. What is good for the farm also will benefit the city.

Three of our farmer "bird-men" stopped in the Kansas Farmer office the other Monday. But they did not fly to Topeka. It was the Monday preceding the huge snowstorm of 1948. And even then the weather was definitely down. The kind of day when even birds were walking. The men were George Galloway, WaKeeney; Otis Hensley, Glasco; and Ellis Dinsmore, Clay Center.

George's father, prominent Trego county stockman, had undergone an operation at one of the Topeka hospitals, and George was in Topeka at

the time to visit with him. But the meeting of the 3 men in the Kansas Farmer office had been prearranged. You guessed it: To discuss plans for the third annual convention of Kansas Flying Farmers which will be held at the Wichita Municipal Airport, May 25 and 26.

If the enthusiasm of these men is used as an indicator, the convention this year certainly should be a good one. What they are trying to do is get more personal participation in various events connected with the annual meeting. That will make it more interesting for all the members.

One plan they have in mind is an efficiency race which will be flown the first day before flying into Wichita. A race like this calls for good, sane flying; eliminates acrobatics and stunt flying. And to the winner, Kansas Farmer has offered to present a suitable trophy. May the best man, or woman, win.

When snow comes down in blankets as it did the first week in February, we know one of the first concerns of Kansas farmers is their livestock. It requires a lot of extra attention to keep stock warm and fed during a blizzard.

But there are certain hazards in being a farm reporter, too, during a storm. Ed Rupp was in the central part of the state during the week of the big storm. He wasn't able to make a lot of farm calls, in fact he felt lucky to get from town to town without getting stuck in the snow. Ed was on his way to LaCrosse, but changed his mind. He visited with Ailiff Neel, at Windom. They had plenty of snow there for him, so he worked back east.

Thursday evening he was driving down highway 81. Even before sundown visibility was down to a few hundred feet at times. In most places snow was blowing across the highway without sticking. But the icy surface on the pavement did not offer much footing. At times the wind was strong enough to push his car off the pavement onto the grass siding. After a few of those incidents, Ed says he was glad to cut his speed down to a trot. He is keeping that story in mind to tell his grandchildren after another 30 or 40 years.

One day recently, Florence McKinney, our Women's Editor, called at the George Mongold farm in Jefferson county to talk with Mrs. Mongold about their new home. They recently completed the limestone house, the stone coming from the Pottawatomie Indian reservation in the county. It's a fine-looking house standing atop a hill right off highway 24 near Perry. With its pretty blue roof and shutters it attracts the attention of all the passers-by. It's complete with every electric convenience, plenty of storage space, comfortable and convenient from basement to the second floor.

We would like to know what you like best about your home, the most con-

(Continued on Page 15)

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Florence McKinney, Women's Editor, left, chats with Mrs. George Mongold in the kitchen of their new farm home, recently completed in Jefferson county.

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venient feature, that is. Your ideas will help other farm folks who are building or remodeling.

You will be interested in reading "Water Can Be Controlled," on page 26, this Kansas Farmer. The author is W. E. Steps, of the Water Resources Division, Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Handy man around home, he was cedar-lining a clothes closet recently. Bobby, 6-year-old son, was boyishly interested in it. The other day he hurried home from school to see what progress Dad had made. Apparently it got Bobby's O. K. For he turned to his mother and said, "You know, I believe Daddy can be a carpenter when he grows up."

As a follow-up on the health feature article, "But Here Is Hope," appearing in the March 6, issue, this time we bring you, "Propose 12-County Health Center." Here is a real start for better rural health. If 12 counties can do it, so can yours. Please see page 4.

No other project Senator Arthur Capper ever sponsored has proved so popular with the community as the Capper Foundation Center for crippled children. It started operating in Topeka last fall. In the first 2 months 42 groups volunteered help. Many individuals also offered their services. It shows how warm-hearted the average American citizen is. The sort of spirit you find on farms when neighbors husk a fellow-farmer's corn when he is sick.

These folks offering their help were girls' clubs, boys' clubs, women's clubs, men's clubs, churches, schools and business firms. Services they offered covered a wide range such as tickets for the circus, transportation to the circus, sewing and repairing children's clothes, curtains made by a women's club, "walking and entertaining" the handicapped children 2 Sundays a month by a junior high-school group, occupational therapy material supplied by a community group, haircuts by a barber shop. The list goes on and on. Actual value in some instances was not so great, but the general interest shows the community is for the project heart and soul.

The feature story for this issue, "Getting Ahead," indicates that putting your eggs in fewer baskets may help. Reminds me of the farmer friend who said, "It's all right to put your eggs in one basket if you take good care of that basket." Please see page 6.

May Go to Europe

A Kansas 4-H Club member may be sent to Europe as an exchange youth to work on a continental farm this year, reports J. Harold Johnson, state 4-H leader at Kansas State College.

A program for international exchange of farm youth is being launched by the national 4-H Club, Johnson said. State quotas on the exchange have not been announced, but Kansas has a chance of sending a 4-H boy or girl, Johnson feels. A Kansas farm also may be chosen for a European youth's assignment, he said.

For Rusted Screws

When screws, bolts and nails become rusted, I soak in gasoline for 30 minutes before using, which makes them much easier to use.—Mrs. L. Davis.

Wool, Gardens and Insects

- No. L92—Preparing Wool for Market.
- No. L102—Eradicating Tuberculosis from Poultry and Swine.
- No. L138—Production of Garlic.
- No. L141—Production of Pumpkins and Squashes.
- No. L154—Production of Parsnips.
- No. L177—The Pasteurization of Milk.
- No. L203—Disease-resistant Varieties of Vegetables for the Home Garden.
- No. L242—The Spruce Budworm.

All of these U. S. D. A. leaflets may be ordered from Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and will be sent free as long as the supply lasts. Please order by number.

FARM SERVICE BULLETIN



LATE WINTER and early Spring are the best times for soil conservation preparations. Dry lands properly terraced or contour plowed now will retain moisture from Winter snows and Spring rains. Destruction from Spring floods is also reduced.

Keeping in stride with progress through research, Cities Service is constantly developing and perfecting petroleum products for more efficient and profitable farm operation.

Drainage Technics

The Dept. of Agriculture advises that drainage ditches and tile drains be kept free of plant growths, debris and silt. Silt deposits can be checked by protecting the water shed from erosion. Current reports estimate 21 million acres of wet lands could be used for crops if properly drained.

Strip Cropping

This technic, recommended by the Dept. of Agriculture, suggests planting strips of close-growing plants, like clover or grass, between alternate rows of crops. The close-growing plants hold water and protect the land. For more details write Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Tough, Long-Lasting Grease

Top quality lubricants engineered to withstand dusty, gruelling heavy duty operations.

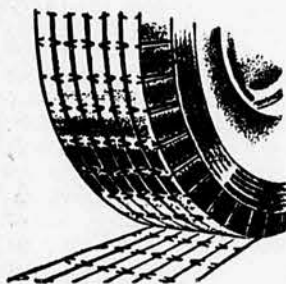
Get these farm-tested Cities Service lubricants from your Cities Service Farm Representative.

Contour Plowing Holds Moisture

Illustration shows how lands plowed on the contour hold Winter snows and Spring rains. Advantages: reduction of flood damage, retention and storing up of moisture for crop growth during the hot spells of Summer. Write U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for full facts.

CITIES SERVICE Tires

Service-Proved Cities Service Tires give better traction, longer mileage and extra protection against stone and rut bruises.



Cities Service Petroleum Products
AND ACCESSORIES FOR THE FARM



The Goal . . . To Save Steps

By Mary T. McRoberts



A kitchen can be convenient and attractive, a gay and delightful place, equipment in the right places and bright paper on the walls.

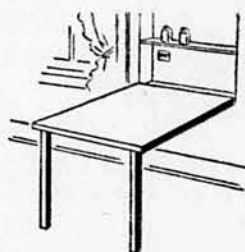
UNHAPPY about the work your kitchen makes you do? There is nothing more tiring than a marathon from refrigerator to sink to table to range to sink and on ad infinitum. And often, it's not only the actual distance; there's the problem too, of utensils and foods stored away from their points of use. What is more logical than keeping pan near the stove, the egg beater near the eggs?

If you think that extensive remodeling is the only way to cut your kitchen work, take time to think again. Remodeling in itself is far from simple these days and the accompanying headaches may be worse than your kitchen, old-fashioned as it is. There's lumber to buy, workmen to hire, hard-to-find accessories to dig up. And, of course, there is the most painful ache of all—the money.

There is the question of time, too. Because of various shortages and the rush of business which has overtaken carpenters, plumbers and painters, weeks stretch into months once the job is started.

So, if total remodeling is ruled out, consider what you and the man of the house can do to make the kitchen serve you better. Maybe the solution lies in a complete rearrangement of the kitchen utensils. Maybe you need more work space, more shelf space. Maybe the table should be located more conveniently. In most cases, moving a sink, range or refrigerator is a major operation that calls for remodeling. Short of that, let's concentrate on making each working center operate as efficiently as possible.

The preparation center is where one mixes various recipe ingredients. And right there should be all the foods and utensils needed for baking, making casserole dishes, salads. If you haven't already done so, gather together flour, sugar, spices, baking powder, flavoring, eggs, mixing bowls and spoons, measuring cups, egg beater, electric mixer, pans and oil paper—then see how much time and



Deep table for extra work space

Provide yourself with a table or counter top of some sort and make it your preparation center; get in the habit of making pies, cakes, biscuits and bread there and nowhere else. Even if it breaks some old routines, stick with the new plan and in a week or two, you'll rebel at any other method.

More about this preparation center. Is there enough shelf room there? If there are cabinets, chances are the shelves are too far apart for efficient storage of packaged foods. Half-shelves or jump-shelves are the answer. These little shelves go about halfway between the permanent shelves on legs of their own. If you or someone else in the family is a carpenter of sorts, a small shelf will be simple enough. If you're not gifted that way it's much easier to lay a small piece of plywood across two tin cans (full cans for necessary weight) or across a couple of bricks. Put spice boxes on these auxiliary shelves and you'll find everything in the cabinet right where it is easy to get.

Foods and utensils gathered together at this preparation center, should be grouped according to kinds. For instance, all spices together; all trimmings like coconut, chocolate, coloring together; all staples like salt, sugar, shortening together; all measuring devices together, all baking pans sorted according to their purpose.

If you can, it's nice to have a salad center near the refrigerator. Salad plates near by are a help, too, because they'll be right on the path from the refrigerator to plate to table. If there is no room near the refrigerator, the next best place is to keep the salad supplies at the preparation center.

It's convenient to have another work space, if only a small one, near the refrigerator. Use it for preparing salads, making butter, serving icebox desserts, preparing iced drinks. And keep the proper utensils, salad plates, fruit-juice glasses, churn nearby. There are other things too, that should be at the refrigerator center. See that there are available near by, refrigerator dishes, oil paper, can and bottle opener, cream and milk pitchers and the milk ladle. Here's the ideal place too for sandwich supplies and the children's lunch boxes.

If you have appropriate table and storage space near the refrigerator, you're lucky; if not, see what may be available. A small cabinet might be moved nearer the refrig-



Shelf over range for salt, pepper, etc.

erator. Or maybe there is a small table you can use, with a shelf placed on the wall above it for storage space. Even a small shelf helps a lot when it comes to storing utensils near their point of use. Hang hand tools from cup hooks screwed into the underside of the shelf.

There is the possibility, too, of converting a wooden packing box into a combination storage space and table top. It doesn't take long to set 2 or 3 shelves inside the up-ended box, cover the top with oilcloth and hang a bright-colored feed-sack curtain across the front and sides.

A cabinet is useful at the range center. Many stoves are isolated, without enough working space on either side. The cabinet space is a good spot to set a pan hot from the burner or oven; the shelves inside keep useful pans and lids at your fingertips. Keep the skillets here too, along with the spatula, testing forks, large spoons and knives. In other words, make some arrangement to store at the stove, the utensils you use at the stove. Don't run across the room to get the spatula to turn a frying egg!

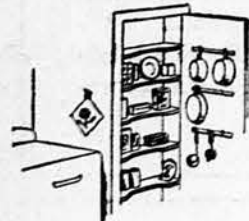
The stove, too, is the place for large salt and pepper shakers, small containers of flour and meat fryings and the pot holders. Keep the coffee pot here, along with the coffee and the measuring spoon. And place a convenient hook for the potato masher so it is within reach as soon as the potatoes are done.

Dishwashing isn't such a task if all the necessary supplies are at the sink. If the sink has no storage space underneath, improvise some shelves around the base of the sink, or place a shelf just above for soap powder, cleanser and other small cleaning items. Hang the dishpan and dish drainer in some nearby, inconspicuous place. Have a towel rack by the sink and the supply of clean dish towels and dishcloths as near as possible.

There are other supplies and utensils which belong at the sink center. Most vegetables are prepared there. Keep paring knives, strainers, a steppan or two and the root vegetables themselves near the sink. Naturally the garbage can should be close.

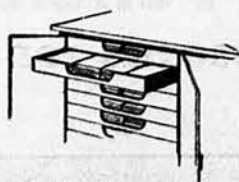


Kitchen closet for cleaning supplies



Shallow closet near range

steps you save on the next cake you bake. If necessary, duplicate measuring spoons and cups and other mixing tools for more than one spot in the kitchen . . . but have them wherever you need them. You'll be surprised at the time you save when you don't have to make a trip across the kitchen for a measuring cup, and make another trip to put it back again.



Shallow linen drawers

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Just Add Water, and Mix!

By BULA LEMERT

AT A RECENT bridal shower guests were asked as they often are, to write on a card their favorite recipes. One housewife and mother who prepares 3 meals every day, could not think of the proper instructions for making a single dish. At last she wrote on her card, "Buy a package of ready-mix for anything you want to serve and follow the directions given on the box."

This is clearly the ready-mix Age. You may now buy in packages, boxes or bags, the ingredients properly proportioned and blended for pie, cake, biscuits, cornbread, hot rolls, macaroni and cheese, barbecue sauce, even doughnuts. To the contents of these packages, you generally need add nothing more than water, stir briefly and put in or on the stove as the situation may require. This leaves nothing for the cook to struggle with except proper cooking temperatures, and today's automatic stoves take care of that detail. The ready-mixes are a great leveler. With them, anybody can be a good cook, providing she can read and follow the one-syllable words in which the directions usually are printed.

Can-opener Brides

We used to crack some hilarious jokes about "can-opener brides." Today's bride not only swings an efficient can opener, but she can manipulate skillfully a few packages and serve a meal that will make any hungry man glad to come home at night. In fact, one newlywed said, "How can I afford to experiment with expensive ingredients learning to make cake or biscuits, when with a ready-mix I can have good luck every time?"

Working wives and busy mothers echo this bride's opinion and add a few of their own. Grocers everywhere report a tremendous sale of prepared products.

But I was born in the preready-mix Age. I view with alarm the holiday dinner to which I may be invited in 1957 at the home of my daughter who is now a teen-ager. I wonder whether there will be a single dish served that will not have been prepared by "simply adding water?" The meat situation is well in hand, even now, with canned meat and gravy and packages of frozen foods. In another 10 years many school

children, even in rural areas, may not know the tremendous process that overtakes a meat animal from the hoof to the table. The frozen-food lockers and food banks are today glad to perform the miracle of transformation that converts a snorting, bellowing creature into neat, docile packages ready to cook.

There are two reasons for my apprehension. The first is a lament for the lost art of cooking. To be able to convert a mass of raw ingredients into a delectable dish is both an art and a science. This conversion demands skill, judgment and proper timing.

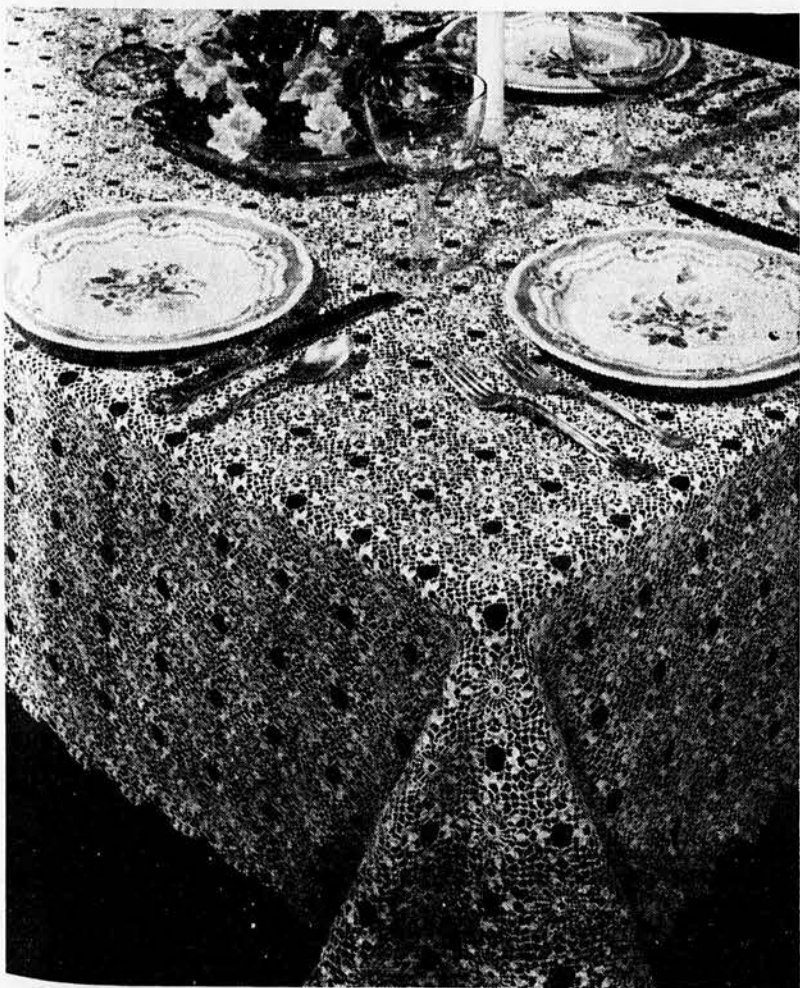
Economic Reason

The second reason is an economic one. If my child is cut off from a grocery store 10 years from now, will she starve to death? Perhaps you recall the late depression. There were many families who ate satisfyingly thru those lean years only because mother knew how to cook. She knew how to prepare mush in half a dozen ways, how to disguise potatoes and how to bake beans any Bostonian would have welcomed on Saturday night. In those days there were many households that did not boast much money.

To be able to cook is a form of economic security. I recall a story of a family who weathered a hard winter in the late nineties, only because mother could and did make great kettles of hominy from field corn. Ask any modern child how hominy is made. He is likely to tell you either that it is grown from hominy seed or it is a starch product like macaroni.

With all my "viewing with alarm," I know when I'm whipped. The ready-mix and the packaged gravy are here to stay and I will soon take my place beside the other skeptics who said of the locomotive, "She'll never run." But think of the fun I'll have telling my grandchildren how I learned to make biscuits on a wood stove with a basket of wet cobs and an armload of hedge wood. Think of the little eyes that will pop when I tell how I used to make cheese out of a boilerful of milk. And when I get to the lard rendering and soap making, I can just see the little dears exchanging looks behind my back as if to say, "Grandma's a windy old girl, isn't she?"

Tablecloth for Festive Days



A lacy crocheted tablecloth made of motifs 2 1/2 inches square. Such a tablecloth grows into an heirloom, rich in associations on festive days. Send 5 cents to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and a sheet with complete instructions will be mailed to you.



At breakfast-time



At noon or night--



The flavor's rich,



The blend just right!

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Hills Bros. Coffee is a blend of the world's finest coffees.

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BAKING'S JUST LUCK?

HOT CROSS BUNS

2 pkgs. Red Star Dry Yeast	5 cups flour (approximately)
1/2 cup warm water (100°-110° F.)	1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 cup milk	1/2 cup shortening
1/2 cup sugar	2 eggs
1 teaspoon salt	1/2 cup currants

Add 2 pkgs. Red Star Dry Yeast to warm water. Let stand. Scald milk, add sugar and salt. Stir well and mixture. Add half the flour sifted with cinnamon. Stir well after each addition. Add remainder of flour and knead for 5 minutes. Shape into smooth ball and place in greased bowl. Brush top lightly with shortening. Cover and let rise in warm place for 45 minutes. Shape into round buns and place in well greased baking pan. Cover and let rise until light (about 45 minutes). Bake in moderately hot oven (375° F.) for 20 minutes. Make cross with plain icing. Makes 2 1/2 dozen.



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FOR EATING - FOR BAKING
Always Fresh!

RED STAR DRY YEAST

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For PROFIT as well as PLEASURE!

Before summer work ties you down, why not take time out to see what successful farmers in other states are doing—and at the same time give your family a wonderful vacation that will bring them back home full of pep!

Your County Agent can tell you about new crops and new methods you can see in Utah, Southern California, Idaho, Oregon, Washington. You'll be welcomed and gladly shown what's being done that might mean more money for you.

Your nearest Overland Greyhound Agent will tell you how to make the trip to fit your schedule... to see the most and have the most pleasure... at less cost than you think! Ask him today about schedules and low fares to wherever you choose.

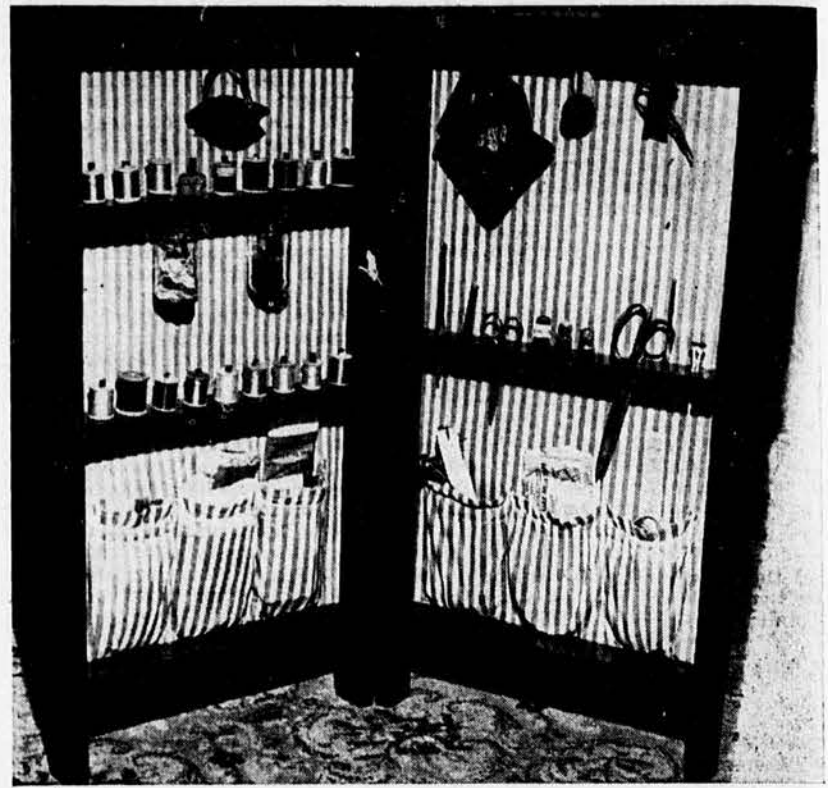
GREYHOUND LEADS IN COURTESY!



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LINES

OPERATED BY INTERSTATE TRANSIT LINES

Sewing Cabinet Wins Approval



With all sewing supplies within the portable sewing cabinet, Mrs. Foster need not hunt in drawers or baskets.

FOR \$2 Mrs. T. O. Foster of the North Side home demonstration unit of Shawnee county made a sewing cabinet. Mrs. Foster is not the only member of her unit who made a cabinet, for many others in her group as well as in other groups made them. Not one homemaker who was asked about possible improvements on the cabinet, could offer anything substantial. It's complete, convenient and good-looking.

The cabinets are the result of lessons on improved storage given by Mrs. Ethel Self of the extension service of Kansas State College. Mr. Foster made the ply-board frame for the cabinet, which lifts easily by means of a handle at the top. It has hinges in the middle, between the 2 sections, which allow it to open and close.

Inside the frame, Mrs. Foster nailed on striped material, then the crossbars of wood were added. Small dowel pins were driven into holes in the crossbars on which spools of various sizes are placed. On the upper and middle bars, left, small spools of thread were arranged. On the under side of the middle crossbar, the metal tops of mustard jars were fastened. The jars themselves hold buttons, snaps, and other small articles easily lost. Mrs. Foster merely gives the jar a twist to screw it from the cover when she wants something inside.

On the right side, there are hooks for hanging pincushions, small scissors, emery bag. There are holes in the middle bar, thru which other pairs of scissors drop, dowel pins to balance thimbles and other holes for crochet hooks.

