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Kansas Farmer

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

JUNE 19, 1948



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KANSAS

They Balance Their Farm . . . See Page 4

NEW FARM TELEPHONES



It's a common sight to see new telephone pole lines at the sides of rural roads in many of Southwestern Bell's exchanges. They mean modern telephone service is on the job to make for better farm living.

You will find quiet, two-wire telephone lines replacing noisy "ground return" circuits in these areas. Convenient handset telephones are taking the place of boxlike wall instruments.

Farmers need dependable telephone service. We're doing our best to provide it for them—fast. In the past two years, we have connected more than 80,000 *additional* telephones in the rural areas we serve.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE CO.



Hunt Package Ideas To Catch the Buyer

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

THERE seems to be a wide interest in prepackaging and consumer packaging of the nation's perishable crops. In line with this trend, a group of men, constituting a fruit-container committee, met in St. Joseph recently to consider the matter of adopting for this section a small carry-home package for apples.

Kansas men in attendance at this meeting were Frank Aberle, manager of the Troy Apple Growers; George T. Groh and Taylor M. Bauer, growers and packers at Wathena; Dr. William F. Pickett, head of the department of horticulture, Kansas State College; William G. Amstein, extension horticulturist; Ronald W. Campbell, assistant professor of horticulture at the college, and C. E. Lyness, Doniphan county extension agent.

At this meeting Doctor Pickett announced the appointment of Harvey R. Kopper as a member of the experiment station staff, in charge of fruit and vegetable marketing research. In order to make the products of Kansas farms and orchards available to retail buyers in the form housewives want, it will be Mr. Kopper's job to investigate the use of fruit-merchandising containers as well as other selling methods and problems. Mr. Kopper displayed samples of net bags and paper bags with windows with capacities of 3 to 5 pounds of apples.

It was pointed out that storage of apples in these small containers would not be practical, but that it would be necessary to repack all fruit coming out of storage just previous to its being offered to the retail trade.

Folks no longer buy their winter's supply of apples in barrels and store them in fruit cellars and caves as they once did. Freezer lockers and home-freeze units have changed all this.

There is such a nation-wide interest in future trends in the distribution of perishables, that more than 12,000 manufacturers and users of packages registered for the Packaging Exposition, at Cleveland, recently. Five hundred manufacturers spent thousands of dollars to exhibit their products. And Dr. Charles W. Hauck, professor of rural economics, Ohio State University, speaking at the Cleveland conference, declared that consumer eye appeal is not the only advantage that prepackaging offers. He said wastes and losses are reduced, shelf life is lengthened, and merchandising is simplified and facilitated in the retail stores.

Prepacks are only one phase of the packaging field, and there are numerous other packaging developments of direct interest to producers and shippers of fruits and vegetables. Manufacturers of packaging machinery, containers, bag, conveyors, scales, printing equipment, plastic products, labeling machinery and other items designed to attract the eye of the ultimate consumer, are turning their attention to the perishable foods field. Prepacking of fresh fruits and vegetables still is in the experimental stage and improvements are constantly being made in wrapping and packaging equipment. The great bag companies like Bemis, Chase, Fulton, Union and others are specializing on consumer-size bags for all perishable items.

This Is Dairy Month

By GENE SPRATT

PROMOTION for the dairy industry, and information for the consumer, are the 2 major goals of the June Dairy Month campaign for 1948, now under way.

This program honoring the great dairy industry in Kansas, and in the United States, is entering its 12th year. Kansas has been one of the leaders of the program every year.

This June campaign is supported by all nation-wide dairy groups, but is most actively conducted by the National Dairy Council and the American Dairy Association. Altho particular emphasis is placed on dairy products during June, promotion of dairy foods and the dairy industry is carried thru-out the year, telling the story of dairying and the nutritional value of its products to the consuming public.

The actual promotion campaign that is being carried out this June promises to be about the largest in the industry's history.

The dairy-industry story is being told in many national magazines. National radio networks are presenting interesting stories, telling why the dairy industry and the foods that it produces have become the criterion of the American way of life.

Many large concerns including General Mills and Pillsbury Mills are buying advertisements for their firms telling about better dairy products. The American dairy farmer gets far more for his advertising dollars than the actual space he purchases.

The American Dairy Association uses dairy month for its annual collection drive among dairy farmers for support of its activities during the year. Forty states are members of this association. It was formed 8 years ago, and Kansas was one of the original members.

This year the American Dairy Association has more than \$96,000 allotted to study research problems that face the dairyman. They are working on new uses for butter and other dairy products.

Now as to the actual program as it applies to Kansas during June. First, in promotion work, Harry E. Dodge, dairy commissioner for the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Dairy Association, stated that many promotion features are being used.

Radio spot announcements, calling attention to the Kansas dairy industry,

is one of the ideas. The association has purchased advertisements in many Kansas newspapers, and is assisting these papers in soliciting additional advertising from their local firms for full-page display advertisements. Displays in restaurants and general stores are being used to tell the dairy story.

Each county, Dodge stated, has been organized and has a local chairman who is directing the June campaign in his particular area.

To support the American Dairy Association, as well as the Kansas group, a collection drive is being made during this month. This collection, according to Dodge, is on a completely voluntary basis. If a creamery, and its patrons, adopt the plan, one cent a pound of butterfat sold during June will be turned over to the county collection chairman. This money will be sent to the state office. Dodge stressed that 20 per cent of all money collected in Kansas will remain in the state to aid dairy farmers here at home. The rest of the funds will be sent to the national office in Chicago for carrying out dairy studies and advertising on a national scale.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

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Three years, \$1; one year, 50 cents. Copy 5c.

In picture below, Alfred R. Ahrens, an employe of Hildebrandt & Son Dairy, near Pittsburg, Kan., places a can of milk in an electric can cooler. Photo courtesy, Kansas Gas and Electric Co.



MORE milk is graded down because it has been improperly cooled than for any other reason, according to a recent State University bulletin.

Why? Because milk is the most perishable of all foods.

Milk leaves the cow's udder at a temperature of a little above 90 degrees. If it is allowed to stand at 80 degrees for 12 hours, each single bacterium in the milk will multiply 3,000 times in 12 hours.

High bacteria counts are a menace to dairy profits. In some areas premiums are given for

milk with bacteria counts of 25,000 or less. You are assured of low bacteria count with quick cooling in your dairy.

A 40- to 45-degree temperature is best to check bacteria growth. Therefore, it is important that milk be brought down to as near this temperature as possible, as quickly as you can.

ELECTRIC COOLER BEST

Dairymen tell us that the higher prices received for better grade milk, resulting from electric cooling, will in a short period of time pay for their electric cooling equipment.

**ELECTRICITY—
Does the Job Better!**

This Message From:

Central Kansas Power Company The Kansas Power and Light Company Eastern Kansas Utilities, Inc. The Kansas Electric Power Company
The Inland Utilities Company Kansas City Power & Light Company Western Light & Telephone Company Kansas Gas and Electric Company

PIONEERS IN KANSAS RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

LISTEN to the Electric Hour
CBS Stations 4:30 P. M. Sundays.

You are getting twice as much electricity for your dollar as you did twenty years ago!

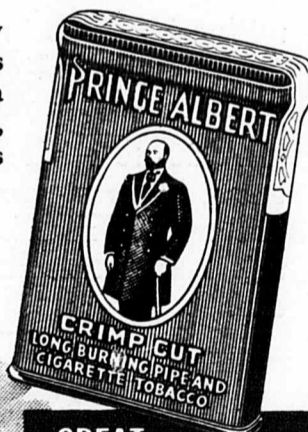
"There's no other tobacco like P.A. for pipe joy," says PIPE FAN R. E. JOHNSON

Yessir! Prince Albert's crimp cut, rich-tasting, choice tobacco is specially treated to insure against tongue bite. P. A. is America's largest-selling smoking tobacco.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina



"CRIMP CUT Prince Albert has been my pipe tobacco for a long time," says R. E. Johnson. "Even when breaking in a new pipe, I find that P. A. burns right, gives an even cake to the bowl—and gives me a cool, tongue-easy, tasty smoke."



GREAT FOR ROLLING TOO.

MORE MEN SMOKE

Prince Albert

THAN ANY OTHER TOBACCO

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

TUNE IN Prince Albert's "GRAND OLE OPRY" Saturday Nights on N.B.C.

Continue Your U. S. Savings Bond Purchases During 1948

Now That You Have Electricity

By CHARLES HOWES

THIS column can almost be written by readers this month. Two letters from Northeast Kansas present such interesting attitudes about using electricity on the farm that we want to pass them on without change. Incidentally, we'll be glad to hear of other experiences.

H. E. Young, Hiawatha, sent in this incident that puts a bright beam on the utility of electricity on a farm. As he relates it:

"Ralph Plamann, a farmer near Hiawatha, recently was engaged in the turkey-raising business. In solving one of the problems connected with this endeavor, that of keeping wolves from his turkeys, he first experimented with a stationary light placed at a strategic spot. This arrangement soon proved unsatisfactory as Mr. Plamann, lying in a concealed position one night, watched a wolf move stealthily to within a few feet of the turkeys.

"Next, Mr. Plamann hit upon the idea of placing a mirror behind the light, allowing enough play so it could move slightly to either side, and depending on the wind to move the mirror, thus causing the reflection of the light to vibrate almost continuously. This arrangement, says Mr. Plamann, has proved completely effective; the wolves are kept so busy watching the moving beam that they never get very close to the turkey yard."

We weren't able to get the name of the farmer who wrote this piece. Apparently he is speaking right from the heart and it came to this department as an article written expressly for Kansas Farmer. See if it doesn't express your sentiments:

"Now that we have electricity we have the additional conveniences and laborsavers which make farm living really living. There are so very many things for one, especially a farmer, to praise about electric service that I hardly know where to begin.

"Seems to me that each of us, before we have electricity, desire it so strongly, then after we have it we take it for granted without appreciating many things which bring such service to our farms.

"For one thing there is the economy of electricity. Electricity is the only thing I know which has steadily decreased in price for the past decade or so. I have been told that had silk shirts declined in the past 20 years as much in proportion as has electricity, that we could buy a silk shirt for a very few pennies. Even as a cooking fuel on a farm now, electricity is not only clean, safe and trouble-free but economical as well when compared to other fuels. On our farm we use electricity for everything we can—operating feed mixer, milker, cooling 900 pounds milk per day to 50 degrees or less, 3 shallow well pumps, water heater in home, also water warmers for chickens and cows in winter, cooking, ironing, washing, to operate home freezer, and we do all that for \$1 per day or less. Then with the economy of electricity is the versatility of it. One can use it to weld metal, grind feed, wash the clothes, refrigeration, or an evenings entertainment by radio. Such economy and versatility are seldom found.

"Another thing, there is the constant supply and dependability of electricity. When we enter a room and reach for the switch we expect the light to come on, or if we throw a switch to start a 50 H. P. motor, we expect electricity there in sufficient quantity to do our job. We never have to put in an order for so much at any time, we just flip a switch and our electricity is there to serve our needs in desired quantity at any time.

"That sort of brings me to the finest thing of all, to me, about electricity—the service rendered by the power companies. This matter of our having any amount of electric power at any time is surely no accident. Such service requires the work and engineering skill of many people working together around the clock to provide the user

with dependable power. No matter what be the hour of night or day, regardless of weather, when the power is interrupted for any reason the lineman and even the superintendent are out on the job immediately to repair the damage and restore service. In the 4 years that we have been on the power line our milking has been interrupted only 4 times, and we have never failed to have power to milk our 40 to 50 cows. When the power does go off, usually result of thunderstorm damage, we call to find that they are already on the job and usually within 1½ hours we are going again. Then, one Sunday one of our brooder houses burned to the ground. There were some hot lines hanging from atop a 30-foot pole. We called the power company. Soon a lineman was here to go up the pole, roll up the wire, install new fuses, etc., and on Sunday, too. Where else in this day could one get such service? Any time a floodlight bulb burns out atop one of our 30-foot poles those same linemen when they are going by stop in, climb the pole and put in a bulb. In fact any time we have any interruption of electric service and we call the company, they seek immediately to rectify the trouble regardless of time of day, weather, etc. So, to me, the service rendered by the power companies surpasses even the economy and versatility of electricity on the farm."

Some of you women may take exception to this report. An operator of one of these self-service laundries in Detroit, says that 60 to 70 per cent of his customers are men—and besides, he insists that men are better laundresses than women. His measurements, of course, involve the use of electric washing machines—not the old-fashioned laundering method of a scrub board and hand wringer. My wife admits that I can do a better job with our electric washer than she can—but she still gets to do the laundry work.

Comes now refrigeration in miniature. We reported a month or two ago that the most popular size of electric refrigerators had increased from the 6 cubic-foot size to the 7- and 8-foot sizes. Now comes an announcement from an Ohio manufacturer of a new table-height refrigerator of 5 cubic-foot capacity.

Don't miss this one. A Jefferson City, Mo., family is imaginative, at least. They put fresh sheets and pillowcases in the home freezer during hot weather. Just before bedtime, mother removes the cold bedding, makes up the beds. The occupant jumps into a delightfully fresh, cool bed and is well into dreamland before the cloth gets warm. It seems appropriate to pass that along right now.

Hang Shoes

To dry shoes that have become wet, I hang them on a chair by hooking the heels on the rounds. In this way air circulates on both sides of the sole and the shoes dry much more quickly.—A. B. C.



"No, I don't command a good salary—I just earn it. My wife commands it!"

You are our partners...

If any customer can be said to be more important to us today than any other . . .

Then, *you* are.

For, of all our customers, you have the biggest job to do . . . feeding not just a country, not only a continent, but half a world.

And you're *doing* that job . . .

By long hours of hard work that have increased food production 22%, since 1941!

By adding 59% more tractors than you had in 1941!

And by increasing, by 20% the number of days' work per tractor per year!

* * *

No men better understand your importance . . . to our national security and to any plan for world recovery . . . than the men who, along with you, draw their living from the earth.

We oil men know the importance of you soil men . . .

Because our oil and gasoline powers your 5,000,000 automobiles . . . your 3,000,000 tractors . . . your 2,000,000 trucks.

Because, millions of *you* light and heat your homes, run your refrigerators, warm your brooders and incubators . . . fertilize your fields, fumigate your soil, kill weeds and fungus and insects . . . with billions of gallons of *our* oil products.

Because, in planting and cultivating, in harvesting and bringing crops to market, *we* are *your* partners.

* * *

As your partners, we want you to know . . .

Since 1941, we have jumped our production from 162 million gallons of oil and gasoline a day to a refinery production of 250 million gallons a day . . . over 80,000,000,000 gallons a year!

But . . . with 3,000,000 more cars on the road than in 1946 . . . with 6 times as many diesel engines as in 1941 . . . with home oil burners being installed at a rate 3 times greater than in 1940 . . . with peacetime military use increased 7 times since 1938 . . . demand for petroleum products now virtually equals supply!

Regardless of this demand of 35,000,000 gallons more per day than during the peak of the war . . . America's oil companies are doing everything in their power to supply your needs.

And, further, as an individual producer, Continental Oil Company will this summer . . .

First, supply our farm customers, including transportation of farm products to market . . . and those activities essential to the public health and safety, and to the economic life of the community.

Second . . . distribute the rest of our gasoline supply among the remainder of our customers on the basis of past sales.



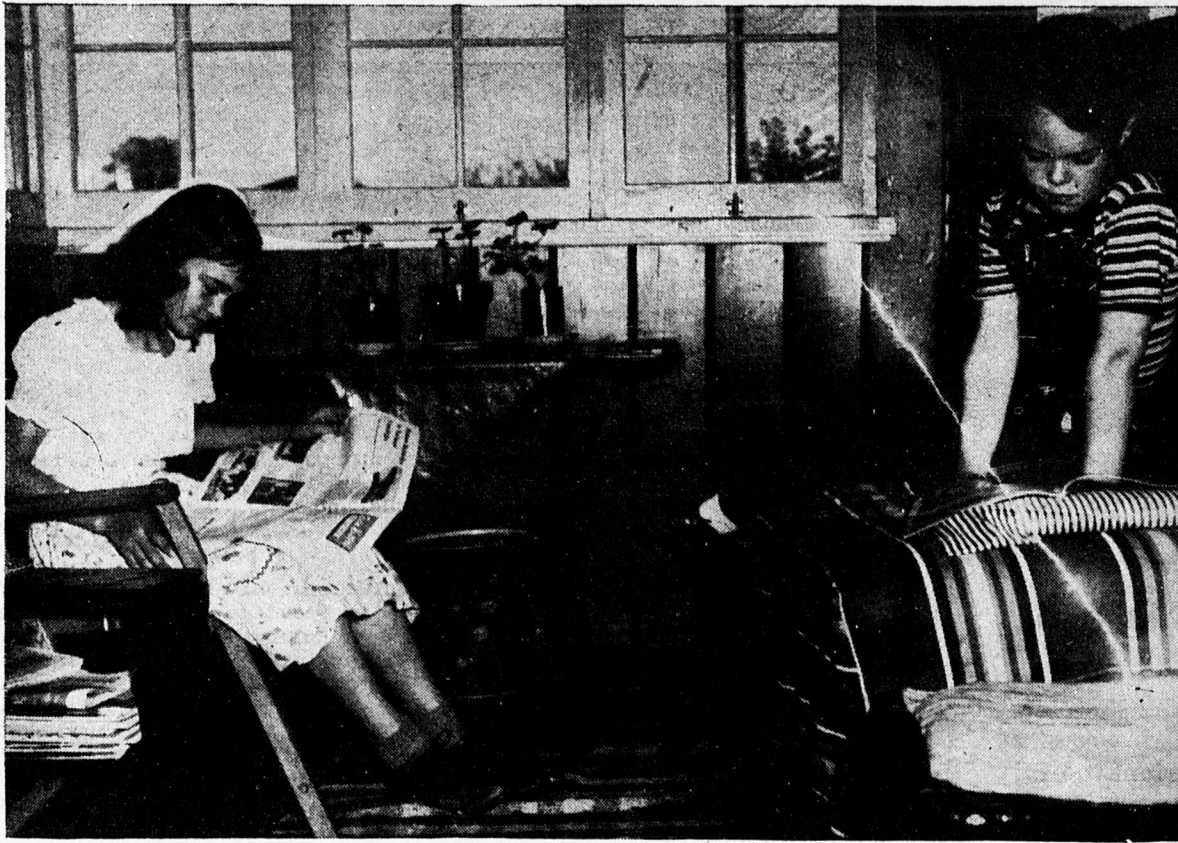
You need our help to reach your goal . . . we need your help in order to help you.

As partners in production we can, together, overcome today's great difficulties . . . *together* accomplish tomorrow's tremendous tasks . . . if each of us sees the other's need, and seeks his own in his partner's good.



L. F. McCOLLUM, President

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY



Beverly and Gary Edmonds are shown here enjoying the new living porch, which was just an ordinary open back porch before the improvement project was started.

