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Kansas Farmer

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

SEPTEMBER 4, 1948

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MANHATTAN

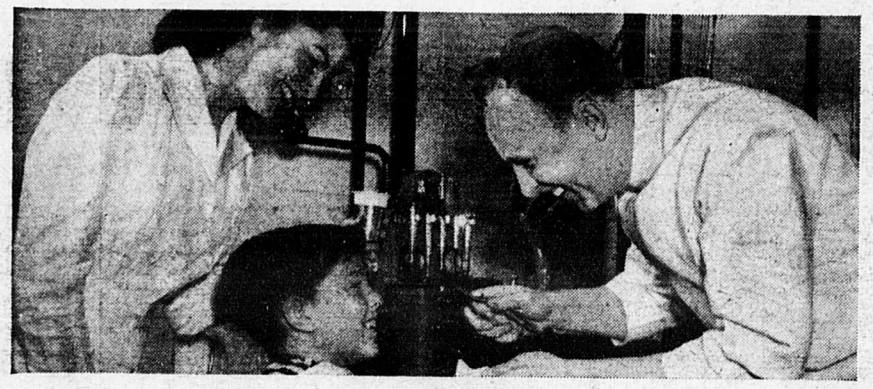
Plenty of Action at Kansas State Fair, This Edition See Page 6

You dig down deep for the family

There's a deep satisfaction in providing the people who depend on you with the things they need. Of course, that takes money—but it's money well spent. That's the way we feel about a certain $220,000,000 we spent last year.

1. NEW REFINERY UNITS were built. Over 650 new oil and gas wells were drilled, 1,500 miles of new pipe lines were laid, every possible step was taken to increase petroleum production. Because this company and its subsidiary companies spent this money, we can now deliver more of the petroleum products which you and the nation need so urgently.

2. NEW JOBS ARE CREATED by this money. It also protects the jobs of these tank car loaders and the rest of our 46,000 employees. In 1947, wages and benefits for each of them averaged over $4,000, a new high. The investment in tools and equipment averages $24,600 per employee, almost four times the average for all industry.



3. THE 97,000 OWNERS of our company include dentists, teachers, housewives—many thousands of the kind of people you meet every day. These owners make the jobs at Standard possible. No one man or woman owns as much as 1% of the stock. No institution owns as much as 5%. As a return on our owners' money, we paid them average dividends of $314 per owner in 1947.

4. WHEN YOU STOP at the Standard sign, you benefit from the cooperation of many people; owners, employees, the thousands of independent dealers who handle our products, the suppliers from whom we buy the things we use in our business. Such teamwork is characteristic of America. In a country where everyone is free to do the best he can for himself, everyone benefits.

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Flying Farmers

SEVERAL industrial installations in the state will be viewed by Kansas Flying Farmers in October, in conjunction with their annual fall tour. At the same time they hope to meet with Flying Farmers from Missouri for one evening while they are on tour.

Initial arrangements for both events were made at a meeting of the new board of directors at McPherson in mid-August. Called by President Ailiff Neel, Windom, this first meeting of the new board proved more nearly representative of the state club than any prior board meeting.

All but one of the 8 Flying Farmer districts were represented at the meeting. Directors present were Howard Brockhoff, Fairview; Bud Elkins, Wakefield; L. C. Bell, McDonald; Eugene Coats, Plains; G. A. Bertram, Greensburg; George Baxter, Marion; and Raymond Stewart, Fulton. Only district not represented was number 3. The meeting called by this group at Hays to elect a director was rained out and no representative had been named prior to the state meeting.

Others attending the meeting, in addition to the president, were Earnest Bressler, Bird City, vice-president; William Janssen, McPherson, national delegate; W. W. Frizell, Larned, national director from Kansas, and Don Von Schriltz, Healy, and L. S. Peck, Liberal, members of the tour and activities committee.

A few days after the board meeting, George Baxter, chairman of the tour committee, advised that arrangements for the tour already were nearing completion. Present plans call for a fly-in to Hutchinson on Monday, October 18. Here the touring flyers will visit one of the large salt plants, probably go down in the mine. In addition they have plans to inspect the manufacturing works of the Krause Plow Co., and possibly the new Dillon warehouse.

That same evening they will fly on to Iola where they expect to meet with flyers from Missouri. Kansas Flying Farmers are finding it is a lot of fun to meet with flyers from other states and do nothing more than just visit with them. And that is the main plan for that evening. The next morning, the group will fly to Kansas City and spend at least a day at the American Royal.

From Iola to Kansas City, the flyers already have received several invitations to stop at towns along the route. Whether these invitations can be accepted will be announced later by the tour committee.

Members of the board at the first meeting accepted a proposal by Riley Whearty, aviation director of the Kansas Industrial Development Commission, to use one page in the KIDC Plane News, a monthly publication which will be mailed to all Flying Farmers in the state.

Several other appointments also were made at the meeting. President Neel appointed G. A. Bertram to head the membership committee. He will aid the membership workers appointed by the various directors in the districts. A few districts have membership chairmen for each county. Others have the districts divided into broader areas with 2 or 3 men to head the membership work on the district level.

In charge of next year's state convention will be Earnest Bressler and Raymond Stewart. And an advisory committee on legislative matters will be headed by Ailiff Neel, William Janssen and W. W. Frizell.

KANSAS FARMER

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Sow Bluegrass Now

Early September is the ideal time for sowing bluegrass lawns in Kansas, according to the landscape calendar of the Kansas State College Extension Service, Manhattan. Watering may be necessary. Do not allow the soil to bake while the seed is germinating; keep it moist.

Evergreens may be planted in Eastern Kansas in September, if care is given in watering them before cold weather and protection given them from cold, dry winds in winter. Evergreens already established may be sheared for the last time now. Fall growth will cover shear marks before cold weather.

September is a good time to dig gladiolus bulbs. They are ready to dig when the tops start to dry and bulblets cling to mother bulb. Handle carefully, and store thru the winter in a cool, dry place at a temperature of about 45 degrees.

Support for Alfalfa

Alfalfa seed prices will be supported again this year at the same level as last year, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Supports are 25 cents a pound for northern alfalfa, 20 cents for central, and 17 cents for southern. Kansas is in the central states region.

The support program will be carried out by the Commodity Credit Corporation thru loans and purchase agreements. Either or both of these programs will be available to farmers from the time of harvest thru December 31. The loans will mature May 31, 1949, or earlier on demand. The purchase agreements provide that the CCC will buy at support prices whatever quantity of eligible alfalfa seed a producer may elect to deliver to the corporation during the 30-day period following the maturity of the 1948 loan.

The programs will be administered locally by county agricultural conservation committees.

It May Work

There may be some benefit in plowing under nitrate fertilizer with stubble to hurry the nitrification of the straw. This may be especially true in a year like this when plowing is late. Straw will have little time this fall to deteriorate after it is turned under.

Two years ago Ted Krehbiel had discouraging results from a small area on his farm in McPherson county. The wheat was so poor on this area he didn't even cut it. Last year oats in the same field made 25 bushels when the county average was around the 50-bushel mark.

Last fall he plowed under 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate an acre in a 20-acre area. A small strip thru the center was not treated. It was plainly visible from the adjoining road all spring. Wheat in the treated soil had an excellent color. The center strip was pale and could be identified easily right up to harvest time.

County Agent Jess Cooper hopes to have more results available on plowing under nitrate with stubble in another year.

Gain on Roughage

Roughage rather than grain can be used to put gains on selected cattle, an experiment being conducted at Kansas State College shows.

In the experiment calves from the same herd, bought for the same price, were put into 2 separate lots to be fed. In one lot went those selected for feeding capacity, chest room and natural fleshing ability. These calves were fed a larger percentage of roughage, but they outgained those in the other lot 48 pounds last year and 49 pounds this year, according to F. W. Bell, professor of animal husbandry, who has charge of the experiment.

The experiment is one of those conducted by Mr. Bell in studying factors that influence rate of gain of animals, cost of the gain and the value of the carcass at marketing time.

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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Vocational Agriculture

By HELEN ANKENY

ACCORDING to L. B. Pollom, state supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, the following teacher placements have been made since publication of the June issues of the *Kansas Farmer*, when changes made in teaching personnel were announced:

Kansas State College students graduating this spring and summer, who have signed contracts to teach Vocational Agriculture, include Frank E. White, who will teach at Alma; Charles M. Hund, Beverly; Frank R. Carpenter, Clifton; Marvin L. Riggs, Coffeyville; Raymond K. Marmon, Ford. Out-of-state Vocational Agriculture men who will teach in Kansas departments this year are Charles L. Lathrop, Bird City; Roy Eck, Effingham; G. B. Henry, Hugoton; William S. Crow, St. Francis; Harold Shoaf, Fredonia.

Among instructors who have taught Vocational Agriculture a number of years in Kansas, and are moving to other departments this year are: L. O. Gugler, who goes to Ellsworth; W. E. Chappell, Cottonwood Falls; R. L. Welton, Meriden; A. G. Jensen, Olathe; Merwin Stearns, Osborne; C. W. Clair, Paxico; Blaine Crowe, Waterville. B. W. Wright, a former Vocational Agriculture teacher in Kansas, who has been a member of the Boys Industrial School staff for the last several years, will teach the coming year at Auburn.

* * *

Announcement of dates of this year's national Vocational Agriculture judging contests show that dairy cattle, dairy products and poultry contests will be held October 6 and 7 at Waterloo, Ia. Representing Kansas in the national meet will be: Coffeyville, Marvin L. Riggs, instructor, dairy cattle; (The Coffeyville judging team who won the annual dairy judging contest this spring at Kansas State College and who will go to Waterloo, was coached by M. O. Castle, who resigned this year as instructor at Coffeyville); El Dorado, William R. McMillan, coach, dairy products; Chanute, Charles O. Carter, coach, poultry.

The national livestock and meats judging contests are scheduled for October 14 and 15 at Kansas City. The Belleville judging team, coached by Carl Beyer, will compete for national honors in livestock judging; and the Coffeyville team in meats.

* * *

Members of the Kincaid school board recently purchased a warehouse building at the Sedalia, Mo., army air field, which contained about 25,000 board feet of good-quality lumber. This will be used in the construction of a new Vocational Agriculture building at Kincaid.

* * *

Thirty-one Future Farmers of the Manhattan high school and the Randolph high school were guests recently of the Manhattan chamber of commerce on a sponsored 2-day instructive sightseeing and outing tour. The tour, mapped out by J. W. Taylor, Vocational Agriculture instructor at Manhattan, included a trip to the Park Glen farm, owned and operated by Leo B. Parker, Kansas City attorney, a half mile east of Stanley; a visit to the dehydration plant at Midland, the Stokeley canning factory at Lawrence, Old Mission, and Shawnee-Mission high school, and the Haskin Brothers farm, where they observed the result of soil-conservation practices; the Maryvale Farms at Martin City, The Hallmark Farm and the Columbian stock farm east of Martin City.

At the Parker farm the boys observed Parker's herd of purebred Angus cattle and heard a corral lecture on the Angus by Ed Moody, field representative of the Heart of America Angus Breeders' Association; enjoyed a swim in the recently-built lake on the Parker farm; and were given a briefing on the proper manner to build ponds in Kansas to avoid filling up by means of silt beds.

The boys spent the night in the big hayloft of one of the barns of the KMBC farms, the guest of Phil Evans, farm commentator and manager of KMBC farms.

Bob Stephens, Vocational Agriculture instructor at Randolph, and J. W. Taylor, were among those who accompanied the boys on the tour.

* * *

Harold Raine, Mack Finley, John Rrudo and Kimber Macht, members of the Wamego F. F. A. chapter, have finished harvesting 2 of the Wamego Vocational Agriculture fertility plots of wheat. The wheat was taken to the agronomy department at Kansas State College to be threshed and yield per acre determined from the tests where different rates and time of fertilizer application were used. The boys also took plants from definite-size areas of these plots and tied them into bundles, which they will use in building their educational booth at the Kansas Free Fair. E. E. Stockebrand is the Vocational Agriculture instructor at Wamego.

* * *

To Paul Hoover, a sophomore at Liberty Memorial high school and treasurer of the Jayhawk F. F. A. chapter, goes the honor of raising one of the most successful pig litters grown in the Lawrence area this summer. According to E. R. Essick, Vocational Agriculture instructor and adviser of the Jayhawk chapter, a litter of 10 Duroc pigs farrowed by a purebred Duroc gilt May 6, owned by young Hoover, weighed an average of 47 pounds at weaning, 8 weeks after they were farrowed. This is 17 pounds above the 30-pound average weight a litter of 10 pigs at that age should weigh, according to the standards of weights set up by the National Duroc Association.

Paul purchased his purebred Duroc gilt last October. He had the gilt farrow on ground where hogs had not been kept for several years, and in this way kept his pigs free from round worms and necro. The pigs were fed a balanced ration with plenty of protein and minerals for growth.

* * *

Dates and places for holding the annual Kansas F. F. A. leadership schools have been announced by Prof. A. P. Davidson, Kansas State College, executive adviser of the Kansas Association of Future Farmers of America.

The list includes: Clay Center, October 4; Lawrence, October 5; Seneca, October 6; Beloit, October 11; Stockton (combined with Colby), October 12; Dodge City, October 13; Emporia, October 18; Buhler, October 19; Harper, October 20; and Independence, October 21.

The Highland Park F. F. A. chapter, Topeka, F. E. Carpenter, adviser; and the Minneapolis chapter, J. Willis Jordan, adviser, have been selected to represent Kansas in the Better Chapter contests at the national F. F. A. convention this fall in Kansas City, according to A. P. Davidson, executive adviser.

Both chapters have fine achievement records. The Highland Park chapter the past year produced 62,000 pounds of pork, 4,475 bushels of grain, 85 tons of roughage, 23,200 pounds of beef, 2,200 pounds of mutton, 82 acres of pasture, 12 acres of garden. The chapter has been recommended by the state association for the F. F. A. Foundation chapter achievement award; ranked among the 6 high in the annual Hoard's Dairyman contest; sponsored the annual district dairy judging school; cooperatively sold 165 head of livestock; purchased co-operatively products and 23 pieces of farm equipment for F. F. A. members; 40,000 pounds of feed; 115 registered hogs and 2 registered dairy heifers. The 35 Highland Park Future Farmers made an average increase in net worth to the boy of $375.60. William Rankin was president of the chapter during the past year.

The Minneapolis chapter produced 53,352 pounds of pork, 51,900 pounds of milk, 23,750 pounds of beef, 1,960 pounds of mutton, 2,970 pounds of poultry, 350 bushels of corn, 12,381 bushels of wheat, 1,831 bushels of oats, 136 tons of hay and silage. They owned in 1947 a total of 352 head of hogs, 67 beef cattle, 37 sheep, 14 dairy cattle, 835 chickens, and farmed a total of 726 acres. The 40 active members had a total investment of $43,049.20. Eighty per cent of the members took part in the Ottawa county fair, aiding in preparation of grounds, exhibits, judging and showing; 35 per cent showed livestock or crops and won 42 per cent of all place ribbons awarded.

The chapter conducted the district public speaking contest and the district farm mechanics school and contests, treated 635 bushels of grain cooperatively, tested 69 samples of grain for germination, collected 10½ tons of scrap iron and 6 tons of waste paper.

* * *

The Alma Future Farmers gave an interesting demonstration this month to the people of that community in proper methods used in welding, in co-operation with the local welder dealer, A. H. Stuewe. The demonstration not only gave Vocational Agriculture students and their parents much inside information on welding, but also gave them the opportunity of viewing the welder in action that was recently purchased for use in the Vocational Agriculture shop at Alma.

* * *

Leo Kohbler, Vocational Agriculture instructor at the Hill City high school, has resigned his position to become general manager of the Lewis Motor Co., Inc., at Hill City.

* * *

Both Keith Riggs, of the WaKeeney F. F. A. chapter, and Clyde Morris, of the Highland Park, Topeka chapter, have been asked to play in the national F. F. A. band at the national F. F. A. convention this fall. Riggs and Morris played with the band last year in its initial appearance at the national convention in Kansas City.

* * *

Lloyd Moody, Vocational Agriculture instructor at Oberlin, and a number of the Oberlin Future Farmers enjoyed a 10-day outing, which took them thru the Black Hills, Yellowstone Park, Salt Lake City and Denver. The outing is an annual event for the Oberlin Future Farmers.

* * *

Members of the Hoxie crops, poultry, livestock and farm mechanics judging team, and their dads, were guests of honor at a barbecue given recently in recognition of the fine job the boys did in representing the Sheridan county community high school, the F. F. A. and the Vocational Agriculture department in district, regional and state judging meets this year. Bowen Brothers, prominent Shorthorn breeders, south of Hoxie, donated the fine fat calf which made up the main course of the affair.

* * *

Construction of the new $57,000 Vocational Agriculture building at Wamego has started. Plans call for a 119- by 57-foot building with a 55- by 55-foot agriculture shop in the center. Tentative date for completion is November 1. Architects who drew the plans are Glover and Newcomb, Topeka. The contract for general construction was let to Sannemen Brothers, Topeka; the plumbing to Sheahan and Degan, Topeka; and electric work to Barr Electric, Wamego. E. E. Stockebrand is the Vocational Agriculture teacher at Wamego.

To cut glass easily into odd shapes, I mark the patterns off on heavy paper and lay the paper under the glass. These marks are then easy to follow.—Mrs. B. E. L.

The Kansas Farmer

By NORMA J. HEIDEBRECHT

I stand on a hill looking upward
When my long day's plowing is done,
My work is spread before me
Where the chocolate furrows run.
Dark shadowed is their wide expanse
Of earth beneath my feet,
But I know it will soon be amber
A field of waving wheat.
I see present—and future—beauty
The quiet is profound
And lifting my eyes to the heavens
I see God looking down.

Age at a Village Window

By ALICE W. WILLIS

I owned a farm some time ago.
I've got past 80 now, you know.

My neighbor has a fenced-in lot,
It may be more as like as not.

But there from morn 'till evening browse
Two gentle purebred Jersey cows.
I watch the lady come to see
If any harmful thing there be.

I see the young lad drive them in
Before the milking times begin.

It is a pleasant thing to me,
This token of the use-to-be.

Club or Party Plans

For the women's club program chairman, let us suggest the following entertainment leaflets now available:

A Mock Wedding, comical play; fun to stage as well as to see. Price 5c.

Roll Call Ideas, price 3c.

An Election Year Program. A complete evening's program. Price 5c.

"You Can Make It" Party, price 3c.

Games for Young and Old, price 5c.

Please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

GRANDMA . . . By Charles Kuhn

We want you to meet "Grandma." This is her first time to appear in Kansas Farmer. But if you like her we will keep her coming to you.

Farm Matters AS I SEE THEM

INDICATIONS today are that the Tom Dewey family will move into the White House next January 20, and the Harry Truman family will move out.

Indications today, also, are that the Republicans will have a good majority in the House of Representatives in the new (Eighty-first) Congress, and probably maintain a majority in the Senate, altho the margin may be close. It is not altogether unlikely that the national campaign now just opening will see the real fight over who will control the Senate.

But whatever the complexion of the next administration may be, it likely will face a farm problem before the end of the Eighty-first Congress—unless, of course, an open and fight-to-the-finish war with Russia should develop in the meantime. And that always is a possibility.

• •

Russia and the weather are the two most uncertain factors in the near future for American Agriculture, as I see the picture at this time. Which of the two is the more uncertain I hesitate to say.

Two almost certain factors that I see ahead for the farmer are (1) higher state and local taxes, and (2) continued high production costs. State and local taxing units, the country over, have not yet caught up with the higher maintenance and operating costs due to the cheaper dollar (inflation). Nor have they felt the full impact of steel (and other critical material) and labor shortages from the military preparedness program on which the United States has embarked.

• •

Current understanding in Washington now is that the military will ask the next Congress to appropriate something like 22,000 million dollars for "national security" for the next fiscal year. That is about double the allowance for last fiscal year; one-third more than for the current fiscal year, ending next June 30.

If the next administration is able to cut expenditures even 6 or 7 billion dollars a year, total Federal Government costs on this basis still would be as high as they are at present.

Furthermore, from the way things are developing overseas, either a much larger portion of the Marshall program funds will have to be devoted to military purposes for the nations of Western Europe, or direct appropriations (in addition to Marshall fund appropriations) will have to be made to arm present and potential "noble allies" against the Russian menace.

So I would say that the chances for cuts in federal tax collections to offset the increases necessary for state and local governmental taxing units are rather slight, as matters look today.

• •

Again barring a war that would call for huge exports of foodstuffs abroad to support our own armies, our allies' armies, and their civilian populations, the demands from abroad for foodstuffs from the United States—aside from supplies paid for by the United States, which always will be acceptable, of course—are almost certain to slacken by next year; probably still more in 1950.

Again barring another world war from the picture for a few more years, the problem of burdensome farm surpluses is more than a strong probability within the next 2 years. Actually, prospects right now are that corn and cotton supplies will be close to the place where the Secretary of Agriculture would be required by law to proclaim marketing quotas—and acreage allotments—on these 2 commodities for next year's crops.

The present Secretary, Charles F. Brannan, can avoid proclaiming marketing quotas on cotton by using the August estimate instead of the September estimate. The question of corn marketing quotas do not have to be decided until next February. And that will be a problem for the next Secretary of Agriculture—on the supposition that there will be a change in the White House before next February.

Marketing prospects aside, conditions are almost perfect for a record planting of wheat this fall. Unless the new Congress reverses the Eightieth Congress, and reduces the support price on wheat below 90 per cent of parity (present formula), wheat growers who comply with the program—and have storage space—are guaranteed $2 a bushel or thereabouts on the 1949 wheat crop. I look for a strong movement in the next Congress to reduce support price levels materially; they certainly will be sharply reduced for 1950 and following years—again barring another war to prove to ourselves and to the world that we are exercising world leadership, and expect to continue to do so.

• •

Let's "View With Pride"

I THINK it is a good thing, now and then, to view our accomplishments with pride. There is enough "viewing with alarm" in this day and age, it needs a little balancing up with an occasional pat on the back. I am not forgetting the fact that we do have things to worry us. The international situation is very disturbing. But good judgment in official places, and keeping our country strong, can solve—will solve—that problem. I know you have your personal problems—some of them pretty tough. And you see others whose problems are a bit worse than yours, and you do your neighborly best to extend a helping hand. All of us have troubles and problems.

• •

But we can be rather enthusiastic about the overall picture. And this picture is about to be presented to Kansas people in a very interesting way at our fairs. I hope by all means you will attend your county fair, your 4-H Club fair, the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka and, of course, the official Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. These events will give you the best possible up-to-date facts on the progress Kansas agriculture is making. I feel that fair officials who make the farm exhibits the biggest thing at the fair are doing an important job of advertising Kansas to Kansans. They are helping us "view with pride" the results of your labors.

• •

I know town and city folks are amazed at the quality of farm exhibits—some of them try gardening. I think most of them can see the progress that has been made. It helps them understand that farming is more than just dropping a few seeds in the soil and waiting to reap a rich harvest. If no other good came out of holding the fairs, that alone would make them worthwhile. Yet that is only one good. I know you farm folks study the exhibits and watch the judging with an eye to improving your own production. Being an alert, progressive people you put those fair lessons into practice. I have seen this kind of progress from year to year.

Now, you certainly can view the wheat exhibits again this year with considerable pride. Latest official report states that Kansas winter wheat production this year now is estimated at 215,688,000 bushels, the third largest crop on record, and the sixth Kansas wheat crop to exceed 200 million bushels. I don't need to tell you that the eyes of folks in other states are on you. I have heard folks ask how Kansas farmers come thru year after year with such record crops—you know we haven't always had that kind of reputation. I can tell them that while weather has an important part to play in our record yields, that isn't the only thing.

• •

There are plenty of reasons. Lessons learned at fairs help. The always thoro research and tests of our Kansas State College experts aid in keeping us on the right track. I know very well this year's wheat crop is larger than anticipated simply as a result of using better varieties that the college tested and recommended. Let me ask, in this connection, how much our agricultural college is worth to us just on this one crop? Also, ask yourself how much your own improved farming methods—terracing, contour farming, use of fertilizers, sound crop rotations—are worth to you in this one season.

You should be very proud of what you have done. So proud I hope you will show something at your fair. It deserves that kind of support from you, by the way. Your participation in it is one thing that will help make it great. The same as your taking part in other community projects.

I know wheat isn't the only crop Kansas produces—we must keep telling that to folks in other states, also. Somehow they can't believe we have room for anything else after turning out such wheat crops. But right now the 1948 corn crop is officially estimated at 76,164,000 bushels, which is nearly double the 1947 crop of 40,443,000 bushels. Right now the grain sorghum crop is guessed at 21,641,000 bushels, compared with 10,933,000 bushels produced in 1947, and a 10-year average production of 19,310,000 bushels. The soybean crop is placed at 2,534,000 bushels, compared with 1,887,000 bushels last year. And the hay crop at 3,462,000 tons is the largest since 1927.

Those are figures you can keep in mind when you look over the really wonderful exhibits of wheat, corn, sorghums, even fruits and garden products at the fairs you attend. I say you should be mighty proud of having a hand in such fine production.

• •

I learn this year there are to be better exhibits of farm machinery and farm home equipment than have been possible for some time. Here we find, too, that other great industries are keeping in step with progress. It certainly is a long step from early hand methods of harvesting wheat to our present-day combines. The equipment for the modern farm kitchen is in great contrast to that of earlier days. There will be more progress—perhaps even greater progress—in the future than already has been made. But I'm all for doing a little bit of viewing with pride right now.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

So They Will Blame the Farmer!

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American farmer may not realize it, but he is growing horns. By November election day he will have acquired cloven hoofs; by the time the Eighty-first Congress convenes next January, he may have spiked-tail, a pitchfork, and the smell of brimstone.

In other words, the farmer is the devil responsible for the high cost of living—if not the devil, he is in a fair way to become the goat.

The ever-honest Mr. Kiplinger, in his recent Agricultural Letter, predicts a first-class brawl over farm price supports. He sees the battle shaping up. One can see it in the newspapers (particularly the big metropolitan newspapers) and one can hear detonations over the radio.

The big city groups, and the politicians, and editors and commentators who cater to the big city groups, are blaming the farmer and the farm program for high prices—and for the inflation.

This anti-price support and anti-farmer feeling likely will continue to expand as the presidential and congressional campaigns warm up. A New Deal Democrat President blames the Republican Congress. And the Republicans blame the New Deal Democrat administration.