Pockets at the bottom of both sides hold elastic, lace, measuring tape, bias binding, rickrack, zippers, pencils and a small ruler. When Mrs. Foster spends

an afternoon at sewing, there she finds everything she needs.



With hinges between the 2 sections the cabinet folds and may be moved anywhere about the house.

News to You?

That sorghum and molasses are more nutritious than ordinary sugars because they have additional food elements, iron and calcium?

That a family-size farm garden is easily worth \$100? Many are valued at twice that amount.

That the peelings of oranges, lemons and grapefruit have 3 times more vitamin C than the juice or pulp? Add it to spreads and desserts.

That too many people believe instinct is sufficient guide in our everyday eating?

That popcorn needs moisture in order to pop well? It's the steam that forms inside the kernel which causes popping. Put a tablespoon of water in a jar of popcorn, shake and let it stand for several days.

That salt brings out flavor in almost all foods? Add a pinch.

That corduroy will regain its fluffy appearance if it is brushed while it is drying?

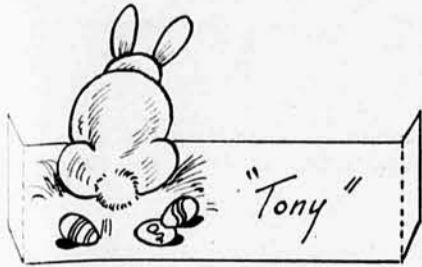
That it takes about twice as much tomato juice as orange juice to get the same amount of vitamin C?

That rust stain can be removed from washable material by applying a solution of oxalic acid and rinsing in hot water? It may be necessary to repeat the process.

A variety of left-over cooked vegetables, flavored with thickened meat broth and baked with a topping of mashed potatoes or rounds of biscuit dough, makes a filling one-dish meal.

To soak clothes overnight will save from one half to three fourths of an hour on an average family wash. This means only the bedding, towels, shirts, cotton underwear and other white clothes.

Easter Place Card



Our Easter bunny seems to be sleeping or perhaps he is playing possum. The reason—it's much easier to draw a bunny from the back than from the front. At any rate there are the Easter eggs and that makes the picture complete.

Copy the drawing the size you wish and color the tiny eggs. Outline the bunny in black and color lightly with brown crayon. The card might be about 3 inches long by an inch wide. Turn back a little at each end so that the place card will stand, then trim off a bit at the lower end of the turn-back. Then the card will stand upright on the table. Use fairly stiff paper.

To Save Steps

(Continued from Page 16)

Ever move dirty dishes from place to place before they are washed? If so, the arrangement is not right. By all means, provide a space for placing the dishes as they are taken from the dining table. Every bit of space at the sink is going to be used and every bit you can make will repay you in both time and energy.

Tablecloth, napkins, sugar bowl and salt and pepper . . . all belong as near the table as possible because they are used at every meal. If the table's large enough or if there's a near-by shelf or window sill, put the breadbox and

toaster there. Provide an extension cord within reach of the table, so you can eat your breakfast without jumping up every time the toaster pops. And if the man of the house likes to listen to the weather report and the markets, place the kitchen radio in tuning distance of the table.

A few small carpentry jobs, a little thought . . . these are the things necessary for kitchen convenience. What's more, you may be so pleased with some of the temporary arrangements you'll want to incorporate them in your plans for permanent remodeling.

Place Them Right

The refrigerator is best located near the outside door of the kitchen. The range should be near the dining-room door. This makes for smoother traffic flow, easier and quicker meal preparation.

Spring Sewing

If your sewing machine is not in good running order, perhaps the U. S. D. A. bulletin, "Sewing Machines—Cleaning and Adjusting," will interest you. The instructions are simply given, with illustrations for oiling, cleaning and correct adjusting of the machine. If you desire this bulletin, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and ask for Farmers Bulletin No. 1944. Price 10c.

Need Rubber Scraper

A rubber scraper is the best implement to use around the inside of the electric mixer, because a metal spoon or knife may get into the whirling beaters and damage them.

Spring Greetings



4795—A slim, trim warm-weather casual. Has small waist, button front with pleats, cape sleeves. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Size 16 requires 2 5/8 yards of 35-inch material and 1/2 yard of contrast.

4973—From grandma's day, a feminine rustling petticoat. It's eyelet edged or may be scalloped. Sizes 24 to 32 inch waist. Size 26 requires 2 yards of 35-inch material, 4 yards of eyelet.

4735—Help yourself to slimmness in that dart-fitted waist, graceful full skirt, easy flare sleeves. Sizes 34 to 52. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 39-inch material.

4599—Something really special, a frock nice enough to keep you dated. Ruffled hip and shoulder yokes for feminine flattery. Sizes 10 to 16. Size 12 requires 2 5/8 yards of 35-inch material.

4735—A dress with dual-personality. A sundress with ruffles or jumper with an adorable blouse. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 6 sundress requires 1 1/2 yards of 35-inch material and 1 1/2 yards of eyelet edging.

Dress patterns may be obtained by sending 25 cents each to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

New Revolution in Hearing Aids!

The new Zenith "75" comes to you by mail! No "fitting," no sales pressure. Hear better or Zenith will refund your money in full!

Single Unit \$75 Complete



NEW Zenith "75" THE HEARING AID THAT NEEDS NO "FITTING"

AT LAST—your opportunity to discover how much a hearing aid can mean in your life . . . without embarrassment or inconvenience, without exposing yourself to high pressure salesmen, without risking a penny!

All made possible by this improved kind of hearing aid that needs no "fitting." Because it employs Zenith's "Full-Range Audio" principle, designed to amplify the full range of sounds covered by the instrument. Thus you, yourself, can instantly select the particular range that enables you to hear best in different surroundings—with Zenith's Fingertip Control! The correctness of this principle was recently confirmed in U. S. Government-sponsored research at Harvard University.

Revolutionary Money-Back Trial. Because the Zenith "75" needs no "fitting"—is so advanced in performance—it is the only hearing aid that comes to you by mail with this sen-

sational guarantee:

Wear it at home, at work, at movies, anywhere. Compare its quality, performance, operating economy (less than 1c per hour battery cost) with that of any other hearing aid. If the Zenith "75" does not excel on all counts . . . if it isn't better than you ever dreamed any hearing aid could be . . . return it within ten days of receipt and get your money back in full!

And because it comes to you by mail, the Zenith "75" also saves you over \$100! If its price had to include "fitting," middlemen's profits and high sales commissions, this top quality hearing aid would have to sell for \$195, instead of \$75. So do as tens of thousands have already done. Order your Zenith "75" and find new happiness, new zest for living. You owe it to your family, friends and business associates. Use coupon below.



Look only to your doctor for advice on your ears and hearing.

BY THE MAKERS OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS ZENITH RADIOS

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION, Hearing Aid Division, Dept. KF-388
5801 Dickens Avenue, Chicago 39, Illinois

I enclose check or money order for \$75* for one Zenith "75" Hearing Aid. If I am not completely delighted, I may return it within ten days after receipt and get my money back in full.

*Plus tax of \$1.50 for residents of Illinois or New York City; \$1.88 for residents of California, except Los Angeles, \$2.25.

Please send me free descriptive literature about the new Zenith "75."

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Read the many ads offering:

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Extra-rich flavor comes from MOCORITO and other finest high-mountain coffees.

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Mom's Best Helper



You bet—modern, dependable SKELGAS Automatic Hot Water Service is a constant blessing, a homemaking helper that's always on the job. In your kitchen, it speeds dishwashing and cleaning, makes glasses, dishware, and utensils sparkle. In your

laundry, it brightens your wash, cuts laundry work and time in half. In your bath, it's an ever-present boon for bathing, shampooing, shaving. And it's yours—this glorious, abundant, twenty-four hour hot water service—for just a few pennies a day!

TUNE IN—NBC, 7:00 A.M.
WMAQ—Chicago, 6:45 A.M.

Lloyd Burlingham
With farm news and weekly winners in the Skelly Agricultural Achievement Award, every Saturday.



Alex Dreier
With the first network news commentary of the day, Monday through Friday.



SKELGAS

DIVISION OF SKELLY OIL COMPANY, BOX 436, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

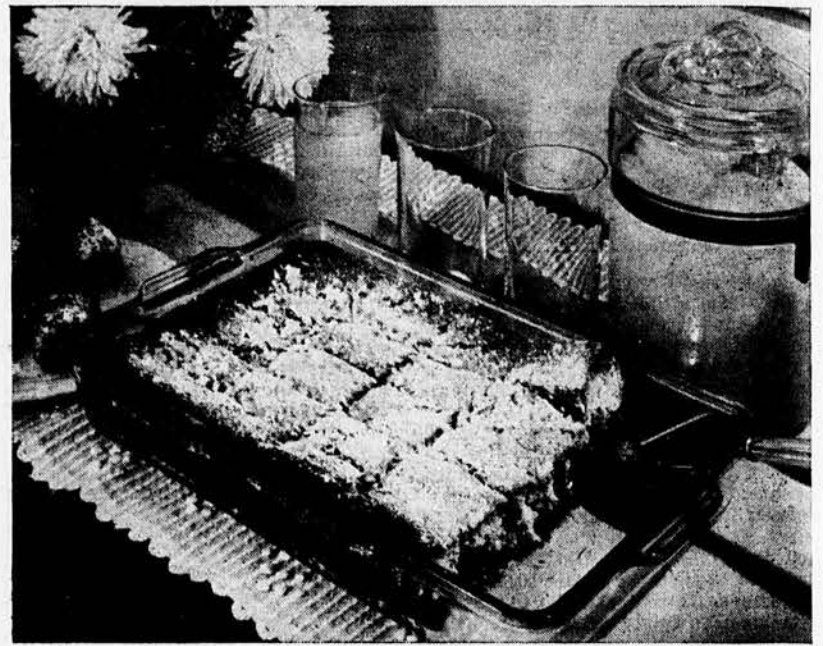
Modern Dry Yeast



No more "spoiled yeast" worries now! Fleischmann's modern Dry Yeast keeps for weeks on your pantry shelf—ready for quick action any time . . . all the time. A joy to use, too. It's fast, ACTIVE, and just as easy to use as compressed yeast. 1 package equals 1 compressed yeast cake in any

recipe. Several weeks' supply on hand means you can bake whenever you want to. For quick, convenient baking get Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast today. At your grocer's.

Honey Chews for Dessert



A dessert excellent for the school lunch or dinner at home is an advantage for the busy homemaker.

3 eggs	¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup honey	1 cup coarsely chopped nuts
1 cup sifted flour	1 cup finely cut dates
1 teaspoon baking powder	

Beat eggs until lemon colored, add honey gradually and continue beating. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together and fold these dry ingredients into egg and honey mixture. Add nuts and dates, stirring lightly and carefully into batter. Pour into a well-oiled square or rectangular baking dish and bake in a slow oven, (325° F.) for about 40 minutes. To decorate, sprinkle with powdered sugar and chopped nuts. This will make 20 small bars but cut to fit the family appetite.

Hot Cross Buns

Hot cross buns are an Easter dish by tradition. Either hot or cold they make Easter Sunday a special day on your calendar.

2 packages granulated or cakes compressed yeast	2 cups milk
2 tablespoons sugar	7¼ cups flour
	½ cup butter
	¾ cup sugar
	2 eggs
	¾ cups raisins
	1 teaspoon salt

Dissolve yeast and 2 tablespoons sugar in milk that has been scalded and cooled to lukewarm. Add 3¼ cups flour to make a sponge. Allow to rise in warm place for about an hour. Cream butter and ¾ cup sugar. Add the creamed butter and sugar, well beaten eggs, raisins, salt and remainder of flour to sponge. Knead lightly on floured board. Place in a greased bowl and cover with a damp cloth and allow to rise in a warm place until doubled in bulk or about 2 hours. Punch down. Shape into medium-size rolls and place in 2 well-greased baking pans, about 12 rolls in each. Cover and let rise again for an hour. Brush tops with egg beaten with 2 tablespoons water. Bake in hot oven (415° F.) about 20 minutes or until brown. Cool slightly and make crosses of confectioner's sugar icing on top.

Confectioner's Icing

1 cup confectioner's sugar	5 teaspoons milk
	¼ teaspoon vanilla

Sift sugar, add milk slowly to sugar to make a smooth paste. Add flavoring and mix well.

Check Your Iron

Going on a trip expecting to stay in a hotel? If so, check your electric iron to determine whether it may be used in the hotel? It all depends on whether the hotel has AC or DC type of current. The lightweight, new, folding irons usually do not have thermostatic control and can be used with either current. But irons with thermostats may not be suited for both types of current. Thermostats on irons for use on AC may be ruined on DC. Contact points can be melted, and the iron may be damaged beyond repair. Public power

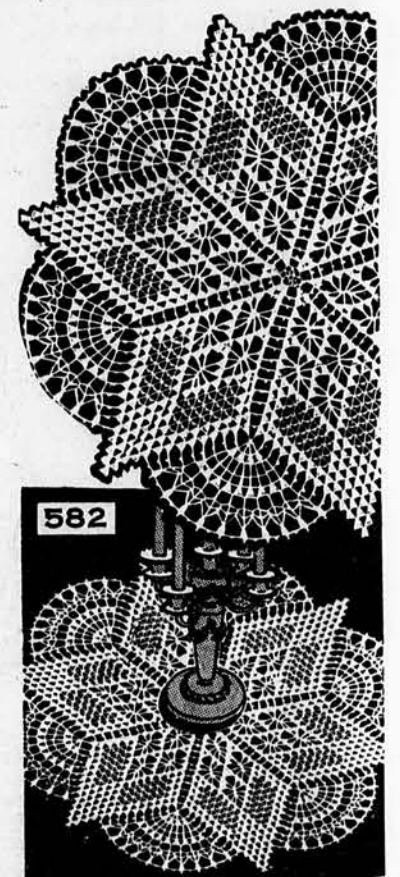
lines thruout the country are AC but many hotels have their own generating plants and are still on DC. Some are in the process of converting, but the traveler should know whether her iron can be used for both. This information is usually stamped in fine print on the iron or its name plate. The seller also will know.

New Feed Bag Patterns

Styles change, so patterns must be kept up-to-date. A new bulletin has been prepared on the use of feed bags, which brings the reader some new ideas and patterns for the spring and summer wardrobe. There are patterns for the tiny tot, the teen-ager and her mother. It contains some new suggestions and patterns for home decoration. Directions are given for the best method to remove printing from feed bags.

You may get this bulletin free of charge by requesting it from the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Make a Star



It's simple to win compliments on your handwork. Crochet a star doily in either of 2 sizes. A whole set will be appropriate. Pattern number 582 gives directions for 2 sizes.

Pattern number 582 may be obtained by sending 20 cents to the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Keeping Your Family Well

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

IF I SAY Epidemic Parotitis you may not recognize the complaint, but I have only to say "mumps" and it brings you a picture. It is the one contagion from which I would make no extraordinary effort to protect my 6-year-old grandson. For the little fellows who spend a week in bed with mumps thereby secure immunity at small expense, whereas the whole course of the disease is much more difficult and dangerous should their exposure not come for another 15 years. Incidentally, mumps is most common between 5 and 15 years of age.



Dr. Lerrigo

Mumps is definitely a pain in the neck—or shall we say jaw. It is dull and severe. It extends to the ear and cheek; may do all of its work on one side, but may be two-sided, taking one after the other. Pain in some cases is so severe that the patient dare not spread his teeth and chewing is impossible. With the swelling the pain lessens, but a case of severity should have bed treatment for 8 to 10 days, and may run 2 weeks.

For members of the family who are at the age of puberty, or beyond, mumps becomes a disease fraught with possibilities of great trouble in the sex glands—trouble that may lead to sterility. This applies to both sexes, altho the consequences are usually worse in the male. It is for this reason that, from the teens up, patients exposed to mumps must take to bed at the first symptoms, and stay down until all is clear.

Altho mumps is reputed to be a mild disease, never fatal, its course is often severe. In bad cases there are several days of high temperature which may go to 104 degrees. Complications may not only affect the salivary glands, but spread to the ear and even cause brain inflammation. Such severity is rare. It is mentioned so that ill-placed confidence may not bring on regrettable complications. In mild cases, rest and comfort with light diet (acids do not agree) and plenty of liquids is all that is needed. But you should be in touch with your doctor so he may give advice and, if necessary, treatment.

Doesn't Harm Babies

I'm a grandma but my doctor orders cod-liver oil. Some say it will ruin my stomach. So please tell me.—Grandma.

Your stomach is no more likely to be ruined than those of the thousands of babies in their first year who take cod-liver oil. You tell me nothing to indicate your need for such a remedy. Cod-liver

oil is given to babies for its vitamins. It is not unlikely that you, an adult, can get yours in a more pleasant way.

Do It Early

What is the best age to begin treatment on a child's crooked teeth?—S. J.

It was once the custom to wait until puberty, but dentists now advise beginning treatment as soon as the wrong alignment of the teeth is noticed. The earlier the better.

Dangerous Remedy

Would turpentine affect a woman in any way or an expectant mother? I know people who take turpentine for kidney and back trouble.—Mrs. W.

Turpentine is a dangerous remedy for anyone to take. Certainly an expectant mother should not take it. Nor should she use any other drug except on advice of her doctor.

This Is Safe

If a patient has been very ill with diabetes, and also has tuberculosis, would it be safe to give the insulin treatment?—M. J.

I think the opportunity would be too good to miss. Such a combination of disease is very serious. But I know of at least one case in which the use of insulin arrested the tuberculosis and reduced the diabetes to a state where it is under control. The patient gained in weight from 108 to 164 pounds. Insulin is a safe remedy, but it must be used by a competent doctor.

See Your Doctor

Please tell me in your paper a cure for boils, and what is the cause?—S. M. B.

A single boil may come from an infection by pus germs which find entrance thru the skin. And it may be the source of infection from which others come. However, when one is in a fair state of health a single boil soon clears itself, and is a matter of no great concern. Repeated boils in successive crops may indicate some serious systemic disease, such as diabetes. At the very least they point to poor resistance to infection.

If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. No charge to our subscribers for this service.

A New Wrinkle

Before using a new can of paint, cover the name, color and number with cellulose tape. When the outside of the can becomes paint-smearred, it is very easy to rip off the tape and reveal the information needed for reordering.—Edna A. Klein.

Senator Capper Greet's Royalty



Senator Arthur Capper (left), Kansas Republican, greets Kansas' Wheat Queen Marie Baresel and King Elmo J. Mahoney, who called at the Kansas Senator's Washington offices. Miss Baresel, of Geary county, and Mahoney, of Russell county, who were crowned at the Kansas State Fair, hold small sacks of wheat. (AP Photo)

FASTER GROWTH COCCIDIOSIS CONTROL

Dr. Salsbury's REN-O-SAL

Double-Purpose Drinking Water Medicine

Easy-to-Use... Tablets Dissolve Quickly

HELPS CHICKS GROW FASTER

Yes, you can make extra profits with your poultry... because chicks get faster growth... earlier egg production when Dr. Salsbury's REN-O-SAL tablets are used in their drinking water. These results have been test-proved, using customary feeds.

REN-O-SAL is easy-to-use just drop handy tablets in drinking water and mix. Tablets dissolve quickly.

Get These Money-Making Benefits

For profit-making benefits, give your chicks the faster growth benefits of REN-O-SAL in their drinking water—right from the start and keep it handy for use in larger doses in case of coccidiosis. Play safe—buy Dr. Salsbury's REN-O-SAL at your local hatchery, drug or feed store, today.

DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service

PREVENTS SPREAD OF CECAL COCCIDIOSIS

Prevent the spread of cecal coccidiosis by giving your flock REN-O-SAL in larger doses at the first signs (bloody droppings) of an outbreak. REN-O-SAL has reduced losses in thousands of flocks.

Always ask for Dr. Salsbury's... a complete line of poultry medicines. Yes, ask your dealer for Dr. Salsbury's. Buy where you see this emblem.

Dr. Salsbury's REN-O-SAL

The ORIGINAL Drinking Water Medicine That Prevents Cecal Coccidiosis

C201R & C214PA

For Dependable Poultry Medicines, Ask for "Dr. Salsbury's"

POULTRY HOUSE DISINFECTING with Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN

Make bigger profits from your flock with modern sanitation. Disinfect the easy way with Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San. It's pleasant to use... powerful yet safe when used as directed. Buy Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN at your hatchery, drug or feed store, today.

Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN

PLEASANT POULTRY HOUSE DISINFECTANT

COMMON SENSE... proved thousands upon thousands of times!

ALL-VEGETABLE LAXATIVE

In NR (Nature's Remedy) Tablets, there are no chemicals, no minerals, no phenol derivatives. NR Tablets are different—act different. Purely vegetable—a combination of 10 vegetable ingredients formulated over 50 years ago. Uncoated or candy coated, their action is dependable, thorough, yet gentle, as millions of NR's have proved. Get a 25¢ box. Use as directed.

Nature's Remedy

NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

ALWAYS GARRY QUICK RELIEF FOR ACID INDIGESTION

MIGHTY FAST Relief For RHEUMATIC ACHES-PAINS

Sore, Stiff Muscles

When you're suffering from rheumatic, lumbago or neuritis pains—from stiff lame muscles—rub on Musterole for fast, long-lasting relief.

Musterole offers ALL the advantages of a warming, stimulating mustard plaster yet is so much easier to apply—just rub it on. Musterole instantly starts to relieve aching soreness and helps break up the painful surface congestion. In 3 strengths. At all drugstores.

MUSTEROLE

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PORK VERSUS CORN MEAL

A reduction in livestock is being advocated in order that the grain which would otherwise be fed to the livestock can be used to feed hungry people in other countries. Grains, say the advocates of livestock reduction, will provide humans with more calories if eaten in their natural state than will the meat which might be produced from them.

Nutritive values cannot be determined solely by caloric count. This fact is made evident in a study entitled "Using Resources to Meet Food Needs" published in 1943 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In this study the Bureau considered the various elements that determine nutrition—calories, fats, minerals, vitamins, etc.—and by weighting them in a manner which the researchers believed warranted, developed a relative measure of food values based on what can be obtained from different crops per unit of land resource. According to this measure pork has a rating of 201 against a rating of 181 for corn meal.

In other words, it would seem from this study that our nation's tremendous corn production is more valuable to the human race in the form of pork than it would be in the form of corn meal.

Thus there is warrant for believing that the nation's farmers would make a greater contribution to the world's hungry people by increasing their production of grains and other livestock feeds than they would by reducing the number of meat animals which they make ready for the market.

ARMOUR and Company

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Wonderful Results

Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience in her own words: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended upon Walko Tablets ever since." Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c and \$1.00; breeders sizes \$2.50 and \$4.00.

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 22, Waterloo, Iowa

Livestock Association Hears Quality Program

A STATE-WIDE blizzard cut attendance at the 35th annual convention of the Kansas Livestock Association, held in Topeka, March 9, 10 and 11. But the program went ahead as scheduled.

President FRED HEINE, of Lucas, was unable to attend the convention because of illness. HERB BARR, Leoti, vice-president, presided at the sessions, and was elected president for this year.

Much attention was given thruout the convention to available and potential feed supplies. HUBERT L. COLLINS, Topeka, Federal-State statistician for Kansas, presented this subject in full. But several other speakers referred to feed supply situations in relation to the various phases of agriculture.

Altho Kansas has some reserves of feed, these reserves are not large and will not stand any extended emergency, Mr. Collins informed livestock men. "Kansas, the U. S. and the world are working in very close balance with regard to feed supplies and food production," Mr. Collins explained.

"Today the entire world is working on a hand-to-mouth basis in most food production, depending on each year's harvest to get thru, with very little allowance for a widespread crop failure."

Despite the lowest number of livestock in the U. S. since 1939, the total carryover of feed grains next summer probably will be the smallest since after the drouths of 1934 and 1936, Mr. Collins explained. High-protein feeds and hay are the only feeds in adequate supply.

For Best Profits

Several proved practices for economical producing and feeding of livestock in Kansas, were outlined by A. D. WEBER, head, animal husbandry department, Kansas State College.

"For maximum profits," he said, "good management methods must accompany use of a system of livestock production adapted to the individual farm or ranch, with especial attention to the fact that young animals make more-economical gains than older ones."

"Adapted systems should be modified so as to permit use of heifers instead of steers when warranted. When cattle are being fattened for market, length of feeding period and degree of finish should be adjusted to meet current market demands."

"Whether diseases are prevented and parasites controlled can mean the difference between profit and loss. Hoglot sanitation and control of Bang's disease are among the more urgently needed management practices."

"It sometimes pays to feed plain cattle, but it never pays to raise that kind. Balanced rations also are essential to profitable production. Adequate nutrition is the foundation upon which other improved practices must be developed. Finally, whatever improves the quality or quantity of crop plants or native grasses in Kansas, contributes much to the betterment of the animal industries," Doctor Weber concluded.