An otherwise wasted wall space was transformed into a kitchen work center by Mrs. Victor Edmonds, Jefferson county. Improvement of the home helped this farm couple win the Jefferson County Balanced Farming Contest.



Let's Go Out and Visit a . . .

Balanced Farming Winner

By Dick Mann

EVERYBODY won in this event. We're talking about the recently completed Jefferson County Balanced Farming contest, first of its kind ever held in Kansas.

Officially, the contest was won by Mr. and Mrs. Victor Edmonds, who scored 92 points out of a possible 100. But, actually, every one of the 25 families who entered received definite, lasting benefits in improved farm practices and family living.

Second place went to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hensleigh, and third place to Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Biery. The contest was conducted by Russell Koltz, county extension agent, and was sponsored by The Kansas Power & Light Company. Judging was based on improvements made during 1947 compared to 1946. Awards were made for the most progress in soil conservation, soil improvement, crop rotation, improvement in efficiency of livestock program, farm business, farmstead and home improvement, and community activity.

Now that we have the background of the contest, let's go out and call on the Edmonds family for a look at their problems and how they are solving them.

The family moved onto the present 240-acre farm 5 years ago. "It was the first time we ever had lived off a main highway," recalls Mrs. Edmonds, "and we didn't think at first we would like

it. Now, we like the location so well we wouldn't trade back for anything."

First problem encountered by the family, however, was a good road so the milk from their dairy could be trucked to town. There was a mile of bad road. Mr. Edmonds found several neighbors willing to co-operate. They purchased the rock for surfacing and the county did the work.

About 100 acres of permanent pasture on the farm had been practically abandoned. It was covered with hedge, hickory sprouts and buckbrush. Mr. Edmonds had the hedge bulldozed out and cut out hickory sprouts with an ax. Since then these have been controlled by mowing on the proper dates.

As part of his balanced farming program last year, Mr. Edmonds fertilized his pasture with 100 pounds of 20 per cent phosphate an acre. "I can see more benefit this year than I did last," he reports.

Three out of 4 grassed waterways were established during the contest and a stock water pond constructed. The pond helps take care of a bad ditch formed in previous years. The pond dam also serves as a shortcut access road to several fields.

During the contest year all row crops were changed to a contour farming basis. Ten acres of sweet clover were seeded and 5 acres of red clover. Lespedeza was increased from 20 acres in 1946 to 35 acres in 1947, and the 20 original acres of les-

pedeza were plowed under as green manure. Sweet clover will be plowed under this year to be followed with an alfalfa-brome combination.

Eighteen tons of lime and 100 tons of manure were spread on the cropland. Lime and phosphate were used ahead of red clover, and all waterways were limed before seeding and phosphated at time of seeding.

Twenty-seven more acres of red clover will be seeded this year and 45 or 50 acres will be terraced where waterways are well established.

In studying the Edmonds' score sheet we noticed that provision for feed was so thoro that during 1947 Mr. Edmonds bought no grain, hay or roughage for dairy herd or ewe flock. The herd of excellent grade Holstein cows was increased to 20 during the year, and an improved registered herd sire was purchased. Mr. Edmonds started his herd years ago with 5 heifers from a purebred herd and always has used a purebred sire. Dairying is his major livestock program. All but 2 females in his present herd are descended from the original 5 heifers and are high producers.

Improvement in the dairy barn for grade-A milk production was done 3 years ago, but during the contest a modern milk cooler was added to better care for the milk.

Because a ewe flock [Continued on Page 22]



This dam not only impounds stock water on the Edmonds farm, but also serves as a shortcut access road to fields. A second pond is planned.



A well-grassed waterway runs thru the Edmonds wheat field. Now that 2 waterways are established, terracing will be started this year.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

AS I WRITE this editorial, it looks as if the present farm price-support program, due to expire next December 31, will be extended to protect prices on 1949 farm commodities. Perhaps the extension will be formally approved by the time this is printed. Congress is trying to adjourn by June 19, two days ahead of the Republican National Convention.

At present writing it looks as if protection at 90 per cent of parity will be afforded on 1949 crops of the so-called basic commodities marketed prior to June 30, 1950; also on hogs, chickens, eggs, milk and milk products. The basic (controlled) commodities are wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice and peanuts. The 90 per cent price support for potatoes will be extended only to cover this year's crop marketed before June 30, 1949. Price supports for the other, so-called "Steagall" commodities, for which incentive supports were provided during the war and 2-year transition period afterward, will be on a sliding scale between 60 and 90 per cent, at the determination of the Secretary of Agriculture, unless there is a last-minute overturn of the projected legislation.

The only hope I can see for adequate supplies of farm machinery in the next 12 months is that the appropriations for foreign assistance are reduced toward the amounts originally allowed by the House of Representatives. And, as you know, the Senate has restored most of the amounts reduced by the House.

Last year 12 per cent of the farm machinery produced in the United States was shipped abroad, mostly to Europe. This year it is expected that 15 per cent, valued at about \$1,500,000,000 will be exported. Farm exports of tractor and tractor attachments for farm use in 1947 amounted to \$525,000,000 of the total \$1,300,000,000 worth of farm machinery exported.

The International Wheat Agreement, which I discussed briefly in the previous issue of the Kansas Farmer, apparently is not going to be considered by this Congress. It is bottled up in the Committee on Foreign Relations; has not received the approval of the Republican Policy Committee. There are some doubts now whether the other nations will sign up if the effective date of the agreement is postponed for another year.

It may interest you to know that I have decided not to run for re-election to the United States Senate. My decision not to ask another term—I am completing my fifth term this year, 30 years in all—was announced last week in the following statement:

"I have decided not to run for re-election to the United States Senate, and accordingly shall not file for the Republican nomination. The last day for filing with the Secretary of State at Topeka is June 21. Having reached this decision I feel it should be announced promptly. I appreciate more deeply than I can express the honor that the people of Kansas have accorded me by keeping me in the Senate as their representative for 30 years. I have tried to represent them honestly and to the best of my ability. I am returning at the close of my present term with few regrets and many pleasant memories.

"I have enjoyed my work here in Washington. Especially I have enjoyed my work on the Senate Committee on Agriculture, of which I now am chairman. It will be something of a wrench for me to quit the work with this committee that means so much to the farmers of Kansas and the Nation. However, at 83 years, I guess I am entitled to come back home to Kansas, among the Kansas folks that I know and love. And I certainly appreciate the kindly sentiment in the hundreds of very fine letters that have come to me at my office here since I announced my intention to retire. It makes one feel good to get such letters; makes one feel as if, after all, perhaps he has done some things worth while in life."

Dairying Needs Keen Men

I ALWAYS have had a sincere respect for dairying. But it is a never-ending source of surprise to me, when I think of the many, many other industries and various kinds of business, that depend upon dairying for their very existence and welfare. Right here in the middle of Dairy Month, I wish to pay my respects to our Kansas dairymen—and their families. One good thing about dairying, I have observed, is the fact that it can be very successfully operated as a family business. In Kansas, and of course other states, sons have followed in the steps of fathers, building up the quality of dairy herds until currently other states are proud to buy Kansas dairy stock.

I think dairymen are right in Class-A when it comes to naming substantial citizens. They are producing a most essential food. They are responsible, in no small measure, for the good health of our entire population. They come as near to following a permanent type of agriculture as I can name. The fine-quality animals they own provide one of the most profitable markets for farm-grown feeds, in good years and poor years alike. Dairy cows fit in with the ideas of more grasses to save the soil, fertility building, and the whole, well-rounded job of Balanced Farming.

Dairymen, with their daily work, not only are assuring the present generation of food, but they are protecting the land for future generations as well, and passing on to them superior dairy animals. It is a plain statement of fact that nothing is more necessary to us than the dairy business—all of us.

But see how dairying frankly "makes" other business possible. I have some information here from the American Bakers' Association. It reports that the 40 million loaves of bread baked and distributed daily in America make bakers the best industrial customer of the farmer.

This bond existing between America's farmers and the bakers, the association states, is perhaps best illustrated by using recent figures showing the baking industry's annual wholesale expenditure on farm products. These figures are as follows: Eggs,

\$67,796,000; milk, \$56,616,000; fruit, \$43,942,000; sugar, \$117,896,500; flour, \$431,238,000, and fat, \$154,547,000. Those are pretty big figures even in this day.

I think it is important to note that food is America's biggest business, retailing at some 44 billion dollars, according to this association. Of course, this country processes, eats and exports more food than any other. I note also that the baking industry ranks first in the food industry in number of employees, motor vehicles, plants, volume of sales and size of payroll; second in value of products.

That is a great business—the baking industry. I know all of us appreciate its importance. I am sure all of the folks in that industry—during this Dairy Month—are sincerely grateful to the dairy farmers, and other farmers, who make their business possible. Where would this industry be without the farm-produced milk and fats and wheat? Where would agriculture be, by the way, without this 870-million-dollar market the baking industry provides for farm products?

But the baking industry is only one that depends on dairying. There are many others. I am thinking, for example, of the cream separator manufacturers, also those who make milking machines, refrigerating equipment, dairy barn materials, trucks to transport the milk, processing equipment that puts milk in cans or powders it. Milk is used in plastics, even in cloth. The list of milk uses is a very long one. The fact is that every person and virtually every business—either directly or indirectly—depends to some extent on the dairyman.

It is a big job. An important job—dairying. I wouldn't attempt to tell anyone how to farm. But I think you will agree with me that we always need more good cows on more farms. I hope a great many of our farm boys will see the bigness of dairying and make it their business. Nothing could do our state greater good than to turn out more trained dairymen from Kansas State College, and have them go back to the farm.

I know there must be plenty of hard work to dairying. There is hard work to anything so worthwhile. But there are compensations, also, other than a substantial cash income. I think one of the greatest of these is the fact that dairying never is standing still. There always is the urge to breed better animals, find better rations, increase production. I feel that dairy farmers themselves are the greatest and strongest force behind this constant improvement.

But other forces are at work, too. The dairy industry—away from the farm, our agricultural experiment stations, and the many manufacturers depending on milk are spending thousands upon thousands of dollars on research. They are hunting out new improvements, new products, all along the dairy line. There is a great future in dairying. The future of dairying needs really keen men.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

How Republican Balloting May Go

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Here is a "quickie" estimate on what the Republicans face when the balloting starts in their national convention in Philadelphia next week:

Governor Tom Dewey, of New York, and Senator Bob Taft, of Ohio, between them will have more than one third, probably not more than one half, of the 1,094 delegates' ballots. Former Governor Harold E. Stassen should get more votes on the first ballot than any of the other hopefuls, but "favorite sons" will get between one third and one half of the votes cast on the first roll call.

Governor Earl Warren will get more than California's 53. Neither Warren nor Stassen, week end before the convention opens, are regarded any more as serious contenders for the presidential nomination.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, of Michigan, and Representative Joseph W.

Martin, of Massachusetts, speaker of the House of Representatives, both considered as "possibles" in case of a deadlock and opening of the "dark horse" stables, will not make impressive showings on the earlier ballots.

During the last 3 weeks, the internationally-minded relics of those who "blitzed" the late Wendell Willkie into the GOP nomination in 1940 have made an impressive drive for Vandenberg; 2 weeks ago Vandenberg was regarded in the Senate press gallery as most likely to be nominated.

Vandenberg's prospects—presuming he would yield to the necessary majority to make him the nominee—depend largely on where Taft stands after the first 3 or 4 ballots. If the Ohioan shows

he might hold enough ballots to keep Dewey from getting the nomination and garner enough favorite-son ballots to get it for himself, a majority of the Dewey delegates are more likely to be swung to Vandenberg rather than Taft.

The international-minded influences, inside and outside the Republican party, would prefer Vandenberg above all others in the picture. Especially is this true since the Dewey-Taft debate in Oregon disposed of Stassen, and swung Dewey back into apparent popular favor.

But, faced with the probability, or even strong possibility, that Taft might get the nomination, these influences would throw all the delegates they can command into the Dewey camp.

However, if Dewey takes an early lead, and promises to hold it, but might eventually lose to Vandenberg, the Taft forces probably would go to Dewey to block Vandenberg.

Joe Martin's dark-horse chances depend upon a Taft-Dewey deadlock that the Vandenberg influences cannot break, and Joe looks only a bare possibility the week end before the convention opens.

There is a lot of latent sentiment "between the mountains" for Senator John Bricker, of Ohio, and some for General MacArthur. This area between the mountains is where the bulk of the "nationalist" Republicans hold forth. The New England, Middle Atlantic and Pacific areas are more decidedly "internationalist" in sentiment.

Vandenberg, Stassen and Dewey, in the order named, probably are the fa-

(Continued on Page 21)

We Are Seeing America

Why Don't More Farm Folks Take Vacation Trips?

By FRANCES R. WILLIAMS, Marshall County

Here we go again with Mrs. Williams on vacation. Last issue she and Mr. Williams were just leaving Quebec . . .

OUR route followed the St. Lawrence river to the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the south bank of the river. The farms all along the river are narrow, being only 4 acres wide. But they extend for a mile or more in length.

When the country was first settled, the law provided that each settler was entitled to a frontage on the river, which then was the only means of transportation. The fences for the most part are cedar poles or rails. As one travels along, the country has the appearance of great stockyards, because of the narrowness of the farms.

From the U. S. border, north to Montreal and to Quebec city, dairying and produce crops are of great importance. There are apple orchards and some other fruit. The big crop, however, is hay. Everyone, old and young, was busy harvesting the hay crop. One-horse mowers, one-horse rakes, one-horse, 2-wheel carts with funny hayracks were in use. From Quebec north we did not see a single tractor or any modern labor-saving machinery in use.

There was an excellent view of the river. Large ocean freighters and small fishing craft, an occasional lighthouse and whitecaps were interesting sights. We traveled thru little French villages. The day was cool and pleasant.

At \$60 an Acre

We stayed at a tourist farm home at Rimouski, located at the north edge of the city. We had encountered French-speaking people all day. So we were pleased to find that our hostess spoke excellent English. This young woman was the wife of a veteran. They had purchased the 80-acre farm a few months previously for \$60 an acre. Her parents lived with them and all were working to improve the house and other buildings. The husband had a job in the city and the young wife rented the extra rooms to tourists. There were forests on the farm that would produce several thousand feet of lumber. We predict this young French-Canadian couple will soon pay off their mortgage.

Rimouski has large pulp mills, sawmills, and is an important air base. A large freighter at the docks was being loaded with lumber. It would take 2 weeks to load the 1½ million feet that comprised the cargo.

The tourist home was located near the shore. We walked along the beach. Thousands of ducks of all ages were in the water. Some had taken refuge on a low-lying ledge of rocks which was almost submerged by the rising tide. The sun like a great golden ball dropped out of sight behind a range of mountains in the far distance of the opposite shore. The mighty river is 40 miles wide at this point and the mountains were 8 miles away.

A Problem Whale

The beauty of the scene was marred by a terrible odor which grew stronger as we walked along the shore. We soon discovered a dead whale that lay on the beach. It was an 18-foot white whale that had been discovered in the bay in a dying condition. It was brought up on the beach and an attempt made to render the oil from the carcass. This was a failure, then an attempt was made to burn the animal without success. The result was a whale of a smell.

We had not intended to take the trip around the Gaspé peninsula. In fact we had never heard of the place until, during the crossing of Lake Michigan, our fellow traveler had suggested it was interesting. Other people mentioned the "Gaspé trip" and we began to wonder where it was. We searched the map and discovered the "Gaspé" is a vast peninsula at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, and extends far out into the Atlantic ocean. It did not look very large on the map, or so far away.

We began to mention casually that we might go around the Gaspé peninsula. Everyone who had done so agreed that the scenery is the most majestic in the world. But they would add, "The roads are not very good." The more we talked, the more we wanted to go. We took the trip.

The Perron highway, marked No. 6 on our map, makes a complete circle starting at Matepédia on the Chaleur bay across the interior of N. E. Quebec to Mont-Joli on the St. Lawrence river. The highway follows the coastline to the starting point, a distance of 600 miles. There are 11 miles of blacktop, the rest is loose gravel and rock. The highway might have been in fair condition before the war. But when we traveled it the summer of 1947 it was without doubt the worst road we ever drove over.

Steep, rocky cliffs jut out into the ocean. Sometimes the road winds for miles at the foot of the cliff at the level of the ocean. In places it has been blasted out of solid rock and so close to the ocean that during a storm the waves crash over the roadway. It must be repaired continually.

Hang on for Dear Life

Suddenly the road climbs the mountain. The grade is so steep, one is sure the car will turn over backwards. The driver soon learned to put the car in low gear at the bottom. We would clutch the side of the car and hang on for dear life; the back wheels spinning on the loose rock and gravel, the back end of the car jumping and pitching like a bucking broncho, the tires screeching. "Would the old car make it to the top?" She might wheeze and pant like a horse with the heaves, but she always made the grade, no matter how steep. The driver insisted we needed some rocks to hold the back down. But there never was any place to stop to get the rocks, the road was too narrow.

When we reached the top of the mountain, we could never be sure which direction the road would take. It might turn right or left, never straight ahead. But one thing was certain! The grade down hill was as steep as the one we came up. The sign at the top of hill "Petite Vitesse" means "Low Gear." We went down in low gear. Sometimes the brakes were used, too.

When the road followed the high ridge, the view of the vast, dark-blue water of the Atlantic, with a sailboat or steamer in the distance, waves dashing on the rocks far below, was breathtaking in its beauty. But one never knew when the road would drop down. We would be enjoying the scenery one minute; the next we would start down the mountain, turning this way and that. At the bottom there was always a narrow covered bridge, and we would wonder whether we would be able to hit that narrow opening so far below

us. The most frightening places were where the road clings to the side of the cliff and hangs over the edge with only a thousand feet of thin air between us and the jagged rocks below.

Gaspé is a land of rugged, forest-covered mountains, sea-battered coasts and lovely sandy beaches, coves and inlets. The forests are a hunter's paradise and abound with moose, bear and deer as well as game birds of all kinds. The streams are filled with trout and salmon. Lumbering is important and many freighters were being loaded with lumber at the several fine harbors along the coast.

Fishing is the main industry and the picturesque fishing villages nestle at the foot of the mountains in every cove. We spent the night at Rivière aux Renards (Fox River), and saw the fishing fleet put out to sea at sundown. All along the sandy beach the nets were spread on the ground. Fishermen folded and rolled these nets with the same care the housewife gives her fine linen tablecloth. The bundle was shouldered, the fishermen climbed into the small dories, 2 men to a boat, to row out to the large motorboat, anchored farther out. Some of the dories carried cans of gasoline for the motorboats. The nets were transferred and soon we heard the put-put of the motors and watched the boats head out to sea, each man to his particular fishing grounds, which he knew as well as any farmer knows his fields.