People don't like high prices—naturally. They like high wages and salaries and incomes—naturally. But they want to get the high wages and salaries and incomes, without high prices; particularly high food prices.

It is much easier, and more popular, for a candidate to agree with his audience of voters that grocery prices are too high, than it is to try to explain that wages and salaries and incomes are paid out of prices received for commodities produced and goods manufactured.

So the voters will understand, from the campaign speeches, that whoever the successful candidates are, they will devote their entire efforts in the next Congress toward bringing down food prices; and by inference, if not by plain implication, the city consumers will understand that this means getting rid of the Government farm prices support program, which most of them already believe is largely to blame for high food prices.

They are told, and truthfully, that the Government is spending close to 100 million dollars a year to buy up

(Continued on Page 27)

Ah-h-h-h-h-h-h . . .

It's Fair Time

★ Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, September 18 to 24

★ Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, September 11 to 17

By Dick Mann

YOU really are going to be surprised this year when you attend the Kansas State Fair, at Hutchinson, September 18 to 24. All of the good things that have been "expected to happen" since the war finally have.

One of those big surprises will be when you drive thru the south gate and see those gigantic new cattle barns just to your right. There are 3 of them, each 83- by 204-feet in size, and they will house about 500 additional cattle, according to Sam Mitchell, secretary of the fair.

Money for these new cattle barns was appropriated by the legislature in 1945, but materials were not available. The money was appropriated again in 1947, but the barns were not started until this year. They have monolithic concrete pillars and roofs, with brick siding. The sides will be bricked up only 4 feet this year by fair time, so the remaining side areas will be canvas covered.

These new cattle barns are separated with 2 at one end of the lot and one at the other. Future expansion calls for a 200- by 400-foot livestock arena building in the area between the present barns. The old wooden barns to the east of these new ones eventually will be removed and replaced by another concrete structure matching the 3 built this year. Still another new barn will be put south of the arena. When this new area is fully completed, the livestock arena will be flanked on 3 sides by these huge barns.

Other improvements include complete remodeling of the agriculture building. "We tore out everything and started over again," Mr. Mitchell says. This building now [*Continued on Page 36*]

Everybody likes hotdogs. You'll be eating your share this September, either at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, September 11 to 17, or at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, September 18 to 24.

How's the weather down there? Colorful high-school bands make every fair brighter and gayer. You'll hear them at Hutchinson and Topeka again this year.

***Above:* 4-H Club style revues are always a popular feature of the big Kansas fairs. Who will win this year?**

It's always news when a champion animal takes time off during the fair to become a mother.

***At Right:* He won't hold that pose, says this livestock exhibitor. More out-of-state livestock will be shown at both Hutchinson and Topeka this year.**

It's Governor's Day at the big fair, and Governor Frank Carlson this year again will tour the livestock exhibits to see what these young folks are doing.

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- SAVE TIME AND TROUBLE
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◆ Here it is! The big opportunity to get ready NOW for next spring's work . . . to order your full 1949 stock of SKELLY Fortified Tagolene Motor Oils and Long-Life Greases! And you don't have to pay a single cent! It's SKELLY'S special, generous 1949 Future Order Plan, **and here's how it works:**

Place your order now for those fine SKELLY oils and greases that can do so much toward protecting your equipment, keeping it in top running order. You don't pay a thing until delivery is made, any time you want it next spring. Then, when you do pay, you pay at *today's* prices, *regardless* of how much higher in price the items you order may be next year.

Think of the money you save! Think of the time, the trouble you save! And think of the peace of mind you'll have by knowing you'll receive *everything* you need, *when* you need it!

Contact your SKELLY Tank Station Salesman or Jobber right now. Ask him for complete details about this special money-saving farm deal. Give him your order for next spring—you have *everything to gain* and *absolutely nothing to lose!*

A full line of high-quality HOOD Tractor and Implement Tires is carried by your SKELLY Tank Station Salesman or Jobber. Order from him now.

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TUNE IN – NBC

Skelly's "Morning Newspaper of the Air"—with *Alex Dreier* and the first network news commentary of the day, Monday through Friday—and *Lloyd Burlingham* with farm news and the weekly Skelly Agricultural Achievement Award, every Saturday. NBC at 7:00 A. M. (WMAQ, Chicago, 6:45 A. M.)

GET IN TOUCH WITH YOUR SKELLY TANK STATION SALESMAN OR JOBBER TODAY

3 Generations Win "Blues"

Taking Firsts Runs in Family!

AKRON, MICH. At ten years of age, Harry E. Rohlfs started helping his father show Percheron draft horses, and win champion awards. When he started for himself, exhibiting was "very much in the blood". Harry still thinks there's no fun like taking blue ribbons, hunting, or riding horseback.

Harry E. Rohlfs

Won blue ribbon for white winter wheat at International Grain and Hay Show, Chicago, '47 . . . with wheat raised on 460 acre farm in the "Thumb of Michigan".

Mr. Rohlfs has also raised two daughters who win many ribbons at state and county fairs. The Rohlfs' knack at prize-winning is now in its third generation.

* * *

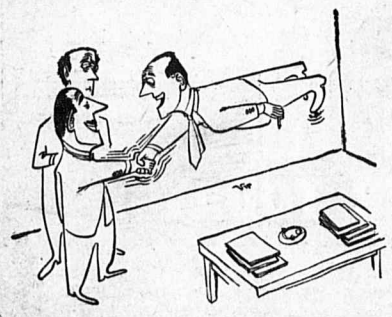
What the Rohlfs girls ate best, when tiny tots, was Wheaties. Loved the second-helping flavor of these 100% whole wheat flakes, with milk and fruit.

Says Mr. Rohlfs, "We bought Wheaties by the case." Families like his, serving several bowls a day, are likely to get the Extra Big Pak size. It holds 50% more than regular package. Popular in homes with outdoor people like the Rohlfs . . . where taste for Wheaties runs in the family.

THREE-generation Wheaties families are not unusual. More and more report all members, toddlers to grandparents, eating "Breakfast of Champions". Had *your* Wheaties today?

General Mills

"Wheaties" and "Breakfast of Champions" are registered trade marks of *General Mills.*



"Glad to meet a fellow Wheaties addict."

What Veterinarians Talked About

WHEN top veterinarians in the U. S. get together, they have some interesting and helpful things to say. Good health of livestock, and less illness among human beings, is due to the painstaking work of these scientists. Kansas Farmer here brings you some of the highlights from the recent annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, held in San Francisco, Calif.

Hogs Suffer

Hot weather is hard on hogs. Dr. Hubert Heitman, Jr., and Dr. E. H. Hughes, both of Davis, Calif., told of a series of experiments in which normal pigs of various weights were kept in a room with controlled temperatures. As the temperature was increased from 40 to 100 degrees, the scientists reported, 3 things happened to the hogs:

(1) Breathing was speeded up.

(2) The animals' temperature increased.

(3) And the pulse rate slowed down.

Hope on Newcastle

Hens recovered from Newcastle disease not only develop a "high grade immunity" against the virus infection, they also seem to confer a degree of immunity on baby chicks hatched from their eggs. This observation was contained in a report by Dr. Harold E. Moses, of Purdue University.

He cited the "trans-egg" passage of immunity from one generation to another as one reason for believing that "much may be accomplished by vaccination" in fighting this disease in American poultry flocks.

Big Stomach Ache

Altho a cow's stomach is divided into 4 distinct compartments, 3 of these provide no more than one fifth of the stomach volume, according to a discussion by Dr. James D. Grossman, Columbus, O.

In the adult cow, he said, the stomach capacities are as follows: rumen or paunch 80 per cent, reticulum or honeycomb 5 per cent, omasum or manypies 7 or 8 per cent, and the abomasum or true stomach 8 or 7 per cent. The first 3 compartments are merely storage and fermentation vats because they are non-glandular and actually, he said "the ruminant stomach should always be considered as a single stomach."

Because the digestive function of each compartment differs from the others, the cow can have 4 times as many kinds of aches and pains of the stomach as can man or most other animals.

How Many Diseases?

Pigs and cows have more to worry about in the fall than at any other time of year, so far as their health is concerned.

A committee on transmissible diseases of food-producing animals reported to the veterinary convention that 47 diseases attack cattle in the fall, compared with 35 in the spring, 30 in the summer, and 43 in winter. There are 32 diseases affecting pigs in the fall, as against 30 in spring, 28 in summer, and 28 in winter.

The worst-sounding cattle disease, however, occurs mostly in spring and winter. Its name . . . bacillary icterohemoglobinuria.

Sheep, the committee reported, have more diseases in winter. Twenty-eight compared with 18 in spring, 15 in summer, and 26 in the fall.

Crowded Calves

The housing problem of calves on the nation's farms came up for special consideration. Too many calves are killed by infectious disease because they are crowded into the same barns with too many older cattle. Dr. W. J. Gibbons, of Alabama Polykchnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., reported.

Housing and feeding, he pointed out, are the 2 most important "hygienic" factors in prevention of calf diseases.

If calves are raised in small isolated groups, he said, infections are more easily limited and controlled. If all calves in any one group are about the same age, the danger of exposure to disease is further reduced.

These purposes can be accomplished, Doctor Gibbons explained, by keeping groups of calves in "small calf unit barns or open sheds."

Thrives in Cold

American veterinarians heard a new answer to an old sheep herder's question: Why do most cases of vibrionic (infectious) abortion in sheep occur in cold weather?

The answer: "Vibrio fetus," the germ that causes this disease, which often results in heavy losses of lambs, thrives best in frigid temperatures.

Dr. Robert W. Lindenstruth, Dr. B. Q. Ward, and Dr. J. B. Ashcraft, all of the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station at Laramie, announced this research finding.

Extensive tests were made by planting the bacteria in hay, soil and manure, which then were kept at various temperatures.

At 45 degrees Fahrenheit, these scientists found, the disease bacteria lived an average of 20 days. At 70 to 100 degrees, the organism survived for an average of only 10 days.

"Q" Fever

A mysterious disease which is spread to human beings by seemingly healthy cattle, was described to the American Veterinary Medical Association by Drs. R. R. Parker, E. J. Bell and H. J. Stoenner, of the U. S. Public Health Service, Hamilton, Mont.

Known as "Q" fever, the disease produces a lingering fever.

"Cattle, particularly milk cows, are the only definitely-known source of human infection, but the means by which the infectious agent is transferred is uncertain," they reported. "Once introduced, the germ of this disease appears to spread within dairy herds. How cattle acquire the germ from nature is not yet understood. Ticks are a possible source. In the United States it has been recovered from various species of ticks from all sections of the country.

"Man apparently may acquire the infection directly from nature, as well as from cattle, but by what avenue, or avenues, has not been determined. Air-borne germs appear to be a frequent source of laboratory-acquired infections."

Nervous Cattle

If a once-contented cow starts showing signs of a nervous breakdown, it may be the fault of her feed.

Three types of forage poisoning which cause "peculiar" nervous disorders and symptoms were described by Drs. J. N. Shaw and O. H. Muth, of Oregon State College.

Cattle in Oregon fed on silage from pea vines, grown in fields where nightshade plants were growing, developed "marked nervous symptoms," the report said.

Fescue screenings infected with certain plant parasites caused losses of cattle and sheep, and animals on rye grass stubble often suffered from nervous disorders.

Starving Livestock

Thousands of farm animals today are victims of "hidden starvation," with resulting heavy losses to their owners, according to a report to the convention.

The animals may appear well-fed, but actually will be suffering from "borderline starvation" for lack of certain elements which their bodies need, the committee indicated. Among the most common cases of this type are:

Vitamin A deficiency in cattle which are kept in barns or corrals without access to green grass. Similar starvation in dairy animals receiving low-carotene forage during winter and early spring.

Protein deficiency in many herds in areas where protein supplements are scarce.

Calcium deficiency in dairy herds and feed lot cattle.

"Phosphorus deficiency is widespread over most of the cattle-raising section of this continent," the committee reported. It is also observed in swine. Cobalt deficiency has been diagnosed in parts of Canada, the northern, northeastern, and southeastern parts of the United States.

"The goiter map of North America shows a pronounced shortage of iodine in parts of Canada, the northwest section of the U. S. and the Great Lakes region. There is a heavy loss of young animals from insufficient iodine intake."

Age and Mastitis

A previous report that older cattle are more susceptible to certain types of mastitis than younger cows was challenged by 2 California research workers.

Mastitis, a disease of the udder which causes enormous dairy losses thruout the nation, is one of today's top problems in veterinary science. In recent years, some leaders have taken the view that as a cow gets older a change occurs in the mammary gland, making it more susceptible to infection.

However, Drs. Robert Ormsbee and O. W. Schalm, of the University of California, reported they had studied 629 cows exposed in 2 outbreaks of mastitis and found "no significant re-

(Continued on Page 32)

Advertising Sweet Clover

Eight or 9 signs similar to this one can be found in McPherson county to boost the use of sweet clover. Everyone else is advertising these days, remarks Jess Cooper, county agent, so why shouldn't we? Just behind Mr. Cooper and the sign is a field of Madrid clover ready for harvesting. Altho there has been a remarkable increase in the use of sweet clover in his county, he thinks they have barely scratched the surface. So far we have only learned how to grow sweet clover. His aim now is to promote a consistent use of the soil-building crop in rotations. In addition to these roadside signs, he has designed plates that can be fastened above the license plates on cars to further boost the use of sweet clover in the county.

The Grandest Holiday for the Entire Family

KANSAS STATE FAIR

SEPT. 19-24 HUTCHINSON

The OFFICIAL STATE FAIR

Kansas Greatest Farm & Livestock Show

FUN AND THRILLS

Amazing . . . thrilling riding devices . . . clean shows on the FUNLAND MIDWAY. Miles of thrills and smiles.

EXHIBITS

Hundreds of exhibits . . . the finest products of Kansas fields, orchards and gardens. Thirty acres of farm machinery . . . countless contests and displays.

LIVESTOCK

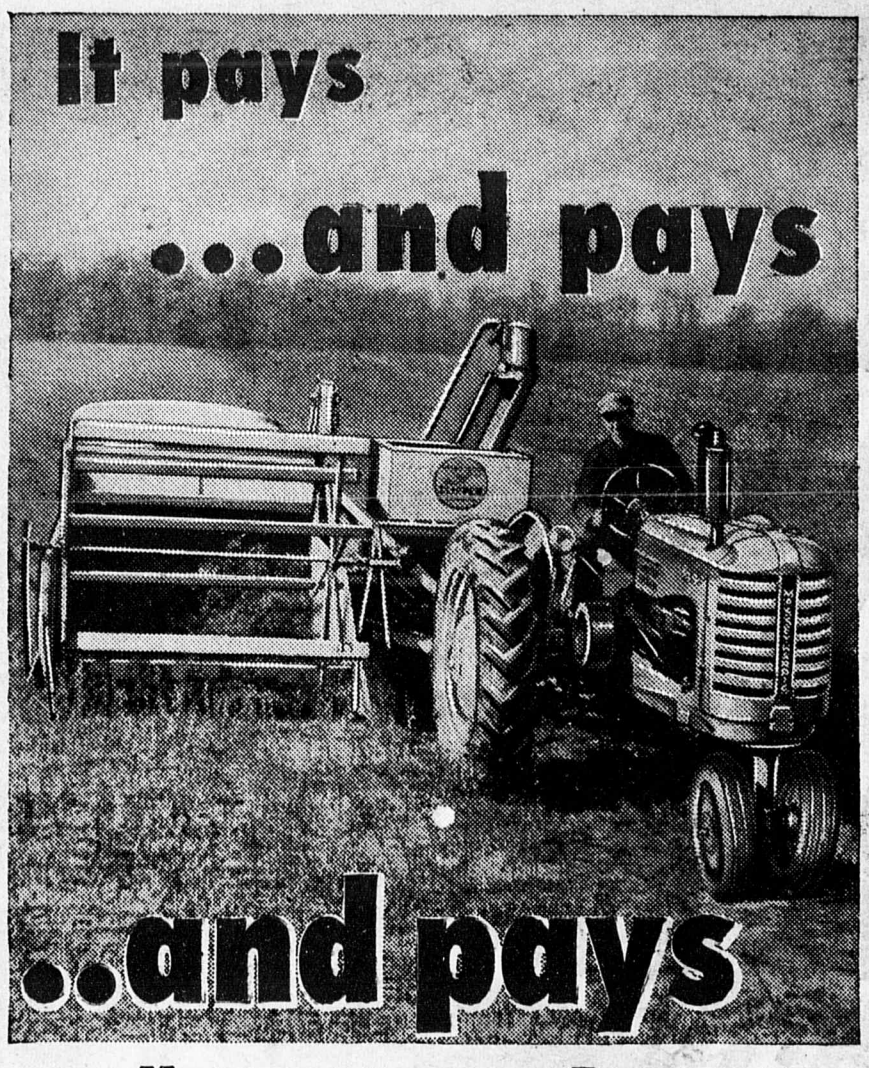
See thousands of Prize animals . . . cattle . . . hogs . . . sheep . . . poultry . . . pigeons . . . rabbits . . . etc., at Kansas' Mightiest Livestock Exhibition. See the livestock being judged.

CAMP OUT AT THE STATE FAIR CAMPING GROUNDS

AMPLE FREE PARKING SPACE

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' STATE FAIR

One of the greatest features . . . Junior livestock, 4-H Clubs State Encampment, Vocational Agriculture and Future Farmers State Camp. Over 3000 youngsters exhibiting and demonstrating.



to Harvest your Beans with a Massey-Harris

From every angle you're money ahead when you harvest your beans with a Massey-Harris.

YOU'RE MONEY AHEAD in the actual harvest itself. A Massey-Harris gets more soy beans, in the same way it gets more of any of the 110 different crops it's designed to harvest.

Here's why. The cutter bar is adjustable from 1½ to 33 inches. You can actually skim the ground, without adding a special soy bean cutter bar.

YOU'RE MONEY AHEAD in the quality of your beans. They're cleaner, with fewer cracked ones — the kind of beans that brings top prices.

The reason is the rasp-bar cylinder, developed by Massey-Harris, that rubs out the beans in a natural, easy way. Cylinder speed is quickly and easily adjustable to meet your crop and crop conditions.

For Larger Acreages — The Self-Propelled Clipper

YOU'RE MONEY AHEAD for still another reason if you choose a Massey-Harris *Self-Propelled* Clipper. You save grain on the opening cut. You save manpower. You save fuel. You save time.

Proved in the million-acre Harvest Brigades, sponsored by Massey-Harris during the war, these savings have been confirmed in every harvest since.

There's a Massey-Harris Combine to fit your farm. In addition to the 6- or 7-ft. p.t.o. Clipper, shown above, there are in Self-Propelled types, the 7-ft. Clipper, the new 10-ft. No. 26, and the 12- and 14-ft. No. 21-A.

Get the full facts about Massey-Harris Combines from your Massey-Harris dealer! For complete folder by mail write to Dept. 75

THE MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, Racine, Wisconsin

Make it a Massey-Harris

For the Time of Your Life

KANSAS STATE FAIR

HUTCHINSON, September 19-24

Buy Direct From Factory and Save

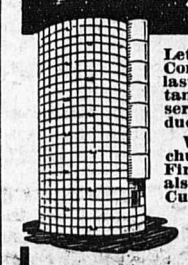
After 10 years of building Lawn Mowers, we have developed a sickle type mower that will cut fine grass or large weeds. Will cut lawns as short as 1 in. Especially built for Cemeteries, Parks and Schools. Mower has I.H.C. Lespedeza guards and sickle, which gives double cutting capacity. Center drive on sickle permits close cutting around curbs and shrubbery. When answering this ad state type of mowing: Yards, Parks or Cemeteries.

SPECIFICATIONS

Width of Cut---36 in. **Bearings**---Standard Ball.
Power---1½ H.P. Air-Cooled Motor.
Frame---Fabricated Electric Welded Steel.
Differential---Auto Type Drives From Both Wheels.
Drive---Standard Auto V-Belts. **Gears**---Machine Cut.
Tires---400x8 Pneumatic. **Self Propelled.**

Foushee & Heckendorn, Cedar Point, Kan.

CONCRETE STAVE SILOS



Let us tell you about our Concrete Stave Silo built to last a lifetime. Double power tamped, double rodded. Preserve your feed at a reduced price.

We have a few all-metal chutes for your old silo. First come gets these. We also have two Gehl Field Cutters, complete.

Write for Information

CONCRETE STAVE SILO CO.
Box 264 Topeka, Kan.

Now I'm Farming in Sweden

By ARMIN SAMUELSON

Here is letter No. 4 from Armin Samuelson, Shawnee county farm boy, who is finding out how folks live overseas. He writes this time from a 1,000-acre farm where he finds they put up hay differently than at home.

Armin Samuelson

DEAR Mr. Gilkeson: We have really been busy and kept on the move since we arrived in Sweden. We came from London to Goteburg on the Swedish ship Saga. I didn't know they made boats as nice as this one. It was built in 1944, while most countries were building destroyers and aircraft carriers.

Our group has now split up and there are 3 of us in Sweden, Janice Fenshe from Montana, Helen Ochsner from Nebraska, and myself.

When we passed thru customs in Goteburg, the people from other countries were having their suitcases ransacked thoroly, but while I was unlocking mine the custom office put the sticker of OK on it. The position the American people hold in the world is something one never knows until they travel abroad.

We traveled by train to Stockholm, which took nearly all day. From our train window we saw many fields of wheat, rye, oats, and pastures with Swedish red cows grazing. For a while we go thru farming country, then lakes, then timber of pine trees, then more farming land. The land varies a great deal in just a few miles.

The first few days in Sweden we spent in a school for farmers at Sanga-Saby. There was also a group of 18 Scots young people at the school so we spent some enjoyable days at this quiet, restful spot. The school is for farmers who want to learn the advanced methods of farming. School is just in the wintertime when the farmers aren't working in the field, so there were no students when we were there. The Baron of Uyglas took us on a boat trip while we were at the school. One of the places we stopped was an old castle and as I walked in someone hollered my name and I looked around to see 2 boys from Kansas State College. Was I ever glad to see someone from home. We chatted for about 2 hours and when I told them good-bye it was worse than when they lifted the gangplank at New York.

After our days at Sanga-Saby the 3 of us split up to go to the farms where we are to work during our stay in Sweden. Janice is in Lonshipping, which is about 120 miles from Stockholm. Helen is about 15 miles from Stockholm, and I am on a farm at Bro, 25 miles from Stockholm.

Thank goodness the people here on the farm speak English. The father, Mr. Tesch, lived in the United States 8 years and Mrs. Tesch speaks good English. I have a companion in their son who is 27 years old. He speaks some English and we both have a dictionary so if we get stuck on a word we start thumbing thru the pages looking for the proper word.

I arrived at the farm at 10 o'clock in the morning. And then at 12 o'clock I was in the field pitching clover hay on the wagons, and have been working in the field every day since from 7 in the morning until 6 at night. It was quite different from the touring we had been doing the past months. I have really been learning Swedish farming, from the end of a pitchfork handle.

This 1,000-acre farm has more than 100 acres of clover hay and I was really glad when it was in the barn. The hay is hung on pine sticks in the field for about 2 weeks, then we lift it off the sticks and pitch it on the wagons by hand. Some days we hauled in more than 40 big loads. When 6 o'clock came I was glad to eat supper and go to bed. For many days I didn't see darkness as it is daylight until 11 o'clock at night and light again at 2 in the morning. Sweden, the land of the midnight sun. Since finishing the hay I have been pulling the stakes the clover hung on and hauling lumber. They are having a conference of the young farmer's leaders in Finland next week and we 3 Americans have been invited to attend.

Next I shall write a little about Finland, then later more about Sweden.—*Armin Samuelson.*

More for School Lunches

Congress Appropriated 75 Million Dollars This Year

SCHOOL lunchrooms begin another year's work this month. During the last school year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports, 45,610 public and non-profit private schools in 48 states, District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, participated in the National School Lunch Program. There is no reason to suppose the number will be less this year. Nutritious noon meals were provided for 6,016,129 children. School lunch officials estimate that 707,750,000 lunches were served last year. The cost of all these lunches was shared by the Federal Government, the states and the children.

Congress appropriated 70 million dollars for the 1947-48 school-lunch program. For this school year the appropriation is 75 million. This sum, administered by the Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is one part of the cost of the national program. From it, direct cash grants are apportioned to state school-lunch programs thru state departments of education.

Additional costs of the program are met by state and local appropriations, and by money the children pay for their lunches. The National School Lunch Act requires that Federal grants be matched by funds from sources within the state.

Under the terms of the National School Lunch Act some of the annual appropriation may be used to buy especially nutritious supplementary foods for direct distribution to the states. American cheese, nonfat dry milk, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and concentrated orange juice are a few of the foods distributed in quantity last year. These foods, which might not otherwise be available to state programs, greatly increase the nutritive value of the meals.

The programs benefit also from extensive free distribution of foods purchased under the price-support program for farm products. Fresh fruits and vegetables, canned fruit juice, dried fruit, dried eggs, sweet and white potatoes were distributed widely. Potatoes topped the list with a record distribution of 66,770,739 pounds between July, 1947, and March, 1948.

It is not possible to say exactly what the school-lunch menus for 1948-49 will be. But judging by the past, they will be more than adequate and contribute notably to the health of several million children.

Just As Good

The idea that hard-frozen poultry, including chickens and turkeys, is inferior to the freshly dressed product, has been prevalent for many years. Many individuals believed the frozen birds were lacking in juiciness and flavor. If the poultry is of good quality, and is properly dressed, packaged, and refrigerated, there is no reason to believe it will be inferior to freshly dressed poultry.—C. L. Gish, K. S. C.

Coming Events

September 7—Washington county. Leaders training meeting, Washington. Gladys Myers, Home management specialist, K. S. C., leader.

September 27 — Grant county. Sorghum field day and crops tour.

September 27—Neosho county. Contour field tillage demonstration.

September 29—Seward county Sweet clover and pastures improvement tour.

September 29 — Rawlins county leader training lesson on storage in bedroom and utility rooms.

September 30—Labette county-wide field tillage tool demonstration.

September 30—Cowley county 4-H Club and adult swine tour.

October 1—Lincoln county. Home, Health and Sanitation leaders meeting, Lincoln county court house, 10 a. m.

October 4-5—Barton county leader-training school—"Business Transactions." Gladys Myers, leader.