"Livestock men have been doing a magnificent job of saving grain since last October," stated WALTER C. BERGER, president, American Feed Manufacturers' Association. "Hogs have been marketed at lighter weights, and farmers are doing a more efficient job of feeding by using less corn and more supplements," he said.

"Cattlemen have saved 100 million bushels of corn during the last year by marketing animals fed 10 to 20 bushels less corn per animal than normal. Dairymen saved 130,000 tons of feed the last quarter of 1947 by feeding 3 per cent less grain per animal. Since January 1, 1948, they have saved 120,000 tons of feed a month at the sacrifice of some milk production."

"Poultrymen did the heaviest culling in December of any month in history, taking out 7 per cent of all laying hens and pullets," Mr. Berger explained. On February 1, intentions were to cut baby-chick production this spring by 20 per cent and turkey-poult production by 18 per cent."

"Pointing out that World crop conditions are much improved, Mr. Berger stated that, in his belief, livestock and poultry production had declined too

far and that it is time now to encourage production. "We must start raising more young stock and buying more young stock for feeding next year if we are to stop this trend which may lead to disaster," he concluded.

"Cost of transportation is an increasing factor in livestock production," stated CONLEE SMITH, Wichita, vice-president and general manager of the Wichita Union Stock Yards. He reviewed the history of transportation and pointed out that truck and rail transportation, once working against each other, now are complementary to each other.

"Recent freight-rate adjustments on shipments of processed meats to the west coast promise to do much for the economic improvement of this area," he said. "Now, however, rising freight rates may get out of balance again. If rate changes deprive us of the economic right to process meats where produced, they would reduce Kansas to the position of a colony so far as livestock production and marketing is concerned," said Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith also pointed out that livestock truckers generally are small operators. "However," he said, "they must operate under laws designed to regulate large commercial truck lines. This has forced many of them to operate illegally or go out of business. We



Will J. Miller, re-elected secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Livestock Association.

now need new legislation covering farm-to-market carriers. Remember that the shipper or the consumer always pays the increased costs that follow when operations are not carried on efficiently."

Changes taking place since 1927 in marketing cattle were outlined by M. J. COOK, chief, Packers and Stockers Division, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.

"In 1927," he said, "90 per cent of all cattle, 85 per cent of all calves, 70 per



Herb Barr, Leoti, elected president of the Kansas Livestock Association.

cent of all hogs, and 75 per cent of all sheep were purchased at 80 packing plants under Federal supervision.

"The packing industry, formerly in the East, now has expanded to the Midwest, the Southeast and the Far West. Where all livestock once traveled by rail, now 80 per cent in some terminal markets arrives by trucks." Mr. Cook also outlined the growth of livestock auction sales, which now number more than 2,000, and which have changed the marketing pattern.

"The Federal government now is making a survey of all public market facilities and practices," stated Mr. Cook, "to determine whether rates charged are justified. Scales at public yards are being tested and inspected regularly, and are required to be accurate to 1½ pounds for each 1,000 pounds of weight. Reported cases of false weighing also are being investigated. You realize, of course, that any scale can be operated dishonestly."

"Livestock population is not keeping up with human population," stated R. J. EGGERT, associate director, department of marketing, American Meat Institute. Mr. Eggert outlined reasons for the recent price declines in meat and then compared favorable and unfavorable factors affecting future prices.

"Livestock men will meet increased competition from other forms of consumer expenditures," said Mr. Eggert. "However, favorable factors outweigh the unfavorable ones. Consumer purchasing power for meat, especially in the spring and summer months of 1948, is expected to remain at a high level. We need to maintain adequate livestock numbers, increase efficiency of production, support and use the work of research agencies, and pay off our debts now with cheap dollars."

The subject of foot-and-mouth disease was easily the most serious problem of the convention. This problem was discussed in detail by DR. M. R. CLARKSON, chief, disease control division, B. A. I., Washington, D. C.

Doctor Clarkson told livestock men

(Continued on Page 23)

Easier Way With Cattle

Heifers Beat Steers to Market

BECAUSE he does all his farm work alone, Stewart Barker, Mitchell county, has worked out an idea that helps him handle the cattle.

He put his stock water tank in a position that makes it necessary for his deferred fed heifers to enter the handling pens to drink. "When they go thru the pens several times a day they get used to it, so getting them into the pens when you really want them there is no job at all," he says.

Mr. Barker likes to feed heifers better than steers because he believes they are more profitable. He has been buying them in the fall about \$2 a hundred cheaper than steers, and putting them on the market under a deferred feeding program at from 40 to 50 days sooner than he could market steers. They have been selling on the market at equal prices to steers, he says.

In working out his deferred pro-

gram this year, Mr. Barker is making use of his failure to get a wheat crop started last fall. Wheat ground that wasn't sown last fall because of drouth will be seeded to oats and barley this spring. The oats and barley will be used for feeding his heifers.

These heifer calves were purchased last November 20, weighing 404 pounds. Mr. Barker says he should have bought earlier to get a better price. The calves were thin and were started out on a full feed of prairie hay, to which silage and alfalfa hay were gradually added. One pound of supplement also was added to the ration after the heifers got onto feed.

Next spring Mr. Barker will select the heaviest heifers in April and put them on a full feed for early market. The light ones will go to grass until August, then will be fed out in the fall.

that the disease affects all cloven-hoofed animals and has an incubation period of 18 hours to 3 weeks after exposure. Recovery rate is high, with death losses in Mexico running from 3 to 50 per cent, but the disease is highly contagious and costly either to control or eradicate.

There have been 9 outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the U. S., the latest being in California in 1929. It cost 4 million dollars in California for indemnity payments alone, and total cost of eradication was set at 200 million dollars.

Eradication depends on co-operation of the livestock owner and prompt action by state livestock sanitary officials, said Doctor Clarkson.

Lack of co-operation from Mexican livestock owners caused the breakdown in the eradication program there, Doctor Clarkson said. One million animals were slaughtered and it would have been necessary to kill 2 or 3 million more to have completed the job. The Mexican government got cold feet and demanded a change in the program, which occurred last November 25.

The program now is one of control only, Doctor Clarkson said. He outlined the program as follows:

"An outer quarantine line has been established about 250 to 300 miles south of the U. S. border. Inside this quarantine line a buffer area, ranging from 18 to 50 miles in depth, has been established.

"Movement of livestock toward the outer line is prohibited. There is constant inspection of animals, persons and vehicles within the buffer area. All vehicles and the feet of humans leaving the area must be disinfected.

"When disease is found in the buffer zone, the area of infection is quarantined and all animals slaughtered. Burial and cleaning of premises follows.

Are Using Vaccines

"Vaccines from Europe and South America are being used on unexposed animals. Some 25,000 already have been vaccinated near areas of infection. These vaccines give immunity from a few weeks to 8 months and help control spreading. Plans are being made to manufacture vaccines in Mexico.

"In Northern Mexico livestock men have only one market for some half-million head of cattle a year. That market is the U. S. Under the new program, processing plants are being built. Cattle in the area will be killed and processed into canned meat for relief shipments to Europe. No cattle or products from the area can enter the U. S. This country has contracted for 100 million pounds of canned meat for relief shipments.

"Along the U. S.-Mexican border a patrol of 500 to 600 men has been established. This patrol has authority to slaughter and bury any animals attempting to cross. Important areas of the border will be fenced if a bill now in Congress is passed.

"Additional inspection of all public yards in the U. S. has been established and all state sanitary officials alerted. Equipment to be used in fighting the disease now is on hand in the various state sanitary departments.

"First research ever to be done in the U. S. on foot-and-mouth disease now is planned. The virus now can be controlled," Doctor Clarkson said, "and we need full research in this country under U. S. conditions and with U. S.-

type cattle. By doing it ourselves we can guide it along lines to get the results we want.

"Costs will run above 30 million dollars to insure adequate precautions in and around the research center, but that cost is small compared to the cost of a single outbreak of the disease."

"Too many American people now want to be saved by government, and there are too many politicians ready and anxious to save them," said C. L. FARRINGTON, director, National Live Stock Exchange, Indianapolis, Ind. "No politician in Washington can run your business as well as you can," he said. "Our country became great because people stood on their own feet and not because of the political actions of Congress," he stated.

Many Bills in Congress

To illustrate how anxious politicians are to save the livestock industry, Mr. Farrington pointed out that during the first 15 days of the present Congress, 19 bills and 3 joint resolutions affecting livestock production were introduced in Congress. Because of this tendency to look to government for everything, he said, Government now costs more than food in the U. S.

"We need to recognize the political fact that agriculture now is a minority group and politicians listen most to those who have the most votes. Agriculture must become more and more efficient, and farm people must become more active and more outspoken in politics to offset their decreasing numbers. There always are more consumers than producers and we can't lean on Congress for help. Let's try to double production rather than have our Government attempting to divide an inadequate supply of food. If we can't or won't produce all the people want to eat they will force the Government to regulate prices and distribution."

"Political parties feed on people's fears," stated GROVER B. HILL, president, Intermediate Credit Bank, Wichita. "Politicians are always viewing with alarm and pointing to the dire consequences if they are defeated. We must always discount this kind of talk, especially in election years. Always remember that politics are governed more by economics than economics are governed by politics. Politicians don't change economic trends, but economic trends cause us to change political administrations."

Mr. Hill pointed out that all of us now fear a break in prices. "We don't know how far prices may break, but there are some things not even another depression could take away from us. Among these is our increased knowledge of soil conservation and crop and livestock production."

"May Buy Some Time"

"In general, the Marshall Plan will produce no startling effects upon the domestic scene," stated MILTON S. EISENHOWER, president, Kansas State College. He was discussing the economic, political and human situation in Europe and its effect on this country.

"The Marshall Plan may buy us some time in which to make essential adjustments in our economic plans and policies," President Eisenhower continued. "Its cost may be offset either by reducing the present rate of expenditure for defense, or by avoiding the increase in such expenditures which a sovietized Europe would require. A healthy, democratic Europe is the best defense we can have.

"Abroad, effects of the Marshall Plan will be much more startling. Its success will mean the salvation of free societies in Western Europe. It may even mean the birth of that United States of Europe which has been the dream of millions of intelligent men ever since the Roman Empire disintegrated into the chaos of the Dark Ages.

"This is, I know, a startling statement, but it is not merely visionary. There are hard facts to sustain it. Such men as Bevin and Churchill, of England, are agreed that self-defense and the enormous effort of recovery both demand a greater degree of economic and political co-operation among nations of Western Europe than has ever existed before. That co-operation, facilitated by the Marshall Plan, may well issue in a mighty federation of free peoples whose very existence will be a bulwark of peace.

"In any case, success of the Marshall Plan will, in my opinion, improve our



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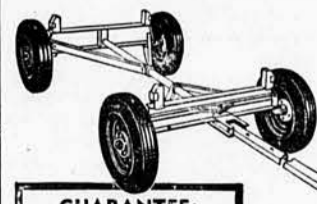
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WEYERHAEUSER 4-SQUARE LUMBER AND SERVICES

Holstein Folks Meet in June

THE annual convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be held at Hotel President, in Kansas City, Mo., June 1 and 2, 1948. This comes as a result of the invitation at last year's convention, extended by the Holstein breeders of Kansas and Missouri thru their state associations. Holstein breeders of these 2 states are making great plans for the most successful event of its kind on record. And the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce is co-operating to the fullest extent.

W. H. Meyer, chairman of publicity for the convention committee, writes us from Hannibal, Mo., to say that: "The Holstein Association, with offices at Brattleboro, Vermont, is, I believe, the leading livestock breed association both in strength of membership and in numbers of animals registered. About 150 delegates will be present, at this year's convention, most of them expected to bring their wives, as is customary. Other guests very likely will swell the total attendance to around 600.

"Many of the delegates, officers, the main speakers, and guests will be persons of national prominence. The convention will be a 4-day affair, actually. On Monday, May 31, there will be a conducted tour of Clyde Hill Farms, Clyde, Mo., where one of the best herds in the country is maintained. On Thursday, June 3, a consignment sale of 75 registered animals will be held at the American Royal grounds, with consignments from the outstanding herds of nearly every state. There also will be conducted tours for the ladies during the 2-day business sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday, and a banquet on the evening of June 2.

"The convention was last held in Kansas City in 1922, and is still remembered favorably. It was the first to be held with the present delegate system which has been democratic and highly satisfactory. Prior to 1922 the association, a corporate organization, used the proxy system of voting. The guests had a wonderful time, and we want to show them an equally memorable one this time."

High Plains Angus Men Organize

ANGUS breeders from 3 states, Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska, gathered at Colby, Monday afternoon, February 16, and formed an association known as the High Plains Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association to promote this beef breed.

Lester Ljungdahl, prominent Angus breeder from Menlo, was elected president of the association; Alvin Johnson, another known breeder from Kanona, was elected vice-president, and Rodney L. Partch, county agent from Decatur county, was elected secretary-treasurer. Four directors were also elected. They are: A. W. Lambert, of Yuma; Lewis Whitney, of Norton county; Fred Counter, of Decatur county, and Max Hoffmeister, of Imperial.

The boundaries of the association include Northwestern Kansas, South-

western Nebraska, and Northeastern Colorado. At the first meeting 40 breeders, wives and others interested in breeding Angus cattle were present. The breeders represented some 460 producing purebred Angus cows. Membership in the association is open to any Angus breeder in this territory. Yearly membership fees for adults is \$5 and for junior members, 4-H, F. F. A., the dues are \$1.

The association plans to hold its first sale this spring. Probably the latter part of April or the first of May. The first sale will be held at Oberlin. Angus breeders wishing to consign cattle should contact their county agent, or send their consignment along with their membership dues to Rodney Partch, secretary, High Plains Angus Association, Oberlin, Kan.

For Success With Tomatoes

By W. G. AMSTEIN, Kansas State College

THE tomato is the most popular and important vegetable crop grown in the gardens of Kansas. No other vegetable creates as many questions and problems in getting satisfactory production. The most common problem in Central and Western Kansas is failure to set fruit until late in the season. A condition commonly referred to as "blossom drop."

Another problem nearly as important is the production of fruits free of various types of injury. Sunscald during July and August, when temperatures are high with a strong southwest wind prevailing and a low rainfall, frequently causes heavy losses. Varieties that have good fruiting ability are often more subject to this sunscald injury since they are often shy of foliage. Earlier during periods of wet weather heavy foliage losses often occur.

Other tomato plant losses arise due to the presence of soil-borne diseases which cause a loss of foliage, stunting of plants, or in the case of wilt and nematodes, total plant loss in severe cases.

One of the first points for success in Kansas tomato growing is correct variety selection. In Eastern Kansas on garden soils frequently planted to tomatoes, use of wilt-resistant varieties such as Rutgers, Marglobe, or Pritchard, is usually good insurance for plant survival. The symptoms of wilt include yellowing of the lower leaves, followed by complete loss of foliage and death of the plant. The stem of a wilted plant will show a dark-brown discoloration of the woody tissue between the pith and the outer green portion of the stem. This disease lives over in the soil, making the successful growing of varieties not wilt-resistant virtually impossible.

In too many Eastern Kansas gardens root-knot nematodes are also present and take a heavy toll often unknown to the gardener. The infested plants are

dwarfed and sickly, wilt readily in dry weather, and may lose their leaves early, thus outwardly resembling wilt in many ways. Nematodes are usually introduced into the soil by infested plants. Later these plants develop characteristic swellings or galls on the roots. Many failures with tomatoes may be traced to this condition that goes undetected since it shows only on the root system of the plant. Changing the location in which you plant tomatoes is often the best practice to cut down on nematode injury. However, this condition will cause damage to many other crops. You may recall the bumps or swollen areas on root crops such as carrots, beets, parsnips or turnips.

Many of the tomato foliage disease problems encountered during the growing season could be largely controlled by seed treatment. Soaking the seed in hot water for 25 minutes at 122 degrees F. will help control many foliage and fruit diseases that cannot be reached by surface seed treatment, use of clean soil for bedding and planting or in similar practices. Extreme care is needed in this hot-water method to have an accurate thermometer and not overheat. The seed must be dried out at once by spreading in thin layers. This treatment does not protect against a common loss of seedlings caused by "damping off." The seed when dry should be coated with cuprous oxide, Semesan, Spergon or one of the other chemicals available for this purpose.

To guarantee a tomato crop in Central and Western Kansas counties in most seasons, a crop insurance variety with determinate or semi-determinate habit of growth needs to be selected. These produce plants of short, bushy habit of growth with light vegetative growth that produce flowers freely and set fruit under adverse conditions. Foliage needed to protect the fruit from

(Continued on Page 25)

sunburn is usually lacking on plants. The most useful tomato varieties for Central and Western Kansas locations or wherever good set and yield of tomatoes have not been secured are the following: Sioux, Firesteel, Victor, Danmark, Bounty, Red Cloud, Porter, or similar varieties. Depend upon these for production of early tomatoes. They will be shy of necessary foliage so you may need to follow a succotash style of planting; that is, alternate one of these light-foliage varieties such as Sioux with a Rutgers to get needed fruit protection.

Reason for Failure

Many Eastern Kansas tomato failures are traceable to poor soil growing conditions. The setting of tomato fruits is relatively sensitive to the ratio of the nitrogen supply to the phosphorus supply. Under Kansas conditions, the liberal use of manure high in available nitrates, especially poultry and sheep manures, will prove injurious to tomato production. For this reason, frequent or heavy applications of manure to tomato ground may not give the desired results.

To balance in part this problem, the use of phosphate fertilizers is strongly recommended to promote both early fruiting and larger yields. Use of from 200 to 250 pounds to the acre of a 20 per cent phosphate fertilizer or its equivalent in higher-analysis fertilizer is suggested. Its use will tend to overcome the injurious effect of a liberal supply of nitrogen.

If tomato wilt is not your problem in Eastern Kansas, I would suggest Stokesdale or Valiant as very useful

tomato varieties. Market gardeners find these varieties profitable and early. I believe home gardens would benefit by their use.

Many tomato failures can be traced to the poor quality of plants that are used. Overgrown, tough old plants act tired when planted out and fail to grow out when transplanted. Younger, more tender plants will do better.

The practice of direct seeding tomatoes is coming into prominence in many canning-crop areas. In discussing tomato growing with many Kansas groups I find a large number who now follow this same practice in their home gardens. You might think this direct seeding would delay production several weeks over that obtained from the use of transplanted plants. However, experience does not bear this out. In fact, many have as early yields from plants started directly from seed as where transplants are used. In following this direct seeding they place 4 to 6 seeds in a hill a few days to 2 weeks before the average frost-free date. After a stand is obtained they thin the hill to one plant. Some alternate 2 varieties to give better foliage protection as well as early production.

Try Some Hybrids

We do not have the answer yet on hybrid tomatoes. In a few years we will have the answer. I would suggest trying some of them now. You will recall that 15 years ago our knowledge of hybrid corn was somewhat in the same position. Today we know the best corn varieties. By careful tests we can get the same needed answer in a few years on hybrid tomatoes.

the radio to the people of the United States—that they stop in their tracks that very day and steel themselves against “the insidious paralysis of freedom” that was creeping over the world, where men chose to let the government assume the individual’s personal responsibility for his destiny, and the price was his personal freedom.

That plague is still a menace. Much damage has been done in the kind of political economics taught in our higher schools. As Doctor Benson says, the hope is in the unspoiled minds of our youth. We sent our copy to our grandson who graduates from high school this spring.

Thanks again for the wholesome article.—Mrs. Sylvester Baringer, Anderson Co.

Nearer Than We Think

Dear Editor: I have just read and read again, “America in the Valley of Decision,” by Dr. George S. Benson.

I was very much interested in what he has to say, and I heartily agree with him that we are much nearer than a lot of us think to “nationalization.” If there was only some way we could get the great opportunities over to the young people of this great country of ours: “U. S. A.” The three letters that stand for more chance for a citizen to live his own life as he wishes than any other place on earth.

We will have to work to hold all of these privileges that we have in this the best way of life in the world, “The American Way.”

Our ancestors gave more than a little hard work. They sacrificed their lives to give this way of life to us, so we could be able to live our own lives in a way we care to as to our activities in work, in play, in religion, in speech, and in thought. If we want to dream, then carry out our dream as Ford, Fulton, Edison, Wright Brothers, we can do it. Not so if we had our nationalization which would eventually mean dictatorship. Which God knows we don’t want in our beloved U. S. A.—Earl Myerley, Rice Co.

Read It to Family

Dear Editor: I’ve just finished reading the article, “America in the Valley of Decision,” by Dr. George S. Benson, aloud to my family which consists of my husband, son 21 attending college, and daughter 15 in high school. We are all in accord with his article and can’t understand how thinking people could think otherwise.

But my husband and son say it is a human impossibility for a man to cradle 5 acres of grain in any one day. And this Doctor Benson says his grandfather was able to do. Now is this a misprint or was he a super man in this respect? This has caused a discussion in our family.—Mrs. L. M. Vondy, Fort Collins, Colo.

Thank you for your question, Mrs. Vondy. We have written to ask about cradling 5 acres a day. Soon as we hear, will let readers know. In the meantime, can any Kansas Farmer reader tell us about records they know were made by using a cradle in grain harvest?—Raymond H. Gilkeson.

Need Men of Courage

Dear Editor: Just finished reading “America in the Valley of Decision.” I enjoyed the article very much. We need more men of courage like him. The en masse way of living has been made so appealing to our young people they feel Uncle Sam is responsible for their welfare.

I wish Doctor Benson could speak in every college in our land. He is so needed. Give us more articles that will give us courage in the free way of life Lincoln advocated.

I would like to know his opinions on the co-op.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Dahl, Hardy, Neb.

Please write Dr. George S. Benson, President, Harding College, Searcy, Ark., for his opinions on the co-op.—R. H. G.

Worth Considering

Dear Editor: Just read “America in the Valley of Decision,” by Doctor Benson. I liked it a lot. I feel too many teachers and preachers have sold us down the river on a lot of our long-haired fads. A statement of this kind by an authority is worth considering.—J. Mac Wiley, Coffey Co.

“SENTRY” GUARDS against FIRE and THEFT

More and more farm homes are turning to “Sentry” to safeguard records and valuables that might cost thousands to replace.

Protects bonds, stocks, deeds, mortgages, notes, insurance policies, registry papers, cash, business and tax records, family valuables.

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Tired Kidneys Often Bring Sleepless Nights

Doctors say your kidneys contain 15 miles of tiny tubes or filters which help to purify the blood and keep you healthy. When they get tired and don’t work right in the daytime, many people have to get up nights. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder. Don’t neglect this condition and lose valuable, restful sleep.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may also cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness.

Don’t wait! Ask your druggist for Doan’s Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 60 years. Doan’s give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan’s Pills.

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DR. CALDWELL’S famous medicine does both. It contains Laxative Senna, one of the finest things for constipation known to medical science.

AND FOR STOMACH RELIEF it contains a reliable carminative to help warm and comfort your upset stomach. So when you’re sluggish, upset, and want to feel worlds better, remember Dr. Caldwell’s. This one medicine gives you pleasant relief from constipation, and also comforts your upset stomach.

HERE’S ONE LAXATIVE you can take right after a full meal with pleasant effect. Ask your druggist for Dr. Caldwell’s. Get welcome relief from constipation, and give your upset stomach cozy warmth and comfort too.

EVEN FINICKY CHILDREN love it.

DR. CALDWELL’S SENNA LAXATIVE CONTAINS SYRUP PEPSIN

The Unloading Chute

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

Heartily in Accord

Dear Editor: I have just read “In the Valley of Decision” and noted you asked for comment. I should like you to know I am heartily in accord with what Doctor Benson has written. I wish I were able to express myself as clearly as he can. You are to be commended for printing his speech.—W. B. Rickford, Wichita Co.

Splendid Article

Dear Editor: Have read with interest the speech by Dr. George S. Benson on “America in the Valley of Decision,” in the February 7 Kansas Farmer.

I think this is a splendid and timely article. We sincerely hope it will be read and earnestly studied in homes all over this great country of ours, and shared with others who were not fortunate enough to see it.—Mrs. Clare Brewer, Trego Co.

Need Good Men

Dear Editor: I enjoyed “America in the Valley of Decision,” by Dr. George S. Benson. I hope we will have enough good men thru the years to come, who will protect and keep our great American way of life.

Our Government has, in the last several years, tried to harness the people with Government running everything. Here’s hoping we will always have men working for our American way of life. The greatest country in the world.—Ora L. Leslie, Mitchell Co.