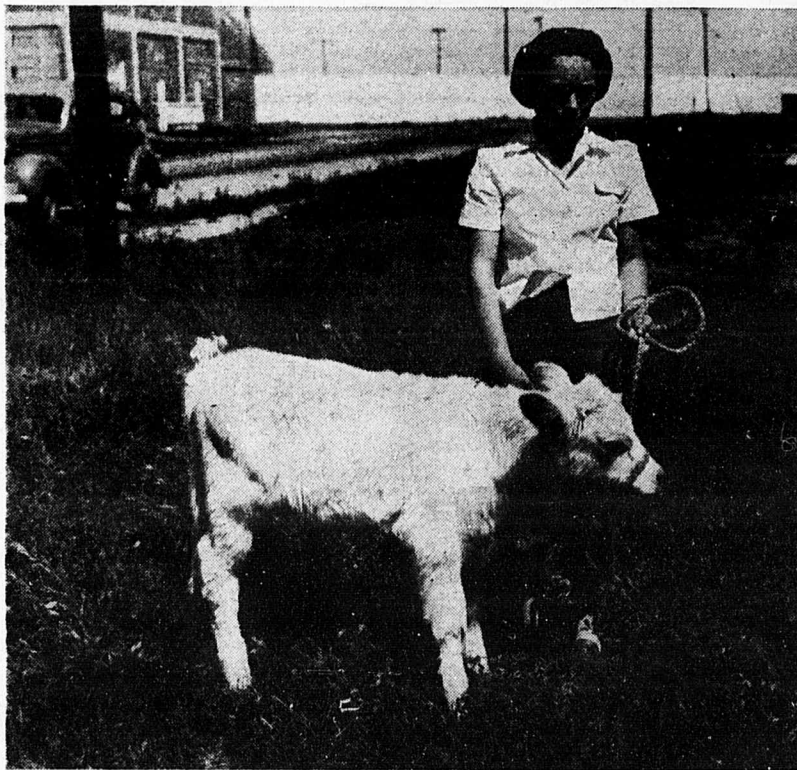
In the morning we were awakened by the eerie screams of the thousands of gulls, the boats were putting out to sea again. Evidently they set their nets at night and bring in the catch in the morning. All day as we drove along the coast we saw many boatloads of fish being unloaded.

People and Horses First

The first day's driving was on Sunday. People dressed in their best were on their way to church. Most of them walked. Every village had its fine church, but the schools were small, poor, one-room buildings. Evidently little attention has been paid to education. Quebec province has had a compulsory education law for only 2 years. The highway forms the main street of each village. Groups of people stand or walk in or across the road. The car turns out for the pedestrian, also for the horse and the hay cart. Agriculture is of little importance. Only the most backward methods of haying are used and hay is the principal crop. There are small patches of potatoes at some homes. A scrawny cow or two might be seen in a village, but no chickens. We saw dogs pulling carts, hauling water and being used in various ways. We were in a foreign land.

The Gaspé people prospered during the war. There were good markets and good prices for their lumber and fish.

Quite an Attraction



Valeta Mae Schwartz, Pretty Prairie, exhibited her month-old, all-white Milking Shorthorn calf at the district show in Hutchinson. While it was too young to be considered in the placings, the calf was quite an attraction. Valeta is a member of the Ninescaw 4-H Club in Reno county.

Most of the homes are painted and many new houses are being built. Many of the houses have a door cut above the regular door. It looked rather odd. Had there been a porch and the porch torn off? It was some time before we had the answer. The snows in winter are of such great depth, it is necessary to use the upper door to get out of the house.

The first day's driving was the hardest. It was near sundown and we were consulting our Touraide for a recommended cabin camp or hotel to stop for the night. We were coming down a long, steep grade when we sighted a truck standing in the road below us. As we approached, 3 people stepped out into the road. One of them a large, husky woman. She was waving some branches and forced us to stop or run her down.

"Our Truck She Is Broke"

The driver asked, "Did you flag me down?" The woman replied in fair English, "Yes, yes. Will you stop and help us. Our truck she is broke down. We try all afternoon to get people to help, nobody stop." One of the men, evidently her husband, thought if we could pull him a short distance, he could get the truck started. We thought of all the torture we had put the old car thru that day; now to ask her to pull that truck was like adding insult to injury. "Only a leetle way, on the level ground," he pleaded.

They brought out a rope and hitched on to our rear bumper. The first try, the rope broke. They tried again, the truck began to roll and we pulled it some distance but it refused to start. We offered to take one of them to the next village for help. The 3 of them discussed the subject pro and con in French.

Finally the woman said she would go to get help, so I slid over and she sat in the front seat. The back of the car contained our luggage and bedding. The old man, the woman's father, stood on one side of the car, her husband on the other and both protested vehemently. They jabbered excitedly in French. No doubt she was being warned against the danger of going off in a car with American (gangsters), but she was determined to make the sacrifice and tried to reassure them. The woman was well able to take care of herself.

Off we went up hill and down. The woman explained that she lived in the next village. But no one there had a truck, so she would have to go to the larger village 10 miles farther on where a man had a truck that she hoped to get to help.

A few days before the couple had gone to Montreal. They had bought the truck to do hauling. "Now she broke down. Too bad. We poor people." "How is it that you speak such good English?"

She replied, "For many years, I live in Ontario province. I learn to speak English. Here, all French, no speak English."

She asked, "Where do you plan to spend the night?"

I replied we were looking for a place to stay.

She said, "Go on to Rivière aux Renards to the Caribou Inn. An Englishman runs it. He has nice cabins. Americans like it better than the French places."

Before long we reached the village where "man had a truck." We bade our French friend "Goodbye and Good Luck." We hope they soon had the truck repaired and are doing a good business in hauling. We understand people's problems when we speak the same language.

Use Outdoor Ovens

We saw many outdoor ovens before we knew what they were. The oven is usually built up on a frame, the door is about waist high. Usually a roof covers the oven which is of cement or in some cases plastered over with mud. There is an iron door in the front. The bread pans are put in and taken out with a long-handled, shovel-like implement. The loaves are round and large. Bread for the Caribou Inn is baked in an outdoor oven.

We began the second day's travel by having the gas tank filled. The gasoline pump was at the front of a blacksmith shop. A horse was being shod just inside the doorway, while our car was being serviced. Two or 3 men standing around pointed to our Kansas tag and discussed us in French. The

(Continued on Page 9)

lad who filled our car with gas (for which we paid 40 cents a gallon), could speak a little English.

We asked, "Are the hills that way," pointing to the east, "as bad as the hills the way we came?" pointing to the west.

"No, no, the hills she flatten out that way."

Perhaps he did not understand our question. There were fewer hills, but the second day we climbed a hill that was the granddaddy of them all.

The roads were being dragged. The road drags ranged from the primitive to the modern. One of the funniest was drawn by one horse. The driver sat in a small dog cart that was hitched on behind; he rested his feet on the drag. The work he was doing could have been done quite as effectively if he had used a garden rake.

That morning we had our first sight of the great lighthouse which stands atop the steep cliffs at Cap des Rosiers. The Cap or Cape guards the entrance to the Bay of Gaspé. The scene was magnificent. The city of Gaspé is located on this bay. It is an important fishing and lumbering city and for many years has been a summer resort. It is an English settlement. Many boat-loads of fish were being unloaded. We could always locate the fish by the screams and activities of the sea gulls. Much of the fish was being dried and salted. It is spread to dry upon frames covered with wire netting. There are narrow aisles between the rows of frames. The smell of the processing plants and the drying fish was not exactly perfume to our noses.

Perce Roche or Pierced Roch is one of the most interesting places of the entire Gaspé trip. To reach it we had to climb the worst mountain of the trip. The great rock stands out from the coast in splendid isolation. It is bright red in color. The top comes to sharp point, the sides are as smooth and slick as glass. The rock is 285 feet high at one end, 280 feet at the other, it is 1,400 feet long and 200 feet thick. The rock has never been scaled. The formation is a puzzle to geologists. There is an opening in the rock thru which a small boat may pass. This opening is called Grand Crevasse or the Grotto, hence the name Pierced Roch.

Bon Adventure Island is located a few miles off shore. It is a bird sanctuary and a boat trip to the island is recommended as exciting and worthwhile adventure. The rock cliffs are alive with cormorants. These huge birds have a wingspread of 7 or 8 feet. Millions of sea gulls live on the island.

After the Gaspé trip, we camped in the wilds of New Brunswick for a few days. Then followed the coast line to visit the Maritime provinces of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

More travel experiences by Mrs. Williams will be printed in an early issue.—R. H. G.

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4-H Roundup Sets New Record



The Barton county delegation rests a moment while they receive instructions from their agents. Adults at right are: R. J. Danford, county club agent; Edith Beezley, home demonstration agent; Paul Wilson, county agent.

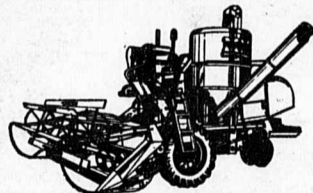
YOUNG folks in green and white from 100 counties spotted the campus of Kansas State College, Manhattan, the week of June 1. Twelve hundred strong, these 4-H Club folks came with their county agents, home agents and club agents to attend all sorts of programs; everything from their own "homemade" sings, to breaking the ground of the stone gateway to Rock Springs Ranch.

More were in attendance at this annual 4-H Club Roundup than at any other time since the war. The largest delegation was from Shawnee county with 42; Sedgwick county next with 34, who came in a chartered bus. The boys and men were housed in the east stadium dormitory and girls and women in Moro Courts. After registration, the first official action taken was to assemble on the campus east of Anderson Hall to have the group picture taken. This year, instead of the usual 4-leaf clover, traditional in past years, the young people formed the outlines of

the state of Kansas with a large "48" inside.

Dr. Edgar B. Gordon, of the University of Wisconsin, is a familiar figure to those who attend the Roundup every year and as usual he was on hand to lead in recreational activities. Under his leadership the walls of the college auditorium fairly bulged during the singing of the 4-H songs.

Among several talks and demonstrations by members of the faculty of the college, was that by Dean A. L. Pugsley. He told the young people that the educational pattern of the future must shift from individual gain to a combination of individual gain and social service. "Kansas State College is leading in providing this new look to education. No longer is the educated man merely a trained technician. He must have understanding and human values as well. Education is merely a quick means of acquiring the experience of the past. The more a man is educated, (Continued on Page 11)



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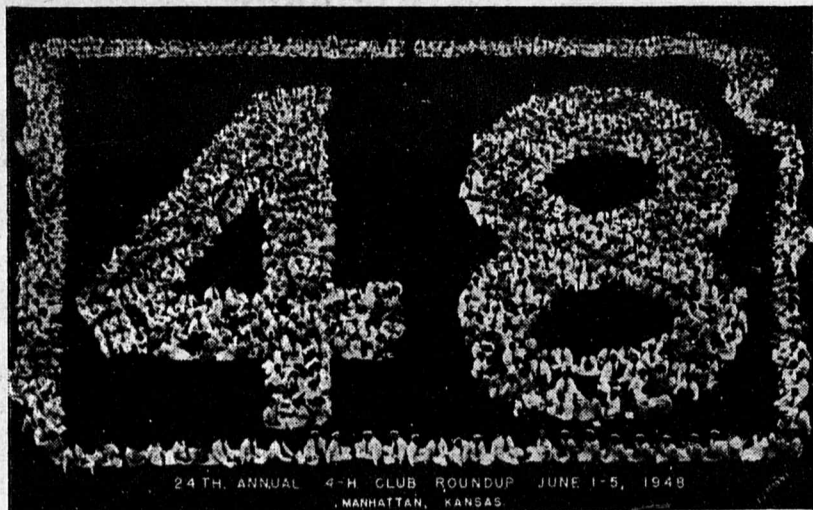
CROSSWORD - - - By Eugene Sheffer

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|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| HORIZONTAL | 33. back of neck | VERTICAL | 22. sustain |
| 1. hard fat | 34. without haste | 1. title of baronet | 23. thorough searcher |
| 5. facts | 37. hollow | 2. employ | 26. bitter herb |
| 9. animal's foot | 38. charge | 3. qualified | 27. hand-woven textile |
| 12. a small island | 39. each | 4. drift | 28. heroic |
| 13. unvaried | 41. demulcent | 5. disputable | 29. plexus |
| 14. Arabian cloth | 44. scrutinizes | 6. of grand-parents | 31. delay |
| 15. restrain | 45. ignore | 7. denary | 35. extend the front (mil.) |
| 16. rallier | 47. male fox | 8. song of praise | 36. town in Belgium |
| 18. goat | 50. clamor | 9. young salmon | 40. insertion |
| 20. strong | 51. fillet at top of shaft | 10. in bed | 41. an alkali |
| 21. life | 52. Gaelic | 11. cautious | 42. eager |
| 23. soak flax | 53. sum | 17. consumed | 43. furnish |
| 24. sphere | | 19. tear | 44. hat-plant |
| 25. constant quantity in an equation | 54. twelvemonth up | 21. convulsive sighs | 46. mineralized rock |
| 30. daring | 55. sign | | 48. symbol of quick death |
| 32. sweetened biscuit | | | 49. to the right! |

(Answer will be found on page 20 in this issue.)



24TH ANNUAL 4-H CLUB ROUNDUP JUNE 1-5, 1948
MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Twelve hundred 4-H Club members from 100 counties gathered on the Kansas State College campus at Manhattan, east of Anderson Hall, for this picture of the 24th annual 4-H Roundup.

the more he owes to society," Dean Pugsley said.

On Thursday the entire group drove to Rock Springs Ranch, the state 4-H Club camp. Here, they watched a ceremony in which ground was broken at the site of the proposed stone gateway. The Master 4-H Club, made up of state leadership winners, is raising funds to build the entrance. E. H. Regnier, rural sociologist and recreation specialist from the University of Illinois, led the young people in a recreational program, and Doctor Gordon led the singing around the campfire.

Thursday was designated as Master 4-H Club Day. Then special recognition was given all members who have been Washington-trip winners. This particular group met for a reunion. Those in attendance were: Mrs. Howard Vernon, Admire; Mrs. Merle Hinegardner, Winfield; Oscar Norby, Pratt; Mrs. Charles Streeter, Manhattan; Maurice Francis, Stafford; Mrs. John Tanner, Wamego; Charles Hoyt, Winfield; Robert Mayer, Marysville; Vadaline Strobel, Larned; Albert Morgan, Junction City; Betty Jane Good, Winfield; Dale Apel, Sedan; Laverna Lenhart, Abilene. New members selected this year

are: Amos Blecha, Munden; Norma Jean Patterson, Wayside; Loranel Anderson, Ruleton; Billy Williams, Dunlap.

The big final event was the banquet where Loranel Anderson presided as toastmistress, and where Governor Frank Carlson delivered the address. Stating that the 4-H Club method of education has abundantly proved itself over the years, Governor Carlson declared that it is up to the citizens of Kansas to make club work available to increasingly large numbers of rural youth each year.

"With a great and responsive field before us in Kansas, including more than 200,000 possible 4-H Club members, perhaps the goal for the future should be at least 50,000 or 60,000 members. It is my conviction, born of personal knowledge that the work of 4-H Clubs lead unerringly toward better and more responsible citizenship. Club work gives our young men and women higher ideals and better opportunities to enjoy the American way of life."

Governor Carlson's new state committee on 4-H Club work was in session all Friday afternoon and remained for the banquet.

A New Garden Problem

By W. G. AMSTEIN, Kansas State College

ON RECENT garden tours, I have seen many plantings that show outstanding prospects, considering moisture supply and other growing conditions this year. However, several items have been noticed that are or will be of concern to gardeners during the next few weeks. One is about 2,4-D.

Our enthusiasm for weed control with 2,4-D has resulted in many new foliage problems. This is the result of faulty use of the material. The 2,4-D injury causes leaves to grow unusually long. In many cases 2,4-D has not been used intentionally on the crops showing this typical injury. Earlier use of 2,4-D in the sprayer or watering can may have taken place several weeks before. Then the equipment was used to control insects or diseases on the vegetable crops now showing typical 2,4-D injury.

In talking with gardeners about these foliage disorders the problem of 2,4-D injury had not occurred to them. That was because considerable time had elapsed since the 2,4-D was used in the sprayer, and several other materials had been put thru the sprayer in the meantime. Regardless of the time lapse, I am sure many gardeners are developing new foliage appearances and problems by failing to observe necessary precautions in the use of 2,4-D.

A brief listing of precautions on the use of 2,4-D may save many from some

of this foliage-injury problem. Do not forget that wind drift will often take the fumes of the material some distance from where you actually are using 2,4-D. There are reports that some Irish potato fields in the vicinity of the Topeka municipal airport have been injured this summer as a result of the airplane weed-spraying program carried out at the airport.

In choosing equipment, ordinarily do not use the same sprayer for 2,4-D that you use for other spraying purposes. Remember most reports of damage arise from the use of the same equipment for both weed spraying and insect and disease control. To avoid one possible source of trouble do not use your good hand sprayer as a weed-control weapon. You may think you have carefully cleaned out any possibility of residue, only to find a few weeks later that a trace has remained to cause injury. Some recommend the use of an ammonia solution as a soak to remove any trace of 2,4-D.

Bean foliage is more riddled than usual this season. Bean-leaf beetles are responsible for much of this damage. The adult beetles are red to yellow in color with 4 black spots on their back. Many confuse this insect with a beneficial one known as lady-bird beetles. To control the bean beetle use a 50 per cent cryolite dust or spray or dust with rotenone. Use of lead arsenate or Paris green on beans is not recommended, since it will often injure the foliage.

Potato beetles are defoliating too many plants. In many plantings, a late hatch is doing plenty of damage. Leafhoppers, small, yellow or green, active, wedge-shaped insects often do much late-season damage to the edge of the potato foliage. These leafhoppers cause the foliage to appear maturing early. The real cause is this disease spread by the insect. Dusting with 5 per cent DDT will control the insects and if needed a copper dust can be included for disease control.

Hot-Weather Games

We have 2 leaflets especially helpful for entertainment at outdoor parties and picnics. "Games for Outdoors," has suggestions for young and old. You still have time to get a copy of our "Fourth of July Frolic" leaflet, which contains more games appropriate to the season. These leaflets are 3c each. Please address your order to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

KILL HIM NOW!



The \$32,000,000.00 Annual Menace Is With Us Again

For 20 years grasshoppers have been an annual 32-million dollar menace to American Agriculture. Since 1927, principally in the western two-thirds of the nation, they have destroyed food and feed crops worth more than 656-million dollars. At their biggest feast on record, in 1936, they gobbled up 102-million dollars in crops. These are losses in dollars!

In addition, grasshopper damage to range and pasture in some years amounts to unknown millions of dollars in lost feed, the forced sale of breeding stock and unfinished meat animals. Grasshopper damage to pastures and ranges opens the way to soil erosion. These are facts given out by the United States Department of Agriculture and that agency warns that this will be a bad grasshopper year!

Grasshoppers Can Be Controlled

The EVANS ORCHARD SUPPLY COMPANY can tell you how and supply you with effective materials for control.