October 8—Barton county meeting. Infant Care. Martha Brill, leader.

October 9—Finney county. Home management meeting, "Savings and Investments," Gladys Meyers, extension specialist, K. S. C., leader.

October 11—Finney county. Family life meeting, "Our Teen-Agers." Mrs. Vivian Briggs, K. S. C. extension specialist, leader.

October 12—Cheyenne county crops and conservation tour.

October 20—Rawlins county leader training lesson on glass etching.

October 20-22—McCook 4-H fat stock show, McCook, Neb.

October 21—Barton county home demonstration achievement day.

October 25—Washington county. Leaders training meeting. Mary Fletcher, foods and nutrition specialist, leader.

October 25—Cowley county 4-H Club plant and vegetable disease meeting.

October 25-30—Extension conference, Manhattan.

October 27-29 — Kansas State Farmers Union annual convention, Topeka.

November 8—Allen county. 24th annual 4-H achievement banquet, Chamber of Commerce, Iola.

November 9—Harvey county feedlot and beef tour. Lot Taylor, specialist.

November 17—Cowley county 4-H Club achievement banquet.

November 20—Finney county officers training school.

December 1 — Rawlins county. Annual meeting of Farm Bureau, 7 p. m.

December 2—Ness county. Annual Farm Bureau meeting.

December 7—Barton county Farm Bureau annual dinner, Methodist church, Great Bend.

December 9 — Cheyenne county Farm Bureau annual meeting.

December 9 — Lincoln county. Annual Farm Bureau meeting, city hall, Lincoln, 7 p. m.

December 13—Finney county achievement party.

The Right Start

Please send me any information you have on how to prepare for winter laying.—D. C. Ward, Crawford Co.

As a starter it is well to thoroly clean and disinfect the laying house. We then like to add 1½ inches of clean sand on the floor, bring the pullets in from the range and place in the pen, keeping them confined. We do not add litter to the floor until the pullets have learned to use the nests, after which an inch or two of litter, such as wheat straw, oats straw or shredded cobs is placed on the floor. We continue to add a little fresh litter every 2 or 3 months thruout the year, cleaning the house thoroly once annually.—L. F. Payne, K. S. C., Manhattan.

Fewer Tenant Farms

More and more farmers have become landowners in recent years, and fewer have stayed on the land as tenant operators, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

A little more than a fourth of the Nation's farms were tenant-operated in 1947, according to the January, 1947, enumerative survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Ecnomics. The survey found that 26.9 per cent of the farms were farmed by tenants last year. This figure compares with 31.7 per cent tenancy in 1945 as shown by the 1945 census of agriculture and with the peak of 42.4 per cent in 1930. The proportion of tenancy has fallen each year since the peak, the decline being especially sharp during the war.

Many former tenants have not returned to farming since the end of the war. The reasons says the bureau, probably include the continued chance for work elsewhere, and the fact that fewer farmers are needed as improvements are made in agriculture.

Better farming methods and modern machinery help tenants become farm owners.

Plant These Grand

PIONEER

Hybrids

PIONEER 332

On upland, on the thinner soil types, and in areas where a shortage of moisture is a well-recognized hazard—PIONEER 332 has proved outstanding in its ability to produce profitable yields. It has established a corn-belt wide reputation for its ability to take a lot of "rough-going" and still give a mighty fine account of itself.

PIONEER 300

The great popularity of PIONEER 300 over the past five-year period — in all of the Southern Cornbelt area —clearly stamps it as one of the greatest hybrids of our time. In state after state—and year after year—official state corn yield tests and practical farm results emphasize the truly outstanding yielding ability of this definitely superior hybrid.

Produces exceptionally large yields of big, rough dented, straight-rowed, "show-type" ears—with deep, wide soft-starch kernels. If you have never grown any PIONEER 300—by all means do so next year.

PIONEER 302

This new, late-maturing hybrid is widely available this year—for the first time, after four years of wide-spread testing and sampling, have proved its worth. A week to ten days later in maturity than Pioneer 332. A very stiff-stalked, very high yielding, late-maturing hybrid. Plant a limited acreage next year.

Fair Exchange is Good Business in *Mid-America*

In pioneer days farmers exchanged their farm produce for the many things they needed. In their trading with the people in nearby towns they helped build good business. Today when you buy Sheffield Farm Fence, you help create prosperity throughout Mid-America.

Here's why: The money you pay for Sheffield Farm Fence is spent in many ways that help Mid-America. It goes to Mid-Americans who supply scrap iron and steel, petroleum products, limestone, coal, coke, fire brick and many other materials. It is paid out in wages.

That money eventually helps buy your farm products giving you the money to buy all the things you need. Because more of every Sheffield dollar stays in Mid-America to build good business, more and more farmers east of the Rockies and west of the Mississippi are buying Sheffield Farm Fence and other Sheffield Steel Products.

Sheffield Farm Fence

Constructed with tension-formed line wires to withstand the shock of crowding animals and to counteract summer sag and winter break due to expansion and contraction. Extra wrap on top and bottom strands to add strength at points of greatest strain.

SHEFFIELD STEEL CORPORATION
HOUSTON KANSAS CITY TULSA

SALES OFFICES: Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Des Moines, Ia.; Omaha, Nebr.; Wichita, Kans.; Denver, Colo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dallas, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex.; Lubbock, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; Shreveport, La.

Buy United States Savings Bonds

MASTER *Grain* ELEVATORS

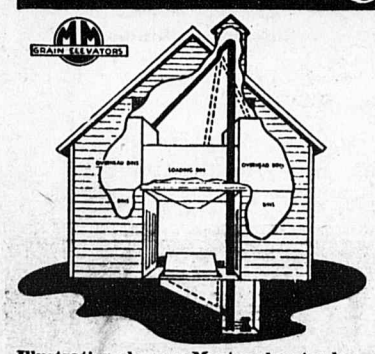


Illustration shows a Master elevator leg installed in a farm granary. Lines indicate pit in driveway, engine room, storage bins and overhead loading bin. Minimum installation cost and remodeling to convert to a complete powered storage elevator.

Why continue to let unnecessary dockage due to moisture, weevils or weeds eat heavily into your profits from wheat and other small grain? Master Grain Elevators now make it easy and inexpensive to install in little used buildings already on the farm the necessary equipment for turning, cleaning, drying and treating grain. Two sizes—700 and 1500 bushels per hour capacity. Any height to fifty feet.

WRITE FOR LITERATURE

PORTABLE MODELS

All metal construction, full chain and bucket type, requires little power, features automatic chain tightener and safety disc clutch.

See Us at the Kansas State Fair September 19-24

the MASTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

We Are Seeing America

Why Don't More Farm Folks Take Vacation Trips?

By FRANCES R. WILLIAMS, Marshall County

Now let's stop in Boston with Mrs. Williams and see the "Glass Flowers." Also attend "Old North Church, and wish we, too, could eat at the "Ola Restaurant," and "Durgin-Park."

BOSTON, one of the oldest and most interesting cities in America has been called "The Hub of the Universe," "The Cradle of Liberty," and many other names. We always had wanted to visit Boston, perhaps since grade-school days when we read the account of the Boston Tea Party in the history book. We spent 4 days in Boston and visited many historical places. We were asked, "Did you see the Glass Flowers?" We had to confess that we had not. "Well, you did not see Boston then." We resolved to see them.

The Glass Flowers are housed in the University Museum at Harvard, in Cambridge, a suburb of Boston. In the corridor of the first floor, a display caught our eyes. The history of corn and the development of Hybrid corn were shown. Beginning with the native Indian corn or maize, each step was illustrated. The great hybrid families adapted to different regions of the corn-growing belt show increase in size of kernel, ear and number of ears on a stalk, as well as qualities that permit harvesting by mechanical machinery.

Two Men Made Them

The Glass Flowers, or Ware Collection, represent the artistic and scientific efforts of 2 men, Leopold Blaschka, and his son Rudolph. The elder Blaschka was born in Bohemia, but most of his work and that of his son was done in Germany. The collection of several thousand models is the work of these 2 men, without the aid of a single assistant or apprentice.

Leopold Blaschka began his work by modeling marine forms of life. These were done with exceptional delicacy, requiring great skill and patience. Examples of marine life done in glass are to be found in several museums, but the models of flowers and plants are to be found only in the Botanical Museum of Harvard.

The Ware Collection now on exhibition contains specimens illustrating (a) 164 families of flower plants, (b) a select group of plants with complicated life histories that are propagated by spores, (c) a group of models showing the manner in which insects carry the pollen, and (d) a group of fruits illustrating the effect of fungus disease. Leopold Blaschka died in 1895 and his son carried on the work alone. The group representing the fruits and the effects of fungus disease begun in 1924, is the final work of Rudolph Blaschka who died in 1939 in his 82nd year. The entire collection of models is a gift to Harvard University by Mrs. Elizabeth Ware and her daughter, Mary Lee Ware, of Boston.

The exquisite, colorful, life-like flowers displayed in glass cases are so natural one leans forward instinctively to smell the perfume. The spray of goldenrod is so real, one grabs a handkerchief to forstall a sneeze. During the war the priceless models were removed to a safe place. They can never be replaced for the knowledge and skill of the makers died with them. As many as 200,000 visitors each year see the Glass Flowers.

On the same floor, but in another section, the display of minerals may be seen. This almost rivals the glass flowers in beauty of color and form. One might wander for hours thru the miles of corridors in the vast building, and see only a part of the many varied collections, from the large prehistoric animals to the collection of hummingbirds. The marine life display was of special interest to us. The shells, great stuffed sea lions, polar bears and the skeletons of the whales, the living specimens which reach great size of 80 or more feet long. In another part of the great building, the Indian collection, showing the arts, crafts, utensils, and manner of dress of tribes of Indians from every region of the 2 Americas is one of the largest and finest of any museum.

There was time to stroll thru the grounds of the university. We walked under the great elms, along the paths where important men of the past had trod, past the many buildings of the oldest college in America, established in 1636.

The Old North Church

It was on a Sunday morning in early September that we attended the services in "Old North Church." We were early, so we stopped to visit the Copp's Hill burying ground, not far from the church. The old cemetery was established in 1659. There are many interesting epitaphs on the grave stones. Several famous men are buried there, among them are found the names of Increase, Cotton and Samuel Mather; the Mathers, who preached the strict doctrines of the Puritan fathers in the days of the Salem Witchcraft calamity, in the days when it was unlawful for a man to kiss his wife on Sunday.

Copp's Hill overlooks the Charlestown Navy Yard. Several ships of the U. S. Fleet lay at anchor. Not far away we could see the small hulk of the historical "Constitution" or "Old Ironsides." Across the bay the austere shaft of the Bunker Hill monument could be seen.

We had visited the monument. As we walked up the slope upon which the monument stands, we were accompanied by a group of small Italian lads who recited the story of the Battle of Bunker Hill imitating the patter of the guide, in a sing-song way. They perhaps had heard the guide repeat the story hundreds of times, they knew it by heart. It meant little to their young minds. The museum inside the base of the shaft contains relics pertaining to the Battle of Bunker Hill, and memorials to the heroes of that battle, among them Dr Joseph Warren, in command of the colonists, who lost his life during the fighting.

The sound of the church bell brought us back to the present. As we approached the church we glanced upward at the belfry, where the bell was ringing, where the lanterns had been hung on that April night so long ago. We thought of the man, Paul Revere, who had waited for the signal on the opposite shore, then made the famous ride. He, too, had rung the bells of "Old

(Continued on Page 28)

Turkey Bulletin

Turkey raisers will be interested in having all the marketing information available, early this fall. The U. S. D. A. publication, "Grading Dressed Turkeys," has marketing information in detail, including 18 illustrations. Some of the subjects in the book are: "General rules that apply to all classes and grades; general rules that apply to packing; defects and deformities to be considered; weight specifications; grade label and stamp; outstanding considerations in grading. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a copy of the bulletin, and ask for No. FB 1815. Price 5c.

New Fruit Circular

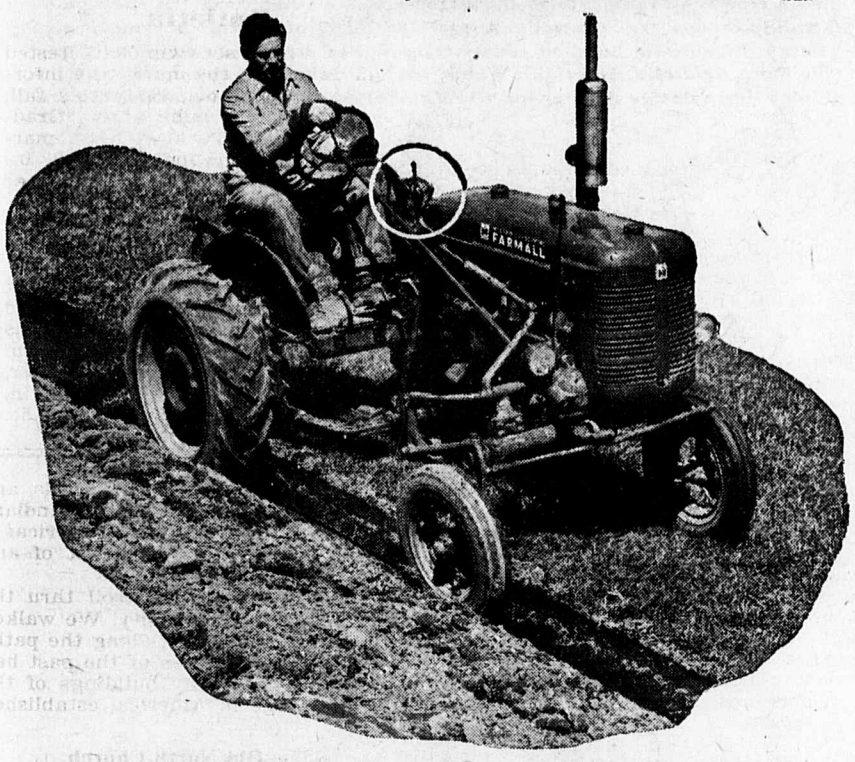
Cash spent for food is one of the largest items of expense, and fruit, if not supplied from local production, is too often omitted from the diet. A circular "Home Fruit Production," recently published by the Kansas State College Extension Service, written by William Amstein, horticulturist, suggests fruits best suited to various areas in Kansas. It includes tree fruits, grapes and berries. Soils, planting, cultivating and pruning, are described in the circular, and one page is a chart for spray schedules of the various fruits. This circular will be of much help to the beginner in fruit growing, as well as to others, as it is up-to-date. A free copy will be sent free upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please ask for Circular M34.

At a touch of your fingers

Faster, Better, Easier Farming

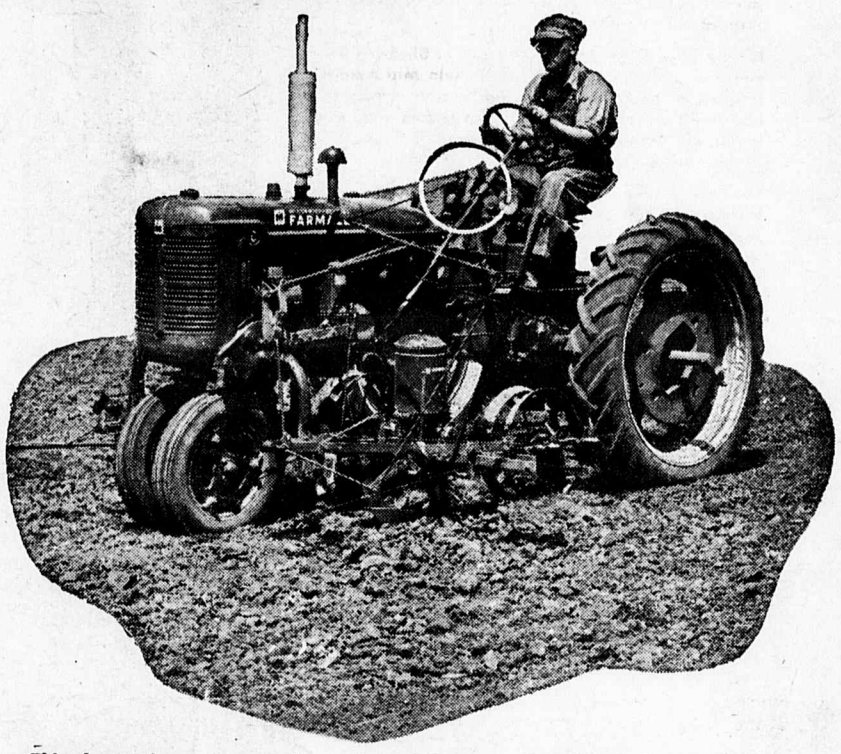
with FARMALL Touch-Control

PLOWING



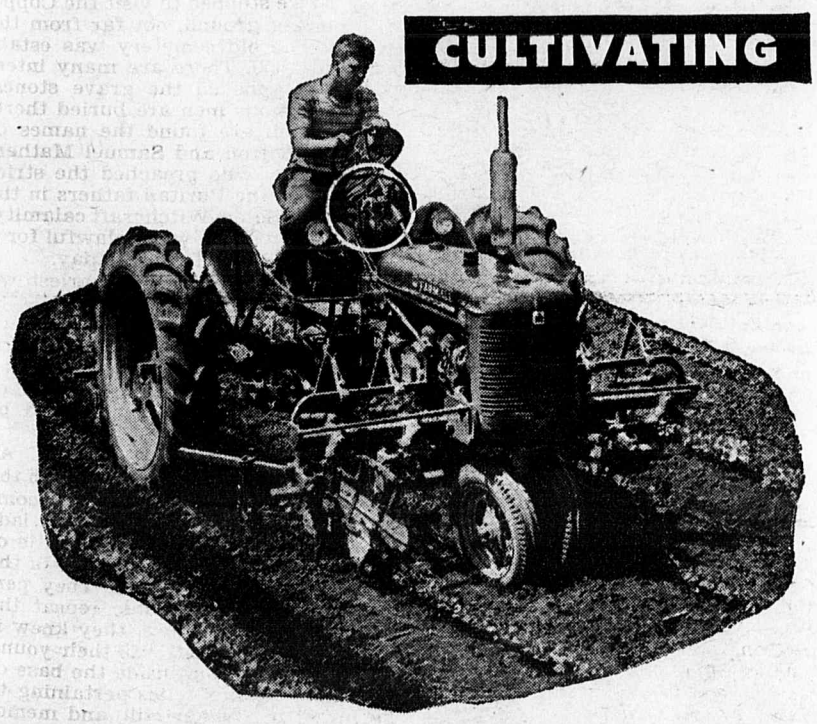
Farmall Touch-Control on this Farmall Super-A tractor lowers and raises the plow bottom and separately adjusts the drawbar height to change the depth of plowing.

PLANTING



This planter, forward-mounted on a Farmall C tractor, is easily raised by Touch-Control. Planting depth may be similarly controlled.

CULTIVATING



Front and rear cultivator units or left and right sections on this Farmall C may be lifted independently or their depth adjusted by Farmall Touch-Control.

THE MOST IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN FARMALL FARMING SINCE 1923!

You will never have to tug and strain to adjust the implements on Farmall's Super-A, C, and Cub tractors. A "fingertip touch" on the Farmall Touch-Control lever instantly starts a powerful hydraulic system working for you.

You'll like Touch-Control's two-way action—so sure—so powerful. Its selective power will raise, lower, hold, or force down the implements.

Your friendly International Harvester dealer will be glad to tell you the full story about Farmall Touch-Control and how it fits into approved soil conservation programs.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

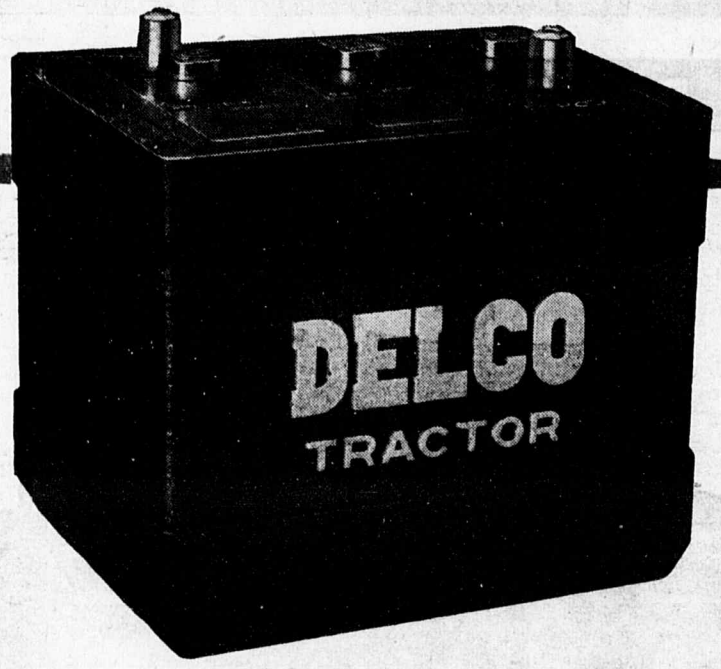
Listen to James Melton on "Harvest of Stars" Every Wednesday Night, CBS

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Only International Harvester builds FARMALLS

The New DELCO TRACTOR BATTERY

that's REALLY BUILT for TRACTOR SERVICE



✓ Check the features and advantages you get when you replace with the new Delco Tractor Battery. Here, at last, is a battery that's really *designed* and *built* for tractor service.

FEATURES	ADVANTAGES
Three times greater reserve of electrolyte	Operates longer between additions of water
Rugged, heat-resistant case	Less damage from overheating and overcharging
New microporous rubber separators	Greater durability under excessive vibration
Special sealing compound	Protected against internal and external "shorts"
New plate strap shields across top of elements	Easier to handle
Sealed-in cell connectors	Easier to fill to proper level
Deep finger ledges in case	
Visual acid level indicators	

Get complete facts from your tractor dealer or United Motors Service station today

THE NEW DELCO TRACTOR BATTERY MEETS *ALL* CONDITIONS OF FARM USE

UNITED SERVICE MOTORS

Delco batteries, and parts and service for Delco-Remy electrical equipment, can be obtained through tractor dealers and United Motors Service stations.

DELCO-REMY

Pioneer Manufacturer of Tractor Electrical Equipment

Honors to Bourbon County

Don Mix Wins Terracing Contest; Carolyn Ramsey Is Queen

With thousands of plow-terracing watchers standing by, Gov. Frank Carlson placed crowns on the heads of the queen and 2 attendants at the state plow-terracing contest near Centralia, August 18. Queen of the contest was Carolyn Ramsey, Uniontown, Bourbon county, center. Her attendants were, left, Darlene Mars, Centralia, and right, Wanda Louk, Topeka. At extreme left is Gene Shipley, farm service director for WIBW radio station, who was master of ceremonies.

BOURBON county contestants stole the show at the state plow-terracing contest near Centralia, August 18. Don Mix, young farmer from near Uniontown, won top honors in the senior division of the event with a total score of 119 points out of a possible 125. And a young lady from the same county and town, Carolyn Ramsey, was honored as "Queen" of the contest. She, along with her attendants, was introduced to the crowd of more than 6,000 by Gov. Frank Carlson.

Scene of the 1948 contest was the Lawrence Holthaus farm, 3 miles north of Centralia.

Second-place winner in the senior contest was Dan Zumbrunn, Dickinson county, with a score of 117.7 points. And third place went to J. C. Torkelson, Brown county, who scored 116.5 points. Both men were top contenders in the contest a year ago, too.

In the junior division, top honors went to young Jim Dodd, of Jewell county, who had a total score of 117.8 points. Right on the heels of the winners in the senior department of the state event. Second-place winner was Don Graham, another Bourbon county contestant, with a score of 111.2 and third place went to Bruce Ungerer, Marshall county, who scored 110.4 points. Age limit for the juniors was under 17 years. Bruce is 14, and should be able to offer some stiff competition to the "oldsters" by the time he is old enough.

The 4 young ladies who were attendants to the Queen were Darlene Mars, Centralia; Wanda Louk, Topeka; Rosalee Bruening, Robinson; and Mary Ann O'Neill, Winchester.

Four Kansas plow-terracing contestants entered the national contest. They included Don Mix and Dan Zumbrunn, this year's winner and runner-up; Louis Buessing, Vermillion, last year's national champion; and Jim Dodd, junior winner, who vied for honors with the older contestants in the national.

(Continued on Page 15)

You can build a good terrace with a plow. A terrace that will carry water and can be farmed with ease, too. Look at the cross-section of this terrace by drawing an imaginary line over the tops of the men's heads. Take into consideration, too, that J. C. Torkelson, Brown county, standing on the peak of the terrace, is not a tall man. He built this terrace in the contest for third place.

Champions of the state plow-terracing contest at Centralia, August 18, are presented to the crowd by Gov. Frank Carlson and Gene Shipley. Winner in the junior division was Jim Dodd, Jewell county, at left, and Don Mix, right, took top honors in the senior division.

Winner of the national was John Stroburg, Blockton, Ia., who made a score of 119.75 out of a possible 125. Mr. Buessing came in second with a score of 110.30. Mr. Mix had worked in the hayfield a full day preceding the national contest then drove most of the night to get there. Even so, he took third-place honors with a total score of 108.61. Lloyd Edwardson, Everest, was fifth-place winner, and Mr. Zumbrunn took seventh.

Jim Dodd did all right in competition with the seniors. He won eleventh place in a national field of 19 contestants.

The state plow-terracing contest is a good show. But it really is more than that. It is an event that is drawing attention to a vital and necessary modern farm practice. Terracing is just one step toward a complete soil- and water-saving plan. The Holthaus farm serves as an example. It consists of 146 acres of which 23 acres are native grass. Last spring 5 acres of brome grass waterways were seeded and 21,950 feet of terraces will be built and drained into those grassed areas. That is the start.

The next step will be contour farming, along the terrace lines, of 111 acres. That, too, will help save soil and hold water. But finally, and of importance, is the fact that Mr. Holthaus plans a rotation of corn, 2 years, wheat and then red clover seeded with the wheat. In the end it is the rotation that makes terraces and contour farming practical. With a continuation of that program there is little doubt that Mr. Holthaus will be able to improve his crop yields and keep topsoil for future crops, even future generations.

The state contest this year had to be postponed for 2 weeks from the original date of August 4, because of wet weather. Even on the date of the contest soil was plenty moist. There was a noticeable absence of dust in the field, of which there was plenty a year ago along with a high wind. Dust was concentrated along the 3-mile gravel road from the Holthaus farm to Centralia this year.