Would Go Further

Dear Editor: I have read with much interest Doctor Benson’s great speech before the Farm Equipment Institute in Chicago. I heartily agree with Doctor Benson, but I would go a little further and explain that all business is capitalism. Some people seem afraid to use that word. I am proud to use it. Russia has a capitalistic government. The difference between their government and ours is that the “party” has the capital. They give the people what they want them to have. In our country the people have the capital and up until a few years ago the people gave the Government what they thought it should have. But all that is rapidly changing now and if we do not get more men like Doctor Benson and get them soon, we will be sunk beyond recovery.

I wish to congratulate you on right-

ning this speech in the Kansas Farmer, and I am sure the subscribers appreciate it. I find a great many people are thinking along this line at the present time.

I wish there were some way to get the issues up squarely before the people. The issue, as I see it, is shall the people have the money and control it, or shall the Government have the money and control it and us, too? ... —A. M. Griffith, Sedgwick Co.

Profoundly Impressed

Dear Editor: Ever since you printed the Doctor Benson article I have had it on my mind to write you. I do not know when I have been more profoundly impressed by a speech on the dangers of communism, than by the Benson article.

I think that article should be published in pamphlet form and made available at a small price to anyone who might wish to send copies to weak-kneed fellow citizens. ... I hope you will print more of such articles, and while you are about it why don’t you put in something about the grave situation confronting Kansas voters this November election regarding re-submission.—H. S. Koken, Cheyenne Co.

Each Had His Part

Dear Editor: I think the speech of Dr. George Benson in the February 7 Kansas Farmer is very good. We in the United States are a God-blessed people, and each of us has his part to do to keep it so.

We have conditions developing in our fair land that we do not like to see. Let us pray and act so that righteousness may rule and evil discouraged.

I think it would be a fine thing if Doctor Benson’s speech could be made available in booklet or tract form, with a very attractive outside-cover page of red, white and blue. ... —A. T. Hoover, Dickinson Co.

The Situation Is Serious

Dear Editor: We read the article, “America in the Valley of Decision,” by Doctor Benson, and we should like to tell you we are glad you gave it publicity. We think the situation is just as serious as he says. As long ago as 1939, the day after Germany took over Austria, we were made to feel the danger. ... —A. T. Hoover, Dickinson Co.

Water Can Be Controlled

By **W. E. STEPS**, Associate Engineer
Division of Water Resources, Kansas State Board of Agriculture

MARK TWAIN is supposed to have been the author of the expression, "Everybody talks about the weather, but no one ever does anything about it." Up until a few years ago, the same statement might well have been applied to the water supplies of Kansas. Wet years were followed by dry years, and floods that invaded homes and business establishments receded to be followed a few months later by restrictions on use of water for lawn sprinkling and other purposes.

Even during the years of serious drouth, there has never been a lack of possible water supplies for farm, city and industrial use. For example, in 1936, a year of very little rainfall, the cities along the Neosho suffered from lack of water for several months late in summer, altho during that year more than 6 times as much water as they had ever used in any one year flowed down the stream and out of the state. Both shortages and floods have resulted from lack of water control. In other areas, existing ground-water supplies were endangered by excessive pumping, wasteful practices, and pollution.

During the last 2 decades, many changes have been made in the field of water use and control. Additional encouragement has been given to construct farm ponds. Irrigation from wells has expanded where studies have shown the existence of large ground-water supplies. And added impetus is being given to irrigation by the initiation of a system of proposed reservoirs which would make water that now flows from the state available for irrigation purposes. Flood control and water supply are provided in the reservoir systems under study or construction, and pollution is being reduced thru more-complete treatment of sewage wastes, improved methods of plugging oil wells and deep disposal of oil-field brines.

A Natural Resource

As early as 1917, the Kansas State Legislature recognized the value of water as a natural resource, and created the Water Commission with instructions to work out a systematic plan for its development and use. Since the water problems were both local and regional, the legislature instructed that such work as necessary be carried out in "conjunction with the Federal government by way of obtaining financial and professional aid and assistance." These duties devolved upon the Division of Water Resources upon its creation in 1927 thru the merger with the Irrigation Commission. In 1941, funds first became available to undertake active preparation of a state plan. Recent Federal law provides that all reports on proposed projects prepared by the Corps of Engineers, and the Department of Interior, be submitted to the governor or governors of the affected states. In Kansas, a special advisory committee has been set up to assist the governor in preparing his conclusions and recommendations.

For the purpose of this discussion,

the state was divided into its 6 major drainage-basin units. These are:

1. Arkansas River Basin
2. Cimarron River Basin
3. Kansas River Basin
4. Marais Des Cygnes River Basin
5. Neosho River Basin
6. Verdigris River Basin

An outline of progress by state and federal agencies in the development of the water resources of the various basins in Kansas follows.

ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN: The long-standing problem between Kansas and Colorado over the waters of the Arkansas river is nearing a solution. The Caddoa reservoir will make hitherto destructive floodwater available and a "Compact Commission" representing Kansas and Colorado is working out a plan for the division of the water of that stream. Other reservoirs are under study on tributaries of this river such as the Little Arkansas river, the Minnescah and others.

Detailed plans have been worked out for by-passing Hutchinson and Wichita with the local floods of the Arkansas river, to protect Hutchinson from overflows of Cow creek, and Wichita from the overflows of Little river and Chisholm creek.

CIMARRON RIVER BASIN: Plans have been prepared for a combination flood control and irrigation reservoir near Englewood, Meade county.

KANSAS RIVER BASIN: The Kansas river watershed is a portion of the Missouri River Basin, and is included in the Pick-Sloan plan for the improvement of that region. Several sites for flood control and irrigation reservoirs have been surveyed. Kanapolis reservoir has been constructed to provide flood control and water conservation on the Smoky Hill river in Ellsworth county and is now in operation. The Harlan county dam on the Republican river in Nebraska is under construction. It will provide flood control in Kansas and store water to irrigate 89,200 acres of land—63,000 acres in Kansas. The last session of Congress appropriated funds to initiate construction of the Cedar Bluff reservoir on the Smoky Hill river in Trego county and the Bonney reservoir on the South Fork of the Republican river a few miles upstream from the Kansas state line. Both of these projects are for flood control and irrigation. Plans also have been prepared for additional local protection against floods at Topeka, Lawrence, and Kansas City.

MARAI DES CYGNES RIVER BASIN: Several flood-control reservoirs are being studied in this basin. Investigations also are under way by the Soil Conservation Service to determine the effects of small headwater reservoirs and improved soil practices.

NEOSHO RIVER BASIN: The Corps of Engineers has recommended construction of 4 reservoirs. These would be located: Above Council Grove on the Neosho, above Marion on the Cottonwood river, above Cedar Point on the Cedar creek, and on the Neosho below the junction of the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers.



This map shows the areas included in the 6 river basins or drainage basin units mentioned in this article. They include: Arkansas, Cimarron, Kansas, Marais Des Cygnes, Neosho and Verdigris. The broken lines outline the various basin areas, full lines locate the streams, straight lines show the county borders.

The "Neosho River Basin Plan of State Water Resources Development" was prepared by the Division of Water Resources, and published last year. This plan supplements the prepared reservoir program and in preparing this report, consideration was given to the interests of all state and federal agencies that deal with water and its control. Large and small reservoirs were analyzed and studies were made of levees, cut-offs, soil erosion, irrigation, and municipal and industrial water uses. This report was the first of a series covering the various drainage basins of the state.

VERDIGRIS RIVER BASIN: Some years ago, Congress authorized construction of flood-control reservoirs in the Verdigris River Basin at the Toronto, Neodesha, Fall River and Elk City sites. The Fall River project is now under construction.

At present, there are several federal agencies interested in water in Kansas. For many years, the U. S. Geological Survey has co-operated with the Division of Water Resources in measuring the flow of Kansas streams. This information has been invaluable in determining the size of flood flows, the quantity of water available for irrigation, domestic and industrial use, the minimum flows of a stream and in some cases the silt load. On several of the Kansas streams, the U.S. Public Health Service has made special studies of pollution conditions, determined the causes, and proposed solutions to the problems.

The U. S. Army Engineers have devoted themselves mainly to the problem of flood control, while the Bureau of Reclamation is interested in irrigation. The Soil Conservation Service concerns itself with improved land uses and practices and the retention of moisture near the point at which it falls.

The Division of Water Resources works with these various agencies to "secure the most advantageous adjustment of the interest involved in matters of floods, drainage irrigation, water power and navigation. Where any department of the Federal government is now or hereafter may be engaged in the development of plans, affecting any of the subjects referred to in this act this commission (Division of Water Resources) may co-operate with such federal department." (Laws of Kansas 1917 & Revised Statutes 1923.)

In addition to the matters in which the Federal government takes an active part there are many purely state duties. There are the questions of local levees, channel changes, diversions for municipal and irrigation use. Special investigations are made as in the case of the survey of sediment deposited in the Tonganoxie state lake. A few years ago, a concrete model was constructed to test the effectiveness of channel straightening on winding stretches of a river. Surveys are made for the purpose of investigating canal locations, reservoir sites, water-table levels and the relative merits of large and small reservoirs. For several years, the division prepared plans for farm ponds. The last legislature did not appropriate funds to continue that work, altho tax reduction is still available to those who comply with the provisions of the tax-reduction act.

The 2 major water problems in this state are: Eliminating or minimizing flood damage, and the higher utilization of the available water supplies. Because reservoirs can be made to

serve both purposes they are of major importance in this state. We do not possess an unlimited water supply, but if the supply that is available is properly utilized, most Kansas communities will have a supply ample for all their foreseeable future needs.

Coming Events

- March 20—Nemaha county field day for 4-H boys enrolled in tractor maintenance and soil conservation activities. A. F. Robke farm, 1 mile east of Seneca.
- March 23—Decatur county garden meeting, Oberlin courthouse.
- March 23-24—Five-State Farm Forum, third annual, Liberal.
- March 24—Linn county publicity meeting at Ottawa.
- March 24-25—Reno county home improvement school.
- March 26—Reno county district publicity meeting for county agents, Hutchinson.
- March 27—Five-county district 4-H festival, Junction City high school, 9:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m.—Lyon, Chase, Morris, Riley and Geary counties.
- March 27—Reno county 4-H Day.
- March 27—Chautauqua county 4-H day, Sedan high school.
- March 27—Decatur county sub-district 4-H festival, Oberlin high school.
- March 27—Linn county sub-district 4-H Club day. County winners to be taken for the sub-district contest.
- March 27—Brown county district 4-H day for Jackson, Nemaha, Atchison, Doniphan, and Brown counties, Hiawatha.
- March 27—Wabaunsee county 4-H spring festival, Alma.
- March 27—Elk county 4-H Club spring festival, Howard, Saturday noon.
- March 27—Cheyenne county. District 4-H Club day, St. Francis, high school, 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
- March 29—Jewell county school for 4-H Club leaders and junior leaders of home economics projects, Elizabeth Randle, K. S. C., leader, Mankato.
- March 30—Geary county rural life meeting, Junction City municipal building, 8 p. m.
- April 1—Geary county Union Pacific agricultural car—Junction City, 9 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and 7 p. m.
- April 1—Farm equipment meeting, conducted by Walter Selby, Fort Scott.
- April 3—4-H district judging school, Lincoln.
- April 3—F. F. A. dairy cattle selection school, Topeka.
- April 3—Labette county district 4-H Club day at Parsons.
- April 3—Osage county 4-H Club day and festival, Lyndon.
- April 3—Barton county 4-H clothing judging school, Great Bend.
- April 3—F. F. A. Livestock selection school, Lewis Farms, Larned.
- April 3—Montgomery county. Sub-district festival, 5-county meeting, Altamont.
- April 3—Wichita county home furnishings meeting, Vera Ellithorpe, KSC Extension specialist, leader.
- April 3—Lincoln county Hereford breeders spring show and district 4-H judging contest, Ed Goldgrave farm 5 1/4 miles north of Sylvan Grove, 10 a. m.
- April 5—Woodson county poultry meeting, M. A. Seaton, leader.
- April 6—Lyon county farm and home management meeting, Griffith and Myers, leaders.
- April 6—Jewell county school for leaders of home demonstration units, Vera Ellithorpe, leader, Mankato.
- April 7—Northeast Kansas F. F. A. public speaking contest, Effingham.
- April 7—Jewell county rural youth meeting, Velma McGaugh, K. S. C., leader, Mankato.
- April 8—M. A. Seaton will make a series of poultry flock visits in Bourbon county on poultry management.
- April 8-9—Hays, an agricultural, industrial and science conference, at Fort Hays College. Co-operating are: Western Kansas Development Association, Kansas Industrial Development Commission, Kansas State Farm Bureau, Kansas State College and Kansas State Chamber of Commerce.



W. E. Steps, author of this article, is introduced here with Mrs. Steps, and their children, Marsha and Bobby.

Now That You Have Electricity

By CHARLES HOWES

ELECTRICITY and soil improvement seem to go hand in hand. I travel extensively in Kansas, most of it in my plane, and it seems that the farms which have adopted good soil practices also have electricity. Whether that is cause and effect, we don't know. It does appear, however, that electricity would save enough time from ordinary chores to permit spending lots of effort on soil improvement.

Heard some men talking about electric pig brooders. One credited his brooders with saving an average of 2 pigs to the litter. The national average is 1 1/2. Somebody else offered that a finished hog was ready for market at least 30 days sooner by using such equipment. That didn't seem possible until it was pointed out that the feed which brooder pigs ate all went to make meat, rather than body heat.

CAUTION NOTE: There is talk among insurance companies of increasing the rates of fire insurance for farms where operators are failing to make proper electric installations. This is particularly true of older wiring jobs where the major consideration at the time was for lighting. As the owner found more varied uses for electricity he tended to overload his circuits. The wire gets hot under those conditions, catches wood or material nearby on fire. Disaster results.

Here is a guide for selecting sizes of wire:

Maximum wattage	Wire size
1,320	No. 14
1,650	No. 12
2,060	No. 10
7,700	No. 8
9,900	No. 6

It is interesting to note some national figures released showing the size of the average electrical refrigerator thru the years. Back in 1939, more than 90 per cent of such units sold were of 6 cubic feet volume and under. In 1947, more than 88 per cent were of 7 cubic feet and over. It just shows how we are increasing our dependence on electric refrigeration, both on the farm and off.

Maybe you are one who takes the poor air in the average barn as a matter of course. Now that you have electricity, that condition, along with excessive moisture and undesirable odors, can be removed. It was only recently that a completely automatic ventilation system containing both temperature and humidity controls has been placed on the market. It includes either one or two 1/4-hp motors on which are mounted 16- or 18-inch fans. It really is a desir-

able piece of equipment in terms of animal health and more pleasant working conditions.

This matter of costs for the use of electrical home appliances is an interesting subject. We are quoting again from Harold Stover's study for Kansas State College. He shows where a food mixer under ordinary use consumes about 4 cents worth of juice a month. A toaster, pop-up or otherwise, may run as high as 16 cents a month; cost of getting your breakfast coffee hot is 16 cents; washing clothes, 8 cents; vacuum cleaning, 2 cents. These, of course, are averages.

USEFUL NOTE: One kilowatt-hour of electricity will pump 1,000 gallons of water from the average farm well. Present rates vary from 2 to 4 cents per kilowatt-hour. There's a lot of water available for less than a nickel, isn't there?

Read the other day some facts about the heat pump which Kansas Farmer has written about before. It is, you remember, the combination heating and cooling system for homes and buildings. It removes the heat in summer, pumps heat in during the winter. Well, the Edison Electric Institute says there now are 46 of these in homes, and 114 in commercial establishments in 18 states.

This is the way a heat pump works. A closed circuit of water pipe is sunk in the ground, deep enough to arrive at a constant earth temperature. Water at tap temperature is then circulated thru the pipe, picking up a few degrees of heat on the way. The temperature change is slight so the amount of heat taken from the ground varies according to the volume of water circulated, and since the water circuit is sealed there actually is no consumption of water.

The next step moves the earth-warmed water thru a tank where the heat is transferred to a circulating refrigerant—then the cooled water returns to the ground where it picks up more heat. The refrigerant, thus partially warmed, is placed under tremendous pressure, the temperature is raised still further, then it is moved to another tank where the heat is transferred to water which in turn heats the air which heats the house.

It sounds complicated. Engineers say it isn't. For cooling in summer, the pump reverses itself. Practical, isn't it?

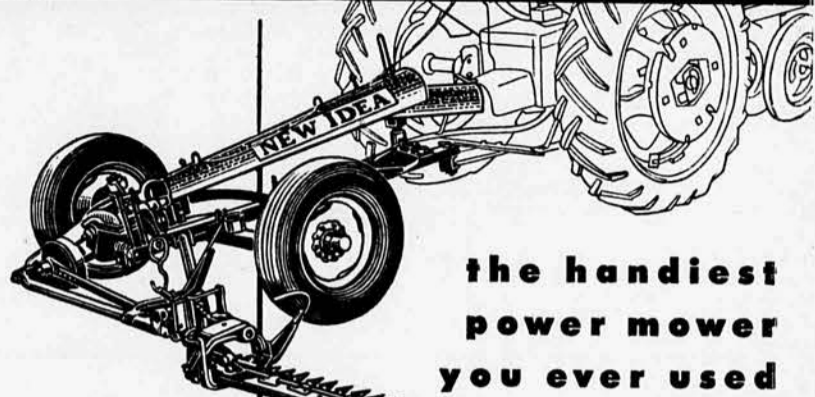
Some energetic lad took the trouble to figure out how many ways farmers can use electricity. We don't have room to list all 350 of them.

Do You Know Good Cattle?



This group of veterans taking institutional on-farm training in Morris county, pay close attention as John Blythe, Parkerville, indicates good and bad points in a class of 4 stock heifers. Mr. Blythe is a former member of the Kansas State College judging team. Instructor Wilbert Greer says a year ago these veterans would have disagreed in placing these cattle. During this judging school they placed heifers correctly in short time. When dealing with cattle it is important to recognize good and bad points to buy intelligently.

New Idea Tractor Mower



the handiest power mower you ever used

COMPLETELY POWER OPERATED

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Getting Ahead

(Continued from Page 6)

grass will be seeded this year. All the rest is native pasture.

Usually, 500 head of heifer calves are wintered on the farm. They are grazed the following spring and summer, and go to market the following September or October after a short feed. Another 500 yearlings are purchased in the spring, run on grass, and short-fed in the fall. Fifty to 75 head of pigs are purchased in the spring and self-fed on alfalfa pasture.

Here are some of the advantages Mr. Skonberg finds in his program:

Less investment in relation to gross income. Marketing occurs over a longer time. Not dependent on market price during any one week, as would be the case in feeding and shipping a single load of cattle or pigs. Because of the higher investment in the 2 projects they are watched more closely. More attention is paid to the little details that mean profit or loss. Feed can be purchased in larger quantities at lower prices. Cattle can be purchased more advantageously in larger numbers. Problems are reduced by narrowing the field of study. More efficient use of both time and machinery is possible. The farm must be sufficient in size to allow proper conservation practices.

"If your farm is too small you have to crop it to death, expand or get off," says Mr. Skonberg.

Over in Johnson county the Haskin Brothers, Glenn and Sam, have built their program around dairying and feeder lambs. They own 280 acres and rent 155 acres. There are 276 crop acres but most of it is included in a temporary pasture rotation. Pasture, roughage and hay get first consideration. If anything is left it is used for grain production. Forty-five head of good grade Holsteins are milked and all replacement heifers are raised on the farm, which means about 40 calves on hand at all times. Some 300 to 400 head of feeder lambs are fed out each year.

Dairying is the basic project and everything else is supplementary. These men tried a ewe flock first but found the ewes were in direct competition with the cows for grass and care. Feeder lambs can be handled in the dry lot. Hogs were dropped to expand the dairy and feeder lamb projects. Alfalfa is the major field crop because, the brothers say, "it is the best for soil and feed."

What are some of the advantages the Haskin Brothers find in concentrating on 2 major projects? It takes about so long to get ready for chores, they claim, regardless of the number of animals handled. For instance, it doesn't take any longer to get the milking unit ready for 40 cows than it would for 10 cows. The same is true of cleaning equipment after milking, or in the time consumed in bringing in the cattle for milking. "We could easily spend as much time doing 6 or 7 small chores as we spend in doing 2 or 3 larger ones, and with considerable less efficiency and profit," they point out.

Another trouble with too many small projects, the Haskin Brothers explain, is that a farmer doesn't feel justified in having the most efficient equipment. The small project isn't important enough to him to encourage either thoro planning or efficient equipment. With a large project he is justified in doing both the planning and obtaining efficient equipment.

The same is true with field crops.

"With 60 acres of alfalfa we can afford to use the best equipment to do the job right when it needs to be done. If we had 10 or 15 acres we would just get it in the best we could," say these farmers.

With a herd of 40 milking cows, the Haskin Brothers feel they can afford the best bulls they can buy. "If we had just a few cows we wouldn't feel justified in buying a good bull," they explain. Another point they brought out was that no matter what a farmer chooses as his major project there always is at least one other project that will work well with it. This affords some diversification without making it necessary to overdiversify.

Another set of brothers, Walter and Harry Walden, Leavenworth county, concentrate on dairy and hogs. Dairy is the main project as they have about 80 head of cows and heifers with 50 milking. Six sows farrowing twice yearly are maintained as a supplementary project. Four hundred acres compose the farm with most of it in permanent or temporary pasture. Their herd average over a long time is 35 pounds of fat a cow a month. They have gone as high as 50 pounds some months. Two purebred bulls are maintained on the farm, one home-raised and the other purchased. The cows are grade.

Some time ago the younger brother, Harry, moved to an adjoining farm. At the time he considered getting his own small herd of 15 cows. "In figuring the cost I estimated it would take \$15,000, or \$1,000 a cow, to build the necessary barn, silos, loafing shed and milking parlor. By both of us working together with a larger herd and one set of improvements, we can cut the cost of duplicating equipment and handle the cows on a more efficient basis with a lower cost per unit in both investment and labor."

Altho Leslie Droge, of Nemaha county, was not released from the parachute infantry until February, 1946, he already had started his farming project by buying 100 head of Hereford calves while on terminal leave.

As soon as Mr. Droge was released from the army, he purchased his father's 130 acres and rented 640 additional acres. His first step was to seed down the roughest land on both farms to brome and alfalfa to cut down the number of cultivated acres and increase pasture possibilities for the cattle. He also started right in using 30 to 40 acres of sweet clover yearly in his crop rotation. Later, the farm will be terraced. The cattle program will be expanded as the grazing is improved.

Here is a young man who is specializing to an extreme. We couldn't help asking whether the risk wasn't too great.

"On the contrary," said Mr. Droge. "I think there is less risk. A young fellow starting out has to learn a lot and it takes years to learn just on one project. I might never learn all I should about 4 or 5 different projects. By cutting my cultivated acreage to a minimum and concentrating on the cattle, I can handle a large project with less labor and investment. If I do an efficient job with cattle it is less risky than doing an inefficient job on many small projects."

Then Mr. Droge went on to say he already had run into trouble by trying to handle sows last year. "I didn't know how to handle them and ran into disease problems," he pointed out. "The

(Continued on Page 29)

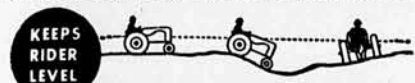


Harry Walden, junior member of Walden Brothers, Leavenworth county, is shown here, right, with Kenneth Kuehnhoff, herdsman, surrounded by a sea of cows. Specialization pays, says Mr. Walden.

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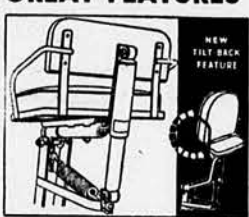
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result was that I lost money on hogs. Of course, I plan to buy stock hogs and run them with the cattle when I get my program under way. I believe stock hogs will be profitable and that I can handle that kind of project."

Up until now we have discussed farmers whose expansion goals included increasing the size of farm. Not everyone is in a position to buy or rent more land. One thing we found in studying farm operations for this story is that expanding land holdings is not the only solution to "getting ahead." A farm often can be expanded internally by increasing the size of a few projects and dropping others.

Take L. Z. Lockard, of Nemaha county, for example. Mr. Lockard actually has decreased the size of his farm. "At one time," he told us, "I farmed 640 acres and had as many as 3 hired men on the farm to help with crops and livestock projects. Some of my livestock projects were quite speculative. Then, during the war, I couldn't find help. I decided to completely revise my farm program so that Mrs. Lockard and I could handle it."

Here is the revised Lockard farm program. Only 100 of his 240 acres are in farm land and 30 acres of these are for alfalfa. The rest is native pasture. Three major livestock projects are carried. They include creep-fed calves, milk-fed spring lambs, and sows. Thirty to 40 calves a year are marketed and from 50 to 60 lambs from 40 ewes. Some 8 to 10 brood sows are maintained. Lambs and hogs are marketed in May and June and calves in November, which spreads the income.