Now Is the Time to Act!

Already there are millions of grasshoppers in weed patches, ditches and along fence rows waiting to move out and attack your crops. NOW IS THE TIME TO KILL THEM. The policy that always pays off is: Kill concentrations of grasshoppers whenever and wherever they are found, even if they are not injuring your crops. Kill them when they are young and before they lay eggs. It is much less expensive and will take less material to get a high percentage of kill. Government records show that \$1 spent for control is worth an average of \$25 in crops saved.

The EVANS ORCHARD SUPPLY COMPANY will furnish you with complete information on grasshopper control and make available to you United States Department of Agriculture approved new materials that will cost you only one-half as much as materials used last year. LOOK TO EVANS FOR SPRAY MATERIALS AND THE ANSWERS TO YOUR SPRAYING PROBLEMS.

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FITZ
IT FITS

Give Your Birds the Benefits of TONAX this Summer



An Appetizer And Trace Mineral Source Used In The Mash

Growing birds, layers — may need Tonax. Some birds in a flock will need it more than others. Popular with broiler raisers and for laying flocks.

Regular use of Tonax in the mash provides needed blood building elements and trace minerals sometimes lacking in the diet. Contains reliable stimulants to help pep up the laggards. Makes the feed taste good to the birds. Helps change from growing to laying mash. Often increases water and feed consumption.

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A meal-in-one dish will please hard-working menfolks when they are more than hungry.

dredge the chicken with flour, salt and pepper to taste and place in a roaster. Add a little fat and allow the meat to brown in a slow oven (325° F.). Add a little water, cover and simmer. Baste occasionally so meat will not dry. At 11:30 o'clock put new potatoes around chicken and simmer until done.

A cream pie in an already baked crust can be placed in the same oven. A dish of scalloped corn or peas can be placed beside the roaster as well. Just before dinner is to be served, make either coleslaw or a lettuce, radish, onion and hard-cooked egg salad. With plenty of bread, butter and a drink, this dinner will please the hungry menfolks and give them a well-balanced meal as well.—Mrs. V. D. K., Marion Co.

Upside-Down Chicken Pie

Cook one chicken until meat will drop off bones. Remove meat from bones. Make a white sauce as follows:

2 cups milk, scalded	4 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt	4 tablespoons butter

Combine butter, salt and flour. Add scalded milk slowly. Cook in double boiler until thick and smooth. Add chicken to white sauce. Pour into a well-greased baking pan. Make following topping:

6 cups fine bread crumbs	1 teaspoon ground onion
1 teaspoon salt	1 cup ground celery
¼ teaspoon sage	2 eggs, beaten
½ teaspoon baking powder	1½ cups thin cream
	4 cups broth

ground giblets

Mix crumbs, salt, sage and baking powder. Stir thoroughly. Add onion, celery and beaten eggs. Mix. Add remaining ingredients. Pour over chicken mixture. Bake in a moderate oven (375° to 400° F.) for about 45 minutes. Place cover on dish and bake about 15 minutes more. Use the remaining broth for gravy. When serving, cut into squares and turn over so the chicken will be on top.—Mrs. J. F., Washington Co.

Meat Pie With Biscuit Top

Filling	Biscuits
2½ cups diced roast beef	2 cups flour
3 medium carrots, sliced	3 teaspoons baking powder
3 medium potatoes, sliced	1 teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoons salt	4 tablespoons shortening
2½ cups water	¼ cup milk (about)
2 tablespoons flour	
¼ cup cold water	
½ cup canned peas	

For the filling, place roast beef, carrots and potatoes and salt in a saucepan. Cover with 2½ cups water and flour, mixed with the cold water. Cook slowly for about 15 minutes or until carrots and potatoes are fairly tender. Remove from heat and add peas. Pour into a greased baking dish.

For biscuits, sift flour [Continued on Page 13]

Harvest Meals *In Quick Time*

ANY kind of harvest time, wheat, haying or silo-filling, presents a big problem to the rural homemaker. There are extra men to cook for at the very time there are fruits and vegetables to can and freeze. Poultry work goes on and on, with no let-up on the extra busy days.

Of all the days of the year, harvest is the time to use cans of food from the basement and packages of food from the locker. That's exactly what they are for.

So many food jobs call for 3 or 4 activities at the same time. Many mixing jobs need 3 hands, one to hold, one to pour and still another to mix or beat. When an ordinary egg beater is used, one hand must hold the beater, the other must turn it and a third is needed to pour in the food.

To compensate for lack of extra hands, utensils may be chosen that do more than one job at a time and thus save handwork. For example, choose a one-handed flour sifter which can be held and also operated by one hand so the other is free to pour.



An egg beater with a holder attached that fits over the bowl does not require holding, and allows the cook to beat and pour at the same time. Some of these double- and triple-duty devices cost more than the common one-job utensils. But for the busiest hurried days, they may be worth the extra time in cost and labor saved.

Harvest Menu

The evening before the first big meal, dress 2 hens. Cut as for frying and store in the refrigerator. At about 8:30 o'clock the next morning,

WHAT DOES HE SELL?

Young Johnny-jump-up keeps an up-to-date shop

With the jolliest things for sale!

Hens and chicks and Queen Anne's lace

And pussy willows without tails.

Indian paint brushes, colored red,

Solomon's seal and clover,

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Sweetest the wide world over.

Now can you tell what Johnny has to sell

While his four-o'clocks keep perfect time?

He wants you to linger, peep thru the window

And read what he has on his sign.

—By Camilla Walch Wilson



Serve roast beef one day and this meat pie the next. It includes most of needed vegetables all in one dish.

Homemaking

News to You?

THERE are 2 ways to make good iced coffee and both are easy. One is to make full-strength coffee just as you do daily for breakfast. Pour it into an earthenware or glass container and allow it to cool at room temperature for not more than 3 hours. Then put it in the refrigerator to get it really cold. The other method is to make it double-strength and pour it hot and fresh into a glass full of ice cubes. To get the right strength by this method, either use twice the amount of coffee with the usual amount of water, or the usual amount of coffee with half the amount of water.

Hot summer days bring on bread troubles for even the best of housekeepers occasionally. Mold, for one thing, can get into the dough from the mixing bowl or the breadboard, if these are not thoroly clean and dry. Baking will usually kill these molds, but other molds may get into bread after it is baked. Dispose of that bread immediately and scald the breadbox to prevent infecting a fresh lot of bread. Sourness comes from letting the dough rise too long, or it may be caused by using the same starter too long. Shorten the rising time and get a new starter, if you make that type of bread.

Ropy bread is something else. The loaf gets slimy in the center. The bacteria may be in the flour in the summertime, or in the potato water or in the liquid yeast that you saved as a starter. Boil all the utensils in a mixture of vinegar and water. Use one part of vinegar and 3 parts of water. Then sun the utensils. Clean the breadboard with extra care and sun it. Discard the yeast starter and begin with fresh yeast.

Summertime is the season to store away those household accessories which clutter a living-room. Shelves covered with a pitcher collection or glass hats and those fancy cushions on the divan are poor decorations in hot weather. You may find that a bowl of fruit, ears of red corn, some flowers fresh from the garden, a good map

Flowers for Apron



7291

Making aprons? Each one of these takes 1 yard or less of fabric. Gay flowers are easy to embroider. Flowers and rickrack trim them. Pattern includes transfers and cutting charts.

Pattern 7291 may be obtained by sending 20 cents to the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. The new 1948 Needlework Book is now ready. It shows 97 illustrations of embroidery, knitting, crochet, toys, children's clothes and accessories. Directions are included for a crocheted square. Send 15 cents for the Needlework Book.

even if old, will be more pleasing to see and certainly easier to care for. Room accessories such as these should reflect the interests and tastes of the family. But have too few rather than too many.

Harvest Meals

(Continued from Page 12)

once before measuring. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in shortening until mixture is like coarse corn meal. Add milk and combine with fork, stirring quickly. Knead lightly on a floured board for half a minute. Roll to a size of the baking dish and cut deeply with a sharp knife into squares. Place biscuit top over the meat mixture in baking dish and bake in hot oven (425° F.) about 15 to 20 minutes or until biscuits are browned.

Chili Meat Balls

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 pound ground beef | 2 teaspoons salt |
| 1 pound ground lean pork | 2½ cups cooked tomatoes |
| ½ cup milk | 2½ cups water |
| 1 egg, beaten | 2 tablespoons chopped onion |
| ¾ cup raw rice | 1 teaspoon salt |
| | 1 teaspoon chili powder |

To make the meat balls, mix the 2 kinds of meat, add beaten egg, milk, rice, 1 teaspoon chili powder and 2 teaspoons salt. Form into 1½-inch balls and brown in hot fat. Combine the tomatoes, water, onion, remaining salt and chili powder. Bring to a boil. Drop in meat balls, cover and cook slowly for 1½ hours. Serve on hot bed of cooked macaroni. Makes 18 balls.

Ice Cream Cake

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 cup milk | ¼ cup cold water |
| 3 egg yolks | 1 pint whipping cream |
| ¾ cup sugar | |
| 1 packet clear gelatin | 3 egg whites |
| | 1 teaspoon vanilla |
| | vanilla wafers |

Put milk, egg yolks and sugar in top of double boiler and cook for about 12 minutes. Remove from heat and add gelatin which has been dissolved in the cold water. Cool. Beat the egg whites very stiff and whip the cream. Fold both into the cooled egg mixture. Add vanilla and mix. Line a square baking dish with vanilla wafer crumbs and pour in the mixture. Top with a thin layer of crumbs. Place in refrigerator to chill until firm. Serve with a topping of pineapple or serve plain.—Mrs. H. M., Sherman Co.

To Entertain Children

Do you ever wonder how you will be able to stand another long auto trip with tiny, little folks? Children get restless and sometimes irritable on long automobile trips, and it will be wise for understanding adults to provide some form of entertainment.




Without mentioning anything about it, before starting on the trip, buy some tiny trinket or toy. Keep it in your purse until you feel the children need some diversion. Each child and adult in the car, except the driver, of course, take turns hiding the toy. Whoever is chosen to be IT hides the object and all may guess where it is hidden. The eyes of all must be kept closed while it is hidden. IT says, "ready," and the guessing starts, but no searching. It may be hidden in a coat pocket, held in the hand, placed on

The decline of empires has been marked by dependence of the people on government.—By F. D. F.

the floor, in the glove compartment, in a purse, on top a hat, just anywhere. The right guesser hides the toy for the next game. This will occupy considerable time and enormous interest for the very young.

Another game children enjoy is a nursery rhyme game. An adult or teenager recites a rhyme using the wrong word intentionally as for example: "Little Tommy Tucker dances for his supper." The children will shout, "Little Tommy Tucker sings for his supper." Or "four and twenty bluejays baked in a pie" or "humpty-dumpty sat on a pie." The most impossible situations they find in nursery rhymes please them the most.

You can buy HILLS BROS COFFEE

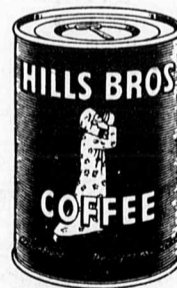
-  in one pound cans
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Both sizes (cans and jars) are vacuum-packed to insure delicious freshness. Choose the size that will be used in your home within a week



IF your family uses about a pound of coffee a week, you'll find that the one-pound can or jar is the ideal size to buy.

IF there are several coffee drinkers in your family, or if you entertain often, you'll find that the two-pound can is your best buy.



Hills Bros. Coffee comes to you deliciously fresh, for it is always vacuum-packed. And by choosing the size that will be used within a week after the can or jar is opened you will always enjoy fresh, flavorful goodness every time you drink a steaming fragrant cup of Hills Bros. Coffee.

HILLS BROS COFFEE, INC.
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Everybody likes Hills Bros Coffee!

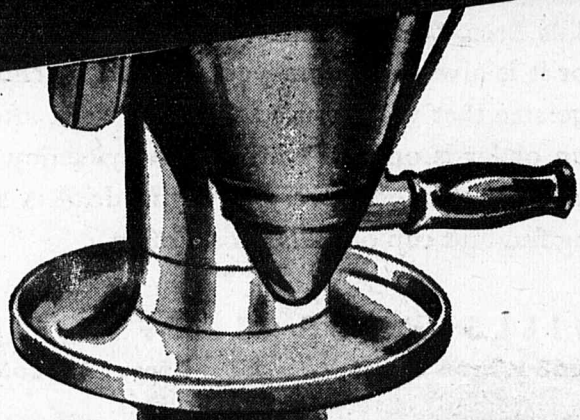
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**Procter & Gamble's
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cleaner for dairy utensils, too!**

NEVER BEFORE have you used a product like Tide. There just *never was* such a cleaning miracle until new knowledge gained in wartime research made possible the discovery of Tide. You'll know Tide's completely different the minute you see the suds. Those wonder suds *look* different . . . *feel* different! They billow up instantly even in cool, hard water! And this same amazing Tide that you've found so wonderful in the washing machine also works miracles at cleaning your cream separator, milking machine, and milk cans. Try it—see for yourself!

NEW! DIFFERENT! **FOR DAIRY UTENSILS!**



1. Flush out last of cream with a pint of warm water. Put a tablespoon of Tide in supply tank; add a pail of warm water. Brush supply tank inside and out while Tide solution is running through machine.



2. Dismantle machine, place discs in Tide solution and run brush through hole to flush off remaining cream. Brush bowl parts in Tide solution.



3. Shake the discs apart and place them in the supply tank with all other parts. Rinse with hot water. Drain and let dry.

NEVER BEFORE SUCH A WASHDAY MIRACLE . . .

TIDE'S LIGHTNING-FAST! CLEANS CREAM SEPARATOR IN 2 MINUTES!

With Tide, you get the cleaning job out of the way so fast you just can't believe it at first. It's a scientific miracle, the way Tide instantly penetrates the space between the dirt and the surface . . . lowers the surface tension so that dirt and grease simply float away. And the whole job—from the first rinsing to the final scalding—is over and done in two minutes by the clock! (See details of 2-minute method below.)

TIDE'S IN—WORK'S OUT! NO MORE SCRUBBING OR SCOURING!

Tide, with its magic wetting-agent action, instantly cuts the grease—loosens the milk slime so that most of it just flushes away. Any slime left clinging is easily removed with a soft brush. No hard brushing or scouring ever needed to get all the parts thoroughly clean. Twice-a-day cleaning (so important to low bacteria count!) is no chore at all when you Tide-clean your equipment.



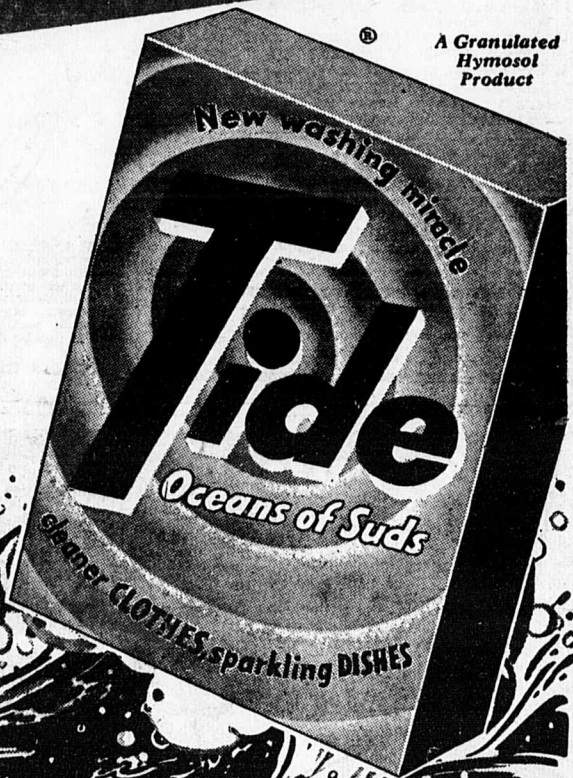
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THRIFTY, TOO! A little Tide goes such a long way, you'll be amazed . . . even in cool, hard water! And don't forget! Tide-clean equipment also makes money for you . . . for it assures better-quality cream and a higher butter-fat yield!



A Granulated Hymosol Product

A MIRACLE CLEANER FOR DAIRY UTENSILS, TOO!

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Use Fleischmann's New Dry Yeast just like compressed yeast — one package equals one compressed yeast cake in any recipe. Ask your grocer today for Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast. Once you try it, you'll never be without it.

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When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Kidneys may need help the same as bowels, so ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 50 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

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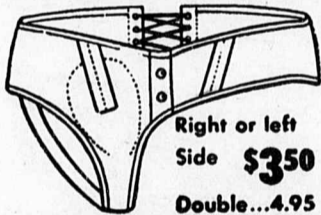


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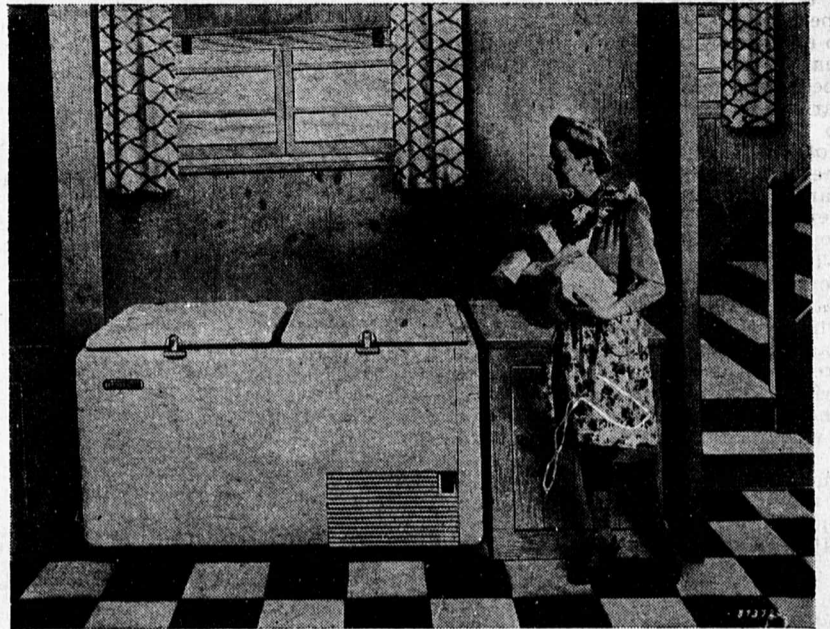
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Time for Freezing Fruits

By DONALD K. TRESSLER, Consultant, General Electric Co.



A home freezer saves frequent trips to town and allows the homemaker to freeze small amounts that otherwise might be surplus.

WHEN I inspect locker plants, I often see small baskets of berries, peaches and other fruits which have been frozen without any preparation or protection. The persons who freeze fruits that way are certain to be disappointed in the products, and are likely in the future to limit their frozen products to meat and poultry.