Condition of the soil was a handicap to some of the contestants who were unfortunate enough to have drawn lands on the east side of the north-south ridge running thru the field. Soil seemed wetter over there and topsoil was thinner. Plowmen in that area were digging into considerable gumbo. But that was a matter of luck, since contestants drew for lands.

An interesting sidelight of the event was the demonstration of other types of terracing equipment. Included were a disk plow and an elevating terracer. The latter was an adaptation of the Texas terracer. A single disk curls the soil up on a rubber webbing which carries it out about 8 feet before spilling. It works much like an elevating grader used in road building, except that the disk revolves on the terracer. On the grader it is stationary.

The contest this year was sponsored by the Nemaha county soil-conservation district, with WIBW radio station as co-sponsor. Also lending assistance and giving approval to the event were practically all the state agencies concerned with soil-saving practices.

Peak Calls For Help

NEED for harvesting "all at once" thruout the entire Kansas wheat belt, caused by the heavy rains which completely upset the normal cutting schedule, created severe labor problems, according to a wheat harvest labor summary issued by John Morrison, executive director of the Employment Security Division.

Direction of harvest help this year was in the hands of the division's Kansas State Employment Service, which placed 2,168 combines, 2,203 trucks, and 14,617 individual workmen in the wheat harvest, the summary showed. The supply of both men and machines was sufficient except during the first 5 days of July when demands piled up.

Peak calls came on July 3, when the KSES had orders from farmers for 1,142 combines. On that day demands for help came from 51 of the 62 counties in the custom-combine area. Men and machines were still at work in south-central counties, where cutting would have been completed earlier had the weather permitted.

The pile-up continued for a week, from June 30 thru July 6. By July 7 the KSES offices held orders for only 392 combines, the next day demand dropped to 280, and on July 9 totaled only 94. Even during the pile-up period there was practically no shortage of trucks or of common labor.

W. O. Stark, state farm labor supervisor for the KSES, estimated that about 6,000 combines and crews, plus 15,000 individual men from other states, helped harvest Kansas wheat. Altho many were seriously disappointed because they were unable to work during the end-of-June rains, Stark said all of the out-state combines and experienced men did get some work.

Altho stressing the fact that KSES has no responsibility for setting wages, Stark said the combine rate ran from $3 an acre to $8, with the $3 rate raised by 5 cents to 10 cents a bushel on more than 15- and 20-bushel yields. Combine operators commanded from $1.20 to $1.60 an hour, tractor men from $1 to $1.25, and laborers from 75 cents to $1.10.

The KSES directed the flow of men and machines to points of need thru its temporary wheat harvest headquarters in Great Bend. Each of its offices, and a temporary harvest representative in each non-office county in the 62-county area, kept in daily touch with headquarters, placing orders for help or receiving instructions where to route surplus men and machines.

Thru the Great Bend headquarters, Stark not only routed job-seeking crews in Kansas, but also, thru co-operation with the employment services of adjacent states, called help into the state as it was needed.

Morrison's summary indicated that the KSES received and appreciated the full co-operation of Dean L. C. Williams of Kansas State College, the county agricultural agents, and state port-of-entry officials, in directing the movement of harvest help; and also thanked Kansas newspapers and radio stations for their aid in attracting labor and machines to points of need.

He pointed out that, altho wheat is the major crop in Kansas, the KSES also supplies labor for alfalfa dehydrating and gathering broomcorn, apples, strawberries, sugar beets and other crops. Further, he said, the KSES offices supply year-round farm workers, and he urged men who want farm jobs and farmers who want to hire help to visit their nearest KSES office.

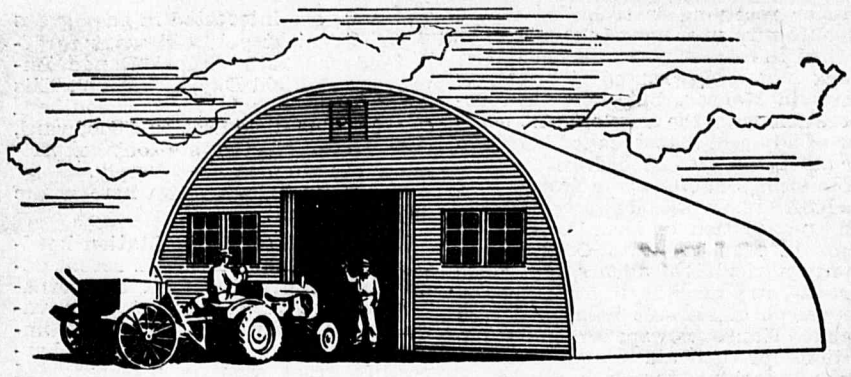
You Are Invited

IF YOU are interested in good grass management you will want to attend the 12th annual Range Improvement Field Day, October 9. This event will be held at the Southern Great Plains Field Station, Woodward, Okla., and on the station's experimental range near Fort Supply.

For your information here is the day's program:

MORNING (at Field Station headquarters)—Examination of recent developments in windbreak and ornamental tree plantings; sorghum varieties and culture; breeding of improved grasses, and growing and harvesting grass seed as a commercial crop. You also will see results obtained from extensive airplane spraying of 2,4-D for brush control.

AFTERNOON — Inspection of 30 lots of yearling Hereford steers grazed on different grasses under different systems of management; examination of experimental pastures; demonstration of new and old cattle-spraying equipment.



HOW SOON WILL A QUONSET PAY FOR ITSELF IN PROFITS?

Not very long—maybe in one season—if you are one of hundreds upon hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Kansas farmers who has had to pile wheat on the ground.

And the biggest Kansas corn crop in years soon will aggravate the problem in storage that is positively staggering—not to mention the other field crops of record yield.

Your personal answer to the storage problem is the Quonset, immediately available in most areas. It comes in varying sizes to suit the individual needs.

If you happen to be a Western Kansas wheat grower, likely you will be interested in the QUONSET 40 which will take care of 40,000 bushels of grain at the cost of approximately $9,000 or a storage cost of only 22 cents per bushel for the first season. Spread over a 10-year period, that cost would only be 2.2 per bushel—

And most important above everything else, Quonset storage will enable you to receive the full Government loan. The Government does not lend money on grain piled on the ground.

Quonset buildings, immediately available for this grain storage, give their owners these profit-making advantages:

Offers farmer greater opportunity to receive 100% parity.

Saves transportation costs to storage facility.

Saves storage costs.

Saves dockage on poorly stored grain.

Saves losses in market value.

A Profitable Farm Needs a Grain Storage Building That Is---

STORAGE An all steel structure N-A-X steel for extra strength where needed.

ENGINEERED FOR GRAIN STORAGE Engineered, field tested and proved for grain storage.

FIRE SAFE Non-Combustible steel structure for fire safety.

RODENT PROOF Steel and concrete construction to make it rodent proof.

WIND RESISTANT Arch-rib—design and construction — engineered to withstand high wind.

WELL ERECTED Erected by trained crews in every locality.

PROMPTLY Dealer stocked for prompt service.

WRITE FOR BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

CENTRAL STEEL BUILDING CO.

1340 Burlington North Kansas City, Mo.

Don't Miss These Exhibits

By ROY R. MOORE

IT WILL be a thrilled-packed adventure in better farming and better living, if you spend a few hours carefully inspecting the scores of commercial exhibits at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

Literally, there will be entire buildings full of products designed to make the housewives' mouths water. Outdoors there will be acres upon acres of farm machinery designed to delight the eye of the average farmer. If you had an unlimited bank account, you likely could buy merchandise right on the fairgrounds that would total hundreds of thousands of dollars.

According to Sam Mitchell, genial secretary of the big Kansas State Fair, every bit of exhibition space will be sold long before the gates open. In fact, Mr. Mitchell believes more space could be sold if it were available.

The farm machinery section, where the big nationally known manufacturers will be stationed, will be full of tents and teeming with brand-new tractors, hay balers, plows, cultivators—in fact, you can't begin to mention them all. Then there will be feed grinders, hay loaders, wind electrics.

And every farm woman will get a chance to see the very latest in home appliances of every character—new refrigerators, dish washers, kitchen cabinets, sewing machines, radios, carpet sweepers and what-not.

Exhibition space has been divided into 7 general sections. For instance, in the Agricultural Building there will be 14 commercial concerns; in the big outdoor area, where tents mostly prevail, there will be 83 exhibitors; in the Industrial Building, 26, including 15 Kansas industries exhibiting under sponsorship of the Kansas Industrial Commission; the grandstand building provides 2 sections—the home-furnishing show and a miscellaneous group.

For the first time since the war, prospective buyers at the State Fair will have little difficulty in obtaining products on exhibition. There still is a shortage of several electric items, notably refrigerators where the tremendous backlog built up over several years remains unfilled. It also is true of a good many automotive items and to some extent, tractors.

All in all, however, if you get some enthusiasm built up for any particular line of merchandise at the Fair, you will be able to buy it relatively soon.

The list of exhibitors follows:

Agriculture Building

Anaconda Copper Mining, Anaconda, Mont.
Dekalb Agriculture Assn., Inc., Dekalb, Ill.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Garst & Thomas Hybrid Corn Co., Coon Rapids, Ia.
Grimes & Jones Monument Works, Hutchinson.
Hutchinson Butane Co., Hutchinson
Kerr Glass Mfg. Co., Sand Springs, Okla.
Mac-K Oil Co., Pretty Prairie.
Mayfield Music Co., Wichita.
Richard & Co., Hutchinson.
Schreiber Mills, St. Joseph, Mo.
The Shellabarger Mill & Elev. Co., Salina.
The Snyder Chemical Co., Topeka.
Standard Oil Co., Wichita.

Farm Machinery Section

Aeromotor Company, Kansas City, Mo.
Adams Hard Facing Co., Wakita, Okla.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wisc.
Allmand Brothers Mfg. Co., Holdrege, Nebr.
American Road Equip. Co., Logan.
Ark Valley Foundry, Dodge City.
Armco Drainage Co., Topeka.
Baker Mfg. Co., Hutchinson.
Bruce Marble & Granite Works, Fort Scott.
Buffalo Mill Supply, Garden City.
Bunte Coal Co., Hutchinson.
Butler Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.
C. & D. Tractor & Equip. Co., Kansas City, Mo.
J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wisc.
Chicago Metal Mfg Co., Salina.
Colladay Hdwe. Co., Hutchinson.
Continental Belton Co., Belton.
Cupples Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.
D. & S. Elevator Co., Enid, Okla.
Deatz & Son, Hutchinson.
Dix Petroleum Co., Hutchinson.
The Dodson Mfg. Co., Wichita.
A. A. Doerr Merc. Co., Larned.
Eaton Metal Products Corp., Hutchinson.
The Engine Parts Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Farm Equipment Parts Co., Great Bend.
Farmers' Service & Supply, Pratt.
A. D. Rayl Motor Co., Hutchinson.
Feedola Sales Co., McPherson.
Forney Mfg. Co., Fort Collins, Colo.
Forster Mfg. Co., Wichita.
General Farm Equipment Co., Pittsburg.
Gleaner Harvester Corp., Independence, Mo.
Graham-Hoeme Plow Co., Amarillo, Texas.
Paul Hainke Mfg. Co., Hutchinson.
Henry Mfg. Co., Topeka.
Hesston Mfg. Co., Hesston.
Hutchinson Concrete Co., Hutchinson.
Hutchinson Foundry & Steel Co., Hutchinson.
Insul-Wool Machinery Mfg. Co., Wichita.
John Deere Plow Co., Moline, Ill.
K. C. Tractor & Implement Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas Cooperative Council, Topeka.
Kansas Farm Electric, Moundridge.
Kansas Indian Dealers Assn., Wichita.
Kirk Brothers, Inc., Hutchinson.
A. A. Klughartt Machinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Kooiker Mfg. Co., Hull, Ia.
Krause Plow Co., Hutchinson.
The Lincoln Electric Co., Wichita.
McGrath Mfg. Co., Omaha, Nebr.
McPherson Concrete Prod. Co., McPherson.
Martin & Kennedy Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Massey Harris Co., Racine, Wisc.
Memorial Art Co., Hutchinson.
Minneapolis-Moline Power Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
National Tile Silo Co., Kansas City, Mo.
The Oliver Corp., Chicago, Ill.
Omaha Standard, Council Bluffs, Ia.
Pioneer Mfg. & Supply Co., Springfield, Mo.
Price Brothers Equip. Co., Inc., Wichita.
Power Equip. Co., Wichita.
Reclaimo Sales Co., Wichita.
Reno Implement Co., Hutchinson.
Richardson Mfg. Co., Cawker City.
Salina Concrete Products, Inc., Salina.
Schafer Welding Co., Pratt.
Donald B. Schall & Assoc., Wichita.
Shirk Supply Co., Hutchinson.
Springfield Truck & Equip. Co., Wichita.
The Soil Mover, Inc., Columbus, Nebr.
Staley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Stegeman & Carlisle, Salina.
Superior Separator Co., Hopkins, Minn.
Thomas Hydraulic Speed Controls, Inc., Wichita.
Timberlock Corp., Hastings, Nebr.
Tradewind Industries, Inc., Liberal.
Universal Pulleys, Inc., Wichita.
Vassar Wholesale & Mfg. Co., Perkins, Okla.
Whitworth Supply, Scott City.
Wichita Gravely Co., Wichita.
Waldo Implement Co., Waldo.
Young & Carlmark Mfg. Co., Halstead.

Industrial Building

Cowie Electric Co., Wichita.
Eaton Metal Products Corp., Hutchinson.
Hutchinson Typewriter Co., Hutchinson.
Kansas Oxygen Division, Hutchinson.
Knoll Lawn Equipment Co., Topeka.
Kopper Supply Co., Hutchinson.
McKays, Inc., Wichita.
Guy P. Miller Insulation Co., Hutchinson.
A. D. Rayl Engine Rebuilders, Inc. Hutchinson.
White Star Machinery & Supply Co., Inc., Wichita.
McCrory-Lyle Hardware Co., Hutchinson.

Kansas Industries Show

(Industrial Building)

Barwick Mfg. Corp, Wichita.
L. J. Bromert, Hutchinson.
Central States Mfg. Co., Arkansas City.
The Coleman Co., Inc., Wichita.
Concrete Materials & Construction Co., Moline.
Kansas Oxygen Division, Hutchinson.
Love Box Co., Wichita.
Master Mfg. Co., Hutchinson.
John Morrell & Co., Topeka.
Mesh Mfg. Co., Hutchinson.
Plastics, International, Newton.
Service Foundry, Inc., Wichita.
Shaw Mfg. Co., Galesburg.
Spencer Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Titanine, Inc., Wichita.
The White Mfg. Co., Hutchinson.
The Wyatt Mfg. Co., Salina.
S & H Manufacturing Co., Russell.

Home Furnishing Show

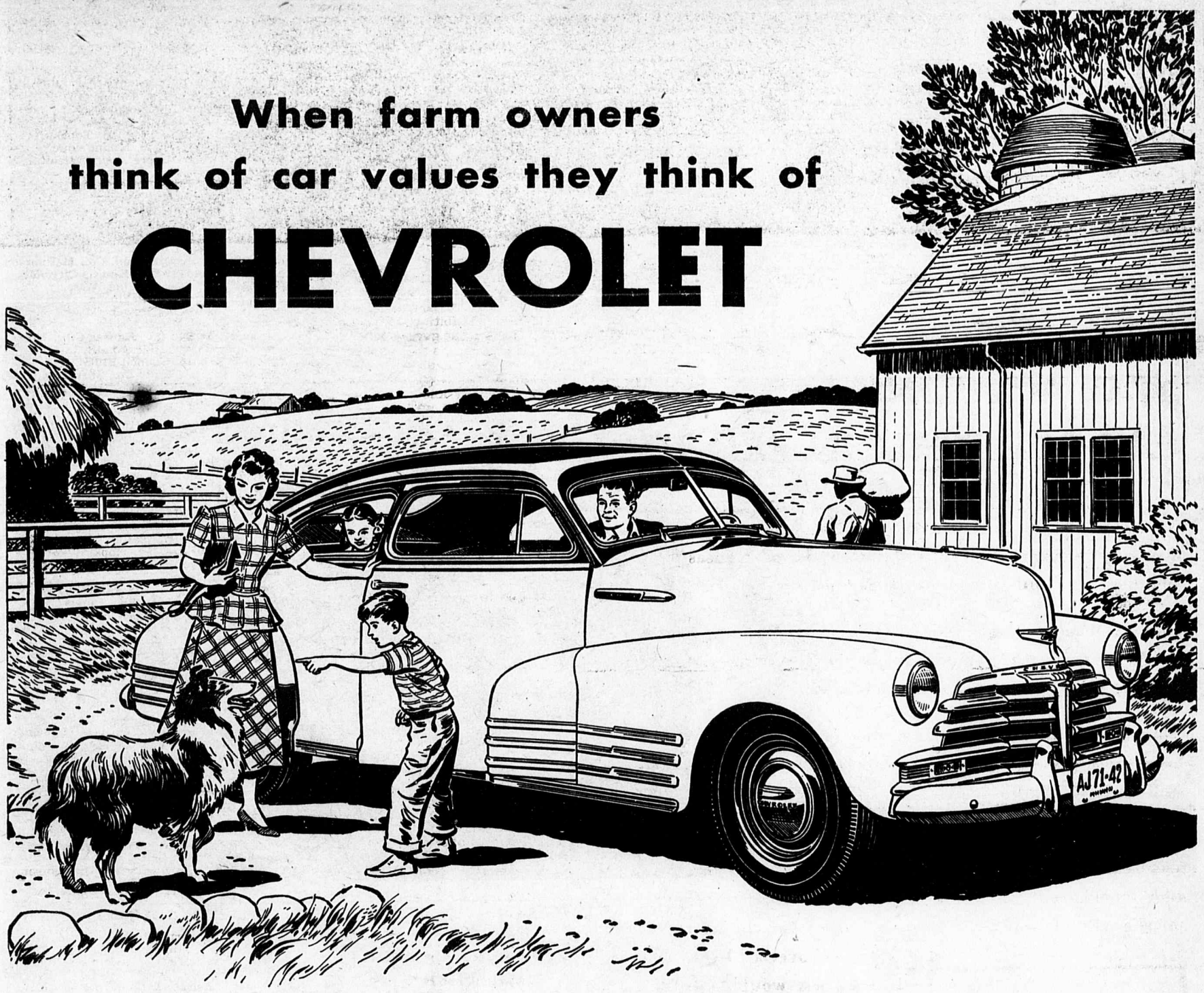
(Grandstand Building)

Altofer Bros., Peoria, Ill.
Barlow & Seelig Mfg. Co., Wichita.
Isham Furniture Co., Hutchinson.
Graber Furniture Co., Hutchinson.
Central States Distributors, St. Louis, Mo.
Crook Furniture Exchange, Hutchinson.
Federal Distributing Co., Wichita.
Forney All Make Cleaners, Hutchinson.
Leo Friesen, Hutchinson.
Gas Service Co., Hutchinson.
Graybar Electric Co., Wichita.
Harmon Furniture Co., Hutchinson.
Kitchen & Furniture Lane, Inc., Wichita.
S. A. Long Electric Co., Wichita.
Maloney Distributing Co., Omaha, Nebr.
The Maytag Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Pegues Wright Co., Hutchinson.
Security Refrigeration Co., Hutchinson.
Siebert & Willis, Inc., Wichita.
Sutton Electric Co., Wichita.
Woodwork Mfg. Co., Hutchinson.
Decker & Mattison Co., Hutchinson.

Grandstand

Airway Branches, Inc., Wichita.
Chester L. Anderson Co., Wichita.
Bertene Garcia Cigar Corp., Hutchinson. (Earl H. Brown Wholesale)
Clark Grave Vault Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Health Spot Shoe Shop, Hutchinson.
McPherson Concrete Products Co., McPherson.
Metzker Dairy Service, Wichita.
O'Mara Pontiac, Hutchinson.
Phillips Petroleum Co., Wichita.
Underhill Terminix Co., Wichita.
Wilson All-Weather Window Co., Hutchinson.
World Book, Wichita.

When farm owners think of car values they think of CHEVROLET



That's why more people *buy* and more people *drive* Chevrolets than any other make of car!

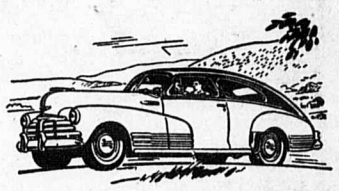
CHEVROLET

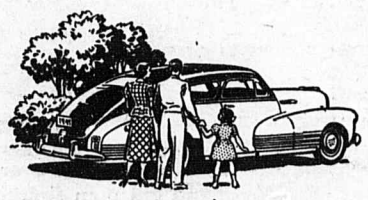
You have only to check among your own neighbors—or, for that matter, among motor car owners in *any* part of America—to learn why more people drive Chevrolets than any other make of car. It's because Chevrolet gives *more value.* More value in Big-Car performance with economy—more value in Big-Car ruggedness and reliability—more value in Big-Car beauty and comfort—more value in *all* those desirable motoring advantages which spell BIG-CAR QUALITY AT LOWEST COST. You buy wisely when you buy Chevrolet . . . for CHEVROLET AND *ONLY* CHEVROLET IS FIRST . . . first in value as it is first in demand for the total *17-year period*, 1931 to date!

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

You'll say you've never enjoyed comfort like this before—the Big-Car comfort of the original and outstanding Unitized Knee-Action Ride—available only in Chevrolet and higher-priced cars.

You want Big-Car performance, endurance and dependability; and you get them at lowest cost with Chevrolet's world's champion Valve-in-Head engine—featuring the same famous Valve-in-Head principle found elsewhere only in higher-priced cars.





You and your family will enjoy Big-Car safety, too—the triple safety of Fisher Unisteel Body Construction, the Unitized Knee-Action Ride and Positive-Action Hydraulic Brakes—another combination of features found only in Chevrolet and higher-priced cars.

CHEVROLET—and ONLY Chevrolet—IS FIRST!

Good and Good to Look At

To love and honor are okay
And one might promise to obey,
But what makes wives turn slowly gray
Is what to cook each blessed day!
—Anonymous

IN HOT weather, cold weather, sunny or cloudy, new recipes are welcome. We offer things new in look and flavor. Touches of green peppers in a quick hominy dish will delight the family, it's good and good looking. With apples hanging red on the trees and soon to be ready to eat, we offer a Danish apple bake for Sunday company dinner.

Danish Apple Bake

1 quart applesauce	½ teaspoon cinnamon
2 cups toasted bread crumbs	¼ cup sugar
3 egg yolks, beaten	3 egg whites
⅓ cup melted butter	6 tablespoons sugar
	½ teaspoon vanilla

Combine applesauce, toasted bread crumbs, beaten egg yolks, butter, cinnamon and sugar. Bake in a greased 2-quart dish in a moderate oven (325° F.) for 45 minutes. Remove from oven. Beat egg whites until stiff. Add sugar gradually, continuing to beat until mixture stands in peaks. Add vanilla. Top apple bake with the meringue and return to oven for 15 minutes or until brown. Yield: 8 servings.

Lettuce Salad, Supreme

6 hard-cooked eggs	⅓ cup water
⅔ cup thin cream	1 tablespoon sugar
⅓ cup vinegar	salt

lettuce for 6 servings

Halve the hard-cooked eggs, remove yolks and mash smoothly with a fork. Add cream and salt to taste. Mix well. Shred lettuce and arrange on salad plates. Mix vinegar, water and sugar and pour over lettuce. Divide the egg yolk mixture among the servings. Dice the whites of the eggs finely and sprinkle over the top.—Mrs. H. A. G.

Peach Cobbler

1 tablespoon shortening	1 cup flour
1 cup sugar	1 teaspoon baking powder
1 egg beaten	pinch salt

4 cups peaches

Cream sugar and shortening. Add sifted flour, baking powder and salt. Mix. Beat egg and add to first mixture. Mix until it resembles coarse corn meal. Place 4 cups of cooked or canned peaches in baking dish. Place crumb mixture on top. Bake about 30 minutes or until brown in moderate oven (350° F.). Yield: 6 servings.—Mrs. J. J.

My Bedside Movie

When I go to bed at night
And lie upon my sheet so white,
I look out thru my windowpane
To see the moonlight, snow or rain.

The whole sky is the movie screen,
Oft times it's just plain blue, washed clean.
Sometimes the reel runs very fast,
As whipped cream clouds go sailing past.

The lightning zigzags play a game
I press my nose against the pane,
When west wind's broom so bruskly swishes
And old man thunder shakes the dishes.

On quiet still cold winter nights,
I say my prayers, turn out the lights.
The reel runs on, I go to sleep,
Nor do I wait to count white sheep.
—By Camilla Walch Wilson.

Homemaking

By Florence McKinney

Hominy Scramble

4 slices bacon, chopped	4 cups cooked hominy
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper	2 eggs, slightly beaten
	salt and pepper to taste

Fry the bacon until crisp. Drain off part of fat. Add hominy and green pepper and heat thoroly. Add eggs and cook, stirring constantly, until eggs are set. Season to taste and serve at once. Yield 4 servings.—Mrs. L. D. F.

Onion Soup

2 large onions	2 cups milk
1 tablespoon butter	½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon flour	⅛ teaspoon pepper

Grind onions thru food chopper or cut fine. Cook in 2 cups water until tender. Make a thin white sauce of remaining ingredients by melting butter. Add flour and blend. Gradually add milk and stir constantly until mixture thickens. Add seasoning. Add onion mixture and heat to just below boiling. Serve at once.—Mrs. F. M.

Homemaking

Traveling With Toddlers

By PAT SALISBURY

BRING the children for a nice long visit before long," your folks have written. You'd love to, of course. But you wonder about making a long trip with 3-year-old Susie and 6-month-old Stevie. Can it be fun? Well, maybe not. Traveling with small fry just isn't much fun, however you look at it. But if you plan well and know all the angles, it won't be an ordeal either.

Go by plane if you possibly can! It's by far the simplest way to travel with children. Since your time en route is so short, you'll have few diapers and bottles to worry about, and the hostess on the plane will take care of those you do have. The plane's motion will lull Stevie to sleep, Susie will be entranced by the passengers and the scenery, and all of you should arrive at your destination happy and rested. Stevie can travel free if you hold him on your lap, and it's half fare for Susie.