"My gross income has been reduced some by this program," reports Mr. Lockard, "but my overhead has been cut drastically. Actually, my net profits are about the same and I don't have to worry about the help problem."

Another Nemaha county farmer who has expanded thru specialization is Leonard Harden. Mr. Harden farms only 160 acres. Several years ago he had to make the decision as to whether he would expand by taking on more

land or by specializing on his present acreage. He decided to specialize and is well satisfied with results.

Purebred Hampshire hogs and certified wheat and oats are the major projects on the Harden farm. Dairying is being added gradually with a goal of 15 cows milking.

Ten to 15 purebred sows are kept on the farm and hogs are sold primarily as breeding stock. The dairy program will supplement this as cream will be sold and skim milk fed to the pigs. Dairy cows were chosen over beef because they require less acreage to handle and provide a year-around income.

In order to make the certified seed projects profitable on so small an acreage, Mr. Harden had to work out a good crop-rotation program. His rotation calls for 2 or 3 years of corn, oats, wheat (with sweet clover sown in the wheat), then back to corn.

Mr. Harden's use of sweet clover with wheat is unusual. This is how he works it. Wheat is sown at the customary time in the fall. The following March, about the time his wheat begins to grow, Mr. Harden seeds sweet clover right in with it. The wheat is harvested, then the clover is pastured until fall. The following spring the sweet clover is plowed under or left for seed. Alfalfa is used outside the rotation and 25 acres have been seeded down to brome grass for additional pasture.

All 3 projects on the Harden farm allow year-around marketing. By specializing in certified seeds there is the added advantage of increasing the income on the same acreage of grain.

Mr. Harden made one statement we thought pretty well summarizes the difference between "getting along" and "getting ahead" on the farm. "There is little more, if any, risk in specializing. Every farmer has his ups and downs regardless of what he does. The main thing is that you have to be in there pitching with a sound, well-planned program during the bad times in order to be in position to cash in when the going is good."

Many farmers say it boils down to this: "If you want to get ahead get a program."

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By C. P. Wilson, Livestock; Paul L. Kelley, Poultry, Eggs and Dairy.

What is your viewpoint on the stock cattle market during the next 6 months?
—L. N. A.

Prices of stockers and feeders dropped \$2 to \$4 a hundred during February but by mid-March, prices had regained about half of the loss. As the grazing season approaches, there may be some more strength in replacement cattle prices. This is the season of year when the demand for cattle to go on grass is strong. The sharp reduction in cattle numbers in Kansas and the Southwest indicates a big demand for cattle to utilize grass in the Flint Hills and other grazing areas.

Prices of stockers and feeders usually decline from spring to fall. Last year, prices strengthened during the grazing season, but that was due to unusual conditions associated with the inflationary spiral and was not normal. The average amount of the decline from spring to fall ranges from 8 per cent for the top grades to about 22 per cent for the lower grades. The amount of the decline this year will depend largely on the way in which the demand situation develops this summer and fall. If demand holds relatively steady, no more than the usual or average amount of seasonal decline would be expected; but if the demand situation should be less favorable than indicated, the decline from spring to fall may be more than normal or average.

Do you think it would pay me to buy feeder pigs in June and feed them for a September market?—A. S.

There is usually a fairly good price margin between the price of feeder pigs in June and the price of fat hogs during September. The market supply of hogs is usually seasonally small during the late summer and early fall and this year is expected to be no exception. Farmers will have fewer sows farrow this spring than for several previous years which means fewer hogs on the fall market than usual. Also, if feed-crop conditions look favorable this summer, farmers are not likely to sell many sows this summer. So it would seem that from a supply standpoint, the sit-

uation would appear favorable. The demand situation has been unfavorable in recent weeks but it is expected to hold up well if not improve somewhat by summer. It probably would be profitable to buy feeder pigs in June and feed them for a September market, but it would seem desirable to watch the markets closely between now and June before making a final decision.

What has been the trend in dairy cow numbers during the past year?—H. K.

Dairy cow numbers in the United States declined 9.4 per cent during 1947. There were 25,165,000 dairy cows on farms on January 1, 1948, compared with 26,098,000 a year earlier. Numerically, dairy cow numbers have declined more since 1945 than any other class of cattle. Heifers 1 to 2 years old also show a similar decline in the same period of 9.9 per cent. Heifer calves were down 4.2 per cent.

While it is still rather early to predict the trend in dairy cow numbers, it seems that we might be at the bottom of the cycle, if a cycle can be said to exist in dairy cow numbers. Generally speaking, dairy cow numbers have been on a constant increase with very little in the nature of a cycle in their trend of numbers. Most of the cycle in all cattle numbers is due to the expansion and decline in cattle numbers other than dairy stock. If feeding ratios improve, it is likely that we shall see an end to the downward trend in dairy cattle numbers and some upward adjustment within the year.

Candle Saves Time

Before I start to file my saws, I smoke the teeth of the saw with a lighted candle. This makes it easy to see the fresh file cut and saves some time in filing.—M. E. L.

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Lime Helps the Litter

By NORMAN CLIZER

IF THE litter in your poultry house tends to stick together or pack down, you may wish to add some hydrated lime to it. Two experiment stations have received good results in their experimental work with limed litter. At the same time, a number of commercial poultrymen are finding it satisfactory.

The Western Washington Experiment Station at Puyallup, Wash., didn't find much drying effect from the use of hydrated lime. However, the litter did stay in much better condition when the lime was used. It seems the lime coating over the litter particles tends to keep them from sticking together.

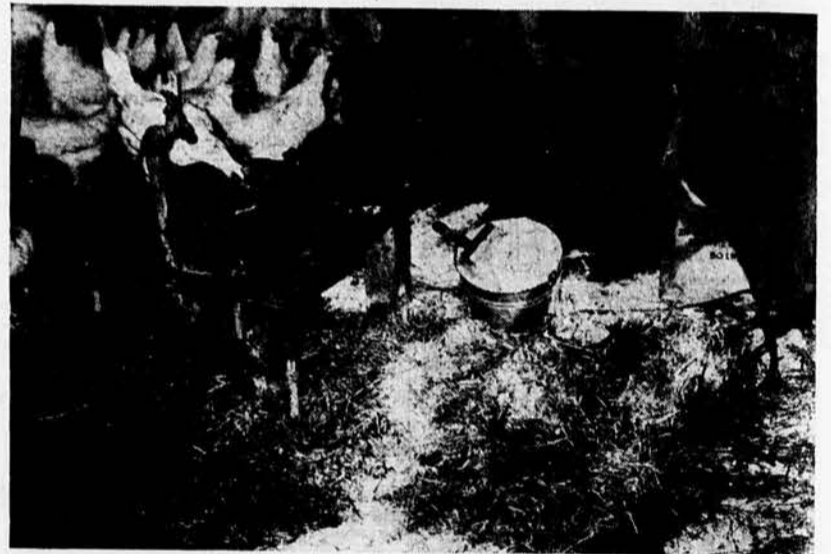
The Washington station recommends that the litter be about 4 inches deep. Lime applications are made whenever the litter tends to pack down. This is done at the rate of 1 pound of hydrated lime to 2 1/2 square feet of litter area. After the lime is spread on top of the litter, it is turned in.

The Ohio Experiment Station rec-

ommends 12 to 15 pounds of hydrated lime to each 100 square feet of floor space. The newly-added lime is covered with 1 to 2 inches of fresh litter. Both are then turned into the old floor litter. This station also emphasizes the need for thoroly stirring the litter once a week between lime treatments.

Both experiment stations recommend additional applications of lime whenever the litter begins to cake. When the litter around the watering and feeding equipment gets in bad condition it should be shifted and replaced with dry litter.

There is a difference in the amount of lime used in the experimental work at these 2 stations. However, for Kansas conditions, a 50-pound bag of hydrated lime to each 100-hen capacity seems about right. If you are having trouble with packed litter, you may wish to try a bag of lime to each 20-by-20-foot pen. This amount would appear practical, based on the results at the 2 experiment stations.



Experimental work in Washington and Ohio shows that hydrated lime helps prevent litter from packing. A convenient method of spreading and stirring the lime is shown above. The "automatic waterer" is a laborsaver. The faucet is adjusted to "a drop per second." Four-inch draintile is used to carry away excess water.

Carrying 20 Tons of Water Means About 800 Trips

By NORMAN CLIZER

I THINK we'll agree that carrying water to the poultry house is no joke, particularly in cold weather. While the time required each day is rather small, it soon counts up. A flock of 300 hens will drink about 20 tons of water in a year. This means about 800 trips to the laying house with a 3-gallon bucket of water in each hand.

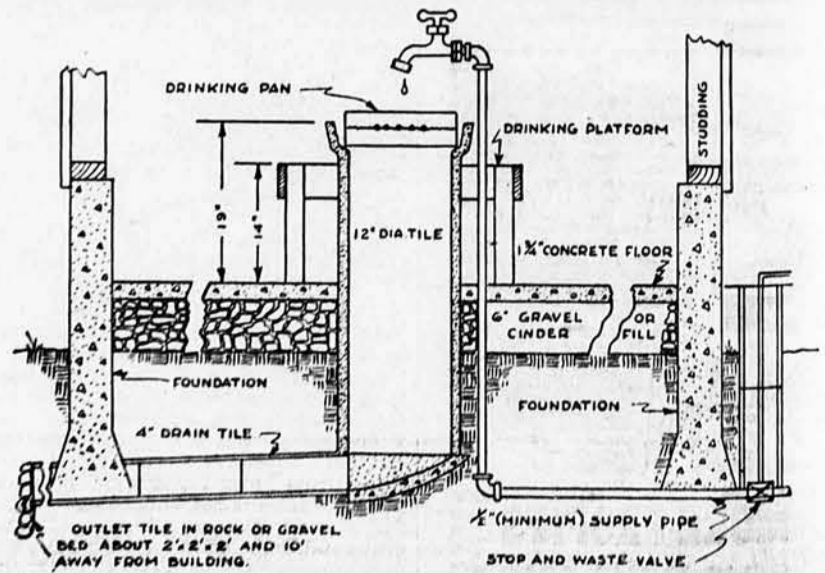
Many Midwest farmers are practically eliminating this monotonous job by using an "automatic poultry waterer." The one illustrated here has been in successful operation for the last 2 years. A dripping faucet maintains an abundant supply of water. By adjusting the faucet to a drop a second, around 200 gallons of water will

be supplied a month. This quantity is about what 150 hens will drink.

Material required for this automatic waterer is very limited. Three feet of 12-inch bell tile supports the straight-sided drinking pan. A 4-inch draintile connects with this large vertical tile to carry excess water outside the building. A one-half-inch supply pipe, a regular faucet, and a stop-and-waste valve make up the plumbing. A platform 28 inches square and 14 inches high allows the hens to easily reach the watering pan.

The constant drip keeps the water from freezing during cold weather. However, it's best to install a stop-

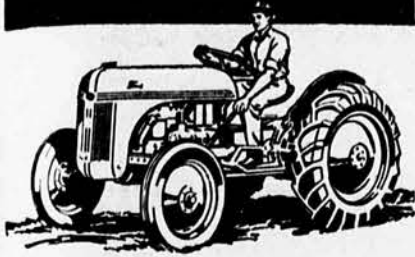
(Continued on Page 31)



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and-waste valve for safety. Additional protection may be provided during extremely cold weather by allowing the water to drip faster or by draining the line. A bushel of rocks or gravel should be placed around the stop-and-waste valve for good drainage. The pipe is laid below frost level, of course, so it will not freeze when the water is cut off.

You may use a submersion-type heater to keep the drinking pans free from ice during cold weather. When the chill is taken off the water, the hens will consume larger quantities of it.

Coming back to the waterer pan again, it should be about 4 inches deep and have holes punched in it 1 1/2 inches from the top. The lower water level then making it easier to rinse out the pan and dump it down the tile. If the edge of the pan is sharp, the hens will stay off the edge of it. Otherwise, the same thing may be accomplished by putting a wire barrier over the pan. It may fit in between the tile and the pan.

One of these automatic watering units will adequately water the birds in houses 20, 24, or 30 feet square. In multiple-unit houses where several pens connect, one waterer to the pen is all that is needed. In houses where a concrete floor has already been constructed, the automatic waterer may be installed near one side of the building.

Proud Colors For Poultry

DO YOU know that on American farms can be found a domestic fowl which carries the colors of the American flag? No? Well, it's true. The Blue Andalusian, not numerous in this section of the U. S. but quite popular in the East, has a red comb, white lobes and blue plumage.

Admitted to the Standard of Perfection some years ago the Andalusian never has ranked with the Leghorn and other Mediterranean breeds in popularity, perhaps because it does not always breed true to color. A native of Andalusia in Southern Spain, the blue bird was brought from there to England centuries ago and from England to the United States early in our history. Body color of the Andalusian is slaty blue and the outer rim of every feather is laced with a deep dark blue, giving the bird a striking appearance.

With its erect carriage, high red single comb and white lobes the Blue Andalusian cock at his best is something to stir a fancier's heart. The hens are equally beautiful, very alert, and high producers of large, white eggs. Bigger than the average of Mediterraneans, the Andalusian is an excellent table fowl. The hens make good mothers. The cocks, while not combative, are strong fighters. In Andalusia matches between blue cocks is not uncommon.

A flock of Blue Andalusian chickens on a green lawn is as pretty a picture as anyone could ask for. Carriage of the male is proud. As if bearing the flag of his adopted country the Andalusian cock marches slowly, head erect, eyes bright. Let a hawk appear in the sky and the Andalusian's clarion call sends his harem scurrying to safety. But he has been known to engage the sky pirate in battle and drive him away. Body of both male and female Andalusian is deep and long for an egg-producing breed, the breast full. But it is the beauty of the bird, a living symbol of "Old Glory," that wins and holds the true poultry fancier. The Blue Andalusian may have been first bred centuries ago in sunny Southern Spain. But the breed has developed and grown strong, just as have other immigrants, in its adopted land. Red, White, Blue. The American Andalusian.

I Have Found

An oilcloth cover protects the ironing board when not in use and provides a smoother surface for brushing garments.

When dyeing a garment it is wise to run a few strands of white thread in the underside of the hem. Remove thread when dry and wind on empty spool. In this way there is thread to match when sewing on buttons or mending garment.

When blankets become worn they may be made into rugs that make lovely bath mats. I tear the blankets into strips and use a wooden hook to crochet them. These mats are absorbent and easily washed.—Mrs. F. W.

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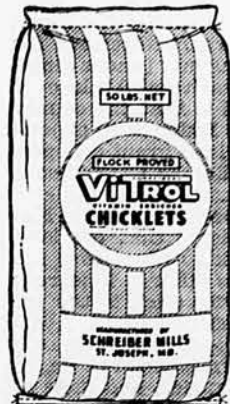
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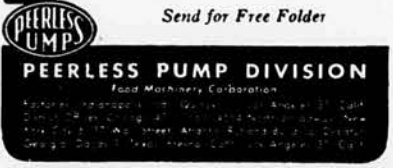
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Battle Over Soil Control

(Continued from Page 7)

the land grant colleges, the Extension Service or the P&MA. The Department having taken a position, the SCS's hands were tied, so far as going to Congress was concerned. But the soil-conservation districts were not tied down. They showed up before the House Agriculture committee this month in force, opposing both the Department and the Land Grant College proposals. Instead, they proposed the SCS be enlarged.

The National Grange and the National Farmers' Union came in fighting against any proposal to bring the SCS under Farm Bureau (thru the Extension Service) control.

Russell Smith, legislative secretary for the Farmers' Union, at the House committee hearings this month, referred for a solution to the long-range proposal the Farmers' Union made last year, for an elaborate system of payments of guaranteed income to all farmers, tied in with a complete set of controls for production and marketing, and a full line of social security payments and benefits.

Allan B. Kline, president of the Farm Bureau, made a strong statement for having the county agents (under director of Extension in each state) take over the SCS. His stand is that the county agents backed by Extension, experiment stations, and land grant colleges, are best fitted to handle Government work with farmers.

Albert S. Goss, president of the National Grange, insisted that the land grant colleges stick to education; the experiment stations stick to research; the Extension Service stick to the job of carrying the lessons taught in the colleges and developed thru research direct to the farmers. None of these, he said, are action agencies, and none of them can carry on present possibilities effectively if turned into action agencies.

Goss urged Congressional study of clear-cut land policy, which presumably would call for continuing the Soil Conservation Service as an independent agency with broadened power and responsibilities. It might be developed into an Agricultural Resources Administration, in charge of all land- and water-conservation programs in the Department, with an Agricultural Land Service and a Forest Service the main branches. Goss suggested study of moving Interior's Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management and Fish and Wild Life Service into the new setup in Agriculture.

It seems certain Congress will tackle the problem on a broader field than just turning SCS over either to the land grant colleges or to the P&MA.

The dairy industry may be making a last-ditch stand to retain the Federal taxes on oleomargarine, particularly on colored oleo, which the dairy group got into the Federal tax system in 1886. Cotton and soybean groups, backed by consumers' leagues from all over the country, also by the Treasury Department, swung into action last week before the House Committee on Agriculture to get rid of the oleo taxes.

Under schedules in effect since 1902, uncolored oleomargarine pays a tax of 1/4-cent a pound; colored, 10 cents. In addition, manufacturers pay an occupation tax of \$600 a year. Wholesalers pay \$480 if they distribute colored oleo, \$200 if only uncolored. Retailers pay a tax of \$48 a year if they handle colored oleo, \$6 if only uncolored. Twenty-three states prohibit manufacture or

sale of colored oleo. Nineteen states levy heavy taxes on oleomargarine, altho in 12 of these, including Kansas with 10 cents a pound on colored oleo, the tax runs only against oleo made from foreign (imported) products, principally coconut oil. Most oleomargarine these days is made from cottonseed or soybean oil. A flood of imported coconut oil is expected to be available again in another year or two—barring World War III. House committee is about evenly divided; the House will pass with a whoop if the bill comes to a vote. Time is working against final action this session.

That 5-year international wheat agreement will come to Congress soon; 36 nations have signed, but not Argentine nor Russia. Briefly, Australia, Canada and the United States agree to supply the 33 importing nations with 500 million bushels of wheat annually the next 5 years. Canada's allotment is 235 million bushels, United States 185 million bushels, and Australia 80 million bushels. Prices may be negotiated, but are not to exceed \$2 a bushel during the entire 5-year period, starting next August 1. The minimum price starts at \$1.50, and is to be reduced 10 cents each year. No price controls are provided for exports in excess of the quotas. The agreement is subject to ratification by the respective governments.

Terms of the agreement met with rather cool reception in Congress. Administration has hopes it finally will be ratified, as a companion piece to the Marshall Plan, if no other good reasons are found effective.

Assuming there may be only a slight drop in prices, reflected in parity price, Wayne Darrow estimates support prices about as follows (at farm, allowing for seasonal variations):

Soybeans, \$2.11 bu., against \$2.04 this season; dry beans, \$7.43 cwt., against \$7.13; dry peas, \$4.60 cwt., against \$4.41; late potatoes, \$2.28, against average all grades this season of \$2.15 cwt.; sweet potatoes, \$1.93 bu., against \$1.82; flax, \$6 bu. fixed price same as this season. Storable crops are eligible for loan before December 31.

Non-loan "Steagalls"—Hogs, \$16.65 cwt. (Chicago) for market barrows and gilts, average for spring pig crop marketing season. Rate highest in October, lowest in December, average last season, \$16.15. Eggs, 47 cents dozen, annual farm average. Milk, \$3.52 cwt., average for year. Butterfat, 58 cents lb., average for year. Chickens, 25 cents lb., yearly average. Turkeys, 31 1/2 cents lb., yearly average. Sugar, quotas and allotments expected to hold at 100 per cent parity, now \$12.08 a ton for sugar beets. Wool, 42 cents lb., same as now.

Law requires price supports for "basic" crops to be kept at 90 per cent parity (cotton 92 1/2) until end of marketing season running into 1949. Estimated support levels, farm price, wheat \$1.95 against \$1.83—means \$2.50 to \$2.20 Kansas City. Corn, \$1.41 bu., against \$1.37. Cotton, 28 cents pound, against 26 1/2. Rice, \$1.79 against \$1.69. Peanuts, 10 1/2 cents lb., against 10 cents. Flue-cured tobacco, 42.5 cents lb., against 40.4; burley, 41.2 cents lb., against 40.3.

Senate is moving right ahead to pass tax-reduction bill, but at less reductions than House. There will be some tax reduction—barring war, or worse threat of war late in session than now. Whatever reduction there is will be retroactive to first of this year.

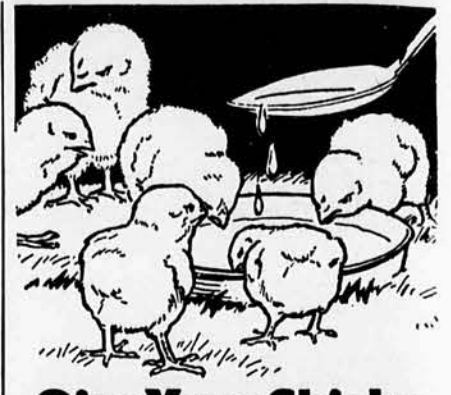
War talk is vociferous, strident, and overwhelming in Congress this month. How much is real, and how much additional emphasis is propaganda to pass Marshall Plan, force action on universal military training, and get additional appropriations for armed services, may show up after Italian elections, mid-April. If Italy goes Communist, or Communists get enough showing to encourage them to take over, the lid may blow off. And then all bets on what Congress will do in way of appropriations, tax reductions, general legislation, are off.

Marshall Plan will take heavy shipments of steel and goods made of steel. War threat will intensify steel shortages. Anyway you look at it, farm machinery shortages seem due to continue. Look for big boost in airplane appropriations by Congress.

Reference Bulletins

The following publications are offered by Kansas State College Engineering Experiment Station. Anyone interested in these booklets and leaflets, may order from Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka:

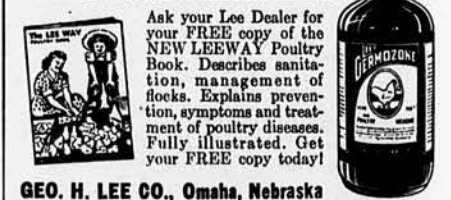
- No. 8—Economic Use of Fuel in the Home.
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Livestock Association Hears Quality Program

(Continued from Page 23)

relations with Soviet Russia and thus reduce the possibility of war. This may sound strange to some ears. Soviet propaganda charges that the Marshall Plan is in itself an instrument of economic war against Russia.

"Nevertheless, my conviction is the opposite of this.

"It seems to me clear that the present foreign policy of the Soviet Union has as one of its basic premises the belief that the U. S. is on the verge of economic collapse, and that we soon will be so preoccupied with domestic problems that our foreign policy will be enfeebled and neglected. If that happened, Western Europe would drift helplessly into the Soviet orbit. Our best hope of achieving a revision of Soviet policy, therefore, is to convince the Kremlin that its assumptions are wrong.

"A revision of Soviet foreign policy demands a radical revision of its premises—and it is precisely that revision which the Marshall Plan might help make. Success may demonstrate to Russian leaders that our economy is a virile one—that it is capable of promoting Europe's recovery, and that free societies of the Western world have a future greater even than their past. If that demonstration is made, Russian leaders are very likely to change their policy from one of obstruction to one of co-operation with the West.

"Certainly we must hope that this will prove true, for there can be no doubt that peace in this world requires co-operation between the East and West."

In the business session of the convention HERB BARR, Leoti, was advanced from vice-president to president by unanimous vote. He succeeds Fred Heine, of Lucas. RALPH PERKINS, Howard, was elected as vice-president, also without opposition. WILL MILLER, secretary-treasurer, was re-elected by the executive board of the association.

Cloris Queen V, registered Shorthorn heifer donated to the 4-H State Camp auction sale by JAMES G. TOMSON, Wakarusa, brought \$1,100 at the banquet. The heifer first was purchased

for \$600 by B. F. PRICE, Reading, who, in turn, allowed the animal to be resold to FORBES BROTHERS Mills, Topeka, for \$500.

JEFF WHEAT, Allen county, was the first buyer of Miss Robin Hood, Palomino filly donated to the auction by HERB BARR, Leoti. Miss Robin Hood brought \$250 in the first sale and then was auctioned off a second time for \$275 to Rep. FLOYD BREEDING, Rolla. EUGENE WATSON, formerly with the Kansas Stockman, but now with the American Hereford Journal, was the auctioneer. Everyone agreed both animals were real quality.

Three state 4-H Club livestock champions were given recognition at the banquet. They were Maurice McClure, Walton; Richard Hodgson, Manhattan, and Virgil Sandahl, McPherson.