Altho freezing is far simpler than canning, it is necessary to select, prepare and package fruit in such a way that color, flavor and vitamins will be retained; otherwise the products will resemble fruits that have been frozen accidentally in the orchard. To obtain delicious frozen fruits of good color, flavor and texture, it is necessary to select freshly-picked fruit of variety and maturity suited to freezing, prepare it for the table, pack it in airtight containers under a sirup which will prevent oxidation and hold the products at a uniformly low temperature of zero F. or below.

Variety Is Important

Variety is of special importance since some varieties are greatly changed by freezing and thawing, thus producing undesirable products. As a rule, deeply colored fruits with pronounced flavor are best for freezing. Yellow peaches, for instance, are better for freezing than the milder, white varieties. Tart, dark-red strawberries are better for freezing than the sweeter, pink berries. In this area, the following varieties can be recommended for freezing on the basis of quality of fruit.

Strawberries: Dunlap and Blake-more, also Julymorn, Redwing, Sparkle, Vanrouge and Burgundy.

Raspberries: Red-Viking, Cuthbert, Milton, Sunrise and Washington. Black-Bristol, Black Pearl, New Logan and Morrison. Purple-Sodus, Marion and Columbian.

Peaches: J. H. Hale, Halehaven, South Haven, Fireglow, Goldeneast, Pacemaker, Sunhigh and Veefreeze.

Blueberries: Concord, Rubel, Pioneer, Rancoccos, Cabot and Jersey.

Apples: All winter varieties which make good pies.

Blackberries: Eldorado and Early Harvest.

Cherries: Sour—Montmorency and English Morello. Sweet—Lambert, Bing and Black Tartarian.

Currants: All varieties which make good pies.

Gooseberries: All varieties which make good pies.

Pears: Bartlett.

Plums: Italian, Stanley, Hungarian prunes, Green Gage and Damson plums.

The maturity of the fruit is equally important. As a rule, choose fruit for freezing at the best stage of maturity for eating out of the hand, soft ripe, and with the exception of pears, it should also be allowed to ripen on the tree or vine. Furthermore, it is important that each individual fruit be uniformly mature and not have a hard tip. Green portions may become bitter

and have poor texture after freezing and thawing.

Berries lose flavor rapidly after picking. Consequently, it is important to prepare and freeze them the same day they are picked. Larger fruits such as apples, peaches, pears and plums can be held for a few days.

The oxidation which occurs when certain easily discolored fruits such as peaches and plums are cut and peeled and exposed to air causes a marked change in flavor as well as color.

As soon as peaches are peeled, if they are to be held for more than a moment or two before they can be packaged for freezing, hold them under cold water which contains the juice of one lemon or one tablespoon of citric acid for a gallon.

The use of a freezing sirup made from the extra-sweet corn sirup has been found to be very effective in preventing oxidation if the fruit is held under the sirup during freezing and thawing. To keep the fruit submerged during these times, place a piece of crumpled locker paper or moisture-proof cellophane on top of the fruit in the sirup before the lid of the freezing container is put into place.

To Make Sirup

To prepare a freezing sirup from the extra-sweet corn sirup for fruits such as sliced and halved peaches, apricots, plums and whole berries, simply mix in the proportion of 4 cups of the sirup to 1 cup of cold water. About one-third cup of this mixture should be used for a pint package of fruit, except for halves of peaches, plums and apricots which may require as much as three-fourths cup or even more of the mixture to cover the fruit. For the very juicy, tart fruit such as sour cherries, for gooseberries and currants, use the full strength undiluted extra-sweet corn sirup.

Airtight cartons, glass jars or enamel-lined tin cans should be used as containers for freezing fruits, in order to eliminate any possibility of loss of flavor and change in color. Regardless of the type of container used, allow one-half inch in pint and three-fourths inch headspace in quart containers for expansion. Otherwise the containers may burst in the process of freezing.

The containers of fruit covered with sirup should be put in the freezer as fast as they are filled. If they are to be frozen in a commercial locker, put the containers of fruit in the refrigerator as fast as they are filled and then take them to the locker plant at one time.

Preferably, the containers of fruits should be frozen by placing them either on or up against a freezing plate or cold metallic surface. This means placing the cartons on the bottom or up against the side walls of a chest-type home freezer. If an upright home freezer is used, put the cartons or jars on the bottom directly on the metal shelves. The freezing temperature should not be above zero degrees.

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Homemaking

For Fun and Profit

IT IS entertaining merely to watch members of the Whittier home demonstration unit of Lyon county in operation. When women get together to make money and have fun doing it, that's a real accomplishment. This unit needed money in the treasury for their various enterprises, their contribution to the YWCA, the 4-H Club, the Mother's Club, the Cancer Fund and the Community Chest. Too, they wanted to have a party for all the club members and their families, and that would take a little money.

They admit they could have made money easier by holding a bazaar or an auction, but they decided on a more helpful project. They make dressforms, made to order for any and all. Last January they began making dressforms for their members at no charge, other than cost of materials. They were so well liked that it gave them the idea of making them for outsiders at a small profit. To date they have made 34 for women in the community at \$5 apiece, a profit of \$2.30 on each.

It doesn't take much equipment or

material but it does require a lot of skill, and these women go at the job like professionals. The customer meets with the team of 5 women and the dressform is made right on her, cut off right down the middle of the back, later. Then it goes into the finishing process, it is made to stand on 4 yardsticks and it's ready for the home dressmaker.

Each customer brings a T-shirt to fit. On this the gummed paper tape is glued . . . round and round in short strips in just the right places, one woman working in front and the other in back. The third cuts and wets the tape for the two who paste on the figure. Shellac is brushed over all the tape for a hard finish and preservative.

The club planned to stop with the project when they had made a profit of \$25, but the demand was so great they decided to meet at least a part of it. Now the profit stands at \$57. They serve a covered-dish luncheon at noon and have a peck of fun meeting together, so much fun in reality, that the money seems incidental.

For the Club Party

THERE are heirlooms treasured in every family, but the ones that top the list are the wonderfully good recipes that have been passed on to us. Before your next club meeting inform each guest of your plan and tell them to be prepared to tell something of the history of the recipes they bring.

Grandmother may have come from the South. Her favorite recipe might have been sweet potato pie. Another housewife still prefers her grandmother's apple dumplings just as they

were made back in Ohio. That century-old beaten biscuit recipe from Kentucky is the same that granddaughter follows so successfully today. There undoubtedly will be recipes as interesting as shoo-fly pie, so named because it was so good the flies were attracted to it.

Any hostess can sense the interest such an idea will create. Old family stories and pleasant discoveries about one another's neighbors will result in a most unusual and worthwhile affair. Recipes may be exchanged later.

For Sunny Weather



4658—A light-hearted going-out costume . . . slenderizing dress with flattering jabot plus a slim box-cut jacket. Sizes 34 to 50. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards for dress, 39-inch material and jacket 2 yards.

4988—Comfortably cool for warm weather and pretty, too. Easy sewing for the beginner. The ruffle is in one with bodice. Sizes 10 to 16. Size 12 requires 3 yards of 35-inch material.

9129—For playtime an adorable sunsuit and bonnet. Simple to make. Sizes 1 to 5. Size 2 sunsuit and bonnet re-

quire 1 1/8 yards of 35-inch material and 1/4 yard of contrast.

9059—A demure petticoat dress. Make the belt and petticoat of the same fabric. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 4 3/4 yards of 35-inch material; petticoat and belt 2 1/2 yards of 35-inch material.

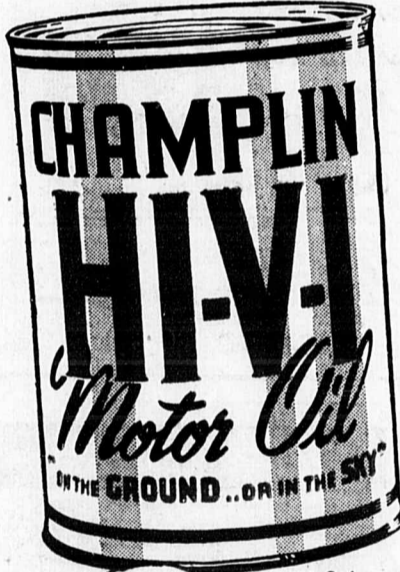
4836—Look to the sunny side in this bare-midriff 3-piece costume. The bra-top is cut in one piece. Pleated shorts, button-on skirt. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 bra, 1 1/4 yards of 39-inch material, shorts, 1 1/4 yards and skirt 2 yards.

To obtain patterns send 25 cents to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. For 15 cents more you will receive the Summer Pattern Book with a free pattern printed right in the book.



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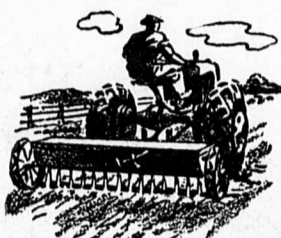
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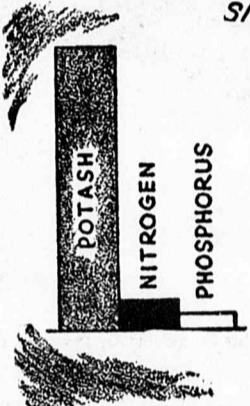
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On the Freedom Train

As It Seemed to Me

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY

I HAVE never returned from a foreign land, steamed into New York harbor and gotten the thrill of seeing the Statue of Liberty. But I've read the expressed feelings of others who have had that experience. As we stood waiting in line to visit the Freedom Train at its stop in Topeka, I believe I had something of that same feeling. For inside were the priceless documents devised by statesmen to secure freedom for us.

And seeing all sorts of people about me waiting in line like myself, made me think more about what freedom really is. Right in front were 2 small barefoot boys in faded blue overalls, who stood as patiently as the dignified adults. Gifts of orange pop seemed to give them courage to wait the hour and 30 minutes before we stepped onto the first car. The Freedom Train was not sent to Topeka alone for the great and the near-great, but for the 2 little barefoot boys, the dark-skinned among us. For all of us. Alongside we met James E. Taylor, attorney from Sharon Springs and his wife, who had just a moment before stepped off an east-bound Union Pacific train. They had traveled most of the night for one purpose... to see the Freedom Train. We felt a bit sorry they had to hurry thru the cars after coming such a long distance. But no one could have been disappointed. It was an opportunity of a lifetime.

The train was made for the job... especially built for security purposes. Most of the exhibits were the one and only, in the originals. So every precaution was taken to safeguard the documents. The maximum traveling speed of the train is 50 miles an hour and everywhere it is accorded high priority security measures.

I wonder whether George Washington and Benjamin Franklin and William Penn, even John, King of England in 1215, ever dreamed of the lasting significance of their efforts to make people free. The despotic King John was forced to sign the Magna Carta by his knights, who by their forthrightness, were granted a few freedoms unknown to the then so-called civilized world. This great document inspired men like Thomas Paine, the early colonists of Massachusetts, Virginia, Rhode Island and those who evolved the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

The Magna Carta was not written for reading nowadays... apparently in Old English. I doubt that present-day Englishmen could do it. But there it was, the first exhibit on the Freedom Train... a document which for the first time in history, granted that no man could be imprisoned except by "the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land." It still stands today, in the areas of the world where democracy flourishes. And those areas get smaller over the world. The privileges of de-

mocracy have slipped thru the hands of other peoples. It's possible they may slip thru ours! That may have been in the minds of those who planned the Freedom Train... to make people aware of the precious heritage we could lose.

Farther down the car aisle was a ledger opened in the middle to 2 pages, listing the expenditures of the Revolutionary War and kept meticulously by George Washington. Not only was he General but bookkeeper. At the bottom of the pages were voluminous notes explaining the expenses itemized above. And of some significance is the fact that George Washington did not charge the Colonial Government for his services during the American Revolution.

The paper in the oldest documents has wonderful keeping qualities. Perhaps paper can be as good today, but it is not ordinarily seen or used. The long-hand in ink stands out as legibly as if written last week. And I feel prompted to add that the handwriting was better than that of our modern statesmen. Undoubtedly, the fine art of handwriting has deteriorated.

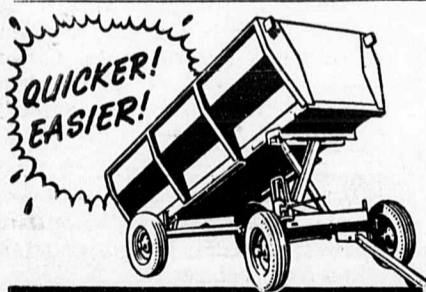
Having read parts of the Federalist Papers during the past winter, I was really excited to see small parts of them in the original. These essays were written by Madison, Hamilton and Jay to justify the new Constitution that the planners had labored over for 4 long months. When the Constitution was first published in 1787, the opposition was at first overwhelming. New York refused to ratify and without her there could be no union. Hamilton induced Madison and Jay to unite with him in writing a series of anonymous essays to defend the new Constitution and urge its absolute necessity. Their influence was enormous, not only in New York where they aided in final ratification but elsewhere in the Colonies. Today, the Federalist Papers are held by the civilized world as among the noblest storehouses of political philosophy in existence, a classic textbook of political science.

The modesty of the great men who wrote the Federalist Papers is significant. Even today, it is not known who wrote some of them, Hamilton, Madison or Jay. It has been established that Hamilton was responsible for most.

The troubles of those who evolved our Constitution reminds one of the troubles of the United Nations today. It was states rights that caused the troubles in those days. Today, it's the rights and authorities of nations instead.

An elderly man stepped into the train near me and after taking a hasty look about, reversed his steps and started back down the same steps. Being only
(Continued on Page 19)

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Three Best Judges



Experience in judging good dairy animals is one of the best features of the annual district and state shows. At the North Central Kansas Ayrshire show, in Abilene, 3 members of the Navarre Boosters 4-H Club won the first 3 places in the junior-judging contest. Left to right they are Leon Riffel, third; Don Ihde, second; and Eugene Riffel, winner of the judging contest.

the entrance, the young Marine at the steps inquired as to the difficulty. The elderly man said he was almost blind and could not read the documents or the placards. Whereupon, another young Marine took him by the arm and escorted him thru the 3 cars, explaining every exhibit. That's another angle of freedom—of democracy.

I gave a little thought to the problems of those in the Library of Congress, which is the resting place of the documents, in selecting those which were placed on the Freedom Train. There must have been many more from which to choose. For instance, we thought there was very little space given to World War I. Perhaps the historians now agree that little developed from the conflict that advanced the causes of true freedom.

Considerable space was given to documents pertaining to World War II. There were the originals of the German surrender, the Japanese surrender, the log of the U. S. S. Missouri, the United Nations Charter, flags used in both the Atlantic and the Pacific areas, and the white silk banner with 5 large gold stars, the personal flag of General Eisenhower.

Roger Williams, president of the Rhode Island Colony in 1654, wrote the first declaration on religious freedom in our American Colonies. There it was in his own handwriting, written before the days of typewriters, a document which gave the right of all people in the colony to worship exactly as they wished. Another American freedom which has been maintained unto the present day.

People in the Old World had struggled and some are still struggling for freedom of the press. We had this freedom from the early years of our nation. To enslave a nation a dictator

burns its books and throttles its newspapers. He fears a watchful press. Our early statesmen had experience with such dictators in Europe and to prevent that in the new nation, they made it a part of our Bill of Rights, written in 1791. There it was on the Freedom Train, with corrections, lines drawn thru phrases that must be re-worded.

When Jefferson was President, he was bitterly attacked by the newspapers, yet he said, "Where the press is free and every man able to read, all is safe." Today, one newspaper may be "against," another, "for," but the chorus tells us all sides of any public question.

America lived with slavery for many years, contrary to common opinion. There were colored slaves in Colonial days and the question was for years a sore issue between Southern and Northern states. We saw the original Emancipation Proclamation written in beautiful handwriting by Abraham Lincoln, officially ending slavery. Later, the law forbidding slavery was written into the Bill of Rights, called the Thirteenth Amendment.

Women today accept the right to vote as something always a right. But it was not always so. For only in 1920 were American women given the rights of men in this respect. Today, women fly, act, hold fine jobs and tend their firesides as well. It took long years to prove they could. Finally in 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment was passed.

These were the things we thought about after we had seen, on the Freedom Train, the priceless gems depicting America's growth toward freedom of its people. It was Thomas Jefferson who said, "How little do my countrymen know what precious blessings they are in possession of. . ."

Your Children In Hot Weather

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

WHEN Unk Jabez decreed that "the only weather youse goin' to git is jes' what weather dey is!" he was on safe ground. After all, you mothers of young children can get more health protection in dealing with the extreme hot weather of summer than the extreme cold weather of winter. You get more sunlight and our friend, Mr. Sun, who comes from the South, is a health giver of no mean quality if offered the right kind of welcome.



Dr. Lerrigo

There always are things for which the mother of a growing child must be on the watch. She must supervise his play, his rest, his habits and his feeding. Chief among these is the supervision of his food, and especially is it important to see that his milk is sweet and clean. A child of the runabout age should take one quart of milk daily. He should drink from a cup or take his milk with bread and cereal. It should not be necessary to feed it from a bottle, and in escaping from the use of the bottle you lessen the danger that often comes because of unclean bottles or nipples. You should take no chances as to the quality of the milk. If you cannot be positive of

the source, use a good preparation of canned milk, for such milk is pasteurized.

In summertime a baby needs a liberal supply of fluid, a good estimate being 2 ounces every 24 hours for every pound of the body weight. If your baby weighs 32 pounds he should get 64 ounces of fluid, so there must be a good supply of fresh, cool (not iced) water as well as his milk. The mother who gives careful heed to these matters will have no trouble with summer complaint.

Getting meals for growing children is a task for a wise as well as a capable woman, when the temperature stands around 100 in the shade. No doubt the best help comes from the garden. Tomatoes go well in almost any style of preparation. Lettuce, cabbage, spinach, cauliflower are all good vegetables to consider. New potatoes make a good dish containing ample nourishment. Serve these vegetables with milk gravies and you will do much to add the protein element in which they are deficient. Milk is always a good food, but in hot weather it is absolutely without a rival. Use it in gravies, soups, stews, puddings, custards, sauce and everywhere that you can work it in. Cool it properly and it is a much more acceptable beverage than most iced drinks.

Summer heat is not the hazard to children's health that it was in your young days. Why? Because everyone has learned that most summer diseases spring from infectious bacteria. Sterile bottles, clean cooking and serving utensils, no infected "leftovers" to be served, have triple importance as health principles in hot weather. Keep clean!

A Good Idea

Our schoolteacher wanted each child to bring a towel to school for individual use. She says it will prevent trachoma. Please say what this is. —C. S. P.

Trachoma is the disease commonly known as granulated lids. It spreads from person to person by actual contact or by the use of infected linen. The patient feels an irritation in the lids as if from sharp particles like grains of sand. It is a very chronic disease, hard to cure, but not usually very quick in progress. It is not likely that the infection of one year could not be cured. This is not a disease that can be handled thru home treatment. It is work for a specialist in eye troubles.