If you decide to go by train, you'll be more comfortable traveling first class. You'll have more space to change Stevie's diapers, and for Susie to exercise. The porter will take care of refrigerating and warming bottles, and you can have meals brought to your seat if you don't want to take the children to the dining car.

Traveling by automobile has its special problems. Stevie's formula should be carried in a thermos jug to keep it sweet. If the trip is so short that only one bottle will be needed, you can fill the large thermos half full of ice water and put the covered bottle in. The bottle will stay cold, and when Susie says, "I want a drink," 50 miles from nowhere, you will have one handy!

Susie won't tire so easily in the car if she has plenty of room. Try to put suitcases in the luggage compartment so she can have the back seat to herself. Get a car bed or car seat for Stevie, so you won't have to hold him all the time.

Small youngsters sometimes get carsick. Light meals before and during the trip and frequent short stops will help. But better be prepared for the worst with some heavy paper sacks.

Few hotels have cribs, so if your trip will last overnight, better take a snuggleduck. It can be tucked under the mattress of an ordinary bed, or a Pullman berth and Stevie can't fall out.

However you travel, things will go more smoothly if you keep the clutter down to a minimum. Check thru most of your luggage if you go by train or plane . . . put it in the luggage compartment if you go by automobile. Keep handy only one suitcase, containing all the things you will need for the children.

Stevie probably won't realize he's away from home, if he eats and sleeps at his usual times. But Susie must not only be kept on her usual schedule . . . she must be entertained as well. Plan to buy a few brand-new toys just for the trip. Picture books or toys she can "do something with," such as crayons and paper, or tinker toys, will keep her happy longest. Nursery rhymes and games will help so be prepared.

Since the excitement of a trip may cause even a well-trained pre-schooler to have toilet accidents, several pairs of panties for Susie are a good idea. If you have begun to train Stevie and don't want to let him backslide, you can carry along his little toilet seat.

Here is the equipment you will probably need to travel one day and one night with a baby and a pre-school child. A quart thermos of formula, one box (24) disposable diapers. In the suitcase will go 4 bottles and nipples or cup, canned baby food, opener and spoon, plastic bibs, cookies and graham crackers, washcloth, towel and soap, facial tissues, plastic lap pad, snuggleduck, toys and books for Susie, pajamas for both children, change of clothing for both and extra panties for Susie.

Heard This?

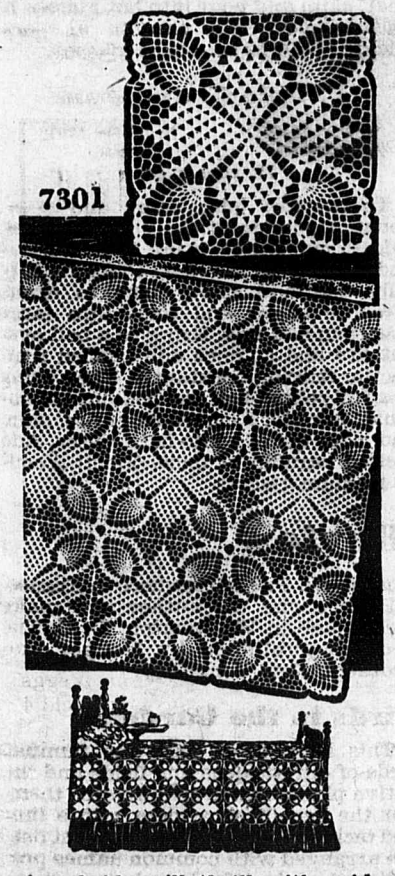
Historians tell us some interesting things about the licorice root. They say it contains juice that was used in making candy so long ago there is no record of the date. The licorice shrub grows wild along the banks of rivers where its roots may find water. It grows to a height of about 3 feet, and when the juice was first extracted and made into candy it may have been the first candy ever made.

Can't you imagine boys and girls chewing licorice root like we chew gum today? Ask grandmother whether she remembers going to the store with a penny to buy little licorice tar babies, then ask her how many she got for her penny.—By C. W. W.

Little Tot Stories

The funniest stories in all the world come from the mouths of little folks, or so we think. If your little John or Mary said something you think is worthy of printing, won't you send it to us? This space is for any humorous story told by any little tot you know or know of. We will pay $1 for any which we print. Please send to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

The Best Present



Any bride will thrill with pride to have this either for a tablecloth or bedspread. Crocheted square is the star and pineapple design. The squares joined make a double design. No. 30 cotton for 9-inch square. Complete directions come with Pattern 7301.

To obtain Pattern 7301, send 20 cents to the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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Hard Water SUDS Discovery!

MAKES DISHWASHING FAST! FAST! FAST!

1 Instant suds ...makes Dishwashing FAST!
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NEW! FASTER-WORKING SUDS FROM LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY

PRIZE WINNER TELLS JUDGE HER

BAKING SECRET

QUICK METHOD BREAD

3 packages Red Star Dry Yeast
¾ cup warm water
½ cup sugar
5 teaspoons salt
3¼ cups lukewarm water
11½ cups sifted flour
5 tablespoons shortening

Dissolve 3 packages Red Star Dry Yeast in ¾ cup warm water. Let stand 2 to 3 minutes. Place ½ cup sugar, salt and 3¼ cups water in a large bowl. Stir yeast solution thoroughly and add to this mixture. Add half the flour and beat well. Add melted and cooled shortening, stirring vigorously. Add remainder of flour, stirring until well mixed. Place dough on lightly floured board and knead 5 to 7 minutes. Shape into smooth ball and place in greased bowl. Brush top lightly with shortening. Cover and let rise in warm place for 45 minutes. Punch dough down; shape into loaves and place in greased pans. Brush tops of loaves lightly with shortening. Cover and let rise in warm place for 45 minutes. Bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) for 50 minutes. Makes 4 loaves.

KAY ROGERS SAYS: "You, too, can bake prize winning bread and rolls with RED STAR. This wonderful yeast gives extra rise and extra flavor. Try this RED STAR *Quick Method* bread recipe today."

RED STAR DRY YEAST

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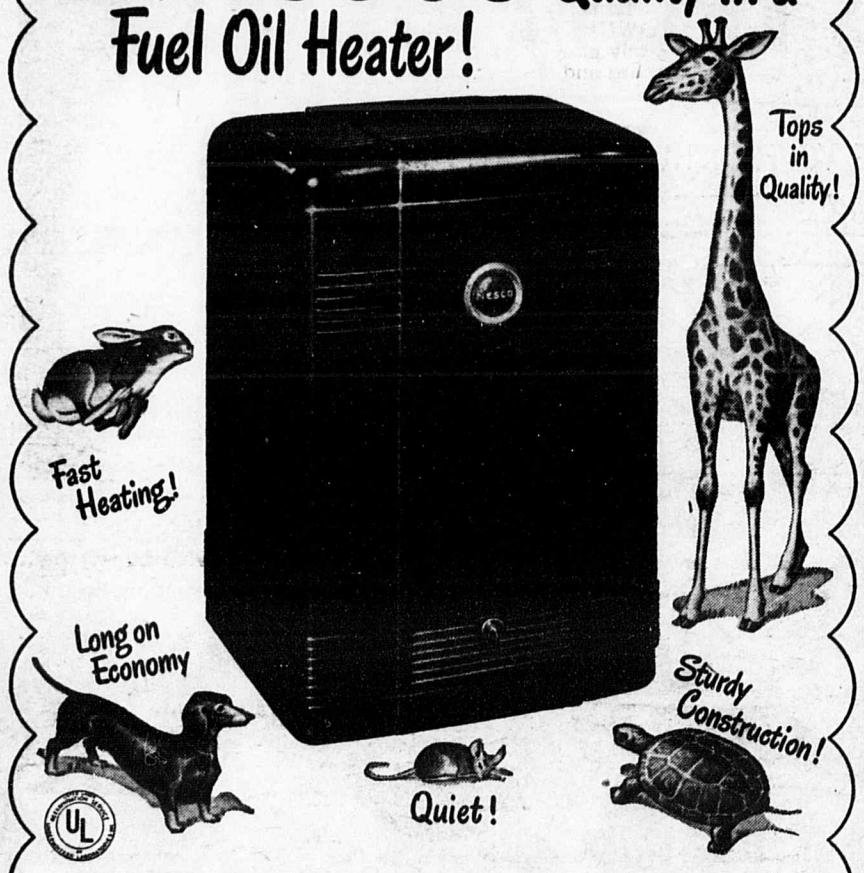

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★ DUAL-FLOW HEAT from reflect-doors (when open) and top grille
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★ "NO STOOP" CONTROL — just "dial" the heat you want

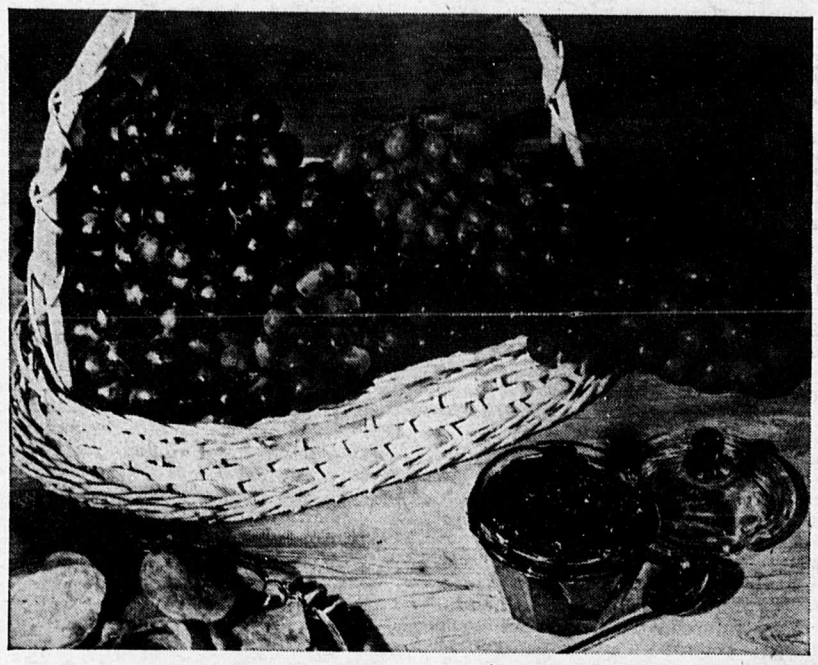
Nesco products include kerosene ranges, pressure pans, stainless steel utensils, enameled ware, tinware, galvanized ware, decorated ware, electric roasters, electric ranges and heaters.

Quick *morning* heat, steady *daytime* heat, safe *nighttime* heat! That's what this new Nesco Fuel Oil Heater will give you at low fuel cost! It's quality-built by the makers of famous Nesco Kerosene Ranges, Electric Roasters and Housewares. A unique combination of patented burner, baffle and heat accelerator tube produces an amazing heat output — plus *floor-level* heat from the exclusive heat-directing synchronized louvres. Insist on a Nesco!

NATIONAL ENAMELING AND STAMPING COMPANY
Dept. U-9, 270 N. Twelfth Street, Milwaukee 1, Wis.

Homemaking

A Few Jars a Day



The plentiful purple grapes make the most flavorful, colorful jam and jelly.

DON'T fall victim to the idea of quantity. It may look easier to put up 60 glasses of jelly at a clip or 3 bushels of peaches, but it really isn't. Aside from exhausting everyone concerned and tying the household routine into knots, it doesn't give as good results. Take it easy.

The modern method is to put up a little at a time and often. Get the food preservation done in the forenoon when the temperature is cooler.

Rinse the jelly bag in boiling water before and after use. Before, so the bag won't absorb the juice and after, so it will not mold. No soap because it is difficult to get out and affects the taste. Never squeeze the bag if you want clear, sparkling jelly. Too much sugar will make a runny jelly. Lemon juice adds to the flavor and texture of quince, strawberry and peach jelly.

Crystals in jelly are caused by too much sugar for the amount of juice. Jelly formation continues sometimes for several weeks, so a jelly or jam which at first is not firm may become more so later.

Do not overheat paraffin. It should be barely melted and poured on in thin layers, making certain that it comes in direct contact with the glass all the way round.

Spiced Grape Relish

4½ cups prepared grapes
7½ cups sugar
½ bottle fruit pectin
½ cup vinegar
1 teaspoon cloves
2 teaspoons cinnamon

To prepare fruit, slip skins from about 3¼ pounds of fully ripe grapes. Bring pulp to a boil and simmer covered for about 5 minutes. Remove seeds by running thru a sieve. Chop or grind skins and add to pulp. Add spices. Now measure out 4½ cups of the prepared fruit and place in large saucepan. Add sugar and vinegar, mix well and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard for 1 minute. Remove from heat and stir in fruit pectin. Skim, pour quickly into hot glasses. Cover with paraffin at once. Yield: 12 six-ounce glasses.

Ripe Grape Jam

5½ cups prepared grapes
1 cup water
7 cups sugar
1 box powdered pectin
grated rind one orange

To prepare fruit, slip skins from about 3 pounds fully ripe grapes. Add 1 cup water to pulp, bring to boil and simmer, covered for about 5 minutes. Remove seeds by running thru sieve. Chop or grind skins and add to pulp. Add grated rind of orange. Measure sugar into dish and set aside until needed. Measure out 5½ cups prepared fruit into large saucepan. Add a little water if necessary. Place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin, mix well and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard for 1 minute. Remove from heat, skim and pour into hot glasses at once. Cover with paraffin at once. Yield: About 12 six-ounce glasses.

Purple Grape Jam

4 cups juice
½ cup water
½ bottle fruit pectin
7½ cups sugar

To prepare juice, stem and crush about 3 pounds of fully ripe grapes. Add ½ cup water, bring to boil, cover and simmer 10 minutes. Place fruit in jelly bag and allow juice to drain. Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hot fire and at once add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard about a half minute. Remove from fire, skim and pour quickly into hot glasses. Add melted paraffin at once. Yield: About 10 medium glasses.

Books on Review

Patrick Calls Me Mother

A BOOK that will warm your heart is "Patrick Calls Me Mother," by Ann Barley. It's a story of a great adventure . . . the adoption of a baby, a French war orphan. It really happened to the author, a single young woman, who made a trip to Europe for the express purpose of adopting a baby. Her father was horrified and her friends were appalled when she decided that the absence of a husband need not prevent her taking a baby. But off to Europe she went with bags filled with baby clothes of various sizes, baby food and medicines.

The account of the baby hunting tells the reader the story of postwar Europe insofar as it concerned children. She found hundreds of babies who tore at her heart, each had a story, mostly sad. Finally after traveling in Holland and Belgium, she found the right baby, 9-months-old Pat, somewhere in France.

Patrick and the author now make their home in Washington, D. C. The book is published by Harper and Brothers, New York City.

Birds in the Garden

This book deals with the familiar birds of our gardens and fields and the native plants which will attract them. For the benefit of readers with a limited technical knowledge, the plant lists are arranged with common names preceding the scientific. It includes a chapter on feeding devices, the value of birds both from the esthetic as well as economic point of view, migration and there are many pages of pictures, some of them in color. It is excellent for purposes of identification. Birds in the Garden by Margaret McKenny is published by Grosset and Dunlap, New York City.

Homemaking

Ingenuity Is the Trick

DON'T envy the owner of a unique charm string . . . make one yourself. Few are the people who do not have all or most of the materials right in their garden or community. Some of the plants and seeds will be found along the roadsides or in the woods. With ingenuity, all sorts of arrangements can be made for charm strings as well as the more-ordinary winter bouquets.

Among the most-adaptable materials for either are milkweed pods, cattails, dried grasses, bittersweet, sumac, pine cones, rose hips, yucca leaves, evergreen twigs and buckbrush. From the garden one can cut and dry globe amaranth before the first frost. When live-forever is in full bloom cut and arrange the stems in water. As the water evaporates, the clusters will begin to dry. Later they may be combined with other fall treasures from the out-of-doors. Beggar's gold or money-wort is a favorite plant for winter bouquets for it offsets darker leaves and grasses.

For charm strings, gather the seed pods, pine cones, gourds of various sizes and colors, acorns, sumac heads, calico corn and strawberry popcorn. All these odds and ends and others too which may be native in your community can be combined into unusual charm strings.

Leave some of the pods and seeds in their natural colors, others may be painted in gay colors which blend well together. Try orange, yellow, 2 or 3 shades of green, a little blue-green and some natural colors for an attractive arrangement.

To make the work easier on the hands, use an awl and a pair of small pliers for pulling the needle thru. Use a good strong needle and some waxed cord. Then hang by the fireplace, next the door frame either outside or in or near your kitchen window. You'll have the feeling of having created something.

Beginners at School

New tan shoes and freshly combed hair,
Lunch in one hand, flowers in the other,
Down the lone road breathing pure autumn air
Where the wild asters bloom and butterflies hover.

A turn in the road and there in the distance
The schoolhouse stands just waiting for him.
Slowly, more slowly his footsteps falter
Delaying the moment when he must go in.

Mingled cold fear and excitement meet,
As he enters and offers his wilting bouquet.
Strange was her face, her smile tearful, sweet
As their mutual fears vanished that first school day.

—*By C. W. W.*

Fall Pattern Preview

4820—Your little tot will love it . . . this imitation jumper with puff sleeves and round collar. Another version is included. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 6 requires 1⅞ yards of 35-inch fabric; ⅜ yard of 35-inch contrast.

4857—A one-piece dress or a two-piece blouse and skirt. Easy sewing for skirt is in one piece. Sizes 12 to 20 and size 40. Size 16 bodice requires 1⅞ yards of 39-inch fabric; skirt requires 2¼ yards of 39-inch contrast.

9422—A whirl of a petticoat dress with pretty bows and neckline. Jr-Miss sizes 11 to 17. Size 13 requires 4⅝ yards of 39-inch material; petticoat, 1⅞ yards of 35-inch fabric and 4 yards and 4 inches of lace.

9400 — Flattering shirtfrock with rounded revers, button closing and gently flared panel skirt. Shoulders fit perfectly. Sizes 12 to 20 and 32 to 42. Size 16 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material.

9089—Becoming house and go-to-town frock. Make in gay striped material trimmed in rickrack. Sizes 34 to 48.

Size 36 requires 3⅞ yards of 35-inch fabric.

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

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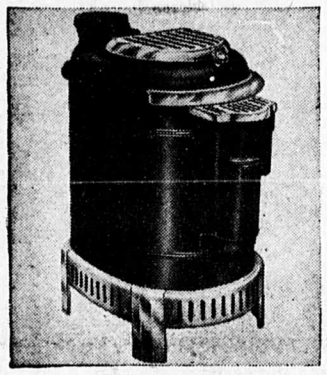
HEAT WITH WOOD

The Available, Low-Cost Fuel

Official Reports Predict Oil Scarcity, Higher Priced Coal



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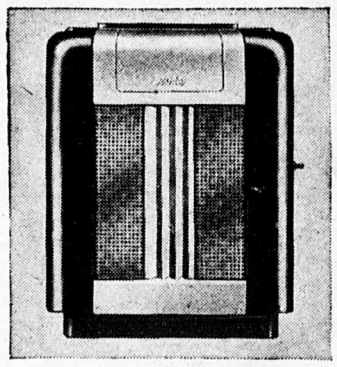

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Thousands of progressive farmers are using the world famous TOWNER OFFSET DISC HARROW as a two-way plow . . . supplementing, even replacing, moldboard and one way disc plow operations.

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TURNS THE SOIL TWO WAYS

Doing a double tillage job . . . without burying the top soil.

CONSERVES HORSEPOWER

Rolling moldboards give less drag...thus every unit of horsepower counts for *useful* work. A 35-40 HP Tractor is adequate for a 10½ ft. offset disc harrow.

LEAVES THE LAND LEVEL

Combined action of two disc gangs returns earth to its original location . . . preventing the usual movement of top soil toward the edge of field.

CUTS 6 IN. TO 8 IN. DEEP
(or as shallow as desired)
TURNS RIGHT OR LEFT

POWER-RATED FOR YOUR TRACTOR...available in sizes from 4½ ft. to 24 ft., with mechanical or hydraulic control . . . white iron or oil bath bearings . . . 22 in. or 24 in. blades.

Compare this amazing TOWNER OFFSET DISC HARROW with any tillage tool. It's the perfect answer for open field, orchard or vineyard . . . for summer fallowing, seed bed preparation, turning under grain stubble, cotton or corn stalks...and for vegetable farming. See it, try it and you will "*Till with Towner.*"

SEE THE TOWNER OFFSET DISC HARROW AT YOUR DEALER

SINCE 1915

TOWNER MANUFACTURING CO., Santa Ana, Calif.

De Laval

PIONEER HEADQUARTERS for MILKING SYSTEMS

Early pioneer in the development and manufacture of milking machines, De Laval's almost half century of experience offers the best answer to your milking problem, whatever it may be.

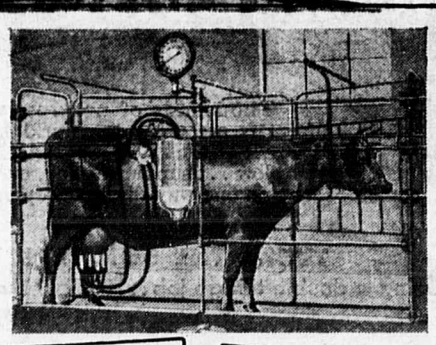
Whether you milk one or a thousand or more cows...whether you have a small family herd...a commercial dairy...or a "show place"...there is a De Laval Milker specifically engineered to give you best and fastest milking...cleanest milk...maximum savings of time and labor...healthiest udders...and complete dependability. Mail coupon.

"There's More Money in Milking the De Laval Way"

Best, Fastest and Cleanest Milker!
The new stainless steel De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker is the best milker for the average dairymen. Only milker that assures uniform milking always. There are no adjustments—anyone can do a perfect job of milking with it.

Chief of the Pneumatic Milkers!
The new stainless steel De Laval Sterling Milker is second only to the famous De Laval Magnetic Speedway. Pulsator has only two moving parts. Precise, fast and clean milking at lower cost.

Milks, Weighs, Conveys!
The De Laval Model A Combine Milking System milks, weighs and conveys. It is the "shortest route from cow to bottle" and provides complete mechanization of the milking operation. Here is the utmost in sanitation and economical milking.



From Cow to Milk Can!
The De Laval Model F Combine Milking System milks and conveys the milk through an enclosed system directly into standard 40-quart milk cans, or into holding vat or pasteurizer. Complete sanitation—no carrying or pouring.

Milker of Many Uses!
The new De Laval Portable Milker is streamlined and handy. It has many profitable uses—in the small dairy...in the maternity barn...at the dairy show...and many others.

"magnetic heart"

ONLY DE LAVAL
Only the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker gives you the "Magnetic Heart" which assures UNIFORM milking and which means the highest milk yield per cow and greatest profits.

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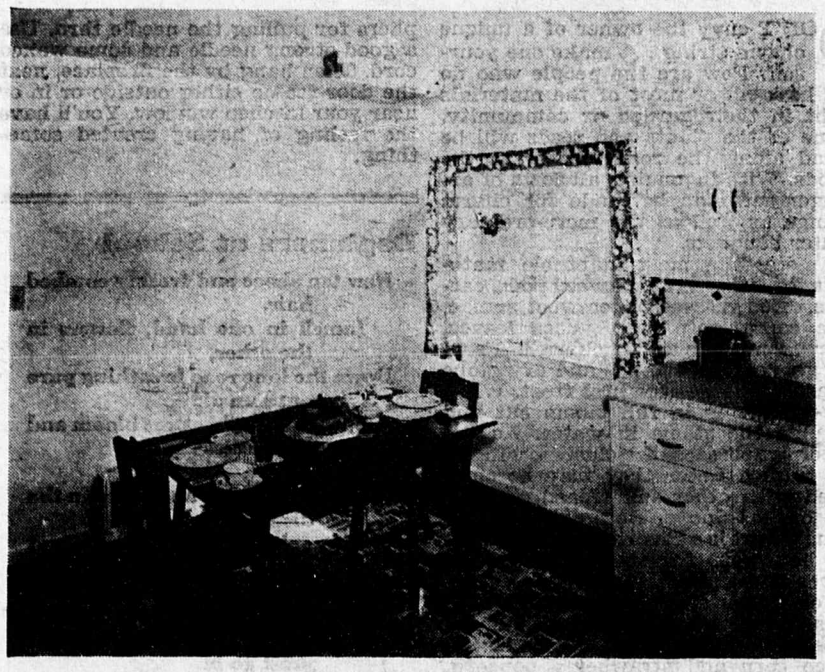
The De Laval Separator Company, Dept. 22L
165 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
Please send me printed matter on:
☐ De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker
☐ De Laval Sterling Milker ☐ De Laval Model F Combine Milker
☐ De Laval Portable Milker ☐ De Laval Model A Combine Milker
Name_____
Town_____ RFD_____ State_____

Homemaking

Modern and Efficient



The dinette department of Mrs. T. C. Davis's kitchen is convenient, both from the standpoint of nearness to kitchen equipment and ease of cleaning. There is room for moving around the table in this type of combination kitchen-dinette. Mr. and Mrs. Davis, of Leavenworth county, spent months planning before building.

News to You?

That your influence in the school district might result in all children having a nourishing hot noon-day lunch?

That a cloth dipped in vinegar and water should be rubbed over furniture before polishing? No finger marks will show and it will polish easier.

That in ironing, linen can stand the most heat and nylon and rayon the least? Cotton, wool and silk are in between.

That the longer green vegetables are cooked, the most minerals and vitamins are lost. Cooking them with the cover on the pan speeds up the cooking and conserves food value.

That if you give your family sweet potatoes one or more times each week, their chances of getting an adequate supply of vitamin A is increased?

That rugs in a home will wear evenly and longer if they are turned 3 or 4 times each year? Switch them about so that all the heaviest traffic does not come in one place.

That fruit and vegetables baked in the skins retain more of the original food value than if pared and boiled? Save the vitamins and minerals.

The most efficient cooking utensils have straight sides, flat bottoms and tight covers. They save both fuel and food value.

Onions and beets are not important from a nutrition standpoint, but they add a great deal to food in flavor and appearance.

That egg yolks and egg whites will stay in good condition for several days in the refrigerator, if they are tightly covered?

Don't pour any kind of grease down the sink. Mutton fat is particularly likely to clog the drain.