Charter members of the Kansas Livestock Association's Century Club were presented by Governor Frank Carlson. These 20 men each had contributed \$100 to a loan fund of \$2,000 at Kansas State College to help worthy young men studying animal husbandry. The fund will be known as the A. D. Weber loan fund.

Members of the new club are: Ben F. Price, Reading; R. F. Brock, Goodland; Herb J. Barr, Leoti; Ralph Perkins, Howard; C. W. Floyd, Sedan; Bob White, Garnett; William Ljungdahl, Menlo; R. E. Adams, Maple Hill; L. L. Jones, Garden City; George F. Andrews, Kanopolis; Mrs. Elsie West, McPherson; Fred W. Heine, Lucas; F. H. Arnold, Ashland; John W. Briggs, Protection; Ed C. Robbins, Belvidere; George L. Fritz, Lake City; James G. Tomson, Wakarusa; C. Earl Kielhorn, Cambridge; Orville Curtis, Manhattan, and H. E. Floyd, Topeka.

JOE G. O'BRYAN, Hiattville, was presented with the Oliver Memorial trophy for the third time in the last 5 years. E. C. QUIGLEY, Lawrence, made the presentation. He explained that the award was for the outstanding production of market barrows over all breeders of Hampshires.

MRS. FRED HEINE, Lucas, wife of the retiring president, was in charge of a fine music program presented at the banquet.

Resolutions Passed By Livestock Men

HERE is a summary of resolutions passed by the 35th annual convention of the Kansas Livestock Association:

That the Mexican-American joint commissions push the quarantine line on foot-and-mouth disease south as rapidly as possible; start work immediately to complete a border fence; that BAI start an intensive program of study and research as soon as possible; that the embargo provision of the 1930 tariff act be maintained unchanged.

Recommend that the 1949 legislature provide funds for increased number of brand inspectors.

Urge Congress, if it extends the Reciprocal Trade Act, to limit such extension to one year and to require Congressional approval of any trade agreements entered into thereafter.

Recommend that Federal appropriations be made available to U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for research on more effective materials and methods for control of cattle grubs.

On record as in favor of the state-wide 4-H and Vocational Agricultural program, and encouraging every individual to help these organizations in their projects.

Recommend that various state sanitary officials co-operate in making regulations effective in their states, and in seeking uniformity among states on all rules and regulations affecting interstate movement of livestock.

Urge the Kansas Corporation Commission not to make any advance in intrastate freight rates until a final decision in the Ex Parte 166, now before the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been made and the Kansas commission has made a full and careful study of intrastate rates.

Urge Congress to restore Federal Meat Inspection as a public health pro-

gram. (It now must be paid for by industry.)

Urge representatives in Congress to support the National Livestock Tax Committee in seeking an amendment to the Revenue Act which will make Regulation I-T 3712 on the sales of breeding cattle or sheep a part of the law itself.

Recommend that, in addition to an adequate sum for annual maintenance of the pasture utilization project, at Manhattan, enough money be appropriated by the next state legislature to purchase 200 head of 600-pound yearling steers for experimental grazing, and also a sufficient sum to purchase 160 acres of good cropland to raise feed for the wintering phase of the grazing studies.

Resolve that this association inform the Committee of Public Works of the United States Congress that it is opposed to approval of the report of U. S.

Septic-Tank System

A bulletin or guide to up-to-date methods for the sanitary disposal of sewage and other household and farm wastes is titled "Sewage and Garbage Disposal on the Farm." It is Farmers Bulletin No. 1950. It tells how to construct satisfactory sanitary facilities and how to maintain them. If you are considering installation of a septic-tank system, this booklet will be of much help and guidance. There are many illustrations and the subject matter is simply written. For a copy of this bulletin, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 10c.

Army engineers for flood control in Kansas. Also, that a resurvey of the area be made in the use of soil-conservation practices and construction of a large number of small dams in an effective control program.

Resolutions also memorialized members who died during the past year, commended the National Livestock and Meat Board and the American Meat Institute.

Good Reasons For Honors

THESE 5 Pottawatomie county farmers, Charles Parker, Leo Ebel, Mitchell Tessendorf, W. J. Gerard, James Northup, have received recognition for their soil-conservation work.

Mr. Parker has controlled erosion on his farm by terracing and contour tilling all of his cropland which was subject to washing. His terraces were built with his tractor and moldboard plow. Soil fertility is maintained by use of legumes, commercial fertilizers and crop residues. His farm plan calls for seeding 8 acres of brome for pasture.

Mr. Ebel produces purebred Polled Hereford cattle. He farms 160 acres. The more rolling areas of his farm have been seeded to brome grass to prevent soil washing and to provide additional livestock pasture. His cropland fields are all terraced, and he is maintaining and building up soil fertility thru use of legumes and commercial fertilizers. Mr. Ebel built 2 farm ponds in 1947 and is planning a farmstead windbreak to be established this spring. Crop residues are worked into the soil. Burning of pastures is avoided.

Mr. Tessendorf farms 320 acres. Some 2,000 feet of diversion ditches built on the farm keeps pasture water from eroding cropland. Terraces are planned for building below the diversion. About 30 acres of cropland will be retired from cultivation and seeded to brome grass for pasture. A farm pond has been built to supply livestock water. Alfalfa, sweet clover and lespedeza are being used in the crop rotations. Barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers aid in keeping up soil fertility. Crop residues are incorporated with the soil. Pastures are not burned.

Mr. Gerard built 7,920 feet of terraces in 1947. Previously grassed waterways had been established to provide outlets. The terraced fields are being tilled on the contour. Mr. Gerard's farm plan calls for seeding 10 acres of his rolling land to grass. One half of this area has been established. For pasture improvement, 10 acres of grass land were mowed during the summer. Alfalfa is grown in the crop rotations and crop residues are turned under to give increased organic matter. Mr. Gerard's farm of 255 acres is operated by Harold Hafenstein.

Mr. Northup's livestock and grain farm includes 320 acres. Alfalfa, sweet clover and brome grass are grown extensively. Plans are made to terrace all of the more rolling cropland—6,270 feet of terraces have been built. Waterways for terrace outlets have been or are being seeded. Seven acres of cropland are being retired to grass. Phosphate and lime are being used in the soil-building program. Neither pastures nor crop residues are burned.

Forty Attend Tractor Showing

About 40 Kansas dealers were in Kansas City recently, and witnessed the premier showing in this area of the new Ferguson tractor. The meeting was held under the direction of the C. & D. Tractor Company, Kansas distributor for Harry Ferguson, Inc.

The new tractor at the moment assembled in England and shipped to the United States will soon be made entirely here. Delivery already has started to Kansas dealers in limited quantities, according to the distributors.

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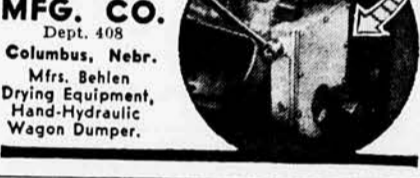
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SEED Lot Kansas Alfalfa \$13.80 bu. Atlas Sorgho 10.50 cwt. Sudan Grass 10.50 cwt. Sweet Clover 9.60 bu. Brome Grass 4.50 bu. Certified Clinton Oats 2.50 bu. THE SALINA SEED CO. P. O. Box 877, Salina, Kan.

Hardy Re-cleaned Tested Kansas Alfalfa Seed \$14.40 Sweet Clover \$8.70, Certified Buffalo Alfalfa \$66.00, all per bushel.

Hardy dryland alfalfa Grimm, Cossack, Dakota and Common (Nebraska and Colorado grown), Sweet Clover (White and Yellow Blossom), Lincoln Brome, Crested Wheat, Western Wheat, Slender Wheat, Gramma, Buffalo and Sand Drop Grass, Eagle Hybrid Corn 90 to 120 day, Seed Barley, Oats and Spring Wheat.

Seed Sweet Potatoes, Yellow varieties, per bushel \$2.25; Nancy Hall, Nancy Gold, per bu. \$2.50; Porto Rico, Red Bermuda, per bu. \$3.25; Maryland Gold, per bu. \$2.75. Send for seed catalog. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

Achenbach Brome Grass. Progeny eligible for inspection for certification. Germination 95%. Chess count 473. Re-cleaned. 20 cents pound. Earl Collins, Florence, Kan.

FLOWERS AND BULBS Giant Trimardieu Panicles, large budded plants. 36-\$1.00; 100-\$2.50; Rustproof Snapdragon, 50, wintered over, same price, 50 each \$2.00.

16 "Newer" "Early" Prize-winning Chrysanthemums, 20 Divaricata, 40 violets, 20 "choice" perennials. Each lot \$1.00. Hardy Chrysanthemum seed, 25c packet. N. Freudenburg, 706 So. 8th, Norfolk, Neb.

Rose Bushes—Lowest price prepaid. Bargain offers. Hardy everblooming varieties. Free descriptive folder. Hudnall Rose Nursery, Box 702, Tyler, Texas.

32 VOLT DC USERS ENORMOUS SAVING NEW ELEC. MOTORS

Surplus, shunt, reversible, drip-proof, continuous duty, 1/4 hp, 13 amp, 2500 rpm, Gen. Elec. motors. The finest motor that could be built for 30 volt flight operation on the famous B-29. Extended 1/2" shaft. Self sealed standard ball bearings. Fraction of gov't cost. Price \$10.00 each shipping wt. 14 lbs. Not prepaid.

A. Johnston, 144 North Richmond Wichita, Kansas

Electric Household Refrigerators Gas and Electric Kitchen Ranges Combination Ranges Electric, or Bottle Gas with coal and wood All for immediate delivery. Limited supply. Write or visit MIDWEST APPLIANCE STORE 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas

32-Volt Motors immediate shipment 1/4, 1/2 and 1 HP. Highline motors 1/2, 2 and 3 HP. 110-volt AC lighting plants and generators. Kato Engineering Company, Mankato, Minn.

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

Wanted Fox Terrier Puppies. Box 261, Stafford, Kan. Shepherds, Collies, Heelers, Watch Dogs. Zimmerman Farms, Flanagan, Illinois.

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

AUTOMOTIVE Welding Generator 150 Amperes \$47.50 1/2 horse. 1725 R.P.M., A.C. motors \$24.50. Butler Electric, 1880 Milwaukee, Chicago.

FARM EQUIPMENT

USED TRAILERS Sacrifice sale of used and rebuilt livestock—grain and Van TRAILERS—buy at real deep cut prices. Here are a few samples: Livestock Trailer with 8.25 tires... \$ 550 Grain Trailer, vacuum brakes... 650 Van Trailer, 10.00 tires, good cond... 1,375

Combine Owners: We manufacture pressed steel V-pulleys 6 inches to 30 inches diameter, and furnish V-Belt Conversion Drives for these combines: International Self-Propelled 123 SP, 122; Case Combines A8, A, B, C, H, M, K, P; Holt-Caterpillar 34, 36; Platform Drive for John Deere 17 5A; Engine Drive for M. J. G2 G3; Platform Auger Drive G4; also Pickup and Auger Drive for New Holland Baler. Field tested. Write for literature for your machine. Farrar Machine Shop, Norwich, Kan. Phone 1007.

Hydraulic Loader—1948 New Jayhawk has fewer parts, less wear, lower upkeep, longer life. Tested to 2,850 pounds. Attaches, detaches 3 minutes. No overhead parts. Has automatic load leveler, single oversized cylinder beneath tractor. No other loader has all the Jayhawk advantages. Free check chart proves it. Also complete descriptive circular, low prices. Write Wyatt Manufacturing Co., Box L-28, Salina, Kan.

Aluminum Grain Auger, light weight, low price, easy running, sturdily constructed. Fills and empties bins, trucks and cars faster than three men. Immediate shipment. \$127.50 and up. Get particulars. Link Mfg. Co., Fargo, N. D.

Spike Tooth Harrows—World's best, most popular and lowest priced lever and flexible all steel spike tooth round bar drag harrows made. Folders, prices. Write The "Wettshuracks," Montmorenci, Ind.

War Surplus Special: Big 50-lb. box popular size bolts, nuts, washers, screws, clamps, etc. \$8.85. War Surplus Co., Box 910, New Brunswick, N. J.

Weed Sprayers—Tractor mounted power sprayer for corn fields, weeds, livestock. Free circular. Dealerships available. Wilson Hybrids, Inc., Harlan, Iowa.

Farm Telephones. New model, handset wall telephones for rural lines—prompt delivery by parcel post. Write: Farm Telephone, Dept. 343, Rogers Park Station, Chicago 26, Ill.

Free—Big 1948 new and used tractor parts catalog. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write Irving's Tractor Lug Company, Fargo, N. D.

GRAIN BODY HOISTS Famous Gar Wood underbody hoists, delivery today, for mounting on racks, grain bodies, platforms; reasonably priced. Call, write or wire Keystone Trailer and Equipment Co., Dept. 8 1501 Guinotte Ave., Kansas City, Mo. VI. 4404 In Wichita, Kan., 2717 North Broadway Phone 4-4617

MACHINERY AND PARTS NEW AND USED TRACTOR PARTS Write for big, free 1948 catalogue; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Des Moines 3, Ia.

New Type Hydraulic Grease Coupler—Enables you to penetrate "frozen," damaged, dirt-clogged grease fittings. Eliminate hit-or-miss lubrication, delay on the job. Positively never leaks. Increase operating efficiency of any grease gun. For superior to standard couplers. Two Neoprene seals make grease-tight connection with any fitting. Hydraulic action gives even tighter seal. Holds at 10,000 lbs. pressure. Nothing like the Priceless Hydraulic Grease Coupler. Send postcard for free folder, prices. Limited number jobbers, dealer openings. Yost Implement Co., Dept. 7, Pawnee City, Neb.

Free Repair Catalog. Thousands of repair parts for farm tractors and implements, all brand new and fully guaranteed, and at prices that will save you about half. If you need sleeves, radiators, bearings, valves, gaskets, carburetors, disc blades, plow edges, or other hard-to-get items, write for your free catalog today. Tractor Supply Company, 340 North Water, Wichita, Kan.

Free 76-page 1948 catalogue of new and used tractor repairs for most all models. Quality guaranteed. Unusually large selection. Low prices. Dependable service. Acme Tractor Salvage Company, Lincoln, Neb.

For Sale—Log Saw outfit, new Briggs-Stratton 7 H.P. motor. This outfit fine for falling large trees and saving out logs. Phone 383 Lindsborg or write J. Melvin Johnson, 417 S. Sec. St., Lindsborg, Kan.

Tandem Disks—Seven to 16 foot. Single Disks—10 to 24 foot. Write for prices. A. R. Sapp Co., Julesburg, Colo., Manufacturers.

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

Guaranteed—Butone Photo Finishing. Any 8-exposure roll developed and 2 regular size prints only 25c; additional regular size prints only 3c each. Mailing carton and special premium offer free with your first rolls. Butone Finishers, Box 4777, Wichita, Kan.

Prompt Service. Two prints ("Never Fade" Deckledge Velox) of each negative on roll 25c. Highest quality. Reprints special offer. Write Welch Photo Company, 2418-32 Penn. Minneapolis, Minnesota.

16 Deckledge Prints from any standard 8 exposure roll 25c. Quick service. Professional work. Skrudland, Lake Geneva, Wis.

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

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

White Parachute Nylon for slips, blouses. Five parachute panels (10 sq. yds.) \$4.95. Clark's, 1211 B St., San Mateo, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS Careful, Responsible Individual desires location Crow Roosts and Prairie Dog towns in Kansas for shooting purposes. J. W. Cristford, 7065 Granada Lane, Mission, Kan.

Read Capper's Weekly and receive a gift. It's the most interesting and informative weekly newspaper you have ever seen. Write Capper's Weekly for details. Circulation Department K, Topeka, Kansas.

Kansas Poultry Improvement Association Hatcheries

Buy Chicks of Recognized Quality This Year--- Buy U. S. Approved, U. S. Certified, U. S. R. O. P. Chicks—The (U. S.) is your assurance of Quality. THE KANSAS POULTRY IMPROVEMENT ASSN. Manhattan, Kansas

BERRY'S AUSTRALIA-WHITE HYBRID

ORIGINATORS—WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF EASY-TO-RAISE PROFIT SENSATION DAY OLD or STARTED PULLETS COCKERELS LOW \$19.90 AS TOMORROW'S CHICKEN TODAY RUGGED AS A MULE 1. Grow extra fast. 2. Resist disease. 3. Mature extra early. 4. Extra thrifty. 5. Turn feed into more meat and eggs. 6. Live extra good. From 2 World Champion Laying Breeds—White Leghorns & Black Australorps

GEORGE BERRY (WRITE EITHER ADDRESS) 3422 Berry Road ATCHISON, KANSAS ERNEST BERRY 3422 Berry Road NEWTON, KANSAS

ORDER DeForest "BLUEBLOOD" Chicks U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM CONTROLLED Producing "Blueblood Strain" Austra-White and Leg-shire Hybrids; Big Leghorns, New Hamps, White Rocks, Black Australorps. Livability guarantee 95% to 3 weeks. Write for folder and price list. DeFOREST HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM Dept. A-1, Peabody or Junction City, Kansas

JOHNSON'S Triple-Test CHICKS Save Money! Leading varieties, U. S. Approved Pullorum tested heavy breeds, White Leghorns, Austra-Whites. Sexed or straight run. Constant flock improvement for more eggs and meat for 31 years. Johnson's White Leghorn chicks are sired 100% by sons of R. O. P. males with records up to 350 eggs. Our Austra-Whites are also rich in pedigree blood. Write today for catalog and price list. JOHNSON'S HATCHERY 218-A WEST 1ST. TOPEKA, KAN.

Buy SHAW'S Extra Quality "Heavy Egg Producer" Baby Chicks—Backed by 26 years special mating R.O.P. bloodlines—Featuring big English White Leghorns, White Rocks, Austra-Whites, N. H. Reds. U. S. Approved. Pullorum Tested. SHAW HATCHERIES 429-31 S. Main, Ottawa, Kansas

Brazelton's White Rocks U. S. R.O.P. Trappednest continuously 25 years. Records to 325. No Pullorum reactors since 1932. List. Eggs, chicks, sexed cockerels. ECHO GLEN FARM, Troy, Kansas

Chicks and Poult U. S. Approved. AAA Grades. Specializing in quality all-purpose farm flocks. You will need quality chicks this season. SHAWNEE HATCHERY, Topeka, Kansas

GREATER PROFITS From our U. S. Approved, Pullorum Controlled Chicks. All leading breeds. \$10.00 per 100 up. Cockerels \$3.75 up. F.O.B. Yates Center Hatchery, Yates Center, Kansas

Order O-K Quality Chicks We specialize in Austra-White and New Hampshire Red chicks. Bred for high egg production. Straight run or sexed. Leading breeds. O-K Hatchery, 2609 N. Penn, Independence, Ks.

WASHBURN CHICKS U. S. Approved—Pullorum Controlled Popular breeds mated with R.O.P. and R.O.P. sired cockerels from strictly culled and blood tested flocks. Write for prices. WASHBURN HATCHERY, Paola, Kansas

Husky, Vigorous U. S. Approved Chicks, from bloodtested flocks. White Rocks, White Leghorns, Austra-Whites and Reds. Write for catalog and price list. STERLING HEIGHTS HATCHERY, Iola, Kan.

McLEOD'S NEW HAMPSHIRE Are famed for Livability, Lay Ability and Rapid Growth. All flocks U. S. Approved, Pullorum Controlled 8 popular breeds as low as \$12.95 per 100 The McLeod Hatchery, Box 21, Shawnee, Kan.

ORDER EARLY! SAVE MONEY ON CHICKS—CAPONS U. S. Approved. Pullorum Controlled. Leading purebreds including New Hampshire, Rapid Feathering White Rocks, Hybrids in Austra-Whites, Legorns, Legshires, Redrocks, Cornish, Hamps, Cockerels, pullets, Capons. Early order discount. Free catalog. TINDELL'S HATCHERY Box K. Barlingame, Kansas

COLONIAL UP TO 335 EGG BLOOD IN THE CHICKS YOU GET All qualified males from our two large R.O.P. trapnest breeding farms to improve our Best Egg grade. They sire the chicks you buy! OFFICIAL R. O. P. RECORDS Records of hens shown and our other egg records are official R.O.P. records. Your assurance of correctness and honesty! All leading breeds and crossbreeds, as hatched or sexed. Big free catalog shows chickens in natural colors! Write COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS Dept. K, Wichita, Kansas.

COOMBS CHICKS THE KIND YOU NEED FOR HIGH PRODUCTION WHITE LEGHORN chicks from real trapnest ROP farm. 250-322 egg sired for 28 consecutive years. WHITE ROCK Chicks. Kansas State College strain, 200-275 egg sired. Fast feathering; growth. Excellent layers. AUSTRA-WHITE chicks. Real ROP egg breeding both sides. Very hardy. Great farm layers. HY-LINE CHICKS, new kind bred like hybrid corn. Average 200 eggs per bird are common. J. O. COOMBS & SON, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kan. Write Today.

DeRusseau Chicks U. S. Certified, Pullorum Passed Leghorns, with over 300 egg pedigree records; U. S. Approved, Pullorum Passed Heavy Breeds and Crosses. Fast feathering strain of White Rocks. Pullorum Infection reduced to Zero in all flocks—this means better livability. Our real breeding, plus our better livability, insures you greater success. Write for prices. Sexed or straight run. DeRUSSEAU HATCHERY Box 294A Clyde, Kan.

Mayfield's Chicks Are chicks that live! U. S. Certified White Leghorns, U. S. Approved, Pullorum passed. Big, healthy New Hampshires. White Wyandottes that are all Rose Combs. Straight Run and Sexed. MAYFIELD HATCHERY 513 East Seventh Holsington, Kansas

ATTENTION Kansas Certified Seed Growers

In this section of this issue is the advertisement of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association together with the listing of a few individual members.

Your name ought to be there too—that is if you are a member.

If you want to be listed with an ad in the April 3 issue, advise us at once. Only qualification to get listed—you must be a member of the association.

No advance in rates—Classified (undisplayed) 10 cents a word; display classified, \$9.80 single column inch; \$4.90 for 1/2 inch.

TOM HAHN, Classified Mgr.

KANSAS FARMER
912 Kansas Ave.
TOPEKA KANSAS

LIVESTOCK ITEMS

Make More Profits under average farm conditions. Raise Milking Shorthorns. For average farmer Milking Shorthorns are unbeatable. Produce 4% milk. Have greater carcass value than other breeds. Second to none in producing milk and meat from home-grown roughage and grain from your farm! Free facts. Or subscribe to *Milking Shorthorn Journal*, six months, 50c; one year, \$1.00. American Milking Shorthorn Society, 809 W. Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Dept. KF-53, Chicago 9, Illinois.

Abortion and Mastitis—Literature Free: Gov't Licensed Vaccine Strain 19; Mam-O-Lac, effective for Mastitis, Penicillin and DDT Circulars. Complete line. Farmade Products. Low Prices. Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. P, Stockyards, Kansas City, Mo.

Popular Feed-Rite Hog Feeder. Factory to farmer. Treble feeding space for your money. Save its cost in valuable feed in short time. One farmer bought eight in February. Write for description and price, today. General Distributing Co., Inc., Newton, Kan.

FARMS—KANSAS

Chicken Ranch. 40 acres, good land, near Emporia, good road, well improved. Electricity, give possession. \$5,500. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Low Down Payment . . . only \$1,500 down buys 560-acre diversified Ozark ranch watered by 3 good springs and 3 ponds, valuable timber to cut, nearly all fenced, young orchard, immediate possession—total price only \$5,500! On county road, 2 miles grade school trading village, fish river, 6 high school; 130 tillable, 40 bottom, 400 now in wooded pasture, estimated 30,000 ft. marketable timber to cut, more than 80 assorted fruit trees, berry patch; fair 5-room house, deep well, scenic view, oak shade, 32-ft. barn, poultry buildings, smokehouse, concrete cellar, second barn, other outbuildings, ready now, big bargain, minimum price, real income possibilities, only \$5,500, yours for \$1,500 down. Featured in big free Spring catalog many states. United Farm Agency, 428-KF BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

Investigate the Opportunities of Colorado! Choice farm lands in rich irrigated sections; choice grass land where feed has high palatability; choice wheat land on the plains. Good roads, good transportation, good schools and ideal living conditions. Write for current catalogue. Van Schaack Land Company, 724 - 17th Street, KE 0131, Denver 2, Colo.

Spring Farm Catalog—Free! Just Out! Green Book—over 2,500 bargains—Coast to Coast. Many equipped. Reduced Prices! Strout Realty, 20 West 9th St., Kansas City 6, Mo.