"It didn't cost me a cent. I just asked a lady if the doctor included this in her diet!"

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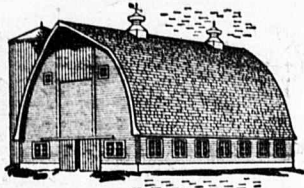
highly important job. It provides "Lubri-tection" for your engine.

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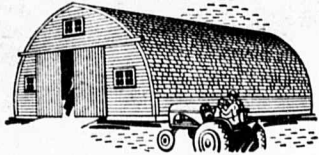
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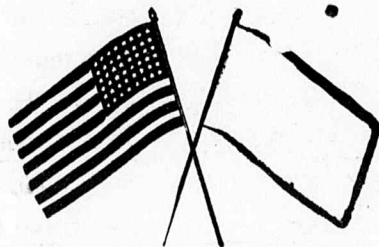
Our Flag

How to Respect and Display It



No. 1

1. When flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States of America, the U. S. flag should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last.



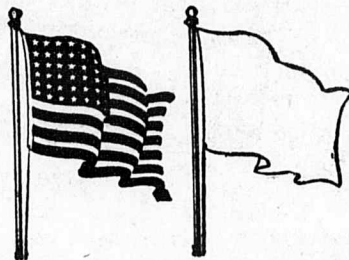
No. 2

2. When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the flag of the United States should be on the right (the flag's own right), and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.



No. 3

3. When used on a speaker's platform, whether indoors or out, the flag should never be reduced to the role of a mere decoration by being tied into knots or draped over the stand. For this purpose bunting should be used. The flag, if displayed, should be either on a staff or secured to the wall or back curtain behind the speaker with the union to the flag's right.



No. 4

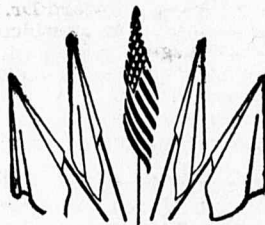
4. When flags of two or more nations are displayed together they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of approximately equal size.

5. When the flag is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, that is, to the observer's left.

6. Whenever a number of flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are to be arranged in a group and displayed from staffs with the flag of the United States, the flag should be placed at the center of that group and on a staff slightly higher than any of the others.

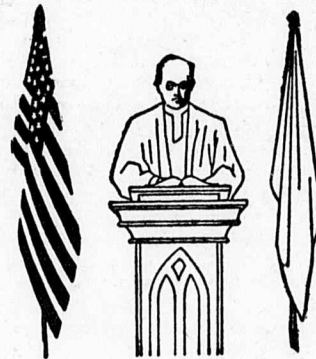


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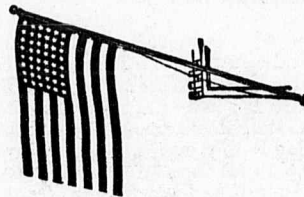
No. 6

7. When the flag is displayed in the body of the church, it should be from a staff placed in the position of honor at the congregation's right as they



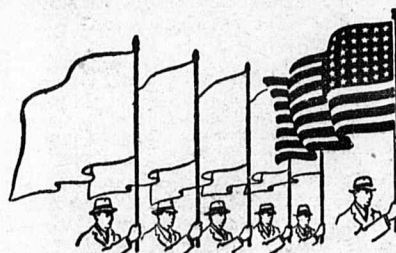
No. 7

face the clergyman. The service flag, the state flag or other flag should be at the left of the congregation. If in the chancel or on the platform, the flag of the United States should be placed on the clergyman's right as he faces the congregation and the other flags at his left.



No. 8

8. When the flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony or front of a building, the union of the flag should go to the peak of the staff (unless the flag is to be displayed at half-staff).



No. 9

9. Whenever the flag of the United States is carried in a procession in company with other flags, it should occupy a position in front of the center of the line of flags or on the right of the marching line.

New Wheats "Catch On"

SIXTY per cent of all wheat sown in Kansas last fall was of the 3 leading approved varieties, Pawnee, Comanche and Wichita, reports Hubert L. Collins, Federal-State statistician for Kansas. This represents a gain over the 1947 crop of 17 per cent.

Total acreage seeded to wheat in Kansas last fall is estimated at 14,480,000 acres, compared with 15,404,000 for the 1947 crop.

The speed with which the approved new varieties have "caught on" in Kansas is demonstrated by the fact that less than one per cent of the 1944 acreage was seeded to them.

Pawnee wheat now represents 35.2 per cent of the total, for a gain of nearly 11 per cent. Pawnee comprises from 60 to 90 per cent of the wheat acreage in most counties in the eastern half of Kansas.

Comanche ranks second with 17.3 per cent of the total compared with 14.1 per cent last year. A rather sharp increase is shown in the acreage of Wichita wheat in the western part of the state. Wichita now makes up 7.4 per cent of the crop. Triumph, or early premium wheat, mostly in the south-central counties, showed a slight increase.

Tenmarq, with 10.8 per cent, ranks third in importance this year, having declined from 16.9 per cent last year and 36.8 per cent in 1944.

More Beef for \$1

Beef fed under a deferred-feeding program produce the highest return for each \$1 worth of feed, in a study just completed by Kansas State College, co-operating with the Wabaunsee County Balanced Farming Association.

Data from the 50 farm account books of members of the association were used in the study. Working on the project were Hilton Manuel and Paul W. Griffith at the college, and James Neilson, fieldman for the association.

Deferred feeding gave \$2.20 for every \$1 spent for feed for the beef cattle used in the study. The wintering- and grazing-system cattle returned \$2.09 for each \$1 spent for feed.

Grazing cattle required feed worth \$11.58 for each 100 pounds gained, while cattle under the deferred system required \$15.75 worth of feed for each 100 pounds gained.

However, cattle on the deferred system produced better-quality meat which sold higher. Also, hogs following cattle on the deferred system required only \$9.38 worth of feed per 100 pounds gained, compared to \$15.25 for hogs following cattle on the wintering and grazing system.

A surprising fact, according to Manuel, was the 25 per cent more beef produced per man hour of labor under the deferred-feeding plan.

Beef cattle consistently gave higher returns per \$1 spent on feed than did hogs, the study showed.

Good Yields

Farming on the contour and using legumes in the crop rotation have paid off well for C. W. Bebermeyer, of Brown county.

His farm account records show his corn has averaged 62 bushels an acre for the last 5 years. Other average yields for the last 5-year period include wheat, 30 bushels; oats, 60 bushels; alfalfa 3 1/2 tons, and sweet clover, 2 tons.

Purebred Hereford calves are produced as the main livestock project.

Answer to the Crossword Puzzle

(See Page 10)

SUET	DATA	PAW
ISLE	EVEN	ABA
REIN	BANTER	RE
	GORAL	HARDY
SPIRIT	RET	
ORB	PARAMETER	
BOLD	BUN	NAPE
SPEEDLESS	PIT	
	FEE	APIECE
SALEP	SCANS	
OVERLOOK	STAG	
DIN	ORLE	ERSE
ADD	YEAR	TYPE

How Balloting May Go

(Continued from Page 7)

avorites of the internationalists. Taft, Bricker and MacArthur appeal more to the nationalists. Joe Martin would be a compromise candidate, more satisfactory to the nationalist group than Vandenberg, Stassen or Dewey; more acceptable to the internationalists than Taft, Bricker or MacArthur.

The decision rests with the "favorite son" state delegations. And these, frankly, are looking for the "winner." They want to get on the bandwagon. And they don't want to be the last to get on said bandwagon. Won't be, if they can help it.

If Taft decides he is out of it, and reaches that decision before the delegates "get out of hand," he probably can name the nominee. Looks more likely he would go to Dewey in that case, rather than Vandenberg or Stassen. If Taft and Dewey deadlock, and neither will yield, a Vandenberg stampede could easily be in order. Beyond that, Martin or Bricker—it is a kind of year and the kind of convention where anything might happen.

With prospects that the present Congress will not write any long-range farm legislation this session, no changes in important agricultural policy are looked for under the new Secretary of Agriculture, Charles F. Brannan.

The Colorado attorney who got into Agriculture as regional attorney for the old Resettlement Administration, was named by President Truman at the insistence of his former boss, Clinton P. Anderson. Mr. Anderson resigned to run for the Senate from New Mexico, and is the Democratic candidate against Pat Hurley, Republican.

Brannan has pledged himself to carry out the Anderson policies, and probably will do so. In a practical way, he is less politically minded than was Anderson. Farm groups generally regard him as more consumer-minded than any of his predecessors, and more so than most of the men in the Department.

His only active support for the place among the major farm organizations was the Farmers' Union, headed by James G. Patton, who is making the Farmers' Union successor to the Farmer-Labor coalition attempted in northwest mid-continent states in the twenties. The Farm Bureau, Grange and National Council of Cooperatives preferred Undersecretary N. E. Dodd, then Representative John Flannagan, of Virginia, former chairman of the House Agriculture Committee. They made no public commitments, however, and gave formal support to Brannan after the White House sent his name to the Senate for confirmation.

If Brannan were regarded as more than an interim Secretary of Agriculture—common supposition is that a

Republican President will name a new Secretary next January—the Farm Bureau probably will be prepared to buck him for the place, and to block him afterward. Brannan is regarded as more impressed with the Soil Conservation Service approach to soil conservation and land use, than with the Extension approach to the problem.

From regional attorney for the Resettlement Administration (1934) he was named Farm Security Administrator director for Colorado, Montana and Wyoming in 1941, soon promoted to assistant FSA administrator, and assistant secretary in 1941, at the age of 44.

Inside the Department, the Brannan appointment swings the balance of power in higher levels away from AAA toward SCS. Dodd belonged to the Triple-A group.

Dewey in the White House might name Representative Clifford Hope, of Kansas, now chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, as his Secretary of Agriculture, it generally is believed. There is a story going the rounds that Vandenberg in the White House would incline strongly toward Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, now president of Kansas State College, for the post. But that is very much in the speculative phase at the present time.

Sorghums Mature Early

Farmers in Chase county are getting excellent results fertilizing sorghum crops, states George Whitcomb, prominent Chase county farmer and pioneer in the use of fertilizers.

"Best results," says Mr. Whitcomb, "are being obtained with applications at seeding time of 100 pounds to the acre of 10-20-0, a special mixture designed for the county."

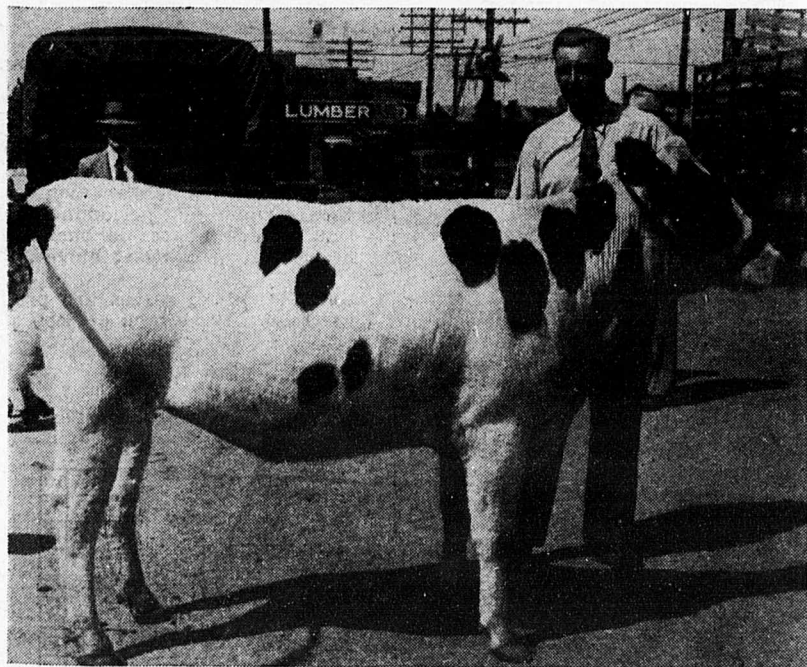
As a result of such applications the crop will mature earlier, produce more tonnage and feed better because it is more palatable, Mr. Whitcomb claims.

"So far," Mr. Whitcomb says, "we farmers are fertilizing only to increase production. Nothing is being done to improve the quality of crops. Some day we will find that by increasing the amount of fertilizer used, we can make considerable improvement in quality of plants."

Caponizing Hormone

A hormone is now available for caponizing cockerels. When injected under the skin below the comb, the male organs cease to function, the head develops feminine characteristics, and additional fat is deposited over the body. Each treatment lasts 6 to 8 weeks. Therefore, cockerels should be treated about 2 months before they are to be sold for market purposes.—L. F. Payne, K. S. C.

An Outstanding Holstein

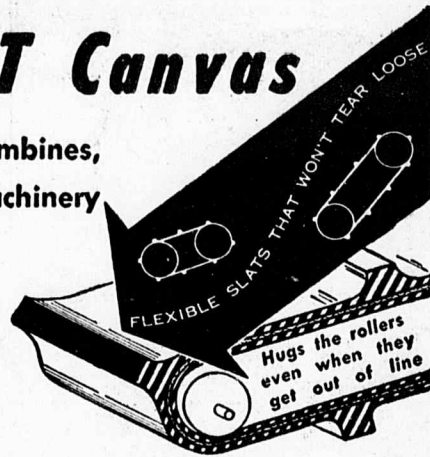


Proclaimed one of the outstanding individuals at the Holstein show, in Wellington, was this senior yearling heifer shown by Harlan Hutchison, South Haven. Harlan purchased the heifer as a calf at the state 4-H Club sale in Abilene a year ago last fall. Shown as a junior yearling at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson last year, she placed first in the 4-H department in her class, and first in the open junior yearling class. Harlan, 20, has been in 4-H Club work since he was 10. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Hutchison, South Haven.

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(Continued from Page 6)



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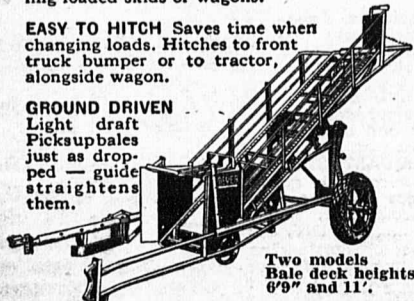
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works in well with his dairy chores, Mr. Edmonds has chosen ewes as a secondary livestock project. He increased the size of his flock during the contest from 16 to 25. Increases in both the dairy and ewe flocks were made possible thru pasture improvement and increased hay and crop production.

All the cropland on the Edmonds farm is upland. Alfalfa is grown right on top of the ridges because of proper preparation before seeding and fertilization of the stand each year. For instance, 2½ tons of lime an acre were spread before seeding to alfalfa. One-hundred pounds of 45 per cent phosphate an acre were applied at seeding, and the resulting good stand is given 100 pounds of 20 per cent phosphate each spring.

Ultimate goal of any farm program is better farm living. Improved pasture and soil conditions have allowed the Edmonds to go ahead with home and farmstead improvements at a steady pace. Not all of the changes were made during the contest, however.

Running Water Didn't Run

The Edmonds house, when the family moved there 5 years ago, was a large, 2-story structure of 8 rooms. It was in good condition but only partially modern.

"We had running water in the house but it wasn't being used," states Mrs. Edmonds. "The supply tank was in the barn and gave lots of trouble. Exposed water pipes ran across the kitchen ceiling. All of the pipes were in bad condition and the furnace was about worn out. The kitchen was large and bare of built-ins or any type of storage space. The back porch was open and unsightly. Especially so since location of the driveway forced all visitors to come to the back door. Electricity was available but the farm had not been connected." That is a brief summary of house conditions.

Three years ago the farm was connected to Kansas Power & Light lines. One of the first improvements following this was to install an electric pump for the water system, allowing elimination of the old storage tank. Then, another pump was installed in the cistern so Mrs. Edmonds now has soft water available for all purposes where soft water is an advantage. "We find that using soft water means a big saving in soap and keeps our skin in much better condition," Mrs. Edmonds says. An automatic hot-water tank was installed and connected to the cistern.

During 1947, most of the home improvements were concentrated on the working areas of the house. New, concealed water pipes were installed thru-out the house. The old-style kitchen sink was removed and reinstalled in a small utility room, where it can be used by the men to wash up when they come in from the fields, and also for the family washing. The utility room was equipped with wardrobes for clothes storage.

A small closet off a back bedroom downstairs was remodeled to open into the kitchen. A half-bath was put in.

Complete remodeling of the kitchen was started after 5 years of studying kitchen plans in various magazines. Mrs. Edmonds used the best ideas gained from this study, plus some of her own.

Kitchen built-ins were arranged in a U-shape design as the most time-and-step-saving plan for the space available. Cabinet storage is designed and arranged according to use.

From a position in front of the new electric range, Mrs. Edmonds has within reach all pans and dishes most frequently used while cooking, and all condiments. Also, next to the stove is a section of hardwood counter on which hot kettles or dishes can be set without marring the surface. This counter can be used, too, for chopping vegetables, tenderizing meats, and as a serving counter.

Since the farm woman spends about as much time at the stove as at the sink, Mrs. Edmonds put her stove under a window so she can look out over the farm while she is working. She also finds that improved ventilation from the window makes the job less tiring due to heat.

A special drawer near the stove is used exclusively for canning equipment and Mrs. Edmonds finds this a timesaver. Another timesaver is the location (side by side) of the flour bin and the breadboard. One drawer is partitioned especially for flat pans and cooking ware, while another is for deep pans.

An Idea for Comfort

An enclosed storage compartment under the sink is recessed 8 inches so there is plenty of knee room while sitting down to work. "Even when standing at the sink, the recessed space helps," says Mrs. Edmonds. "You can stand so much closer to the sink and are less likely to splash water on the floor." The door to the sink compartment has an inside shelf for storage of soap flakes.

When she got around to the refrigerator section, Mrs. Edmonds had to do some long-range planning. The family is still using an old-type refrigerator but is planning eventually to buy a larger, electric one. So, more room than is needed now had to be provided for the new refrigerator.

After she had completed planning her U-type cabinets, Mrs. Edmonds found she had some wasted wall space at both ends. To utilize these spaces, she had a utility storage, or broom cabinet, installed at one end, and a corner desk and work center at the other.

Her work-center desk provides drawer space for all family records, a place for the telephone and radio, and shelves for decorative pieces of china.

Additional decorative shelves were placed over the breakfast table. Not to be overlooked in the kitchen planning are electrical outlets. Mrs. Edmonds had 9 outlets installed around the various work centers, including 2 in the light fixtures over the breakfast table. Another good idea was covering the lower half of the kitchen walls with a

(Continued on Page 23)



Mr. Edmonds and the children demonstrate the lush growth of alfalfa on the farm. Note field is on a ridge. This field is phosphated each year.

WHO PAYS FOR BRUISES?

Cuts and bruises are expensive — an estimated 50 million dollars is lost to the livestock industry each year because of them. Owners of livestock pay the bill in the lowered prices they must accept for animals.