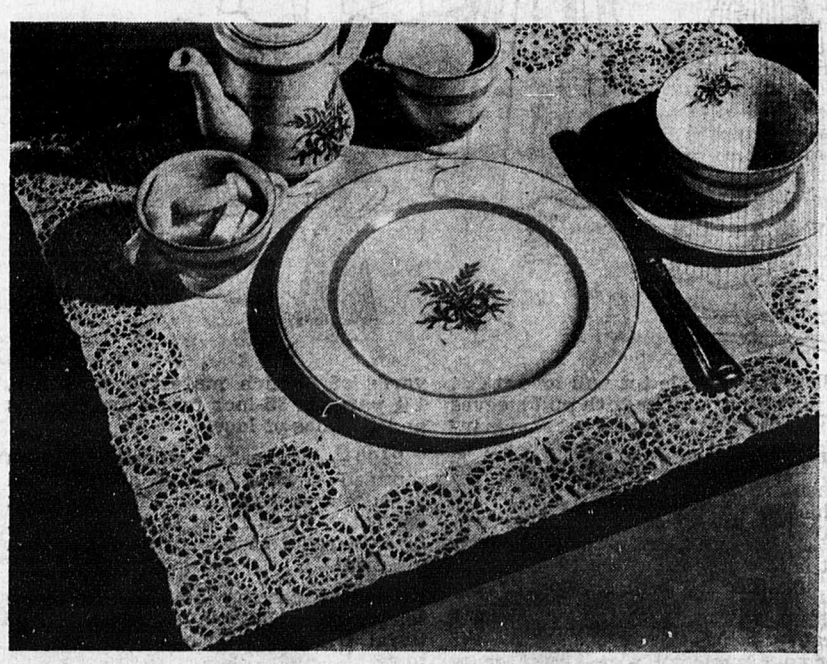
When frying doughnuts drop a few cloves in the fat—it gives a delicious flavor.

To remove lime deposits in the teakettle boil a strong solution of vinegar in the kettle. Use one half cup of vinegar to 1 pint of water.

Have a place for everything and everything in its place. Clutter and disorder make one feel tired.

That scorch can be removed from washable materials by laundering and exposing to sunlight?

Squares for Tray Cloth



Dainty square motifs form the border of this crisp white linen tray cloth. It may be used for luncheon cloth also. Each motif is quickly and easily crocheted. To secure pattern 7711 with complete directions, send 5 cents to the Women's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Plant Flowers This Fall

Gain a Whole Year With Strawberries

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

IF YOU want to have beautiful flowers early next spring you must do some planting this fall. And there is no better time to do some of it than in September. In fact, fall is coming to be looked upon as an ideal planting time, equal or better than spring. A great many plants have been found to do better when started in autumn.

With plants like strawberries, a whole year is gained for they will generally bear well the following spring.

Move Them Now

Peonies can be divided and moved better in September than any other time. It also is a good time to reset iris. Oriental poppies are dormant at this season and may be moved without difficulty. Spring-blooming hardy flowers like Forget-me-not, Anchusa, Bleeding Heart, Columbine, Sweet William, Candytuft, Snow-in-summer, Moss Pink and many others may be obtained now for fall planting.

Now, before the rains begin again, would be a good time to seed new lawns. Established lawns may be rejuvenated by the application of bonemeal, tankage or a complete fertilizer (5 pounds to 100 square feet). Bare spots should be reseeded and fertilized.

For a Blaze of Color

Spring-flowering bulbs, planted this fall, will be ablaze with color early next spring. Tulips, daffodils and hyacinths are ideal for bold displays in solid beds and borders, in groups of a dozen or more here and there among perennials, in front of shrubbery or in odd nooks and corners. Crocus is especially lovely in borders, rock gardens, under trees or in the lawn. Snowdrops (Galanthus) do well in sun or semi-shade and they often bloom before the snow is gone.

For brighter, gayer, richer colors nothing can equal a bed of tulips. They have them now with blooms so large they measure 8 inches across when wide open and in the brightest, most brilliant colors one can imagine. Daffodils are among the earliest flowers to bloom. They last a long time and may be had in many lovely and varied forms. They have few equals as garden flowers.

How to Do It

If you want to get the most pleasure and enjoyment out of the flowers you will have next spring, it will pay you to take a little extra pains in preparing the soil for them this month. Bonemeal or a little commercial fertilizer mixed with the soil before setting the bulbs will be worth while. Put daffodils in the ground about 4 inches from the top of the bulb and for the best effect place several bulbs in one group. Snowdrops, crocus, grape hyacinths and scillas should be covered only 2 to 3 inches.

Young, sturdy plants of zinnia, marigold, ageratum, verbena, petunia, lantana and coleus taken up, set in rich light loam in pots will make good house plants. Keep them pinched back to prevent their getting leggy. Make some English ivy cuttings to be grown in colorful jars filled with water. House plants that you have had outdoors thru the summer could be taken in now. Those that have made considerable growth should be repotted, using some commercial fertilizer mixed in the new soil.

Surprise Peach Crop

Following the 18-degrees-below-zero temperatures of last January no one had any idea of predicting even half a peach crop for Doniphan county this summer. In fact, almost everyone reported the peach buds killed. The crop that has just been harvested in this county has been quite a surprise. George Jones and his son, George Jr., of Wathena, reportedly harvested 1,000 bushels from their peach orchard. More than 200 bushels of these were exceptionally large, many of them weighing a pound or better. These large peaches brought $4 a bushel.

Just about the time the peach crop here reached its peak the St. Joseph market was flooded with shipped-in peaches from Arkansas. The result was a seriously depressing effect on the prices of home-grown peaches.

Altho housewives who do their canning prefer home-grown peaches, this year it seemed they were not ready to can when the peaches were ready. A common remark frequently heard was, "It's too early to can peaches now. I'll wait until the later ones come on." Well, the "later ones" were few indeed. By this time the shipped-in peaches had disappeared from the markets and the price shot back up to where it had been in the beginning.

The result was that Mrs. Housewife either did not get any peaches to can or she had to pay about double the price they were when the market was glutted.

Gave Them to Neighbors

One grower in this county who had a nice peach crop in prospect sent for a local buyer to come out and see whether they were ready to pick. The buyer went out to the farm on a Friday and after inspection expressed the opinion the peaches were too green to ship. The following Monday the grower sent for him again. He went out, felt of a few peaches and announced they were too ripe to stand shipment any distance. The grower went to the phone, called up all his neighbors and invited them to his orchard to help themselves. He asked them to bring their own containers. They came bringing baskets, boxes, tubs and even sacks. For 2 days his orchard hummed with happy voices of whole families, many of whom hauled home 5 and 6 bushels of the finest of fruit, theirs for only the picking.

Kept Our Apples Out

For the last 40 years exports of apples, pears and grapes valued at about $15,000,000 have been made to South American countries. Suddenly an embargo has been placed against these exports by Brazil, Argentine and Uraguay. The original reason advanced was a current shortage of dollars in those countries. But even after an offer was made to accept payment in legal tender of the countries to which exports were made, the embargo still has not been lifted. Altho the exports represent only about 5 per cent of the total output of this country, this percentage represents the difference between a good and a bad year to growers.

Behind That Curtain

News from behind the "Iron Curtain" indicates that the U. S. S. R. canning industry is being expanded, and new canning plants have started processing this year's fruit crop in Russia proper and in many of the other Soviet republics. Equipment has been installed for preserving fruit by the quick-freeze process. Pectin will be produced from fruit waste. This important by-product will find use in various fields, including medicine and for the production of nylon fibers.

How Red Are Strawberries?

During the last year scientists have developed a method for measuring the amount of red anthocyanin pigment in strawberries, and have been able to isolate it in crystalline form. What causes the red color to disappear from canned strawberries and preserves is the subject of further investigations to determine what chemical reactions are responsible for this deterioration.

For Livestock Raisers

A stock-pest control manual, which pictures and describes external parasites affecting all classes of livestock, is free for the asking. The information enables livestock raisers to identify any of the many insects that infest livestock and suggests control measures. Write for your copy of "Stock-Pest Control Manual," to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Longer Lasting

Painting helps preserve wood by preventing checking and warping. Experiments indicate buildings painted at the time of construction will last 23.7 per cent longer than unpainted buildings, and buildings painted as needed will last 43.5 per cent longer. These figures indicate the importance of painting on the expected life of farm buildings.—Leo T. Wendling, K. S. C.

"BEST CORN PROSPECTS I EVER HAD! ...BUT I'M NOT FORGETTING HOW CORNHUSKER HYBRIDS CAME THROUGH FOR ME IN THE DRY YEARS TOO!"

Because they're BRED and TESTED, Right Here in the Western Corn Belt, for YOUR Farm!

Kansas farmers have proved they are wise buyers of hybrid seed corn. They are delighted, naturally, with the prospects of record-breaking yields from their fields of CORNHUSKER Hybrids this year. But, they know that an even more important reason for planting CORNHUSKER, *year after year,* is that these are the hybrids that "pay off" in bad seasons as well as good. *And that's important in Kansas!*

OFFICIAL KANSAS YIELD TESTS

Confirm What Your Neighbors Say—And What You'll Say—About the *Consistent* Performance of CORNHUSKER Hybrids

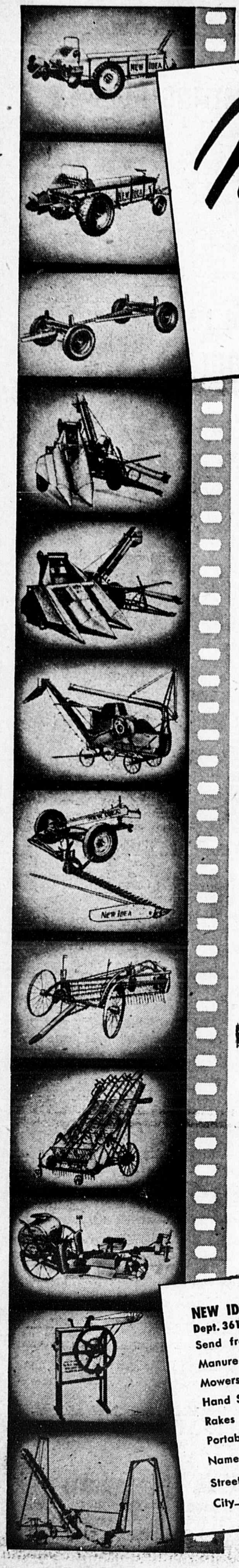
CORNHUSKER 148, for example, has been entered in the Official Kansas Corn Yield Tests for 2 years in Northeastern Kansas and North-Central Kansas, and one year in East-Central Kansas.

Its 2-year record in Northeastern Kansas is FIRST among the 40 hybrids entered, and in North-Central Kansas is FOURTH among the 38 hybrids entered.

It ranked *eighth* among 75 hybrids in the 1947 East-Central Kansas test, and FIRST among 18 hybrids in the 1947 North-Central Kansas Coop. Strip Tests.

Your CORNHUSKER dealer will see you soon. He'll take good care of your order.

CORNHUSKER HYBRID CO., Fremont, Nebr.



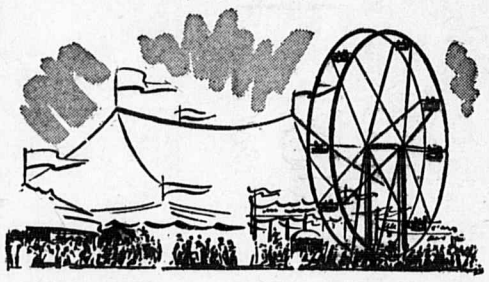
New Idea FARM MACHINES

Sound as the Dollars They Save You

It's a long time between replacements when you invest in NEW IDEA equipment. All down the line, these special-duty machines are *honestly built* to give dependable, trouble-free performance — and to *keep on* doing it year after year. Right in your own district, you can see proof aplenty of their exceptional durability . . . see NEW IDEA machines still sound and efficient after far longer than average service . . . and still doing a *better* job than newer machines of inferior quality. Depend on these time-defying machines to keep *your* farming costs down, your production up.

Remember that next to nature itself, it is your choice of farm equipment which has greatest bearing on your operating profits. See your local NEW IDEA dealer, or mail the coupon below *today*.

NEW IDEA
Division — AVCO Manufacturing Corporation
Factories: Coldwater, Ohio — Sandwich, Illinois



See Them at Your Fair! At most State and County Fairs, you can see these famous NEW IDEA machines . . . study their numerous advantages of design and construction . . . see for yourself why they're first choice with most American farmers. Look for NEW IDEA at your Fair!

NEW IDEA Division — AVCO Mfg. Corp.
Dept. 361, Coldwater, Ohio
Send free folders describing machines checked:
Manure Spreaders ☐ Wagons ☐ Tractor Mowers ☐ Corn Pickers ☐ Corn Snappers ☐ Hand Shellers ☐ Transplanters ☐ Tractor Rakes ☐ Hay Loaders ☐ Husker-Shredders ☐ Portable Elevators ☐
Name_____
Street_____
City_____ State_____

Bob's Ton Litter Makes Him Proud

Bob LeRoy made this feeder in F. F. A. class at Great Bend high school where he will be a senior this fall. Notice it is of welded steel rods instead of the conventional wooden slats.

BOYS like young Bob LeRoy, 16-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry LeRoy, Barton county, are the backbone of the agricultural future of the state with their interest and activity in farming and allied projects.

Bob has several different projects going. One, of which he is proudest, is his Duroc ton-litter, 10 pigs which at 180 days weighed 2,150 pounds. Bob entered the United Duroc Record Association ton-litter contest as an F. F. A. entry. His ton-litter is the only one in Barton county, Paul Wilson, county farm agent, said. The pigs are now on rations of oats, barley, wheat and milo.

Bob has a Hereford fat steer 4-H Club project which is doing right well, too. The largest steer was a year old in May, and the other 2 will be a year old in September. Bob purchased the latter 2 from Paul Andrea, near Ellinwood, for $100 apiece and the third he bought at Timken, from John Graver, for $150. He has them on full feed now—2 pounds of grain for every hundredweight, with a protein supplement.

In addition to his livestock projects, Bob has a 4-H crop project of 11 acres of Westland milo, and this summer he had 40 acres of wheat which on non-irrigated land yielded 18 bushels to the acre.

Last year he cleared $1,000 from his projects and learned how it feels to pay income tax.—K. B.

Skippy, canine companion to Bob LeRoy, 16, wants to be sure that all 10 ton-litter pigs go into the pen to get their picture made. Here he watches Bob and his father, Harry LeRoy, pen the porkers. Notice that fencing. It is surplus matting for an airstrip and can be put up easily and quickly.

Worth $250 An Acre

By ROY E. CARTER

A $250-AN-ACRE return was in the offing late in August for Joe Englert, Hamilton county farmer, as the result of a move he made in the spring of last year mainly to tie down the soil on 30 acres of sand hills.

Englert planted the acreage to sand love grass, a native grass which well-nigh disappeared during the "dry thirties" and which now brings $5 a pound as seed. Englert expects a 50-pound-an-acre yield on the project, in which he was assisted by Hamilton county soil conservationists.

Plots of the grass, called the "ice cream of grasses because cattle prefer it to alfalfa," have been started in various Kansas counties recently. The seed supply is being built up gradually, with a lot of progress on record since the year 1937, in which 80 pounds were gathered by hand in Oklahoma to keep it from going out of existence.

County conservationist Bob Cameron reported in Hutchinson in mid-August that Reno county has about 100 acres of the seed this year, with about 45 acres due to be harvested for seed. Never completely extinct in Reno county, patches of the grass were found in sand-hill areas, north of Hutchinson, in 1940 or 1941, and some seed was gathered at that time, Cameron said.

Englert's expected return of 50 pounds an acre is not unusually high, for 150-pound yields are on record on Government projects in Morton county. Soil conservationist Fred Meyer reported that Englert's grass will not be at top coverage in the field until next year, in-as-much as it was drilled in 40-inch rows on the basis of a seed crop. Later it should spread, Meyer said.

If sand love grass can be brought back it may be a great help.

A Crop to Cultivate

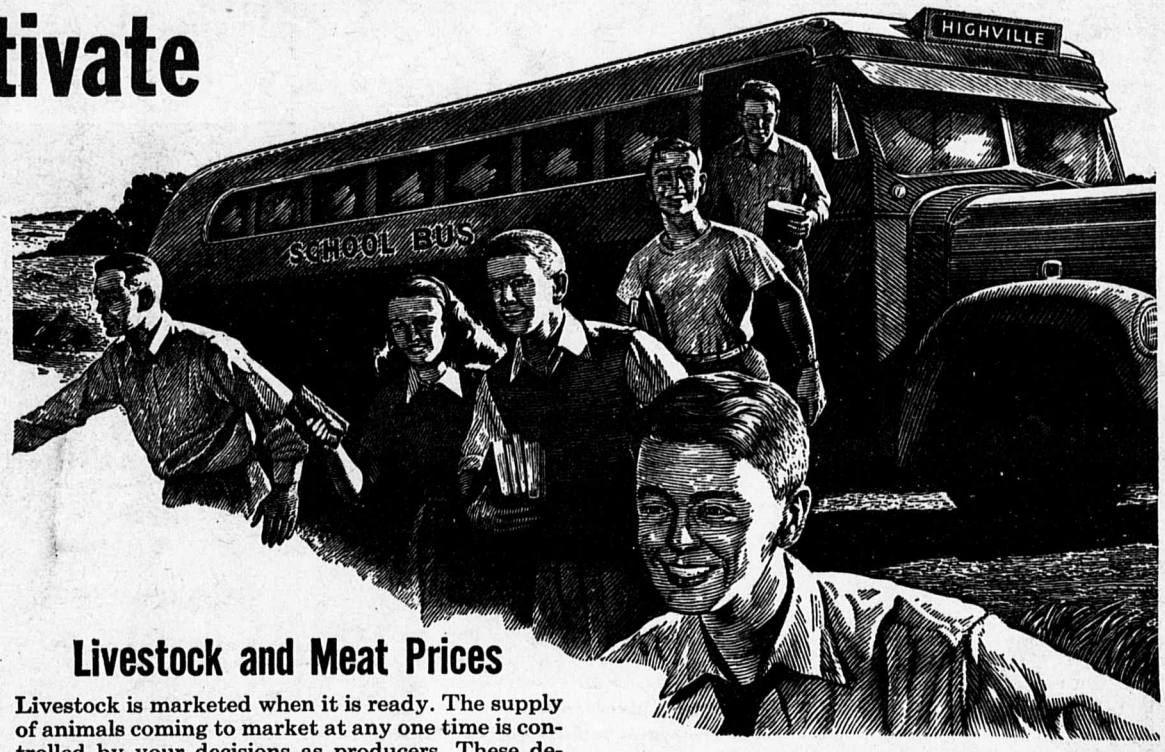
America is famous for good crops. But finest of all is the bumper "crop" of 11,000,000 boys and girls growing up on our farms and ranches.

Trained teachers and leaders are helping cultivate this bumper crop. Vocational agricultural teachers in over 7,000 high schools do their part. Most of these schools have Future Farmers of America chapters. Membership of F. F. A. is 250,000. In their "outside classroom" work they receive additional on-the-job training from their vocational agricultural teachers. They learn to accept leadership responsibility. On graduation, many go directly into farm or ranch management. Others go on to agricultural college.

County agents and over 180,000 unselfish volunteer leaders do another great job through the 4-H Clubs. Through 85,000 local 4-H Clubs, more than 1,750,000 boys and girls get invaluable training. Advice, encouragement, know-how from practical experts. Their projects keep them abreast of what is new in agriculture. They learn through doing. Achievement and leadership become habits.

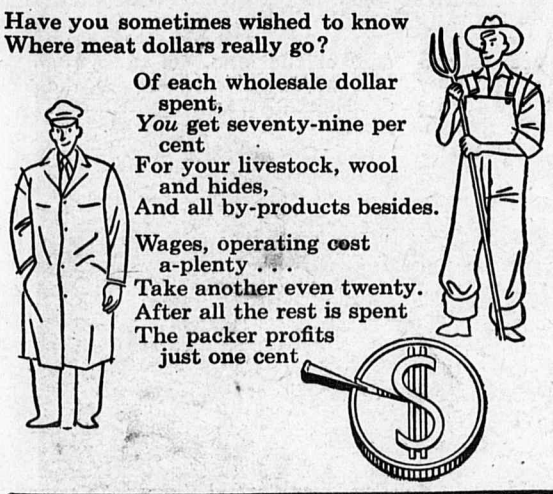
It is well that American agriculture has these leaders and teachers. By teaching the *business* and science of farming, they are helping make life on farm and ranch rich and profitable for a new generation of Americans. They are showing them the way to economic security and a good way of life. Better farm planning; power machinery; scientific modern methods; control of weeds and plant and animal pests . . . All these our farm and ranch youth are learning. In many ways they are qualifying themselves to be better managers of land and better businessmen. They are increasing their knowledge of science and selling—of machinery and markets—of costs and conservation.

Swift & Company has always been proud to encourage farm youth activities. We shall continue to do so. We have no doubt or fear for the future of America. For, properly cultivated, this crop will ripen surely into our nation's richest harvest.



A HUNDRED CENTS MAKE A DOLLAR

Have you sometimes wished to know
Where meat dollars really go?



Of each wholesale dollar spent,
You get seventy-nine per cent
For your livestock, wool and hides,
And all by-products besides.

Wages, operating cost a-plenty . . .
Take another even twenty.
After all the rest is spent
The packer profits just one cent

Livestock and Meat Prices

Livestock is marketed when it is ready. The supply of animals coming to market at any one time is controlled by your decisions as producers. These decisions may have been made months previously, depending on your breeding and feeding program. The weather—blizzards, storms and droughts—also have a bearing on when you market your animals.

Meat packers have no control over the supply of livestock.

The meat packer must sell meat and by-products for *what they will bring*. When people have to economize, they spend less money for meat. Consumers, retailers and meat packers reduce their bids. The prices of both meat and livestock fall accordingly. But when people make *more* money, they are *eager* to buy meat. Then buyers all along the line *increase* their bids. And the prices of both meat and livestock *rise* accordingly. For each meat packer and each retail meat dealer knows that if he does not pay a little higher for the livestock or meat he wants, somebody else will—and get the business.

Thus the old law of supply and demand—plus competition in buying livestock and selling meat—forces price changes in meat to be reflected quickly all the way back to the livestock on the hoof. At all times the market price is a *balance* between the supply of livestock and the demand for meat.

OUR CITY COUSIN

Wow! Look at City Cousin's arm,
He spent the summer on the farm.

16MM SOUND FILMS FOR YOUR USE

"Meat Buying Customs" "A Nation's Meat"
"By-Products" "Livestock and Meat"
"Cows and Chickens . . . USA"

Five informative films about the livestock-meat-packing industry. A few open dates remain for September and October. We'll be glad to send a descriptive folder which gives all details. Write Agricultural Research Dept., Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.

Martha Logan's Recipe for DINNER SIZE HAMBURGER

1 pound hamburger	¼ cup milk
1¾ cups soft bread crumbs	1¼ teaspoon salt
1 egg	⅛ teaspoon pepper
¼ cup chopped onion	1 tablespoon fat

Mix together all ingredients until well combined. Form into 4 large patties. Heat fat in heavy frying pan. Brown patties slowly on each side. Cover pan tightly, lower heat, and cook ten minutes longer. Serve with horseradish sauce, barbecue sauce, or tomato sauce. (Yield: 4 servings)

Soda Bill Sez:

Words are handy tools to explain experiences—but they're no substitute for experience.

New Idea in Junior Feeding Projects

by T. W. Thompson
State 4-H Club Leader, Montana

T. W. Thompson

Boys and girls are trying out a *new kind* of livestock feeding project. In several states—including Montana, Nebraska, Colorado and Indiana—people are enthusiastic about it. Here is how it works. The boy or girl buys an *average lot* of feeder steers or lambs, from a uniform herd or band. The number bought is usually 3 or more steers, 15 or more lambs. That depends on finances, feed supplies and equipment available.

These lots of animals are bought at a central market. They are taken home and fattened. Careful records are kept of feed costs and rates of gain. At the end of the feeding period, they are shipped back to market. They are sold on Junior Marketing Day.

Boys and girls consign their animals to commission firms of their own choice. Upon arrival the animals are penned separately, according to ownership. Each lot is graded and weighed separately. Then all animals are assembled in pens according to grade. They are sold for slaughter in the usual manner used on that market. The boys and girls profit according to the *market value* of their animals.

Sponsors claim the following benefits: (1) It is practical. (2) It promotes better farm feeding methods. (3) Boys and girls learn about market grades of livestock. (4) They learn about central markets and their operation. This new idea in junior feeding is not intended to take the place of feeding for show. It is a separate project, to give youngsters practical experience in feeding for market.

It's a Two-Way Road

In my work with farmers and ranchers I have visited just about every part of this country. I can't begin to count the number of times I have traveled out of Chicago and back—to the range country of the West . . . through the Corn Belt states . . . the wheatlands . . . the cotton country—Florida, Maine, Washington, California and all the other states in between.

I do not know how anyone who travels much can help being impressed with the need for *team play* in America. As farmers or ranchers, your prosperity depends to a large degree on the ability of workers in industry to purchase the food and fiber you produce. Likewise, city businessmen know that your power to purchase their products is equally important to them. And all of us depend on the men in the mines, in the forests, in the steel mills, and oil fields.

But what we are apt to overlook is the fact that it is the earning of a reasonable profit which keeps all these businesses going, and all of us at work. Of course, profit *rates* vary. That depends on many things, including volume of business done. For example, here at Swift & Company we process millions of pounds of agricultural raw materials each year. On each pound handled, we earn an average profit of a fraction of a cent. Few could stay in business on the margin we meat packers earn. But whether one's business *volume* is large or small, *some profit* is essential to any individual or any enterprise.