Farms Wanted. If you really want to sell your farm, write us full particulars. R. L. Vickrey Co., 2424 East Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

Dairy CATTLE

FOR SALE NOW
Two Admiral Bred Bull Calves

Born April 9-47, Dam V. G. 282 days, 9836 M — 388 fat.
Born April 23-47, Dam G. plus, 285 days, 9995 M — 336 fat at 2 years.
Their sire V. G. His dam ex. at 12 years, 2X 13035 M. — 725 fat. Average lifetime record—2X—516.6 fat.

K. W. PHILLIPS & SONS
Manhattan, Kan. (11 miles north)

Smoky Valley Ormsby Countryman
For sale. Born November 27, 1946. Sire—Carnation Countryman, son of a Silver Medal sire and himself almost proved. Dam — Smoky Valley Ormsby Queen (612 fat as a 5-year-old).
W. G. BIRCHER, Ellsworth, Kansas

BULL CALVES FOR SALE
We bred and developed the first and only Holstein cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of fat in 365 consecutive days. Young bulls with high-production dams or granddams.
H. A. DRESSLER, Lebo, Kan.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
Since 1906 High Production. Correct Type. Popular Bloodlines.
Ransom Farm, Homewood (Franklin Co.), Kan.

Offering BROWN SWISS BULL CALVES
Good quality and breeding. Dams on D. H. I. A. test. Priced reasonable.
W. G. BIRCHER, Ellsworth, Kansas

Changes May Be Due In Certified Seed Handling

THIS specialized business of certified-seed production is growing up.

It has grown to the point where more efficient means of handling seed stock seem to be in order. That, in part, was a proposal made to Kansas growers by L. L. Compton, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, during a series of 4 schools for seed growers. The meetings were held at Wichita, Parsons, Ottawa and Toronto during the first week in March.

Seed certification is a relatively new program. It has been developed in the last 28 years. Mr. Compton pointed out, but is now carried on in 40 states of this country and in Canada. Showing the growth it has enjoyed in Kansas, he reminded growers there were 196 crop-improvement association members in Kansas in 1935. Last year there were 2,141.

That growth has been evident in other respects, too. In 1935 a total of 8,777 acres was inspected, and last year the inspected acreage was 75,796. Four thousand tags were sold in 1935 compared with 136,411 in 1947.

Now in Mass Production

As Mr. Compton pointed out, seed certification has grown far beyond a program wherein the secretary called all members by given names and made all inspections personally. Certified seed of many crops is now in mass production and less of the total can be peddled by the producer.

For that reason growers are becoming increasingly dependent on dealers to handle the certified seed they produce. And in some areas at least, he reminded, many seed customers are looking to dealers for that inherited quality essential in good seed. Certified seed handled by dealers must be in sealed bags. And that department has shown an increase, too. In 1939, 10,358 bags were sealed; in 1946, 68,816; and in 1947, 55,986.

Mr. Compton indicates that perhaps the time is over-ripe for the kind of conduct from both grower and dealer that will strengthen their mutual confidence and profit. Certainly seed customers are entitled to the best, which in a majority of the cases, is certified seed.

Mr. Compton feels the seed-certification program must follow one of two general trends. In the one case foundation seed would be supplied by the plant breeders to a few select growers, who would produce very elite seed in very limited quantities and under very strict supervision. The second trend would be to encourage many growers to grow many bushels of superior-quality seed under adequate supervision.

He believes the latter program would do more good for agriculture and would require closer co-operation between growers, dealers and control agencies. Greater dependence would be placed on individual integrity. But penalties for willful misconduct would of necessity be more severe.

Looking into the future, Mr. Compton believes it may involve interstate certification, dealer licensing and even seed blending.

Purity Is Most Important

Discussing problems of the grower, Walter Pierce, president of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, emphasized varietal purity as the most important step in production. This requires certified seed at the start. Then crop sequences must be planned to avoid contamination from volunteer mixtures and fields must be rogued carefully. Another important item he emphasized is thoroly clean planting and processing equipment.

Soil fertility blends in with certified-seed production. That point was made by E. A. Cleavinger, extension agronomist from Kansas State College. He warned farmers to attend to their soil fertility by growing crops in legume rotation and by the wise use of fertilizers. Concerning the use of chemical weed killers, he warned that much of the information now available is founded on limited experience and chance observation. He suggested caution in their use and asked growers to leave check strips if they used chemical weed killers.

One of the rapidly growing branches

of the industry has been the production of hybrid-corn seed. Carl Overly, secretary of the Kansas Hybrids Association, reported 79 per cent of the Kansas corn acreage planted in 1947 was with hybrid seed. This represented 1,993,000 acres requiring 249,000 bushels of seed.

He outlined important factors that lead to quality seed. They include proper detasseling, isolation, good germination and uniform grading that enable the planter to distribute seed evenly over the field. Perhaps least important is appearance. It does not affect germ plasm but is an indication of good production practices.

The setting for the Toronto meeting was unusual in that the meeting room at the J. E. Sowder Seed House was lined with full sacks of certified seeds. Even the speakers' table was made of full sacks of certified hybrid seed corn. It lent atmosphere to the meeting for about 60 growers attending.

Hunt Way to Grade Wheat

Kansas wheat growers may reap direct benefits from the Hope-Flannagan Agricultural Research act, according to Kimball L. Backus, director of marketing for the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, at Topeka.

He based this opinion on the fact that contracts have been let by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to commercial research laboratories for studying the system of grading wheat, and to develop a process where the milling and baking qualities would be a major factor in the market grading of wheat.

Buying wheat on its baking qualities would greatly aid Kansas farmers, according to Backus, because the wheat grown in this state is among the finest bread wheats in the world. At present, wheat is bought mostly on the basis of weight. Unfortunately many of the less-desirable milling wheats weigh considerably more per bushel than the higher milling quality wheat, thus hurting the price Kansas farmers receive.


Keystone of this work, according to Backus, is to devise tests that will justly illustrate the bread baking quality of the wheat varieties. He pointed out that the Marketing Division of the board is co-operating in the work in every possible way.

Show-Sale May 7

This year the Polled Shorthorn Congress show and sale, in keeping with the custom of moving it about annually, will be held in the American Royal Building at Kansas City, Mo., on May 7 and 8, according to word from the sale manager, C. D. Swaffer, secretary of the American Polled Shorthorn Society. The show will start on Friday and the sale will be held on Saturday.

In answer to the big demand for bulls, the features of this Congress will be the 30 bulls, practically all of which will be ready for immediate service. The 60 females have been hand-picked to fill the wide range of demand at these events.

Most of the championship herds of the breed will be represented with consignors from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and Oklahoma. The Phillips hotel in Kansas City has been chosen as headquarters; J. E. Halsey, of Des Moines, Ia., and Hamilton James, of Newton, Ill., will cry the sale, and Dr. A. E. Darlow, head of the animal husbandry department of the Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, will judge the show.



QUEEN OF HEARTS 2nd X.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Phone 13F2, Plevna, Kansas

HOGS

Boar & Gilt Sale
April 17

Featuring the get of Nucrest, Winners Glory, Holiday Bound, and Bright Boy. Strictly the tops from one of our greatest fall pig crops.
Inquire Today

O'BRYAN RANCH

Buy Hampshire Pigs on Approval

They make us feel good by telling us we have the best crop of fall pigs in the entire country. 150 of the thickest and heaviest hammed of the breed. Sired by Sunshine Special and Kansas. While they last we will sell them and ship on approval. See before you buy. Buyer must be satisfied or price will be refunded. This is an absolute guarantee. \$100 to \$150 for boars and \$65 to \$100 for gilts. Start your herd now. Visitors welcome. Inquiries answered the same day we receive them.

SUNSHINE FARM
Mr. and Mrs. Warren Ploeger
Morrill, Kansas

BERGSTEN'S Improved Hampshires

Now offering outstanding Fall Boars. Immune and registered. New breeding for old customers.

R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Randolph, Kan.

ETHYLEDAL FARM

PRODUCTION HAMPSHIRE

Herd Sires: Bright Glory, Spottite Supreme, Spottite Jr. Gilts bred for March and April farrow, sired by a choice set of young boars.
Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

OFFERING SERVICEABLE REG. DUROC BOARS

Best of breeding and selected quality. Immuned and shipped on approval. Also Hampshire sheep.
HARRY W. LONG, Ellsworth, Kansas

DUROC BRED GILTS AND BOARS

All Ages. By Top Crown by the Illinois Champion Crown Prince. Satisfaction or your money back. Best we ever raised.
BEN M. HOOK & SON, Silver, Lake, Kansas

Shepherd's Superior Duroc Gilts

Bred to Lo Thickmaster, Super-Spotlight. Proven sires of Top Quality Durocs. Also young boars for sale. Reg. Immuned. Guaranteed to please.
G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BOARS

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

Bauers Offer Polands

For sale now—Fall Boars and Fall Gilts. Bred Gilts for April farrow. Write for prices.
BAUER BROTHERS, Gladstone, Nebraska

YORKSHIRE HOGS

The lean-meat, post-war breed. Bred gilts, unrelated pigs. Write for illustrated circular.
Yalehurst Yorkshire Farms, Peoria, Illinois

YORKSHIRES

Establishing herd? Changing breeds? Write
CHURCHSIDE 7, Lunenburg, Ontario, Canada

Livestock Advertising Rates

1/2 Column inch (5 lines) . . . \$3.00 per issue
1 Column inch 8.40 per issue
The ad costing \$3.00 is the smallest accepted.

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

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

Polled (Hornless) Shorthorns

Cherry Hill Hallmark sired by the \$5,700 Goshall Zimenes and bred by Oakwood Farm, Ashville, Ohio. His dam was good enough for Cherry Hill Farms to own and Red Coronet 2nd sired by the International Champion and bred by the Thiemans, Concordia, Mo., are producing the most perfect calves in the history of the herd (established 1907).

BULLS FOR SALE: We offer 10 sons by "Cherry Hill Hallmark" and 10 sons by "Red Coronet 2nd" California vaccinated. Delivered in Kansas at cost.

Farm Location: 22 miles west and 6 miles south of Hutchinson.

Beef CATTLE

TRY PLAIN VIEW FARMS POLLED HEREFORDS

For sale now Young Herd Bulls and Heifers, the same breeding and quality as sold in our sale November 14, 1947, which was the highest average beef cattle sale in the state this year. Farms on highway K 43, eight miles north of Hope and 6 miles south and 2 1/2 east of Enterprise, Kansas. **JESSE RIFFEL & SONS, Enterprise, Kan.**

Consigned to the N. C. K. Hereford Sale at Concordia, Kansas, March 23

B. F. Bocaldo 1st No. 3656382. Sire Rupert Domino 12th 3044300. Dam Daisy Bocaldo 4th 3047048. Also a bull calf from above sire. **FRANK McCREADY Longford, Kansas**

REGISTERED HEREFORDS

15 Bulls — 20 Heifers
Bulls from 12 to 24 months old. Heifers same ages and breeding, some of them bred. All sired by WHR and OSR Herd Bulls. Same breeding that made our \$550 sale average. **WALNUT VALLEY HEREFORD RANCH** Walte Bros., Owners, Winfield, Kan.

HEREFORD HERD BULL OFFERED

Plato Domino AA 28
Top-selling bull in Ravenstein's 1946 sale. Also bull calves and a few heifers and cows. Good quality and best of breeding. **IDLEWILD FARM** Earl R. Bohling, Florence, Kan.

HEREFORDS BULLS and HEIFERS

For sale at This Time—Young bulls and open heifers. Also a few summer yearling heifers bred to Royal Treadway 51st. Inquire of **RAY RUSK & SON, Wellington, Kan.**

Registered Hereford High Quality Bulls

Two year old sons of Beau Anxiety 5941876 by Super Anxiety 5th 3634824 and Domino breeding on dam's side. **ORVILLE L. JENKINS, Emmett, Kansas**

Angus Beef Is Best

You can raise better beef if you breed and feed Aberdeen-Angus. Forty times in 42 Chicago International Interbreed carcass contests, Angus beef has won the grand championship. Proof that Angus beef is best. More Angus breeders are needed to supply the growing demand. Write for free literature. **American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn., Dept. KF, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.**

BEEFMAKER BULLS (Aberdeen-Angus)

Have become a fixed type in the opinion of good judges. They do well for others. Come see them. **C. E. REED** 4114 East Central Ave., Wichita 6, Kan. Telephone 6-8518 residence; farm 5-3868

Offering Registered Angus High Quality Bulls

Sired by Applewood Bandoller 114 **H. L. FICKEN & SON** BISON, KANSAS

20 Head of Aberdeen Angus Heifers

For Sale. Some March yearlings. Mostly sired by Bell Boy bulls. This offering is officially Bang's vaccinated and priced to move quickly. **CLAUSSEN BROTHERS, Russell, Kan.**

A NICE SELECTION

Of Registered Shorthorn Bulls sired by Divide Olympic. Nice colors, good disposition, best of type. Also a few choice heifers. **C. LACY and GLENN E. LACY & SON** Miltonvale, Kansas

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Bulls — FEMALES — 4-H Calves **C. H. RALSTIN, Mullinville, Kan.**

April 3 Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by **Saturday, March 27**

Try an Outdoor Living Room

By **JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON**

A GOOD place to start improving the appearance of a farm, rented or owned, is in the back yard, especially around the kitchen door. You know, get rid of cans, boards, wheels, hoops, empty barrels.

If the chickens have a habit of roosting at the back doorstep don't let 'em do it. The practical way is to keep them confined in a pen. This is a good idea anyway, because then you can keep them out of the garden, and they will not bother those flowers you will want to have. In addition to this, chickens lay more eggs when they are confined because they consume more egg mash than when left to shift for themselves.

And don't turn your front lawn into a pasture. When you stop to think of it the calves and dry cows will do just as well someplace else. And it will leave the front lawn for you and the children to enjoy.

After you have the place all tidied up, the chickens securely penned, the hogs and other livestock fenced out, then you will say to yourself, "Now if we just had some flowers!" Well, with just a little effort and not much outlay of cash, you can have some flowers. You can even have an outdoor living room that may rival in beauty and attractiveness one that may have cost a lot more money than yours.

You can do much toward the adornment of your place using annuals only. The secret is to so arrange them that they will harmonize with and enhance the entire home picture. Flowers appear to best advantage when planted in groups, and annuals lend themselves most admirably to this purpose. A lot of folks think they must plant their flower seeds in beds, and one often sees oval beds, circular beds, kidney-shaped beds and beds of other patterns.

It really is a shame to dig up a beautiful expanse of green lawn and put a flower bed right in the middle of it, when the flowers could be displayed to so much better advantage some other place. For best effect, flowers should be located in borders in front of shrubbery and foundation of the house, along the edges of the lawn and along the walks and drives.

To satisfy that craving to plant your flower seeds in something, you may get more pleasing results by using window boxes. Or, if you happen to have a front porch, you may want to enhance its beauty with porch boxes. But neither porch boxes nor window boxes are beautiful unless they are filled with healthy, luxuriant plants. Petunias make ideal plants for window boxes. The dwarf, compact varieties may be depended upon to produce a grand display from early summer to frost.

But petunias are not the only plants that may be used to good advantage in window or porch boxes. Gorgeous red geraniums used in combination with Wandering Jew are popular for this purpose, and both plants may be obtained by taking cuttings from house plants you may have or may be obtained from friends or neighbors. Cuttings of these plants root readily in water if the cut ends are first dipped in Rootone or some other similar hormone. If available, you may want to use fancy-leaved caladium in combination with luxuriant hardy ferns. If you use this combination you may be assured that you will not be disappointed in the effect.

Now that I have mentioned 3 different treatments for window boxes, please do not make the mistake of using all of them at the same time on the same side of the house. Decide which treatment will harmonize best, and then use that particular plant combination in all the window boxes you may have. More pleasing results are obtained in this way.

You can even have climbing vines over the porches of your rented house at an expense no greater than the cost of a packet of seeds. Cypress Vine is a quick-growing climber with attractive, trumpet-shaped scarlet or white flowers, the petals of which form a perfect star. Its delicate, fern-like foliage is quite attractive, too. Cardinal climber is another vine that grows quickly from seed. It blooms all summer until killed by frost, and its scarlet-cardinal flowers make a spectacular display.

Every nook and corner about the place offers opportunities to plant seeds of annuals that will not only add beauty and charm to your rented property, but will bring to you and all your family contentment and satisfaction. Little patches of customarily bare soil like the spots around the base of clothes-line poles may be transformed into genuine attractiveness with just a little effort. Pulverize the soil, add a little bone meal or prepared plant food and then plant the seeds of some low-growing flowers like sweet alyssum, candytuft, portulaca, nasturtiums or dwarf marigolds.

Whenever a professional landscape architect wishes to hide some unsightly thing that cannot readily be moved, he plants some flowering shrubs in front of it. But shrubs that one buys at the nursery are expensive and a renter does not wish to invest much in something he cannot take with him when he moves. Virtually the same results may be obtained with a package of castor beans and a package of tall-growing Salvia.

They Go Together



Many growers are finding that flax makes an ideal cover crop for legumes, and that flax is best when it follows legumes. Here L. P. Mills, Elk county, examines a crop of sweet clover that was seeded with flax. In the foreground is a new growth of flax. More sweet clover grew beneath this crop.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

Breeders' Show and Sale



110 Reg. Milking Shorthorn and Polled Milking Shorthorns

Omaha, Nebr. March 29 and 30

22 Bulls including two extra good tried sires of strong RM backing and that are siring good colors, type and size. A top Polled bull bred by Tyfarms. Solid red, good conformation, excellent pedigree and ready for service. 33 Fresh or Springer Cows and Heifers. Eight of these are Polled, 15 of them have calves that sell separately. 20 Bred Heifers. Seven of these are strong age, robust heifers by an outstanding Northlyn bull and bred to one of the most fashionably bred young bulls in Iowa. He's a good one too. Eight of them are Polled with good RM backing.

20 Handpicked Heifer Calves selected primarily for 4-H and suited by backing and individuality for foundation females. Every animal will be registered and transferred to the buyers. All of required ages, Td. and Bang's tested. Show of the sale cattle 1:00 P. M., March 29. Dinner and entertainment at the Castle Hotel 7:00 P. M. that evening. Sale at 12:30 noon March 30 in the new pavilion at 30th & L Street, South Omaha, Nebr. Kieth King, president of the Milking Shorthorn Association, Judge. W. J. Hardy, secretary of the association. Pedigrees. Write or wire for catalog to

H. C. McKELVIE, Sale Mgr. Omaha 7, Nebraska
Cols. Burritt B. Allen and Walt Kruse, Aucts.

Beef and Milking Shorthorn Sale

In sale pavilion

Girard, Kansas

Sale starts at 1 P. M.

Wednesday, March 31

11 Head of Cows and Heifers, milking type and breeding.

9 Head Young Bulls, milking bred and milking type.

12 Cows and Heifers, beef type and beef bloodlines.

17 Young Bulls, beef type and beef breeding.

Offering selected from leading herds of the territory. All cattle Td. and Bang's tested.

For catalog address

PHIL J. HELLWIG, Secretary, Southeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Oswego, Kansas

DUALYNN MILKING SHORTHORNS

Bull calves, related to the National Grand Champion cows, Duallyn Juniper and Blue-jacket Roan Lou, for sale at reasonable prices. Herd sires: Queenston Babraham RM; Imported Iford Earl Gwynne 11th; Neralcam Admiral and Count Perfection. **JOHN B. GAGE, Eudora, Kansas**

Milk-Type Shorthorn Bulls

For Sale. Registered bulls, 1 to 12 months old. Also some cows and heifers, some with Record of merit.

A. E. EMRICK, Pritchett, Colo

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Let us help you. For information and your wants write. **Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society** C. O. Heldebrecht, Sec., Inman, Kan.

• AUCTIONEERS •



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

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1529 Plass Avenue **Topeka, Kan.**

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

Registered Livestock AUCTIONEER

W. H. "Bill" Heldenbrand

"Business Where Best Known"

P. O. Box 516 **OKLAHOMA CITY**





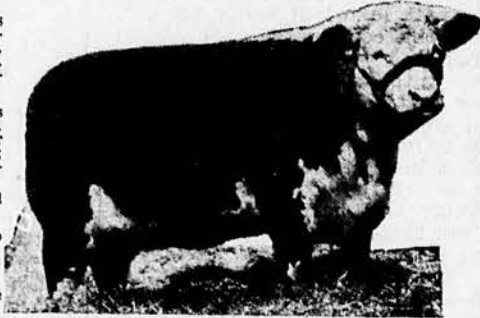
Complete Dispersal Horned and Polled Herefords

140 Lots Sell on
Monday, April 12
12 NOON

Sale at farm 5 miles south and 4 miles east of
Enterprise, Kansas

The Sales Offering:

- 12 Yearling Polled Bulls by Plato Aster 35th that we sold to E. K. Ranch and G. J. Ranch.
- 50 Polled Cows, half will have calves by side sale day and are of Worthmore breeding, Jesse Riffel and Son, Enterprise; Plato Aster, Frank C. Brannon, Rozel; Harmon and Mis-chief, Goernandt Bros., Aurora.
- 31 Horned Cows, some with calves at side by sale day and are by C. K. Onward Domino, C. K. Challenger D 19th, C. K. Ranch, Brookville; WHR Sufficiency 23, Sam Gibbs, Manchester.
- 18 Polled 2-Year-Old Heifers bred to Plato Domino 1st.
- 20 Open Polled Heifers by Plato Aster 35th.
- 6 Open Horned Heifers.
- 35 Polled and Horned Cows are bred to M. W. Larry Domino 86th.



Featuring Get & Service of MW Larry Domino 86th

For Sale Catalog write to James Riffel Enterprise, Kansas	MW Larry Domino 86th 4612446 Jan. 27, 1946	Larry Domino 50th 2624412	Larry Domino 2685736 Miss Sturgess 2189934
		MW Miss Mixer 6th 3392761	MW Mixer Domino 11th 2891427 Cassie F 32nd 2079779
	Plato Domino 1st 4369868 265175 Mar. 19, 1945	2 Polled Herd Sires	
	P. Aster Domino 4706487 265207 Dec. 27, 1945	Plato Aster 16th 3271198 166050	Victor Plato 2nd 2664485 113284 Miss Nina 2516583 107004 B. Domino 3rd 3115501 142320 Polled Girl 5th 3511450 171212
		Plato Aster 35th 3566153 172076	Victor Plato 2nd 2664485 113284 Miss Nina 2nd 2638819 115471 Plato Aster 2nd 2932643 150120 Nina 3rd 3839071 189896
			Miss Nina 2nd 2638819 115471

LUNCH ON GROUNDS

BOB WHITE HEREFORD FARMS, Enterprise, Kan.

Auct.: Freddie Chandler Fieldmen: Jesse R. Johnson and Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

Announcing - - - Semi-Dispersal Sale of C. L. E. EDWARDS REG. HOLSTEIN HERD

(Fair Grounds)

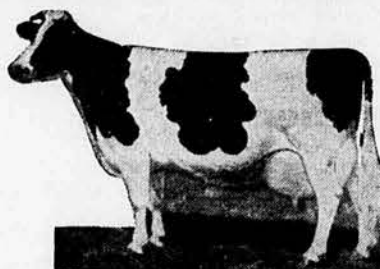
Topeka, Kansas
Monday, April 19

55 Head of Reg. Holsteins

Eighteenth year on H. I. R. test. 376 pounds fat average for 13 cows. Th. and Bang's tested. Every female carries service to a son of Wisconsin Admiral Burke Lad, Gold Medal Sire. This Burke son also sells.

This sale represents a complete dispersal of all animals on the Edwards' farm except old blemished cows and a few heifer calves.

C. L. E. EDWARDS, Owner, Route 9, Topeka, Kansas
Auctioneer: Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan.



DISPERSAL SALE



Guernseys--Durocs

On Farm 2 Miles West of MANHATTAN

THURSDAY, MARCH 25

50 DUROC GILTS bred for March, April, May and June, sired by and bred to sires of National Ancestor reputation.

5 OUTSTANDING FALL BOARS

12 PUREBRED unrecorded Guernsey cows and heifers, also the Registered Guernsey Bull, Ransom Mary Ann's Master 339047 (an exceptionally richly bred bull from the Ransom Farms).

HARRY GIVENS, Manhattan, Kan.

Aucts.: Powell, Garansen, Kuling

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Ready for Business

Osborne county cattlemen incorporated their organization at a recent meeting. Twenty-six cattlemen met to dissolve the old association and form a corporation. The idea being to put the association on a businesslike basis. Don Magaw assisted in drafting the constitution and by-laws and forming the non-profit association.

The association has 5 directors consisting of Clyde Bliss, Herbert Cornwell, Harold Walker, Alfred McReynolds and Roy Harvey. At a meeting of the directors while the group recessed, Clyde Bliss was elected president; Herbert Cornwell, vice-president; Richard Poch, secretary, and Kaye Gorsuch, treasurer.