This tremendous annual loss in money is the price Nature charges for cruelty to her living creatures. For unless they are properly fed and cared for, cattle, sheep or hogs fail to reach the weight and quality of which they are capable. Overcrowding of animals in transit as they're moved about the farm or taken to market — prodding or whipping to a point where bruises result — all this mistreatment results in a lowered market value for the livestock.

Owners of livestock who are responsible for cuts and bruises may think someone else takes the loss — but they are largely mistaken. Packers have to reflect these losses in the prices they offer for livestock.

Remember, just as surely as she metes out punishment for cruelty to animals, Nature rewards those who treat them properly. Livestock that is raised and handled with care is certain to bring the maximum price the market can offer.

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linoleum type, washable covering resembling tile in appearance. It is cheap, easy to install and easy to keep clean, yet is very attractive.

Transformation of the old open back porch has been complete. It has been enclosed, with glass windows around 3 sides. The interior is finished in a pleasing color scheme and the porch furnished with lounging furniture. It is a favorite spot now in the summer for all members of the family.

"Later," says Mrs. Edmonds, "we may put in a new drive that will bring visitors to the front door. But, with an attractive back porch we don't mind having anyone come to see us now."

A new coal and wood furnace is being installed this summer. "We chose this type so we can use up an abundance of waste wood on the farm," Mr. Edmonds points out.

With the kitchen and back porch completed, the Edmonds are starting in on the living rooms. Out-of-date colonnades were in the opening between the living and dining rooms. These have been removed and an arched opening substituted. These rooms then will be decorated.

Other improvements planned but not started include painting the barn, building a new garage and a new poultry house, and more landscaping of the grounds. The poultry program has been doubled during the last year but still is too small. However, it will not be enlarged further until the family decides whether interest in poultry will justify the improvement.

Talking about the Edmonds program in particular and balanced farming in general, County Agent Russell Klotz has this to say:

"Five years ago the Edmonds farm was in the lower 30 per cent of Jefferson county farms from the standpoint of productivity. Last year it was one of the high-income farms in the county. Judges liked the Edmonds program because it emphasizes how all phases of farming and farm living can be improved together where a sound, long-range plan has been formulated and where the family has the perseverance to stay with it.

"One thing that impresses me," states Mr. Klotz, "is that Mr. Edmonds is not doing any experimenting with untried or unproved ideas. Everything he is doing on the farm has been proved successful thru experimental work at the college, in co-operative plots, or by the Soil Conservation Service. He has confidence in proved sources of information and is willing to follow known results to the smallest detail.

"For instance, use of lime, manure and phosphate, legumes in the rotation, clearing pastures of brush, farming on the contour, and getting waterways well established before terracing are all well-proved practices, but it is up

to the farmer to use them intelligently. "Balanced-farming contests and programs help us see and understand the inter-relation of all phases of farming, and how to tie them all together for general improvement.

"I know farmers who have a perfect soil-conservation program but are losing money on a poorly organized livestock program. I know farmers who have an excellent livestock program but neglect good-cropping practices. Others are good crops men but are not improving their soil for future security. Balanced farming brings everything together and shows where things are out of balance and how to correct them.

"Every farm family who entered the contest made improvements of lasting benefit, and all have a better understanding of the goals for which they are working. Now that they have an over-all plan they can go ahead with confidence."

Winners in the contest were presented certificates of award by the Kansas Power & Light Company at a special ceremony at the Edmonds farm May 28. "The contest has been so successful we are planning to expand it to other counties served by the company," states H. S. Hinrichs, assistant secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Power & Light Company.

For Overseas Aid

Two hundred thousand dollars have been collected by 4-H Club members for overseas relief during the first 2-year postwar period, according to a report issued by the Cooperative Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Another important contribution of 4-H Club members lies in increasing the local food supply to free more food for export. For the 2 years 1946 and 1947, they produced 250,000 acres of gardens, raised 18 million head of poultry, 1,450,000 head of livestock, 72 million quarts of food, and dried, froze, or stored 25 million pounds of food.

Fine Feathers

Experimenting with peacocks as a hobby, Loyal F. Payne, poultry husbandry department head at Kansas State College, has developed beautiful plumage on female peacocks. He also has increased egg production.

Peafowl, commonly known as peacocks, normally produce 3 to 7 eggs a season. One of Doctor Payne's birds laid 26 eggs in one season.

Doctor Payne, however, has failed to eliminate the squawk of the male peacock, heard during the mating season. Removing male organs stops crowing of male chickens, he says, but it had no effect on the peacock's squawk.

Three Prominent Families




Members of 3 prominent Holstein families are shown here in a picture taken at the annual South Central Kansas Black and White show, in Wellington. Nearest exhibitor, with a third-place calf, is Edwin Schultz, Pretty Prairie, of the M. A. Schultz and Son farm; next is Dwight Stone, Sharon, son of George Stone, with the second-place heifer calf; and in the rear with the top calf is Leo H. Hostetler, Harper.

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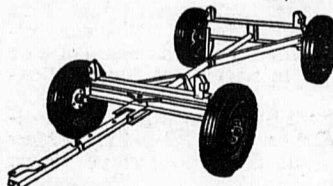
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What Crop Tests Show

Practical Experiments Under Way at College

NEARLY 800 Kansas farmers attending the 20th annual Agronomy Field Day, June 10, at Kansas State College, learned that it doesn't pay to put nitrogen on wheat until the phosphorus requirements of the plants have been met.

This fact was demonstrated in a series of experiments testing various combinations of fertilizers on wheat. Data obtained in the experiments suggest that combinations of nitrate and superphosphate fertilizers providing 25 pounds an acre each, give highly significant increases in the yield of wheat when both are placed with the seed, or when superphosphate is placed with the seed and ammonium nitrate is used as a spring top-dressing.

A delay of 15 days in seeding oats in the spring has meant an average loss in yield of 7.3 bushels an acre, experimental work at the college discloses. A delay of 30 days brings the loss to an average of 24.7 bushels an acre.

Visitors were told that oats provide a much better spring grain crop return than either spring barley or spring wheat. Tests over a 27-year period show that Kanota oats average 44.7 bushels an acre on the station. Spring barley has an average yield of only 20.4 bushels and spring wheat 7.6 bushels.

Resistant to Blight

Much interest was shown by farmers in the newer oats varieties—Cherokee, Nemaha and Clinton, which are resistant to Victoria blight and to the rusts. These have yielded somewhat higher than other varieties in the 2 years they have been tested. Seed is being increased as insurance should Victoria blight become a serious menace in Kansas.

Eight or 10 new winter wheat crosses also were viewed by farmers. These new varieties being developed are still in the early experimental stage and are designed to overcome some of the weaknesses present in current popular varieties.

The influence of a spring top-dressing of nitrogen fertilizer on wheat yields under various rotation systems was viewed during a tour of the station. Data indicates that expected response to top-dressing depends upon the extent to which nitrogen and organic matter have been depleted from the soil; the extent to which the requirements for phosphorus have been satisfied; and to sequence of crops in the rotation.

One of the newest experiments being conducted at the station is the use of 2,4-D for weed control in a variety of crops. Results of these experiments varied from complete failure to very satisfactory results. Best results appeared to be on pre-emergence treatment of corn. Weather conditions immediately following application of 2,4-D seems to be highly important in relation to results.

Some 2,4-D Results

Some of the results on use of 2,4-D were reported as follows: Hoary cress has been eradicated by repeated treatments with the esters of 2,4-D applied at the early bud stage, and again in the late fall rosette stage. Competition of a good stand of grass seems to help in getting rid of both hoary cress and field bindweed with 2,4-D. Bindweed seems to be somewhat more persistent than hoary cress, but in either case repeated treatments over a period of 3 or more years is necessary for eradication.

Buckbrush has been killed by application of the esters of 2,4-D in late May or early June for 2 successive years. Sumac and skunkbrush are frequently killed by one application. Sprouts of elm, hackberry and coffee tree are readily killed by 2,4-D. Application to the stumps after cutting has resulted in a complete kill of the roots. Osage hedge is highly resistant to 2,4-D when used as a spray on sprouts even when in a tender growing stage.

Most annual weeds are readily killed by 2,4-D applied to the foliage as a spray. Owing to the greater tolerance of crops belonging to the grass family, as corn, sorghums, wheat, oats and barley, it is possible to control weeds by spraying them in the growing crop if the work is properly done. Damage to the crop may result from using too much chemical, or from applying it at certain stages of growth of the crop.

Increasing alfalfa seed production is getting considerable attention at the station in 2 types of experiments. One is based on spraying or dusting the plants to kill harmful insects. The other is based on the time of cutting the crop previous to the seed crop.

Increased seed yields ranging from 24.9 pounds to 50.5 pounds have been obtained by allowing the crop previous to the seed crop to reach full- or late-bloom stage before cutting.

In treating with DDT by dust and spray, seed production has been increased up to 289 per cent. Whether dust or spray is used, best results are obtained when from 1 to 2 pounds of pure DDT is applied to the acre. Three, 5 and 10 per cent DDT mixtures were used in the experiments.

Properly fertilized brome grass will bring greater animal-feed returns to the acre than sorghum crops, farmers were told during the tour. Grass should be given first consideration in the cropping program, rather than seeded on land that won't grow anything else, farmers were told. Long-time experiments with nitrogen applications on brome grass stands show that each pound of nitrogen increases seed production as much as 4.56 pounds. Best results were obtained with 100 pounds of nitrogen to the acre.

Where 60 pounds of nitrogen were applied for forage production, each pound of fertilizer increased forage 36 pounds.

Coming Events

- June 21—Jefferson county units leaders school.
- June 23-26—4-H Club camp, Rock Springs ranch.
- June 25—Hodgeman county shell craft work day. Jetmore court house, 2 p. m.
- June 29—Decatur county entomology and crops meeting, Frank Bieberly and Dr. E. G. Kelly, leaders.
- July 8—Johnson county disease control meeting. C. L. King, K. S. C., leader.
- July 9—Jefferson county units leaders lesson school.
- July 15-17—Lane county, 4-H camp (tentative).
- July 16—Chase county beef tour.
- July 17—Lyon county beef tour.

Wheat Builds a Church

By KATE BRANYAN

FARMERS in Central and West Central Kansas played a prominent part in the dedication May 2, at Great Bend, of the new Seventh Day Adventist church.

Many farm members of the church gave one-half bushel of wheat an acre to the construction fund, reports L. J. Ehrhardt, district church leader. One farmer contributed \$500 on this basis.

All work on the church, with the exception of brick masonry and plumbing, was donated by church members. Value of the building is estimated at

July 19-21—Ottawa county 4-H camp, Rock Springs.

July 22—Barton county-wide picnic at Lake Barton for Chamber of Commerce.

July 25—Pottawatomie county Farm Bureau picnic, Wamego city park.

July 28—Flaw terrace construction demonstration.

July 29—Barton county 4-H dairy judging school, Great Bend.

July 30—Barton county crops and irrigation school, L. Willoughby and W. Selby, leaders.

August 1-4—Barton county camp at Hays (younger group).

August 4-7—Barton county camp at Hays (older group).

August 9—Woodson county beef tour.

August 10—Barton county 4-H clothing judging school, Great Bend.

August 11—Johnson county terracing demonstration.

August 12—Bourbon county beef tour, conducted by Lot Taylor.

August 13—District 4-dairy judging school, Washington.

August 17-19—Barton county 4-H fair, Great Bend.

August 18-20—Lane county free fair.

August 18—Scott county clothing school for unit leaders, Naomi Johnson, leader.

August 19—McPherson county businessmen's chicken fry.

August 19-20—Hodgeman county 4-H fair, Jetmore.

August 23-25—Jefferson county 4-H Fair, Valley Falls.

August 23-25—McPherson county soil conservation district tour.

August 25-27—Pottawatomie county fair and 4-H Club show, Onaga.

August 30—Barton county livestock judging school and contest, Great Bend.

September 2—Barton county 4-H home improvement judging school and contest, Great Bend.

September 3—Barton county 4-H crops judging school and contest, Hoisington.

September 10—McPherson soil conservation district tour.

September 17—Hodgeman county leather tooling work day, Jetmore court house, 10 a. m.

September 19—Johnson county terracing demonstration.

September 28-30—National F. F. A. judging contests, dairy cattle, dairy products and poultry, Waterloo, Iowa.

September 29—Morton county. Agronomy meeting, Frank Bieberly, KSC, leader.

September 30—Johnson county grain crop disease control. C. L. King, K. S. C., leader.

October 12—Reno county, Lot F. Taylor, beef specialist, leader of meeting.

October 12—Cloud county fall poultry school, Prof. M. E. Jackson, leader.

October 14-15—National F. F. A. judging contests, livestock and meats, Kansas City, Missouri.

October 25—Morton county. Foods and nutrition meeting, Gertrude Allen, KSC specialist, leader.

October 25—Morton county. Foods and nutrition meeting, Gertrude Allen, KSC specialist, leader.



Farmer members donated much of the funds and labor for this new Seventh Day Adventist Church, Great Bend, dedicated May 2.

Vocational Agriculture

By HELEN ANKENY

A RECENT history of the Shawnee Mission F. F. A. contained some interesting bits of information. Chartered in the spring of 1929, Shawnee Mission was the 19th chapter to join the Kansas F. F. A. Association. Members of the chapter were known in those days as the "Aggies" and existed as a rather loose group, meeting only during school days "without ritual and almost without reason." Funds were obtained by operating a pop stand at the old Johnson county fair. Less than \$50 was needed for the chapter budget.

Today the chapter treasurer handles more than \$2,000 annually, and the chapter net worth is around \$1,000. This includes \$275 in War Bonds, concrete mixer, concrete block machine,

trailer, feed grinder, 30 basketball suits, a movie camera, and 3 registered brood sows.

The chapter judging team has represented the Kansas F. F. A. Association many times at the national contests. Two members, J. W. England and Boyce Dougherty, have represented the state in regional public-speaking contests, while England went on to the national contest. The state public-speaking contest held in April this year was won by John Allison, a Shawnee Mission boy.

With the exception of 3 of its 20 years, the chapter has been a gold-embellish winner in the state better-chapter contest; and once a national winner. Twenty members have been awarded the State Farmer degree; 2 were state presidents, 1 a state treasurer, and one a state vice-president. One hundred twenty-eight Shawnee Mission Future Farmers saw active service, received commissions, were decorated and received other high honors. Eight boys lost their lives in the war.

Since 1927 Shawnee Mission Future Farmers have assisted at national F. F. A. headquarters at convention time in Kansas City. Former members are scattered all over the world. College professors, veterinarians, soil specialists, Vocational Agriculture teachers, farmers, have worn the Shawnee Mission uniform. H. D. Garver has been the adviser throught the entire history of the chapter.

A large number of Future Farmers from the Chanute chapter assisted armies of workers from Chanute, Thayer, Erie and other towns in helping farmers in the Neosho county tornado zone. They aided in cleaning debris strewn in fields, helping to re-build fences, and giving a helping hand wherever needed. The group from Chanute was headed by Elery Collins, former Vocational Agriculture instructor at Chanute.

Three new items of equipment have been added to the Solomon Vocational Agriculture classroom equipment. Soil-conservation and a soil-building program have been stressed in the classroom, and a new farm level and soil-testing set were purchased to help put these ideas into practice. Dehorning equipment also was purchased, to be used by the Solomon Future Farmers in their farming programs.

New officer stations, built recently by members of the Howard F. F. A. chapter under supervision of their instructor, Wilbur Hart, are evidence of the ingenuity of the Howard Future Farmers. The stations were constructed of orange crates, discarded cabinet drawers, and pressed fiberboard. The drawers were used as bases and the orange crates nailed on to make a larger top. The crates then were covered with pressed fiberboard. The base and top were painted a national blue and the crate a corn gold, and blue-corner rounds were used on the front edges. Names of the offices were painted on the front of the stations.

Each year in the teaching field of Vocational Agriculture there is a big turnover. Some teachers go into farming, other into businesses in the agriculture field, some into college work, others into local business establishments.

Among teachers making changes this year are Frank R. Brandenburg, Parsons; E. L. Raines, Olathe; and Marvin Castle, Coffeyville.

Mr. Brandenburg is to be a salesman and territory supervisor over 25 counties in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma for a phosphate and fertilizer manufacturing firm. However, both Mr. Brandenburg and his family will continue to reside in Parsons. The Parsons Sun had this to say: "Brandenburg's resignation leaves a vacancy that is expected to be hard to fill. . . . During his stay here he has become recognized as one of the outstanding Vocational Agriculture instructors in the state."

Mr. Raines, instructor in the Olathe high school for the last 12 years, has accepted a position in Friends' University, at Wichita, as director of Vocational Agriculture. The Olathe Mirror

said: "Honors won by students of Professor Raines this week at the state judging, farm mechanics, and F. F. A. contests at Manhattan, form a perfect climax to his long years of accomplishments with the youth in this community. His work may be said to be terminated in a blaze of scholastic glory."

Mr. Castle will be an officer and active employe of a Holton bank. According to W. F. Currier, director of Vocational Education at the McFarland Trade School, "Castle started the Vocational Agriculture department at the school and has built it up from the beginning. He has made an outstanding record as a Vocational instructor here, and his students have won many honors and made many achievements in connection with vocational agriculture training."

According to L. B. Pollom, state supervisor of Vocational Agriculture education, the following location changes have been reported by Vocational Agriculture teachers in Kansas:

Darrell Mounkes, a graduate of Kansas State College this spring, will teach at Berryton. L. VanPetten, who has been teaching at Waterville, will replace Paul Mize at Bonner Springs. Mize will teach science at Bonner Springs. Elmer Akers, formerly of Cottonwood Falls, will go to Burlington. A. W. Miller to Burns. Miller was formerly at Osborne. E. C. Nichols, Kansas State College graduate this year, will teach at Fairview. John Wilson, who has been an instructor of veterans in on-farm training at Manhattan, will teach at Council Grove. Wayne Thompson, formerly instructor at Burns, will teach at Leon. R. L. Welton, Tonganoxie, will go to Meriden; Clarence Bechtold, Bird City, will replace Keith Fish at Norton. Fish will go to Pratt. Robert Turner, Fairview, will replace R. L. Welton at Tonganoxie. Lloyd Croy, Gardener, will teach at Wellsville.

Distribution of 1,000 pounds of certified Colby milo seed, and 1,855 pounds of certified early sumac seed, was recently made to all members of the Colby F. F. A. chapter who plan to plant sorghums. The purpose, according to the Vocational Agriculture instructor, R. B. King, was two-fold. First, that the members would all have seed to plant, and second, they all would plant adapted varieties of sorghums.

The milo seed came from Jerry Downing, a Colby Future Farmer, who raised a bumper crop last year, germination 96 per cent; purity 98.72 per cent. The early sumac came from the Colby experiment station, germination 95 per cent and purity 99.50 per cent.