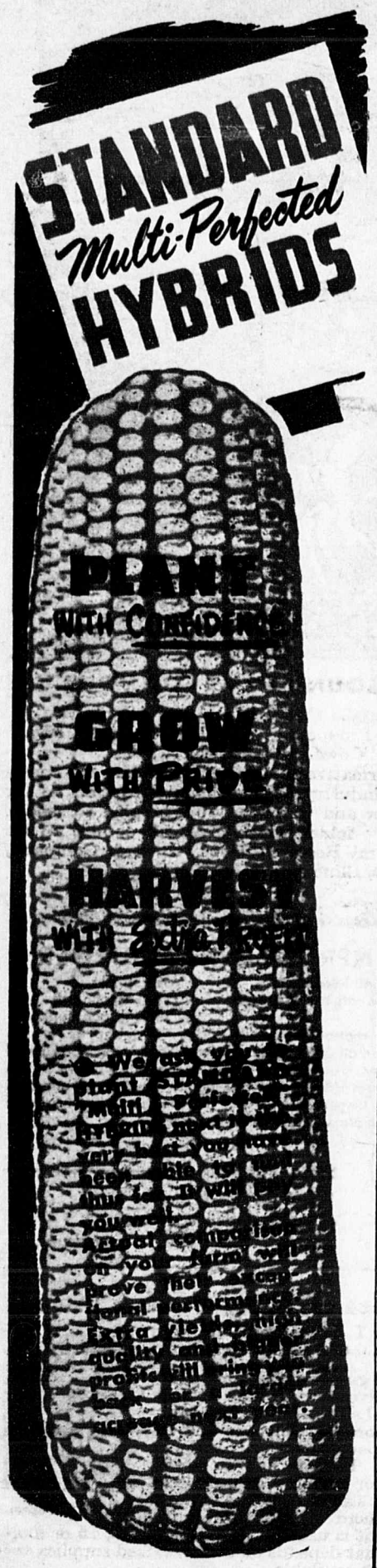
And here's another thing. Often I hear someone say—"Those farmers are the lucky ones—completely independent!" I can't agree with them. I know, and you know, that you on the land *are* independent—*but only to a certain degree!* Of course, cities couldn't exist without the products of farm and ranch. Maybe you *could* produce your own food, clothing, shelter and fuel. But country living would be pretty grim without cars, telephones, radios, fences, tractors, windmills and modern labor-saving, comfort-giving equipment. *It is a two-way road!* Our standard of living in America is something we are *all* proud of. *It is the result of the profit system and of good team play.*

F. M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

Swift & Company
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Nutrition is our business—and yours



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Speaking About the Weather

You Can't Call This a Dull Season

By KATE BRANYAN

This chicken under the mailbox on the farm of Henry Langrehr, in Stafford county, northeast of Seward, knows the meaning of isolation. Here it is perched on a bit of debris by the mailbox and can't get back to dry land. What used to be a country road is seen deeply covered with water, and what used to be the Langrehrs' front yard is shown at the right.

THE weather, always a favorite subject for conversation, took more than its share of the limelight (and cussing) the past year, causing plenty of grief to farmers all over the state, especially in West Central Kansas.

Remember back in December (December 4 to be exact) when the granddaddy of all ice storms hit the West Central area, inflicting its worst and most-spectacular effects in Great Bend vicinity where untold damage was done, particularly to the many lovely trees?

Then in March, the state had a series of blizzards and at one time there was as much as 24 inches of snow piled on the ground. Roads were blocked for days and schools were dismissed. Traffic was tied up and some towns were isolated. Stranded motorists had to struggle to farmhouses for shelter. Oilfield workers were isolated on drilling rigs. Everybody counted that a glorious day when the snow finally melted.

But later spring, as it always does in the prairie states, had some novel storms still in the offing for Kansas. Hailstorms and damaging winds which tore down buildings, trees and utility equipment struck the area. Hailstones as large as baseballs damaged cars and buildings in a wide sweep during a vicious storm in July. Susank, a small town north of Hoisington and the huge Trapp Oil field were treated to prolonged bombardments of the punishingly large stones.

100-Acre Lakes

Then the rains came. And with them floods where there were never floods before. Large lakes of water, ranging up to 100 acres or more were in evidence in southern Barton and northern Stafford counties. Some farmers believed that the floodwaters were forming a new river channel.

It began when heavy rains flooded Seward, a town in Stafford county. As water and still more water poured into town the place was isolated. Finally the flood began heading northeast, something that old-timers say had never before happened.

Two hundred acres of wheat on the farm of Henry Langrehr, 8 or 9 miles northeast of Seward, were covered with water. Owner of the farm, Arnold Brown, said in the 50 years he had lived in the area this had never happened before. During the last 4 or 5 years, however, observers say that during a season of heavy rains water has been creeping into the yard of the Mount Pleasant United Brethren church just south of the Langrehr place, but never until this summer had it gone beyond that mark. The flood swept not only down all 4 roads from the church, making them impassable, but covered the Langrehrs' front yard quite deeply as well as the wheat lands where 20 feet of water stood.

Other farms in the vicinity suffered the same fate and the water failed to drain off rapidly. Several feet of water still covered portions of the Langrehr and neighboring farms 3 and 4 weeks after the heavy rains.

Both Barton and Stafford county roads were heavily damaged as the floodwaters rushed from field to field.

Speculations and theories as to the cause of the phenomenon are numerous. Some blame relocation of highway grades; some think that relocation of railroad grades west of the area following a flood of several years ago may have blocked natural drainage to the Arkansas river between Seward and Larned. Leading the list, however, was the theory that the huge amount of surface water and underflow might be following what was a branch of Rattlesnake creek maybe as far back as several hundred years ago. Underflow here is never far below the surface, and some believe that the underflow in low spots is higher than the surrounding ground level and is breaking out.

As rains continued well into August, farmers who have already sustained thousands of dollars in losses hoped the wet season will end and the water will finally leave their inundated acres.

Deserved Honor

Fifteen Vocational Agriculture instructors of Kansas were recognized at their annual banquet, at Kansas State College, for having taught 20 or more years.

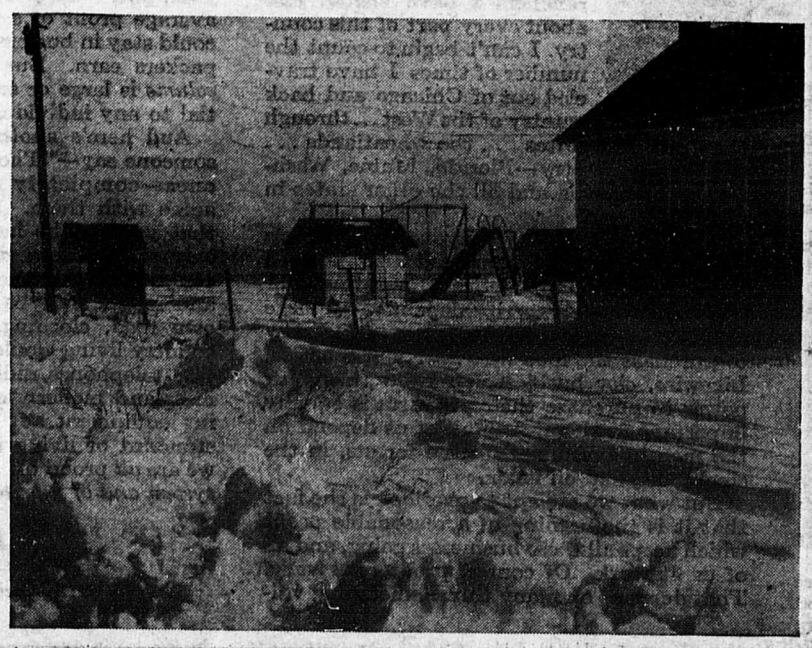
Those honored include Ira L. Plank, 30 years, 28 at Winfield; A. E. Engle, 29 years at Chapman; Paul Mize, 29 at Bonner Springs; W. R. Essick, 29 at Lawrence; H. W. Schaper, Glasco, 29; I. L. Jacobson, Marysville, 27; Blaine Crow, Berryton, 26; R. L. Welton, Tonganoxie, 25; T. W. Bruner, Miltonvale, 24.

J. A. Johnson, Buhler, and A. G. Jensen, Effingham, both 22; L. E. Melia, 20 years, 17 at Coldwater, and A. A. Haltom, Harper; R. M. Karns, Newton, and E. L. Raines, Olathe, 20 years each.

Reduces Cheat

Delay in seeding wheat from September 25 to October 15, gave opportunity for 1 or 2 more cultivations, which greatly reduced the amount of cheat. Also increased the average wheat yield for a 4-year period from 9.7 bushels an acre to 18.6 bushels at the Bindweed Experiment Field, Canton. On many of the early seeded plots, the stand of cheat has nearly taken possession of the land. On these plots, the wheat has not tillered well and heads are short.—A. L. Clapp, K. S. C.

Spring windstorms did considerable damage over Central Kansas. This landmark, the long barn on the farm of Mary Sellens, northeast of Susank, was destroyed by the wind. It was thought to be the longest cattle barn built expressly for that purpose in the entire state. Many said it was the longest single-unit cattle barn west of the Mississippi. Built in 1915 by Miss Sellens' father, it was 300 feet long by 58 feet wide.



Many school yards looked like this during the March blizzards. Roads were impassable for many, many days because of the snows which ranged up to 24 inches.

Will Blame the Farmer

(Continued from Page 5)

surplus potatoes and thereby hold potato prices up. It is not difficult for them to conclude on their own that the same is true of meat prices. It seldom is mentioned that actual beef and pork prices are just about double what the support prices for cattle and hogs would be, if supported.

Here is one analyst's summary of the arguments that will be used in the next session of Congress to modify substantially—if not to repeal outright—the present law which continues the 90 per cent of parity price support program for the basic commodities, and also for hogs, chickens, and dairy products to cover 1949 production:

Consumers are forced to pay billions of dollars more for food and clothing because Government is holding farm prices at unreasonably high levels. And also the same consumers are having to pay taxes to provide the Government price supports—being charged double, in other words.

Government-boosted food prices lead to more demands for higher wages, which will mean still higher prices and still more inflation. Even labor leaders and pseudo-economists who maintain that wages can be pushed up and pushed up again without justifying increases in prices, will use the foregoing argument to attack the farm price support program.

Of course, there is some truth in these charges. They are not easily answered, without going into a lot of complexities that leave the hearer or reader confused—much easier to attack the high prices of food and clothing, and point to the farmer.

What's the use of trying to explain to the housewife, filled with wrath over dollar-a-pound steaks, that a jump in the national income from some 80 billion dollars a year to 240 billion dollars a year, without a corresponding increase in the supply of beef, has caused the high prices for meat? She doesn't give a hoot for the law of supply and demand—she wants meat at "reasonable" prices; and labor and political leaders have encouraged her.

And as for the man who rather brags about being able to pay $6 to $7.50 for a fifth (gallon) of Bourbon, you can't tell him that he ought to be willing to pay 22 to 25 cents a quart for milk for the kids—that's outrageous. Congress ought to do something about it!

Incidentally, it is not only the indignant cries from consumers, and the campaign promises of candidates and parties, that will bear down on the next Congress to modify or repeal the farm price support program.

Many farm leaders, in Congress and in the farm organizations, are worried about the long-range implications of continuing the 90 per cent of (present, not modernized) parity thru 1949, and to June 30, 1950, on 1949 farm production, on the major farm products.

They see 90 per cent parity price supports as "incentive" supports. That is, they will induce wheat and other crop producers to plant to the limit, regardless of the danger of unsalable surpluses by 1950, or even by 1949. Barring, of course, another world war or an expansion of the foreign relief program to continue to finance exports of farm products overseas.

Considering the fact that the military expect the next Congress to appropriate upwards of 22 billion dollars for Army, Navy, Air Force and universal conscription annually, it is more likely that the appropriations for foreign relief will be cut down rather than increased. And the people of the United States, by themselves, cannot consume a 1,300,000,000-bushel wheat crop in a year, for example.

So some farm organization leaders are much inclined to go along with Senator Aiken of Vermont, who will head the Senate Agriculture Committee in the next Congress (if the Republicans retain control of the Senate), in trying to substitute a "flexible" price support program for the 90 per cent of parity program for 1949 production. Incidentally, the Senate Agriculture Committee in the next Congress is likely to have more members interested in getting cheap feed for cattle, hogs and poultry than in holding up prices for feed grains.

So, it looks as if there will be a big fight in the next Congress over farm price supports, particularly over the continuation of the 90 per cent parity price support program for the major crops. Wheat, corn and cotton producers will be in the direct line of fire; very likely also wool and flax, to say nothing of citrus crops.

Here is the other side of the picture. Producers of major crops will have a legitimate right to maintain that they were promised the 90 per cent price supports thru 1949; that they planted on the understanding the price supports would be continued on the 90 per cent basis. And a coalition of wheat, corn and cotton state congressmen may be strong enough to insure carrying on the present program.

But if surpluses develop as a result, and the Treasury is called upon to fork over a bililon or so dollars to protect prices for American farmers—and continue high priced grocery bills for American consumers—then look out for some radical changes in the present farm program not later than the second session of the next Congress.

"The Most Beautiful Crop"

Here is the way a field of Kansas flax looks when it is in bloom. Growers claim flax is the most beautiful crop in the state. The blossoms are blue, some almost purple. The intensity of the color is different in some of the approved varieties which Kansas growers use. The blue haze of flax fields is most beautiful in early morning. By noon the blossoms are gone and a new crop of them appears the next day.

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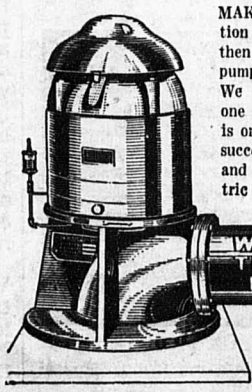

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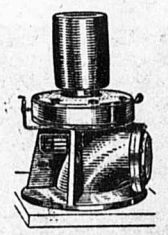

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To do this essential job, the railroads have been acquiring new rolling stock as fast as it could be manufactured. Since the end of the war they have built and bought nearly 200,000 new freight cars. And they have on order another 100,000 cars, or close to a full year's output for the railroad car builders.

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We Are Seeing America

(Continued from Page 12)

North Church" as a lad of 15 years. This was his church. There was the pew, bearing his name, where he and his large family sat each Sunday morning. His house was a short distance down the street from the church.

The church, which is really "Christ's Church" by name, is located in the midst of a thickly settled section of Italian people. It is said that more than 70,000 people live within a few blocks of the church. The streets are narrow and crooked, and ugly brick tenements crowd every available space around the church.

Took Stove to Church

The church was built in 1723. The square pews have high partitions, which helped keep the churchgoers warm; these are the highest of any in the country. Each family carried a charcoal stove which helped make the pews bearable, if not warm on the cold winter Sundays. The seats were uncomfortable, the backs were straight. It would be agony to sit in the pews and listen to the 3-hour sermons that were the rule in Paul Revere's day. The Episcopal service is used. The minister's discourse was not lengthy nor uninteresting, but my mind was in the past, thinking of those who had attended church before. It was Communion Sunday. The chalice which held the wine was of silver, and had been made by Paul Revere. The platter which held the bread was of an earlier period. Most of the valuable silver service of the church is kept in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The church is lighted only by candles. No electricity has ever been installed. Great ornate brass chandeliers hang from the ceiling. They were imported from England and placed in the church early in its history. The organ was installed in 1759, one of the earliest organs in the country and has been in constant use ever since. The crypt underneath the church contains 1,100 bodies; most of them common folks, but the 3 most famous are Major Pitcairn, commander of the British troops at Bunker Hill, the first president of Yale University, and the first Commander of "Old Ironsides."

Eating Places

Behind the Iron Gate at No. 14 Carver street is the "Ola Restaurant." It is an attractive place and has one of the finest Norwegian Smorgasbords one will find anywhere. The table was filled with 26 different dishes. The salads were works of art. All that we tried were delicious. The establishment was started by a discouraged Norwegian architect, during the days of the depression. It was the first real Norwegian restaurant under Norwegian management in the city. The name "Ola" was picked from the "Fairy Tales." Ola was a boy who smiled in the face of disaster. Today, Ola enjoys a thriving business, one is made welcome by the gracious hostess, intrigued by the Old World atmosphere, captivated by the excellent cuisine.

Many people had said, "Durgin-Park is the best place to eat in Boston." Cousin Clara said, "You must have a dinner at Boston's most famous eating place." We picked our way down one of the dingy, narrow streets in the market district of the great city near Faneuil hall. We stepped over cabbage leaves, discarded vegetables, and a bursted squash still lay in the street where a horse-drawn vehicle had run over it. We turned down a dark alley-like street. Cousin Clara led the way, and we followed. We never would have ventured into such a place by ourselves, even in broad daylight. She opened a door, and we followed up a flight of steps and into "Durgin-Park."

Located above a market warehouse the restaurant has changed little during the 100 years it has been in operation. The walls are bare and painted an ugly yellow. The place was crowded. The noise was terrific. The tables which seat from 10 to 20 were covered with red-checked tablecloths. On each table stands a water pitcher, akin to the water set that stood in Grandmother's best bedroom. We stood in line and waited for an empty place. People in all walks of life were eating. Well-dressed business men sat beside the man in shirt sleeves who had brought his truck load of produce to the market. Fashionably dressed women with escorts were seated at tables close to shop girls. "People come here for the good New England food," Cousin Clara said. "F. D. Roosevelt ate here often during his Harvard days. Coolidge, when he was governor of the state, often ate a New England salt fish dinner. The place is frequented by stars of the stage and screen."

Do Not Need Liquor

Liquor has never been served in Durgin-Park. For more than 100 years the restaurant has served heaping plates of typical New England food, such as baked beans, lobster, apple pan dowdy, baked Indian pudding, chowders, Johnnycake and blueberry pie. Some time ago, a salesman suggested to the manager that he ought to remodel, replace the cheap, uncomfortable chairs. The manager was shocked. The old chairs, the big pitchers remain. The manager plans to continue to serve good food and leave the expensive atmosphere to other eating places.

We had eaten a delicious dinner of corn chowder, served with a generous chunk of cornbread and a square of butter, followed by a huge platter of fried oysters flanked by golden brown french fries, and were debating on what to order for dessert. "How about apple pie?" the mister asked. "Oh, no," I replied, "we can have apple pie back in Kansas." "Are you from Kansas?" asked one of a group of young people seated at our table. "I'm from Nebraska, so we are neighbors." The young men of the group were students at the Harvard School of Theology. Our neighbor was a native of Hastings, Neb., and had often visited his grandparents in Manhattan. He and the other young men were preaching at churches in the outlying districts while attending school. After a typical New England dessert and an extra cup of coffee, we waited for the check. How much—$1.05 each. We agree that Durgin-Park is one of the best places to eat in Boston.

Fertilizer Worth $80 an Acre

A NET return of $80.10 an acre for fertilizer on wheat was reported from the LeRoy Miller wheat test plots, in Pottawatomie county, this year. Pictures of this test were shown on the August 7 cover of Kansas Farmer.

Yields in the test were increased from 9.3 bushels an acre in the check plot to 53.4 bushels where 60 pounds an acre of P205 was applied at seeding and 225 pounds an acre of NH4N03 was applied March 1.

In figuring net returns, E. E. Stockebrand, Vocational Agriculture instructor at Wamego and supervisor of the tests, based his figures on wheat at $2 a bushel, and the cost of phosphate at $3.35 a hundredweight and ammonium nitrate at $3.60 a hundredweight.

The Miller test plot was on Kaw Valley bottom land that had been continuously planted to row crops over a long period of years.

Some of the other outstanding fertilizer results were as follows:

An increase of 22.7 bushels over the check plot was received by 60 pounds of 45 per cent P205 at seeding, 100 pounds NH4N03 before seeding, and 100 pounds of NH4N03 March 1. Cost was $9.21 an acre and return for fertilizer was $68.60.

Returns of $76.80 an acre were received with application of 60 pounds of 45 per cent P205 at seeding and 150 pounds of NH4N03 March 1. Yield was 47.7 bushels for an increase of 38.4 bushels. Cost of fertilizer was $7.41 an acre.

A total yield of 48.8 bushels and an increased yield of 39.5 bushels was received by applying 60 pounds of 45 per cent P205 at seeding and 150 pounds NH4N03 January 1. Fertilizer cost was $5.40 an acre and returns for fertilizer were $79.

A good way to get rid of water bugs is to pour a little kerosene down the kitchen sink at night. This is a good protection against them.—M. E. L.

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*BONUS: "Something given in addition to what is usual or strictly due"—Webster

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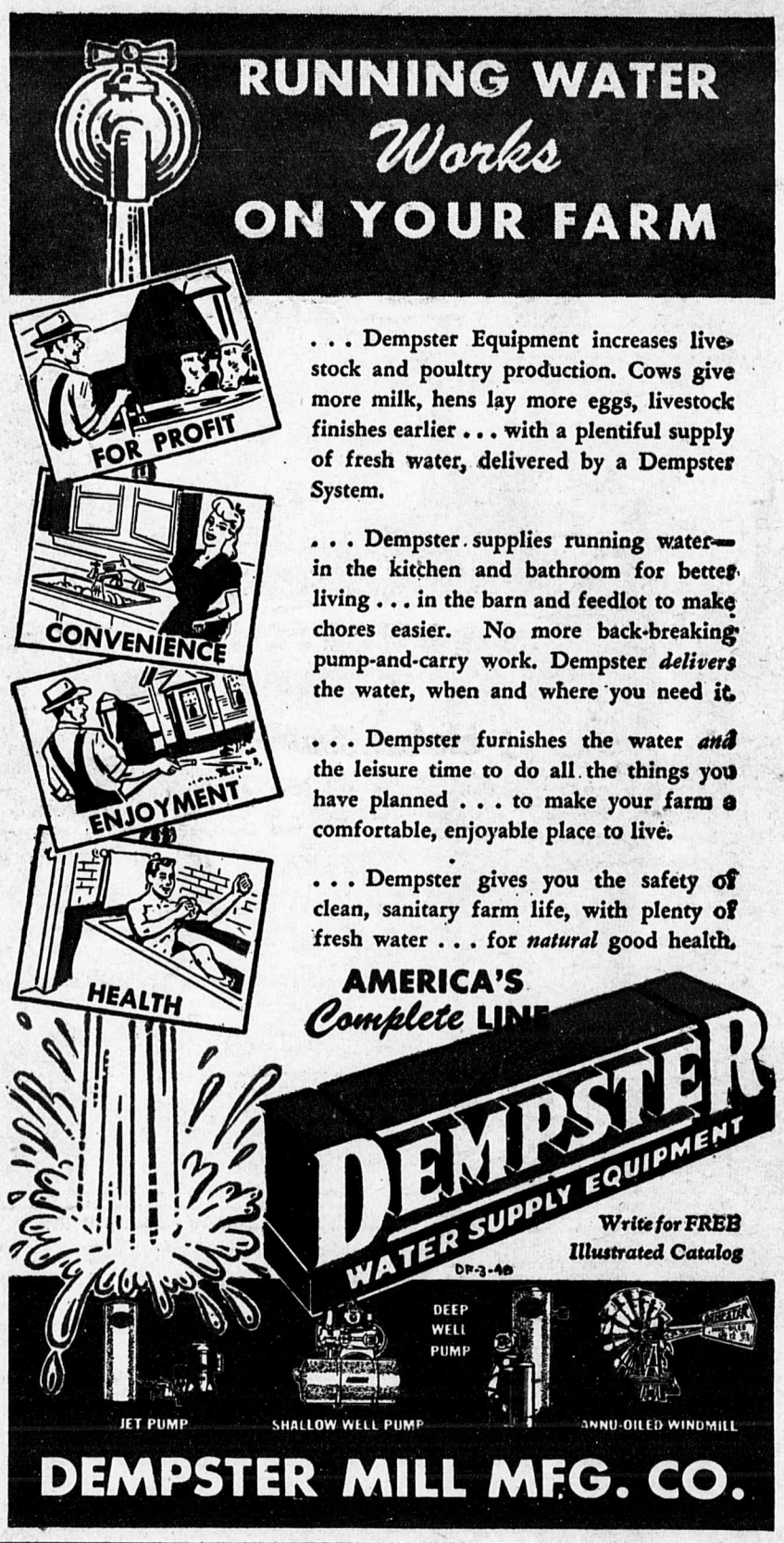

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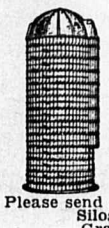

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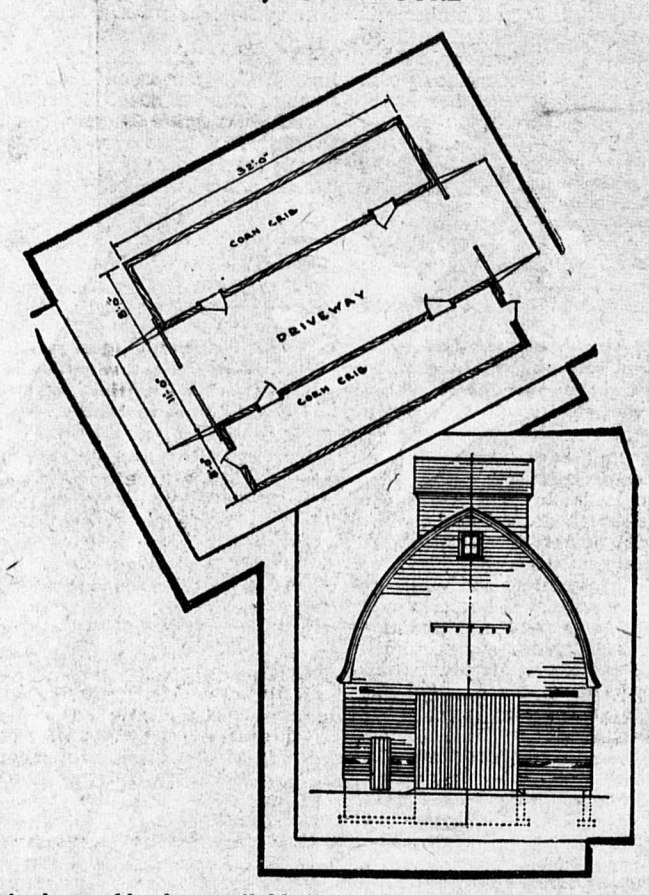
Need Grain Bin Room Right on the Farm

By ROY R. MOORE



There's plenty of lumber available in most towns; drawings show plan of a combination granary and corncrib holding about 2,600 bushels of small grain and crib space for 4,400 bushels.

IF THIS crop year fulfills its present promise, Kansas, as well as other major food-producing states of the nation, will produce probably the greatest harvest on record—and also one of the greatest headaches.

"Why should this tremendous supply of food, with three fourths of the world's population in want, constitute a headache?" you may well ask.

Simply because of the acute shortage in storage facilities on the average farm. We must have granary space of our own when all local elevators and terminal facilities are full to overflowing. Millions of bushels of our third largest Kansas wheat crop went on the ground this summer with damage, of course. Now the finest corn crop in years will further glut our granary space. Over the Corn Belt it is estimated that we will need additional space for 700 million bushels.