The annual meeting date has been set as the first Saturday of April.

Richard Poch, county agent, showed slides on the various systems of beef-cattle production. He also presented the advantages and disadvantages of grass and legume silage. Then a technical film on grass silage and silo construction was shown. The group would like to conduct a beef tour later in the year. In this way the members would see the various systems of handling beef cattle.

The association sprayed cattle for 465 farmers last year; 60,532 head of cattle were sprayed for flies and 8,000 head for lice up to January, 1948. The association plans an even larger spray program for 1948. They own one large sprayer and have the services of the government extension decontaminator and truck.

K. S. C. Graduate Gets Big Job



Chase Wilson

Chase Wilson, of the dairy husbandry department of North Dakota State Agricultural College, will join the research staff of Dannen Mills, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo., as herd manager at the Dannen Research Farm.

Wilson is a specialist in dairy husbandry, graduating from Kansas State Agricultural College, and getting his masters degree in dairy husbandry from the University of Wisconsin. He is to be in charge of the Dannen Brown Swiss herd, under the supervision of C. W. Glassel, research director for Dannen Mills.

"Mr. Wilson is well versed in handling of Brown Swiss cattle," Glassel said. "Prior to taking his masters work at Wisconsin, he was herdsman for Judd's Bridge Farm, of New Milford, Conn., where there was one of the largest and best-known Brown Swiss herds in the country."

His work with the research staff will consist of studies and experiments in nutritional requirements of dairy cattle. Also further development of the Brown Swiss herd, and management of the company's modern milking parlor and dairy plant.

To Clean Paint Brush

To remove hardened paint in a brush, put it into a pan with enough vinegar to cover bristles, and bring to a boil. Wash in warm, soapy water and rinse.—Mrs. J. H.

Preserves Leather

To preserve leather upholstery, apply beaten egg whites and rub until it disappears into the leather.—Mrs. M.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman,
Muscotah, Kansas.

I am in receipt of a very interesting letter from E. L. REEP, of Wichita. For many years Mr. Reep has stayed in the business of breeding and developing good Jersey cattle. Even against the obstacles of poor health, and giving up his sons for war. At present he has a herd with very attractive records and classified standards. But he writes he must again sell his cattle due to conditions over which he has no control. Later on information will be given as to the disposal of the herd.

Another Kansas Hereford herd scored when RAY RUSK & SON, of Wellington, won reserve championship and sold the highest-priced bull in the Blackwell, Okla., February 19, sale. The bull went to head the good Frank Zodney herd at Saltfork, Okla. Rusk & Son also had the second-prize summer bull in the same show. Care has been taken in building the Rusk herd to breed along the lines that have produced the most rugged and uniform type of cattle. An invitation is extended to all readers of Kansas Farmer to visit this good herd.

The C. E. REED ANNUAL PRODUCTION SALE of Aberdeen-Angus, held at Wichita, March 13, was a very great success. The attendance was very satisfactory, considering the fact that only 3 days before practically every side road in Kansas was blocked with snow. The cattle sold made a general average of \$638. The top bull of the auction, Beefmaker 82nd, was purchased by Falling Water Angus Farm, of Eureka, for \$2,500. E. J. Guttzner, of Garden Plain, was the successful bidder on the top female in the sale, at \$585.

The KANSAS BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION held its second sale at Hutchinson, March 2, with about 150 buyers and visitors on hand for the event. Very good considering the heavy snow and partly impassable roads. The offering of 30 head brought a general average of \$120 on females with a top of \$175, paid by Elmer Alpers, of Hudson. Boar pigs averaged \$51.88 with a top of \$57.50, paid by Jack Gray, of Fairfax, Okla. Average on all animals sold was \$111. The 5 top females sold averaged \$164. Twenty-seven of the 30 head sold went to Kansas buyers. Harold Tonn was the auctioneer.

The U. S. CENTER ABERDEEN ANGUS breeders drew only a fair day for their annual sale held at Smith Center February 24. But the well-known reputation of consignors and well-placed advertising brought out a crowd of about 750, among them a good delegation of bidders. The offering from several herds was very well presented, and the 75 head brought a general average of \$356, with tops on both bulls and females of \$875. The bull went to Locke Herberger, of Little River, and the female to G. W. Caldwell, of Harlan. Forty head of the 75 went back into Kansas herds and Kansas farms. Hamilton James was the auctioneer.

A heavy snow blocked all side roads and most highways on March 2, the day chosen for the MARSHALL COUNTY HEREFORD SALE, at Marysville. Glen Pickett, of Kansas State College, judged the cattle the morning before the sale. Two tops were reached during the auction on the champion bull and reserve champion bull of the show. The champion was purchased by Ivan Dubrovlny, of Waterville, for \$500, and the reserve champion went to Floyd Welch, of Haddam, for \$500. The reserve champion heifer of the show brought the female top of \$335, and was purchased by Henry Miller & Son, Milford. Freddie Chandler conducted the auction.

The MISSOURI SHORTHORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION SHOW AND SALE was held at Chillicothe, March 1, at the Chillicothe sale pavilion. The grand champion bull of the show was Lot 6, consigned by Edgerton Welch, of Chillicothe, and sold to George Roda, of Paradise, Kan., for \$650. Lot 56 was the grand champion female, consigned by Albert B. Dunham, of Callao, and sold to Marion Mackey, of Clarksville, for \$500. Twenty-eight bulls averaged \$340, with 25 females averaging \$242, and 53 head averaging \$294. James Tomson, Jr., of Wakarusa, Kan., was the judge of the show. Mervin F. Agertar, of Seward, Neb., managed the sale, which was sold by Col. Jack Halsey, of Des Moines, Ia.

Forty-five registered Berkshires were sold in the MISSOURI BERKSHIRE BREEDERS STATE SALE held in St. Joseph, on February 28. In the show held before the sale Oral Robison, of Lathrop, had the grand champion and top-selling bred gilt at \$165, with K. L. Hougen, of Radcliffe, Ia., being the buyer. The second top-selling bred gilt was consigned by Ernest L. Capps, of Liberty, and sold to Herman Weick, of Parma, Ia., for \$160. The top 15 head of bred blits averaged \$128. Fall boars sold up to \$100. A number of gilts bred for late spring and early summer litters sold at more conservative prices. Missouri buyers purchased 34 head; Iowa and Idaho buyers 1 head each; Kansas buyers purchased 9 head—Clarence Abbott, of Leona, bought 8 head and Koch & Son, Astell, 1 head. Auctioneer was Donald J. Bowman, of Hamilton.

Deep snow and icy roads make for more work and longer days on the dairy farms. But seemingly they do not dampen the spirits of Kansas dairy cattle breeders. I have just received an unusually interesting letter from K. W. PHILIPS & SONS, who own and operate one of the leading Holstein herds of the entire country. Mr. Philips, says they are getting a great bunch of bull calves from the services of Crescent Admiral Prince. He quotes men who I am sure know that the calves are among the best to be found in any man's herd. They are not only big, rugged fellows but backed by generations of high production and classified standards.

Mr. Philips calls attention to the date of the All-Kansas White & Black state show to be held in May, at Hutchinson. The Chamber of Commerce of that city had invited the state association to hold the show there, and the invitation was accepted at the annual February meeting, at Manhattan.

Altho the weather was not so bad, a predicted blizzard kept many buyers from attending the KANSAS STATE POLAND CHINA BREEDERS sale at Hutchinson, on February 14. Thirty head were sold at a general average of \$71 for boars and \$110 for females. Paul Williams, of Clay Center, bought the highest-priced boar at \$102. B. F. Anderson, of Omaha, took the high female at \$180. The top sow came from the H. F. Reiner herd, at Inman, and the high-selling boar was bred by Harris Ramsour, of Alta Vista. Mike Wilson was the auctioneer. The second-top sow was from the N. E. Coon herd, at Burlingame.

CLARENCE MILLER, one of the top Duroc breeders of the entire country, held his second bred sow sale of the winter on March 6. His first sale fell on a stormy day with small attendance, and the March date followed one of the heaviest snows of the year with few buyers. But Kansas farmers and breeders again showed their appreciation for the Miller kind. A general average on the 38 head sold was \$145. This included 4 gilts with litters at foot. A very good average considering the fact that only 1 animal sold as high as \$265. Only 2 sold above \$200, and only 1 as low as \$100. Fall boars brought a general average of \$117 with a top of \$177. Many buyers from other states were kept away because of impassable roads. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

The PAUL V. SLUSHER JERSEY DISPERSAL SALE was held at the farm 7 miles east of Lexington, on February 25. Seventy-three lots, including 3 grades and 10 baby calves, sold for a total of \$17,085, with an average of \$234. Forty lots in milk just lacked \$9 of averaging \$300. Lot 1 herd sire, Highfield Royal Design, sold to Sherman Miller, of Marshall, for \$525. H. C. Cramer, of Alma, bought top female, Lot 17, at \$500. Lot 7 cow sold to Geo. Smith, of Highland, Kan., for \$400. Geo. Shirley, of Manhattan, Kan., bought 4 head. Mr. and Mrs. William Harmon Allison, of Stanley, Kan., bought several head. The sale was managed by Donald J. Bowman, Livestock Sale Service, Hamilton, and was sold by Col. Harry Glascock, of Waverly.

Located on the DIETRICH STOCK FARM about 7 miles west of Junction City, Ralph E. Dietrich is doing a fine job breeding registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The herd was established about 10 years ago. But the recent war called Ralph and the herd did not grow so fast in numbers while he was away. But there was no letdown in quality or care. The breeding herd now consists of about 20 cows with the highly bred Beef Maker 98d, son of Beefmaker 21st, in service. Preceding this bull in service was Revemere of Wheatland 75th, son of Revemere of Wheatland 59th, sire of the reserve and highest-priced female at the season's International. The last 2 calf crops were sired by Wheatland 75th. Mr. Dietrich invites inspection of his good herd.

Buyers from 6 states, assembled with a large crowd of bidders, helped to make the HEART OF AMERICA ABERDEEN-ANGUS SHOW AND SALE a big success. One hundred Lots sold for a total of \$45,710 with an average of \$457. Seventy-five bulls averaged \$444 with 25 females averaging \$497. Ivo Frank, of Jefferson City, had the grand champion bull Lot 35, which sold to Dr. C. E. Black, of Davenport, Ia., for \$2,450, top price of the day. Frank Whitehead, of Kahoka, had the reserve champion bull Lot 101, which sold for \$1,000 to Dr. Joseph Uridell, Hastings, Nebr.

The show was judged by Otto Nobis, of Davenport, Ia. C. H. Thompson, of Hatfield, had the grand champion heifer in Lot 89, and she sold to Black Post Ranch, of Olathe, Kan., for \$900. The second high on heifers was paid by Penney & James, of Hamilton, for Lot 27, consigned by Glenn and Virginia Chappell, Green Castle. The next-high female was Lot 48, consigned by Good Earth Stock Farm, of New Florence, and sold to Clifford Goodrich, Columbus, Kan., for \$775. Thousand Hills Farm, Kirksville, paid \$750 for Chappell's Lot 26. Lot 85, consigned by Paul Shultz, Rosendale, was reserve champion female and sold to Triple S. Ranch, Rosalia, Kan., for \$740. The sale was conducted by Colonels Roy Johnston and Ray Simms, of Belton, assisted by men of the press.

One of the healthiest conditions noted in the registered Hereford business for some time was portrayed at the big ANNUAL HEREFORD ROUND-UP SALE held in the American Royal Building, at Kansas City, Mo., on February 23. Two hundred three head went thru the ring under the gavel of Col. Art Thompson and Col. Charles Corkle to bring a total of \$77,705, and one of the high averages of some time of \$381. One hundred sixty-nine bulls averaged \$395, with 34 females averaging \$328. The top 10 of the sale averaged \$1,184. The top of the day was a bull consigned by A. J. Minish and Sons, of Dysart, Ia., selling for \$1,875, and going to Tom Bowen, Madisonville, Ky., Missouri consignor, Edg-Cliif Farms, of Potosi, had the second-top bull going to William Robison, of Fort Scott, Kan., at \$1,275. J. C. Robinson and Son, of Evansville, Wis., had a good string of 11 bulls, with the top selling at \$1,200 to Royal Hereford Ranch, Stafford, Kan. A number of the bulls sold for \$1,000 or more with Chas. Bianchi, of Macon, having one in this group. A Kansas buyer topped the female sale, buying a heifer consigned by L. M. Bowling, of Jefferson City, Okla., the buyer being C. G. Davis, of Kansas City, Kan., paying \$890. J. C. Holbert, of Washington, Ia., was the top bull buyer, taking 15 head, and Dick Monsees, of Sedalia, Mo., top female buyer, getting 6 head. Jack Turner and others assisted in the box with various press men in the ring.

DANNEN RESEARCH FARM'S second annual Duroc sale was well attended. The sale, held at the Livestock Sales Pavilion at 412 Illinois Avenue South, St. Joseph, February 20, averaged \$133.69 on 46 bred gilts. It was not a sale of extremes in prices. The high-selling gilt went at \$167.50 and the low-selling gilt at \$120. Breeder support was limited but the best farmer support on any Duroc sale in Missouri this year was shown at this sale. After about 15 head were sold bidding started to pick up and few sales finished with more buyers making quick bids to own them. The sale started about 1:45 P. M. and was over in a little less than 2 hours. Doyle A. Holzhey, Bendena, Kan., bought the top gilt, lot 5, at \$167.50. She was sired by East-hill Golden Orion and bred for an early April litter to DanDee Red Liner. Lot 17 and lot 25 sold for \$185 each, and second-high price of the sale. One went to an Ohio buyer, the other to a Kansas buyer. Missouri buyers purchased 33 head, Kansas buyers 8 head, Nebraska buyers 4 head, and an Indiana buyer 1 head. Lloyd Pettijohn, Savannah, was the heaviest buyer in the sale, taking 8 head. H. A. Graham, St. Joseph, purchased 7 head. Several buyers bought 2 and 3

head. The offering was sold in just average flesh and no effort was made to have them in show condition or highly fitted. They were bred to the 4 boars now in service at the farm. Packer-buyer comment at this sale was that Durocs from Dannen Farms had shown an exceptionally high dressing percentage. Bert Powell sold the offering, assisted by A. Schwalm and press representatives.

Breeders and friends from 11 states filled the new Penney & James 1,500-capacity sale pavilion to overflowing for the SIXTH DRAFT SALE OF REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE sold by J. C. PENNEY & ORIN JAMES at their farm, near Hamilton, March 2. Sixty-four lots of cattle sold for \$75,325, with an average of \$1,177. Twelve sons of Ellenmere 487th sold for an average of \$1,877, and 14 females bred to this great breeding bull sold for an average of \$1,089. Eight daughters of 487 bred to Ellenmere 999 averaged \$1,559. Six females bred to Envious of Hamilton averaged \$883. Three females, sold with a breeding privilege, brought an average of \$1,275. John Warin, Marycrest Farm, Maloy, Ia., took top bull and female, both sired by 487—Lot 3 bull at \$4,000, and Lot 52 female, with a breeding privilege, at \$2,500. Mr. Warin was the top buyer of the sale. Ray Sailee, of Pocahontas, Ark., took the second-top bull at \$3,000. Also a son of 487. Frank Rose, of Albany, and M. L. McCrea, of Maysville, bought second-top female at \$2,250, Lot 27, by 487, bred to 999. Thirty-four individuals in the sale brought \$1,000 or more. The following Kansas buyers bought 10 head—Lot 8 bull for \$1,000, to Lloyd Shrader, Rush Center, Kan.; Henry Tickmeyer, Bern—2 females; Black Post Ranch, Olathe—3 females; Glenwood Farms, Mission—2 females, and Francis Kratzer, Geneseo—2 females. Sale sold by Roy Johnston and Ray Sims, Belton.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
 April 9—Southeast Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn., Ia., Kan., Clarence C. Ericson, Sale Manager, Savonburg, Kan.
 April 16—Mid-Central Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn., Junction City, Kan. Vance Collins, Sale Manager, Junction City, Kan.
 April 17—Mid-Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Locke Hershberger, Sale Manager, Little River, Kan.
 April 20—Northeast Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Breeders, Hiawatha, Kan. Harry Dandliker, Secretary.
 April 21—Albert Godfrey, South Greenfield, Mo. June 7—Chester Davidson, Rocky Comfort, Mo.

Guernsey Cattle
 May 3—Missouri Guernsey Breeders' Association, Columbia, Mo. H. A. Herman, Secretary, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Hereford Cattle
 March 22—Lyle Mitchell, Osborne, Kan.
 March 23—North Central Kansas Breeders' Association, Concordia, Kan. Dr. Geo. C. Wreath, Belleville, Kan.
 March 25—Central Kansas Hereford Association, Hays, Kan. N. L. Dinges, Secretary, Hays, Kan.
 April 19—Rayford Farms, A. D. Rayl, Owner, Hutchinson, Kan.
 April 20—Jansonious Brothers, Prairie View, Kan.
 April 20—Ozark Hereford Consignment Sale, Union Stock Yards Pavilion, Springfield, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

Polled Hereford Cattle
 April 12—Bob White Dispersal sale, Enterprise, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
 April 19—C. L. E. Edwards, Topeka, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle
 April 12—Meade-Ayre Farm, Meade, Kan. Frank V. Lile, Sale Manager, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Jersey Cattle
 April 30—Ark Valley Jersey Farm, E. L. Reep, Owner, Wichita, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
 March 23—North Central Kansas Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Manokato, Kan.
 March 24—Central Kansas Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Frank E. Leslie, Sale Manager, Sterling, Kan.
 March 31—Southeast Kansas Breeders' Association, Girard, Kan. Phil J. Hellwig, Oswego, Kan.
 April 9—Mid-Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Show and Sale, Salina, Kan. Mervin Aegerter, Sale Manager, Seward, Nebr.
 April 15—Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders (Horned and Polled) Fairbury, Nebr. Thos. Andrews, Sale Manager, Cambridge, Nebr.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
 March 29-30—Omaha Breeders' Spring Show and Consignment Sale, 30th and L Sts. H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager, Omaha 7, Nebr.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle
 March 24—Central Kansas Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Frank E. Leslie, Sale Manager, Sterling, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
 March 25—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs
 April 17—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

Sheep—All Breeds
 June 25-26—Midwest Stud Ram Show and Sale, Sedalia, Mo. Rollo E. Singleton, Sales Manager, c/o State Department of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$30.00	\$29.50	\$27.00
Hogs	24.25	24.25	28.25
Lambs	21.50	21.50	25.00
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.20	.19	.24
Eggs, Standards	.41½	.41½	.38½
Butterfat, No. 1	.76	.76	.67
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.75½	2.69¼	2.84¼
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	2.30½	2.21	1.77
Oats, No. 2, White	1.35½	1.24	1.05
Barley, No. 2	1.90	1.80	1.49
Alfalfa, No. 1	37.50	38.00	35.00
Prairie, No. 1	19.00	19.00	24.00

Mid-Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Show and Sale

Friday, April 9
 Saline County Fair Grounds
 Salina, Kansas

Show at 9:00 A. M.
 Sale at 1:00 P. M.



Selling

30 TOP BULLS
 30 BEAUTIFUL FEMALES

The best lot of registered Shorthorns ever offered at these reliable sales. Strong herd bulls, bulls for Commercial Breeder, Farmer and Rancher, 2-year-olds, yearlings and a few outstanding bull calves. The females include cows with calves at foot, bred and open heifers. Consigned from the strongest herds in Kansas featuring the most popular bloodlines of the breed. Remember Shorthorns are best in every weigh, for beef and milk they can't be beat. Included in this offering will be the 1947 Kansas State Fair grand champion bull and other equally outstanding prospects. The females are a choice lot, including some Mercury's, half-sisters to one of the greatest senior bull calves shown anywhere the past year. These are just a few of the attractions, write for a copy of the catalog and learn more about this attractive lot of cattle consigned by these leading herds:

For the catalog address
 Mervin F. Aegerter, Sale Mgr.
 Seward, Nebraska

Sponsored by Mid-Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association

President, Arthur Nelson, New Cambria
 Vice President, Earl Stoffer, Abilene
 Secretary, Grant Seim, New Cambria
 Treasurer, Milton Nagely, Abilene
 Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer

	Bulls	Females
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Olson, Clements	2	
Edd. R. Markee & Sons, Potwin	1	1
R. C. Hotchkiss, Leon	3	
Richard Tindell, Burlingame	1	2
Arthur Nelson, New Cambria	3	1
Emerson S. Good, Barnard	2	1
Robert J. Crockett, Kinsley	2	1
Karl Lenhart, Clay Center	2	2
N. E. Bert, Detroit	1	1
Hans E. Regier, Whitewater	1	2
Henry Dietz, Wakeeney	2	2
E. C. Lacy, Miltonvale	3	2
John H. Lilak	1	
Grant Seim, New Cambria	1	1
Carl E. Peterson, Assaria	1	
Glenn E. Lacy & Son, Miltonvale	1	
John Meis, Goddard	1	
R. L. Bach, Larned	2	2
Glenn Galliard, Larned	1	1
Boweb Bros., Hoxie	3	3
Milton H. Nagely, Abilene	2	2
Marilyn M. Wedel, McPherson	2	2
W. V. Harshman & Sons, Clements	1	
Tomson Bros., Wakarusa	1	5
Earle Clemmons, Waldo	1	
Walter Hunt, Arkansas City	2	2

Nebraska - Kansas Shorthorn & Polled Shorthorn Show and Sale

at Fairbury Sales Co. Barn



Fairbury, Nebr., Thurs., April 15

Show at 9:30 A. M. Sale at 1 P. M.

20 BULLS — 20 FEMALES
 20 Polled — 20 Horned
 (Including 10 extra choice open Polled Heifers)

Polled Consignors:

Clyde Miller, Mahaska, Kan.
 R. L. Rouert, Grand Island, Nebr.
 E. L. Burger, Wilber, Nebr.
 Hudson Bros., Hubbell, Nebr.
 Martin Corliss, Hebron, Nebr.
 Paul Mann, Manley, Nebr.
 P. Grubb, Hebron, Nebr.

Horned Consignors:

R. J. Egger, Roca, Nebr.
 Alvin T. Hulzen, Firth, Nebr.
 Carl Retzlaff, Walton, Nebr.
 Jas. Skinner, Herman, Nebr.
 John Rethmeier, Crete, Nebr.
 C. B. Steward, Panama, Nebr.
 J. L. Harshbarger, Humboldt, Nebr.
 W. O. Schewe, Murdock, Nebr.

For catalog address

THOS. ANDREWS, Sale Manager, Cambridge, Nebr.
 Auct.: Jack Halsey, H. Siegel Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

3rd Annual Spring Show & Sale Southeast Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn.

at the County Fairgrounds

Iola — Friday, April 9

Show at 9:30 A. M. and Sale at 1:00 P. M.
 51 Head of Selected Registered Aberdeen-Angus
 11 BULLS — 40 FEMALES



The offering is a choice lot of well bred, good type, well conditioned cattle. Herd bull prospects, and top quality foundation females, from the best herds in Southeast Kansas. Offering consigned by the following:

CLARENCE C. ERICSON & SONS, Savonburg
 ROBERT A. FINNEY, Humboldt
 LYLE DOUGHTY, Moran
 COWAN BEARLY, Parker
 M. R. WREN, Williamsburg
 GLEN BOWDISH, Burlington
 WILSON FARMS, Williamstown
 A. G. GORGES, Fall River
 S. E. FIELD, Olathe

FRANCIS J. PERRIER, Eureka
 L. E. & M. A. CRANDELL, Leroy
 PECKMAN BROTHERS, Paola
 PIONEER COAL COMPANY, Walker, Mo.
 VICTOR SMITH, Farlington
 FINK BROTHERS, Redfield
 MILLARD CRESS, Humboldt
 KENNETH CUNNINGHAM, Greeley
 FRED O'PLOTTICK, Girard
 S. F. GORGES, Fall River

Breeding As Good As Can Be Found Anywhere
 Dinner and business meeting at Iola, Thursday evening, April 8th, for all interested. Send dinner reservations to the sale manager.

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSN.
 For catalog write Clarence C. Ericson, Sale Manager, Savonburg, Kansas

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Not much more sleepy-time, Shorty!
Pretty soon we'll be out plowin' again!

Yeah, an' the Boss is
gettin' that tractor all
primed to run our legs off!

Save time next month... today!

A few hours' work on your tractor *now* may save you *lots* of hours later on... crucial hours in the midst of plowing or planting, when breakdowns and repair time can really prove costly.

So go over your tractor carefully... and remember to look in the manufacturer's instruction book for the last word on maintenance details. Do this *now*... make *sure* your tractor's ready and rarin' to go. The payoff will be in its smoother, more reliable performance... next month and in the months to come.

STANDARD
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