The chapter went one step further in the production game. With a Minnesota seed treater, previously built cooperatively in their Vocational Agriculture farm shop, and mounted on a trailer, the members treated the seed for smut, as it was distributed to the home farms.

Jerry Downing, who supplied the milo, in partnership with his father, raised 60 acres of Colby milo last year. He also has among other F. F. A. projects a flock of approved and tested White Leghorn hens, and a group of deferred-fed steers. At January inventory time Jerry had a net worth of about \$20,000.

Eight Butler county Future Farmers recently assisted Prof. A. L. Clapp and Prof. W. E. McNeil, of the agronomy department, Kansas State College, in planting seed in a corn performance test plot owned by Jim Cunningham, and located a half mile east of El Dorado. The plot will be one of 9 such tests to be made in Kansas this year by the experiment station. But the Cunningham plot will be the only one in the south-central part of the state, according to Professor Clapp. Fifty-eight different kinds of corn seed were to be planted on the 2½ acres. This will be a very interesting test plot to watch.

Clay Center Future Farmers and their adviser, R. W. Morrison, joined the "Flying Farmers" for an afternoon recently. Charles Wood, of the Wood airport, Clay Center, took them for a ride so they could view the home farms from the air, in order to compare them with neighboring farms as to crops and soil erosion.

Rex Hughes received the DeKalb award this year for being the outstanding senior member of the Ottawa F. F. A. Chapter.

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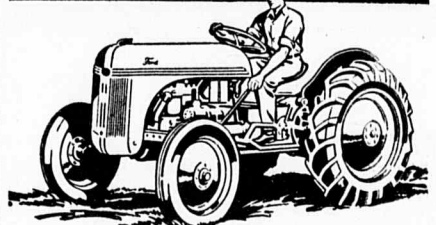
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A team of research entomologists have discovered ways of dosing rabbits to kill both the body louse and the Aedes mosquito, two historic pests of mankind. Laboratory animals treated at regular intervals with light doses of the effective chemicals survived, and in some cases their blood remained poisonous to attacking insects for nearly 2 months.

Open a New Field

No practical applications of the results have been attempted by the entomologists—either in human or veterinary medicine or in insect-pest control. But these findings do open a broad new field for joint investigation by medical and veterinary science, entomology and chemistry. The two pest killers most successful in the treatment—one against the louse and the other against the mosquito—are both synthetic chemicals. One proved about 300 times as effective as an insecticide carried in the blood, as did other materials used conventionally outside the body as contact insecticides.

Results of this work parallel in some respects recent advance in use of sulfa drugs and anti-biotics in treatment of malaria and tropical diseases transmitted by or caused by some of the lower forms of animal life that get into the body or into the blood and multiply. Recent treatment of some of these conditions has been along the line of introducing into the blood or body cells, a chemical to control these internal parasites without seriously injuring the infected person. The new entomological research has carried this method a step further, and makes the blood deadly to an external parasite, such as the louse or mosquito, that sucks the blood, and may inoculate a person or animal with disease germs.

Not for Immediate Use

This new knowledge is not yet in a form for immediate and practical application. There is no basis yet for exploitation of a medicated dog food that will keep the ticks off of the family dog, much less a pill that will protect the picnic luncher against chiggers.

It is hoped it may be possible for scientific workers to follow up the new leads opened by this discovery. They may develop new methods and new compounds that can have important effects on public health and the protection of animals.

The scientists used the rabbit as the laboratory animal because it is one of the few animals which the human body louse attacks. They tested 33 chemicals against the louse and 31 against the Aedes mosquito, the yellow-fever carrier. These included DDT, pyrethrum, rotenone phenothiazine, and sabadilla seed—all well-known insecticides—none of which proved highly effective. The chemicals also included the 3 re-

cently developed insecticides grouped as the chlorinated hydrocarbons—benzene hexachloride, chlordane, and chlorinated camphene—now under active test as sprays and dusts for effectiveness and safety in farm use. All 3 were somewhat effective in the tests, but benzene hexachloride was by far the best against the mosquito.

Another group of related insecticides were the "indandioncs," and of these, the one identified chemically as "2-pivalyl-1, 3-indandione" was by far the most effective against the louse. It registered a 100 per cent kill when present in the blood in a dose equivalent to five millionths of the weight of the rabbit, a dose which on visual examination did not seem to harm the rabbit at all. Doses as slight as one twentieth or one fiftieth of this amount fed regularly day after day in the food allowed the rabbits to gain weight, and to build up in their blood a reserve of louse poison that killed part of the lice for up to 2 months after the dosing had ceased. Altho no apparent harmful effects were indicated at the dosage levels used, further studies on the toxicology of the chemical might show adverse effects.

Try It on Rabbits

When fed to rabbits, benzene hexachloride was definitely poisonous to the rabbits as well as to the mosquitoes. But several of the rabbits survived without serious injury, doses that were 4 times as large as were needed to make their blood deadly to every mosquito which settled for a blood meal.

Several of the chemicals tested on lice and mosquitoes were moderately effective against an infestation of ear mites that the rabbits had as natural parasites. And heavy doses of the indanone compound killed the lone star tick in limited experiments.

The research workers emphasize that these tests indicate there is little or no relationship between the effectiveness of an insecticide as a contact poison and its effectiveness when taken internally. Also, that in these tests the doses were specific—that is, the dose effective against the louse was not necessarily effective against the mosquito, and vice versa. Chemical compounds closely related showed widely varying effect both on the rabbits and on the parasites. This is regarded as an encouraging feature, since it opens the field for exploration and possible development of new compounds that will be more deadly to parasites and less damaging to the animals.

Brown Swiss Winners

Following are the results of the Kansas Farmer judging contests held at the various Brown Swiss spring dairy shows:

EASTERN KANSAS CANTON, Iola: Mrs. Joyce Lust, LaHarpe, 1st; Mrs. Blanche Eisenbrant, Parsons, 2nd; C. E. Martin, Princeton, 3rd; Ralph Boicourt, Fredonia, 4th; Mrs. Paul Timmons, Fredonia, and Mrs. Lonnie Chapel, Carlyle, tied for 5th.

CENTRAL KANSAS CANTON, Hutchinson: F. E. Cooper, Garden City, 1st; Earl Webber, Arlington, 2nd; Rob Webber, Kingman, 3rd, and Don Rudicel, Kingman 4th.

SOUTH CENTRAL CANTON, Anthony: William Timmerman, Freeport, 1st; Marshall Beal, Danville, 2nd; Herbert Duwe, Freeport, 3rd; Arthur Duwe, Freeport, 4th, and Phillip Duwe, Freeport, 5th.

EAST CENTRAL CANTON, El Dorado: Herman Dyck, Whitewater, 1st; Mrs. George Sluss, El Dorado, 2nd; Curtiss Unger, Burden, 3rd; Kenneth Richter, Peabody 4th, and J. L. Denny, Oxford, 5th.

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	\$36.00	\$34.00	\$28.75
Hogs	25.00	25.00	25.25
Lambs	33.00	32.50	26.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.21	.23	.18 1/2
Eggs, Standards	.40 1/2	.40	.40
Butterfat, No. 1	.74	.76	.60
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.58	2.71	2.44
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	2.34	2.32	2.24
Oats, No. 2, White	1.19	1.27 1/2	1.03
Barley, No. 2	1.69	1.87	1.65
Alfalfa, No. 1	25.00	37.00	25.00
Prairie, No. 1	16.00	16.00	27.00

HOGS

BERGSTEN'S Improved Hampshires

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

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

Weaned Pigs

By top herd boars, out of production bred sows. Unrelated pairs or trios. Our average pigs, \$35 ea. or 3 for \$100. Reg., vaccinated, crated F. O. B. Hiattville. Service age boars, \$75.



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ETHYLEDAL FARM PRODUCTION HAMPSHIRE

Top fall boars ready to go. Fall gilts now being bred for fall farrow. Weaning pigs of high quality. Proven bloodlines. Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

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Sired by Dream King and bred to First Base. Always the best in Durocs. WREATH FARM, Manhattan, Kan.

Shepherd's Superior Duroc Boars

Sired by Lo-Thickmaster and Super Spotlight. Great boars — sire the thick-lowdown, big hammed, deep bodied, real quality kind. Reg. Immuned. Write or come. G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

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



Registered Blocky Type Pigs PETERSON & SONS Osage City, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BOARS

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

Minnesota No. 1 Hogs

Offering weaned pigs, either sex. Registered and vaccinated. Try cross breeding with a Minnesota No. 1 boar this fall. HAROLD KARNS, Circleville, Kan.

SHEEP

Registered Hampshire Yearling Rams

For sale. Husky and well developed. Priced reasonable. HOWARD VERNON, Admire, Kan.

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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

July 3

Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, June 26

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

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman, Muscotah, Kansas.

KANSAS Holstein breeders did their part in making the 63rd annual Holstein national convention and sale so good that it was pronounced one of the best in the history of the association.

Kansas breeders consigned 7 of the 71 lots sold. The top Kansas animal was the daughter of Clyde Hill Hengerveld, heifer bred and consigned by H. A. Meier, of Abilene, selling for \$1,000 to a Missouri buyer. Other Kansas consignees were Mrs. H. D. Berger & Sons, Seneca; R. L. Evans, Hutchinson; E. B. Regier, Whitewater; Abram Thut, Clearwater; Jake Zarnowskie, Newton, and Leo Hostetler, Harper. The 7 head sold for an average price of \$803.14. Three head came back to Kansas, 2 were sold to Oklahoma buyers, one to Missouri and one to Illinois.

The 71 lots brought an average price of \$1,286, with a top on females of \$4,500 for a yearling heifer. The buyer was from Buenos Aires, Argentina. The high bull sold for \$4,000. Kansas buyers took home about one fourth of the offering, among their purchases many tops. A. W. Petersen, of Oconomowoc, Wis., managed the sale. The auctioneers were J. E. Mack, C. B. Smith and Bert Powell.

Owen D. Young, of Van Hornesville, N. Y., was elected president of the national association; S. B. Hall, Troutdale, Oregon, vice-president, and T. Hobart McVay, of Nickerson, was elected to the board of directors. At no point in the entire 3-day session were Kansas breeders trailing. They performed like seasoned actors at every station to which they were assigned. Outstanding was Professor Atkinson, officiating as toastmaster, and Dr. W. H. Mott leading the singing.

Milking Shorthorns score again. **HAROLD ROHRER**, of Junction City, recently sold a 5-year-old registered Shorthorn bull in the Junction City community sale weighing 2,210 pounds at \$24 a hundred for a total of \$537. This is the highest price paid for any bull sold in this sale by scale weight. The bull had been wintered on silage and alfalfa hay and had been on grass with no grain during the spring. Mr. Rohrer recently had his herd classified. A 16-year-old daughter of Brookside Clay 13th was made Excellent.

The **NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN DISTRICT** was organized early last spring with the following officers elected: President, Gordan L. Janssen, Bushton; Paul J. Stutz, Ada, vice-president, and Chester H. Rolfs, Lorraine, secretary-treasurer. At that meeting plans were perfected for the state spring show which was held at Salina, and was a decided success. It also was decided to hold a North Central Kansas sale this fall. Gordan Janssen and M. H. Peterson, of Junction City, were selected as sale managers and also to select cattle for the sale, with the help and co-operation of C. O. Heidebrecht, of Inman. Top cattle will be picked for the occasion. The committee will begin to pick sale cattle soon after harvest. Anyone having cattle for sale should contact either party having the sale management in hand. The district held a successful picnic June 3.

Seventeen buyers paid an average of \$321 for 44 lots in the **RED OAK FARMS** Aberdeen-Angus sale at Rocky Comfort, Mo., on June 7. Seven bulls averaged \$339 with the 2 top bulls selling for \$500 each. Thirty-seven females averaged \$309 with a \$625 top on an open heifer, a daughter of Beefmaker 38th, the good herd sire at Red Oak. She was of the Ballindalloch Blackbird family. F. C. Lundy, Joplin, was the buyer of this heifer which was the sale top.

Cows with calves sold up to \$510. Bred heifer top of \$400 was reached on 2 head. The cattle were in good breeding condition, and since this was their first sale, Chester and Crystal Davidson, the owners, were pleased with the average made. The sale was held in the new sale pavilion that was just completed a few days earlier. It is well lighted, well ventilated and seat arrangement give an excellent view of the sale cattle from any angle. While most of the offering stayed in Missouri, Arkansas buyers purchased 6 head and 9 head came to Kansas. Kansas buyers were Eby Ranch, Beaumont; C. E. Reed, Wichita; Triple S Angus Farm, Rosalia; Roy Woodling, Cherokee. Roy Johnston and Ray Sims were the auctioneers, assisted by press representatives.

MERRYVALE FARMS Shorthorn sale, Grandview, Mo., June 5, had a record attendance. In this auction 47 head were sold for an average of \$985. An average of \$1,130 was made on 14 bulls; \$925 was made on 33 females. S. A. Donahue, of Sioux Falls, S. D., bought the high-selling bull at \$3,500. This 2-year-old bull was sired by Edellyn Valient Mercury and from a Missle bred cow. He was reserve champion at San Francisco and second as senior calf at the 1947 International. Urice Brothers, Vinton, bought the second top bull at \$2,600. He was reserve champion at the American Royal, 1947. D. M. Carraway & Son, DeLeon, Texas, paid \$1,875 for the high-selling female, an open heifer sired by Calrossie Supreme. Cows with calves sold up to \$1,700. The services and get

of Calrossie Supreme were featured in this important Shorthorn event.

Will-O-Pat Farms, Opolis; Roanridge Farm, Parkville, Mo.; D. W. Bishop, Gashland, Mo., and James P. Kem, Kansas City, Mo., sold 22 registered Shorthorns immediately following the Merryvale sale. Fifteen females averaged \$380 with 7 bulls averaging \$722. Roanridge Farm had the high-selling bull at \$2,000. He was a brother of the 1947 American Royal grand champion, and was purchased by Utah State College. Exactly \$1,000 was paid for the top heifer from this group consigned by D. W. Bishop, Gashland, for a daughter of Edellyn Champion Mercury from the Kem herd.

Miles-Of-View Shorthorn herd, Kenneth, was dispersed at Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo., on June 5. The dispersion took place following the Merryvale auction and the 22 head from the 4 consignors just mentioned. 42 head were sold for a \$463 average with a bull top of \$925. This bull went to E. L. Cox, Liberty. This price was the sale top and it was paid for the imported bull Basildon Ransom. R. C. Hotchkiss, Leon, paid \$875 for the second high-selling bull that was sired by Prince Peter 3rd from a Merryvale Tip cow. Two top females at \$775 and \$660 went to Wisconsin and to Ohio. Kansas buyers bought several head in the June 5 sales. Mervin Aegerter, Seward, Nebr., was the sale manager, with the selling being done by J. E. Halsey and Hamilton James. Press representatives assisted in the ring.

Since organization of the **KANSAS RED POLL BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** more than a year ago, one of its prime objectives has been, in co-operation with the Red Poll Cattle Club of America, to get a class for Red Poll cattle at the Kansas State Fair. Negotiations were started at an early date in 1947 and the prospects for success appeared rosy for a time, but final success was not achieved that year.

However, Kansas breeders who are sparking their association are a live-wire and

C. L. E. EDWARDS, Topeka, Kansas Holstein breeder, who held a successful reduction sale recently, remits for advertising carried in Kansas Farmer and writes as follows: "Mr. Blake: Your Mr. Johnson and his crew did a good job for me in my recent sale."

tenacious group of people. Working in close liaison with the national secretary of the breed, they went after the class again this year. In the forepart of February, Secretary F. A. Sloan, of Lincoln, Nebr., G. W. Locke, of El Dorado, and Erwin Siemens, of Buller, met with C. W. Mitchell, secretary of the Kansas State Fair, and received from him the state fair board's decision to take on a Red Poll class this year. The Kansas association pledged that about 40 to 50 head of Kansas-owned Red Polls will be on hand to support the class when fair time comes, and are extending an invitation to out-of-state breeders to exhibit at Hutchinson. This year will witness the first Red Poll show at the Kansas State Fair in about 20 years.

Public Sales of Livestock

Guernsey Cattle
October 15—State Guernsey Breeders' Annual Sale, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
October 15—Frank R. Condell, Dellford Ranch, El Dorado, Kan.
November 9—North Central Kansas Hereford Show and Sale, Concordia, Kan. George C. Wreath, Sale Manager, Belleville, Kan.
November 17—Wabaunsee County Hereford Breeders' Association, Alma, Kan.
November 22—Flint Hills Hereford Association, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
October 25—Kansas State Holstein Sale, Abilene, Kan. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan., Chairman Sale Committee.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
June 21—Chester and Crystal Davidson Dispersal Sale, Rocky Comfort, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
July 27—George A. Vaupel Dispersal Sale, Brookville, Kan. C. O. Heidebrecht, Sale Manager, Inman, Kan.

Hampshire Sheep
June 21—W. N. Renk, Sun Prairie, Wis.
Shropshire Sheep
June 21—W. N. Renk, Sun Prairie, Wis.
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.

Aluminum Screen

If bedroom or bathroom windows face the street or are otherwise exposed to the gaze of the public, try painting the screens with aluminum paint. This assures absolute privacy even if windows are open. One can see out but others cannot see in. This method is good for sleeping-porch screens.—D. L.

Quick Valve Repair

If an auto tire goes flat because of a defective valve, coat the threads of the valve with rubber cement and screw the cap on tightly. This is a speedy, temporary repair. L. E. R.

Dairy CATTLE

11 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS For Sale

5 Bred Heifers
3 Open Yearlings
3 Heifer Calves
1 Yearling Bull, double-grandson of Wisconsin Admiral Burke Lad. Dam, classified Excellent.
Production records on dams.
E. A. DAWDY, Salina, Kansas

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KANSAS STATE CHAMPION
Bacon's Velvet Veda Sr. 2 305C 610T.M.
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On re-test: 79 days 4,069M 203F
Her bull calf for sale. Sired by a son of Mo. State Champion. 16466M 808F Class BB. Also a few cows and heifers.
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12 big, rugged bulls from 12 to 14 months old.
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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 45, eight miles north of Hope and 6 miles south and 2 1/2 east of Enterprise, Kansas.
JESSE RIFFEL & SONS, Enterprise, Kan.

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

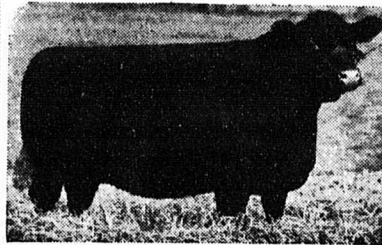
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Polled (Hornless) Shorthorns

Cherry Hill Hallmark sired by the \$5,700 Gossard 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 Thiemens, Concordia, Mo., are producing the most perfect calves in the history of the herd (established 1907).

20 GOOD TOP BULLS by our new blood Cherry Hill Hallmark and Red Coronet 2nd nearing serviceable age. Also cows and heifers.

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