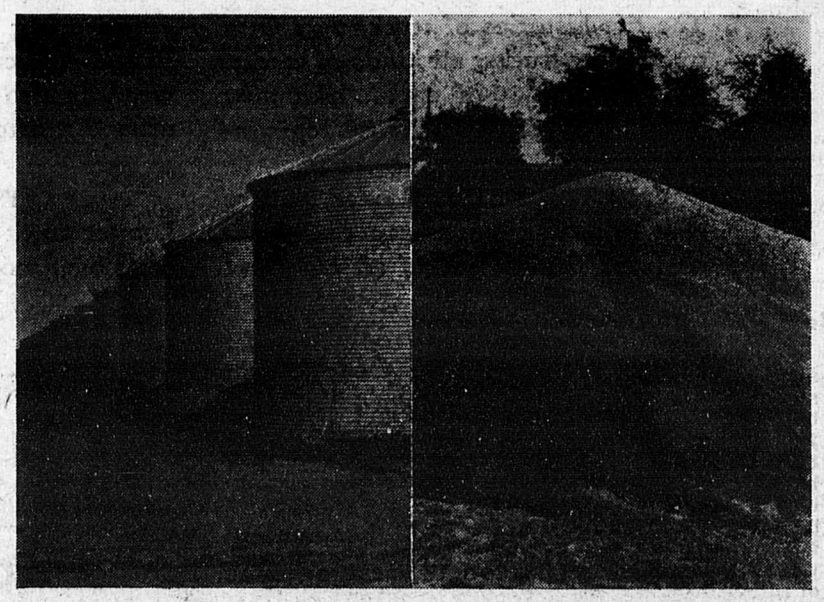
The problem of inadequate grain-storage facilities is not new; it has existed for many years. And the tremendous increase in grain production in recent years was not accompanied by a corresponding expansion in storage facilities. In fact, existing facilities actually deteriorated. The difficulties that were encountered from time to time were minimized by the fact that both foreign and domestic requirements were substantially in excess of supplies available, thus permitting a rapid movement of the grains from farms directly into consumption channels.

The all-time record grain production this year, coming at a time when market outlets are contracting, has brought us face to face with the fact that the lack of adequate grain-storage facilities is an urgent marketing problem. It must be dealt with promptly and effectively if we are to avoid serious difficulties in the handling of this year's crops, and to make our price-support programs work.

The advance in scientific methods for producing and harvesting grain has moved along much more rapidly than have our knowledge and practices in conditioning and storing grains on farms. Improved farming practices have steadily increased yields to the acre. Hybrid seed has increased corn yields 20 per cent, and similar improvements have been made with oats and other crops. Use of commercial fertilizer is now more than double the prewar average. Application of lime has tripled, as has the acreage of winter cover crops. Numerous other conservation practices also have materially increased yields.

From 70 to 95 per cent of the various grain crops is first stored on farms before moving into marketing channels.

(Continued on Page 31)



The tremendous pile of wheat on the ground illustrates the dire need of more storage facilities on the farm. Millions of bushels had nothing but the sky for a covering shortly after harvest in Western Kansas. The Government lends no money on this sort of storage.

Metal grain bins as well as steel buildings in the accompanying pictures are in high demand all over the country. Both meet Government requirements for loans. While there may still be a shortage in some communities, most dealers can supply individual units, particularly steel buildings.

Yet we lack adequate storage on the farm for the protection of the harvested grain. Because of this lack of farm-storage methods and facilities, we have to rely largely on the weather to save the harvested grain.

Failure of developments in marketing to keep pace with the progress that has been made in agricultural production, has reached a point where something must be done towards a solution. The storage problem, indeed, has become the farm problem of today.

The occurrence of bumper grain crops in the United States this year, on the one hand, and a marked easing in the grain-supply situation the world over, on the other, will intensify the problem of grain storage in this country. Altho the problem of storage will embrace almost everyone of the grain crops this year, the need for immediate action is most imperative for wheat and corn because of the overwhelming importance of these 2 principal crops.

Handling this year's wheat crop already has given rise to serious problems of marketing, which stem directly from lack of storage facilities on farms. Congestion exists thruout the Southwest, and either an embargo or permit system is enforced at most terminal markets. Large quantities of wheat are being withheld from the market and stored by producers, at least temporarily, at terminal markets. This is aggravating the congestion at terminal markets, with the result that prices of cash wheat have fallen below the equivalent of the loan rates. Farmers whose wheat is piled on the ground are offering it at large discounts. Since transportation and port facilities are already being taxed to the limit in moving maximum quantities of wheat overseas, it will be some time before much of this congestion can be cleared up.

Disruption of orderly marketing and the difficulties encountered in making Government price supports fully effective in marketing this year's winter wheat crop are clearly due to the existing inadequacies in farm-storage facilities.

Today, farmers can no longer rely on the Government to provide ready market outlets by which supplies of wheat, corn, grain sorghums, and other grains can be taken off their hands for storage and safekeeping until needed in commercial channels. These functions will now have to be assumed by producers themselves.

Because of the fact that farmers will have the responsibility for providing adequate storage facilities for the orderly marketing of this year's grain crops, purchase-agreement programs assume increased significance. The technique employed permits the grain in storage to remain in the best place for it—in a crib on the farm where it was grown and in the hands of the man who produced it.

If Kansas farmers take the matter seriously as regards building granaries, buying grain bins or steel buildings, many of them will be surprised to learn that materials for erection are fairly adequate; altho high as the proverbial cat's back.

The lumber shortage is practically over and the quality is back to the prewar days, according to the lumber people. Most local yards are well stocked for ordinary requirements. Steel storage of all kinds is available, too.

Sure Our Weather Is Good

KANSANS like to make fun of our weather but, actually, the state is blessed with extremely good weather, says J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The board has just published a complete report on the "Climate of Kansas" as prepared by S. D. Flora, meteorologist, U. S. Weather Bureau, Topeka, and his staff.

Kansas actually has 3 climates, the report states. Eastern Kansas has an average rainfall of 35.27 inches, higher relative humidity, less sunshine and less range between day and night temperatures than other sections of the state. However, winters are milder and the growing season somewhat longer.

Central Kansas, with an average rainfall of 26.45 inches, has a drier and more-bracing air, more sunshine, a better wind movement, and greater range between day and night temperature.

Western Kansas, with an average rainfall of 19.01 inches, has Colorado summer resort air, high wind movement, and more range between day and night temperature.

For Kansas as a whole, the annual mean temperature is 55 degrees, which is almost as high as Virginia's. Kansas has more sunshine, summer and winter, than any state to the east or north. Winters are drier than for most states.

Where Kansas is really favored is in the fact that 70 to 77 per cent of all precipitation falls during the 6 crops-growing months when most needed. This, combined with the fact that Kansas has more land in crops than most states, accounts for the state's large crop production.

Kansas often is called the "Tornado State," but actually has only 16 a year. These make up only 12 per cent of the total number of tornadoes in the U. S. annually. Kansas tornadoes cause only 2 per cent of the annual tornado deaths and only 5 per cent of the annual property damage.

One reason Kansans joke about our weather is that we always remember the extremes and forget the many fine days. Here are some of those extremes for the state:

Wettest year—1915, with an average rainfall in the state of 40.77 inches.

Heaviest 24-hour rain—12.59 inches at Burlington, May 31-June 1, 1941.

Warmest summer—1934.

Highest temperature—121 degrees at Fredonia, July 18, 1936, and near Alton 6 days later.

Drouths—6 severe ones during state's history. They fell in the 1860's, 1870's, 1890's, 1901, 1910-1917, and the 1930's.

Worst blizzards—January, 1886; February, 1912; March, 1931.

Coldest month—January, 1886.

Better Kansas Hogs

"Swine Production in Kansas," a bulletin recently revised by Kansas State College Experiment Station, covers a wide range of subjects of interest to the hog raiser. Some of these are: types and breeds of swine; principles of feeding; management of the breeding herd; shelter and equipment; sanitation. If in need of this information, we shall be glad to have a copy of this bulletin, No. 334, mailed to you. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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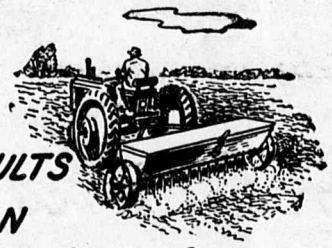

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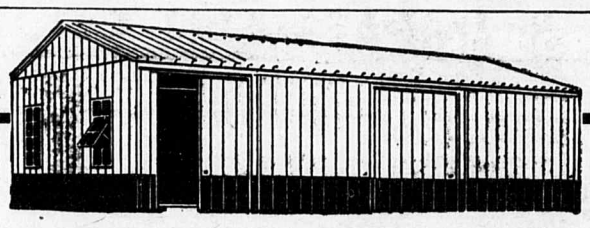

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What Veterinarians Talked About

(Continued from Page 8)

lationship between susceptibility and age."

"We have concluded that age does not play a decisive role in the spread of streptococcal mastitis, because cows in the first, second, third and fourth milking years developed infection at almost identical rates when housed and handled under the same conditions," the veterinarians reported.

Need Clean Air

Striking evidence of the need for clean air and good ventilation in poultry houses was presented by Dr. K. B. DeOme, University of California. He told of new experiments proving that the viruses of 2 critical poultry diseases can be transmitted thru the air.

The 2 diseases are laryngotracheitis and Newcastle disease.

Normal chickens used in these experiments were infected with both diseases when they inhaled air or dust containing the viruses, Doctor DeOme reported.

Ultra-violet lamps and certain chemical vapors were found "very effective" in destroying the laryngotracheitis virus circulating on tiny droplets of moisture in the air of poultry houses. But they were "much less effective" against the dust-borne virus of Newcastle disease, the speaker said.

Prove a Vaccine

Recent tests with "thousands of birds" under farm flock conditions have proved the practical value of a new vaccine, developed by veterinary scientists, for protecting chickens against Newcastle disease.

That announcement was made by Dr. F. R. Beaudette, Dr. J. A. Bivins and Barbara R. Miller, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

In field tests, they reported, birds were inoculated with a minute amount of virus vaccine. The vaccine had been developed after long and thoro screening of strains of virus from 105 outbreaks of Newcastle disease.

In most vaccinated birds. Doctor Beaudette and his associates said, the only reaction was a slight reduction in feed intake for a few days. In a few cases, there were mild respiratory symtoms. But the loss from deaths and paralysis, incident to the vaccination, was only about 1 per cent.

Call the Blacksmith

Use of saddle horses for pleasure riding has been increasing steadily all over the country, reported Dr. T. A. Sigler, of Greencastle, Ind.

"We now have about 850,000 horses broken for use under the saddle," he stated. "Five hundred thousand of them are on Western ranches, 150,000 are in cities and towns, and 200,000 on farms and plantations."

Because of the shortage of horseshoers, he reported that the Horse and Mule Association of America is now sponsoring the training of traveling blacksmiths. This plan is now in operation in Michigan, and will start soon in California and New Jersey.

Unseen Army

An unseen army of bugs and other parasites is waging multi-million dollar war on America's cows, pigs, sheep and chickens, the American Veterinary Medical Association was told.

Cash losses to farmers caused by these parasites are so great that the veterinary association's committee on parasitology has spent more than a year in making a special study of the problem, and presented its first findings to the convention.

Among the worst offenders, the report showed, are lice, bot flies, pinworms, "screw" worms, strongyles, warble flies, lungworms, mange mites, ascarids, thorny-headed worms, nodular worms, noseflies, liver flukes and keds.

Steps recommended by the committee to curb the enormous losses now caused by these parasites included fly eradication campaigns, pasture-rotation to break the life-cycle of the parasites frequently picked up on grazing lands, better sanitation of stables, barns, and lots where animals are kept, and proper use of medication to rid the animals of parasites they are harboring. Inadequate nutrition for animals also was cited as a cause of parasite problems.

Danger to Man

A 60-fold increase in 20 years in the prevalence of human brucellosis was cited as a striking example of the close relationship between human and animal health.

Among all the diseases acquired by human beings from infected animals, brucellosis now stands out as one of the 3 most serious threats to public health, Dr. James H. Steele of Atlanta, Ga., chief veterinarian of the U. S. Public Health Service, reported.

The other 2 top threats, he said, are encephalomyelitis (sleeping sickness) and rabies.

Brucellosis — mainly contracted by human beings from swine and cattle—first became a reportable human disease in 1928, when fewer than 100 cases were reported in the United States, Doctor Steele said. Last year, more than 6,000 human cases were reported.

About 35 per cent of human cases are caused by eating infected food products of animal origin, he pointed out. Such cases can be prevented by proper pasteurizing of milk products and cooking of all meat.

"But the greater percentage of human brucellosis is due to actual contact with infected animals," he said. "It cannot be controlled until the disease is eradicated from livestock, unless a satisfactory vaccine can be developed for human use."

Aid to Lambs

Two new discoveries to help solve "one of the most serious disease problems facing the sheep industry" were described by Dr. Earl M. Baldwin, Jr., of Omaha, Nebr. He reported on extensive tests which have shown the value of new immunizing agents in preventing losses of feeder lambs due to ovine enterotoxemia, or "overeating disease."

The products, one a bacterin and the other an antitoxin, have been tested on more than 10,000 lambs in veterinary research laboratory and field experiments, Doctor Baldwin said. Both confer immunity, and the antitoxin was found to be valuable also in controlling "explosive outbreaks" of the disease.

Overeating disease is caused by an intestinal bacteria, "Clostridium perfringens," which produces serious illness in lambs being fattened for market.

Sulfur for Lambs

Two effective ways to keep feeder lambs from eating themselves to death were described at the convention.

Enterotoxemia, an intestinal poisoning brought on in lambs by overeating of grains and other concentrates, was the subject of the report by Drs. A. W. Deem, Rue Jensen and Floyd Cross, of Fort Collins, Colo.

Five years of research, they said, show that ordinary sulfur in the grain rations have a "definite preventive action" in control of enterotoxemia. Altho the sulfur cut down on grain consumption and slightly reduced weights and gains, this was "more than offset" by reduced death-losses.

The other control method described was the use of a new bacterin. This

(Continued on Page 33)

"He grants her smallest wish—provided it's small enough."

immunizing product was tried last spring on 100 self-fed lambs, none of which died of enterotoxemia. In a comparable group of untreated lambs, 6 died.

Kansas experiments have shown that this trouble can be prevented by limiting grain to 50 or less per cent of total feed intake.

Need More Facts

Use of sex hormones in treating livestock for reproductive troubles is still beset with hazards and difficulties, Dr. G. H. Hart, of the University of California, declared.

Doctor Hart gave 6 reasons why widespread use of hormone products in veterinary medicine is not yet practical:

(1) Most of the scientific research has been done with experimental animals, "mainly with white rats."

(2) In treating various species of animals, the heredity, environment and many other factors must be considered.

(3) Hormones are safely useful only in "selected cases" and "as an aid to other treatment and management practices."

(4) The multiplicity of scientific names and trade names for hormones and hormone products is a cause of confusion.

(5) The cost of such products often makes it economically impractical to use them.

(6) Size and spacing of doses are still experimental problems.

Strange Disease

A strange disease of the brain has taken a high toll of cattle and sheep on Colorado ranches during the last 2 years, veterinary scientists reported. From 20 to 25 herds and flocks were stricken with "listerellosis" last winter, and an equal number the previous winter, Drs. Rue Jensen and D. R. Mackey, of Fort Collins, reported.

Death rates among affected animals ran as high as 14 per cent in sheep and 6 per cent in cattle, they said. Altho the means of transmission of the disease was not known, heavily infected herds of cattle were found to be badly infested with spinose ear ticks.

Symptoms included fever, facial paralysis, circling movements, depression and prostration, the research men reported. Autopsy of cattle victims showed hemorrhages in the brain.

Moon Blindness

Three years of experiments with military and civilian horses have confirmed the value of the vitamin, riboflavin, in preventing new cases of "moon blindness," an army veterinary research authority announced.

Major T. C. Jones, of Washington, D. C., reported that from 1945 thru 1947, riboflavin was added to the grain rations of horses at the Front Royal (Va.) quartermaster depot. Altho old cases of the eye disease recurred, there were no new cases.

In one "civilian institution," he reported, the same practice was followed during the same period in a herd of 90 horses where a devastating outbreak of the eye disease had occurred in 1944. "The disease was controlled," Doctor Jones said, and "no new cases occurred, altho horses previously affected showed no improvement."

Riboflavin is a vitamin of the B complex. "Moon blindness," which has nothing to do with the moon, is a disease more accurately known as "equine periodic ophthalmia."

Three Answers

Why do roosters grow fatter when treated with female hormones?

Three tentative answers to that question were offered by Dr. F. W. Lorenz, of the University of California.

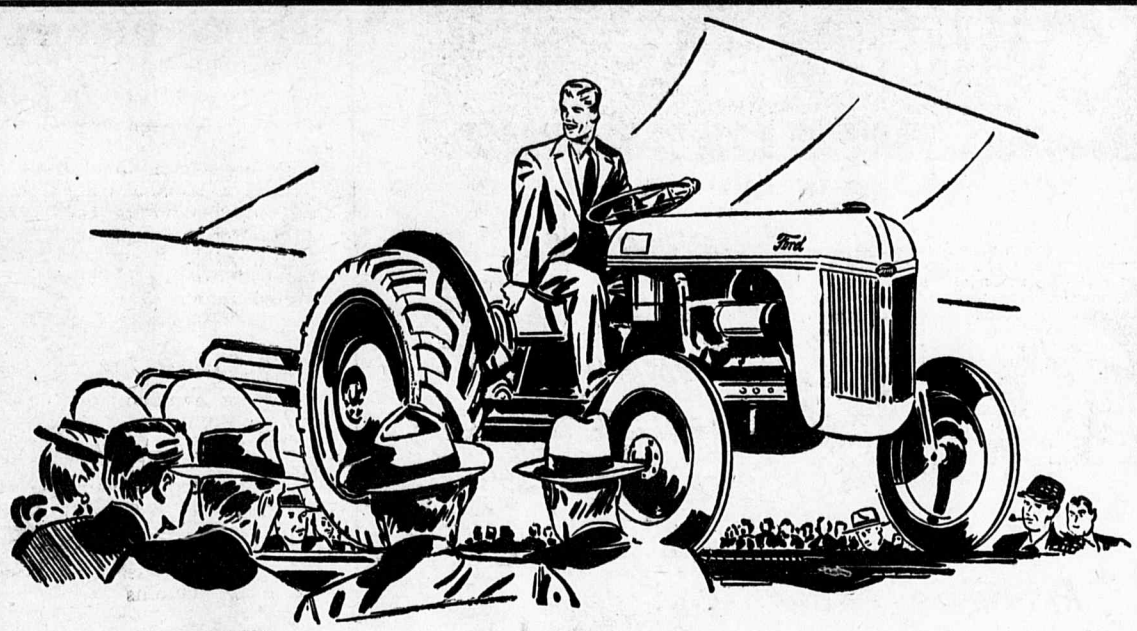
The mechanism of the fat-making action of female hormones is "not thoroly understood," Doctor Lorenz said, but may include one or more of the following:

(1) A direct stimulation of "lipogenesis," the actual growth of fat.

(2) An effect on the "basal metabolic rate," which has to do with the conversion of food into energy and flesh.

(3) A "general quieting of temperament thru suppression of masculine characteristics."

The hormones used for this purpose are made in the form of pellets and are planted under the bird's skin, Doctor Lorenz pointed out.



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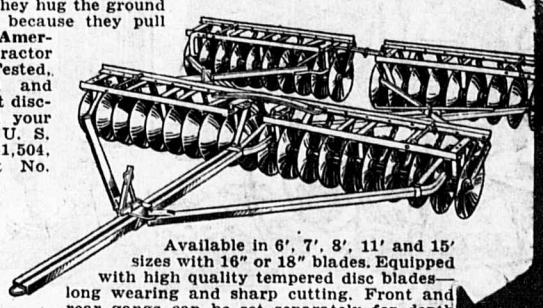

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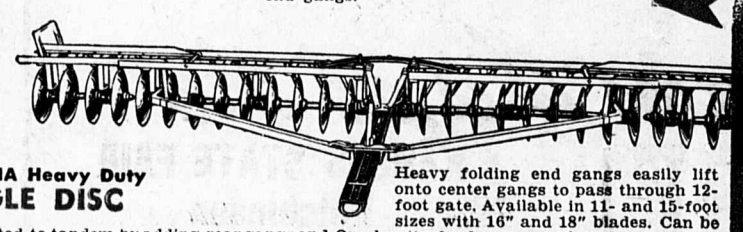

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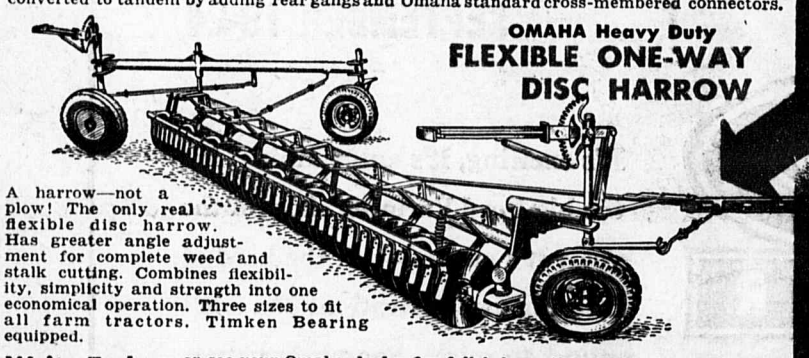

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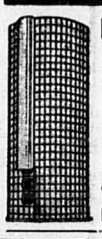

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How Farm Machines Change

As Seen in J. I. Case Pageant in Wisconsin

By CORDELL TINDALL

Progress in methods of harvesting grain was demonstrated in a pageant, "March of Machines," at the Wisconsin Centennial Celebration, at Milwaukee, by the J. I. Case Co. Here was one of the first methods, used by early American settlers. The grain was flailed from the straw, then the chaff winnowed by tossing in the big basket.

MOST of us can remember when the big event of the summer on the farm was the coming of the threshing machine. The big, powerful steam engine, smoking up the countryside, the convoy of teams and wagons, the water wagon that rushed madly about, the "machine man" with his oil-can and his solemn air of authority, these made threshing time the climax of the summer harvest season.

J. I. Case Company brought back memories of these days this summer in their big pageant and machinery show. It was a feature of the Wisconsin Centennial Celebration, held in connection with the Wisconsin State Fair, at Milwaukee.

Actually, the pageant consisted of 2 parts, a "Parade of Plows" depicting the evolution of the plow from the first forked stick of primitive man to the modern gang plow; and a "March of Machines" tracing man's methods of harvesting grain from treading it out to the modern combine.

Best part of the show was the actual operation of early-day threshing rigs. Grain was threshed by actors dressed in appropriate costumes of the period they were re-enacting. Spacious grounds with a grandstand accommodated large crowds. The machines were in perfect running order—the whistles were really overworked as spectators accepted the invitation to blow them after the pageant was concluded.

The pageant was a dramatic reminder of the amazing progress Americans have made in improving farm machinery in the last century. While Wisconsin was celebrating its 100th anniversary as a state, the machinery company actually was 106 years old. The story of the machines manufactured by this company parallels the giant strides made by industry in supplying the American farmer with the most-efficient tools used in the world.

The "March of Machines" began with a demonstration of one of the most primitive methods of threshing. Horses were tethered to a pole and driven around and around on grain laid on the earth.

Next, flailing was demonstrated in which the grain was first beaten with a flail, then the chaff was separated from the grain by winnowing. The flailed grain was put in a large flat basket, then tossed into the air and the wind would blow away the chaff.

Then came the first step in mechanization of the harvesting process. In 1842 young Jerome I. Case, son of a farmer of Williamstown, N. Y., came to Wisconsin with his first 6 threshers, which were known as "groundhogs." This was simply a crude cylinder with spikes on it that threshed the grain from the straw. This groundhog thresher later was powered by horses on treadmills. In the pageant at Milwaukee a 1-horse treadmill actually operated one of these first threshers.

Next came one of the high lights of the pageant. Seven teams of horses were hooked to a power sweep to operate a small threshing machine. Today's horses have little notion of going around and around in a circle. We saw the pageant on its second day and the horses behaved very nicely, considering the nature of their new task.

In due time came the first of the steam engines that wrote such a remarkable chapter in the American farm story. An 1869 model was in operation, a "portable" that was pulled about the country with a team. This machine was in first-class condition, even its whistle.

This old engine pulled one of the early threshing machines, an Eclipse model. The machine had an open-slat conveyor to separate grain from the straw. It also had a slatted-conveyor

Remember the Whistle?

As part of the "March of Machines" pageant, presented by the J. I. Case Co. and the Wisconsin Centennial Celebration, at Milwaukee, the code of the early steam threshing machine engines was reviewed. There appears to have been variations thruout the country.

But here is the code used at the pageant: Call to work, 1 long; start work, 2 shorts; call to bundle wagons, 3 shorts; call to water wagon, 4 longs; and stop, 1 short.

Kansas Farmer would like to know the code most commonly used in Kansas. We'd like to hear from our readers as to the signals they recall that were used in their neighborhood. Write Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

One of the first successful threshers was the "groundhog," made by young J. I. Case in 1842. Here one of these machines is operated by a horse on a treadmill.

type of straw carrier that delivered the straw to the barn or to a stack.

Then came threshers and engines that would have delighted the old-timers. There was an agitator thresher that was a landmark in progress. Today's combines use the same principle of the old 1880 machine that had shaking racks to toss the straw with a "bottom-beating" action.

Next came the first steel thresher of 1904 that met derision at the time of its introduction. This machine was operated both by an old steam engine that by this time had its own steering apparatus, and the "new" kerosene tractor, which was first manufactured in 1912.

This latter tractor, the 20-40, was a modern-day wonder at the time. At the historic Winnipeg plowing contest it was named the outstanding tractor for all-around excellence.

As a final scene in the pageant of farm machinery we saw the modern combine, which threshed the grain in one operation. Close on its heels was a pickup baler, baling straw out of the windrow.

These latter 2 tools, so often seen today, were appreciated more after seeing the early crude methods of harvesting grain.

The "Parade of Plows" told a story fully as significant, but lacked the action for spectator appeal. However, the story of man's efforts to till the soil is a dramatic one. Each step was played in the pageant.

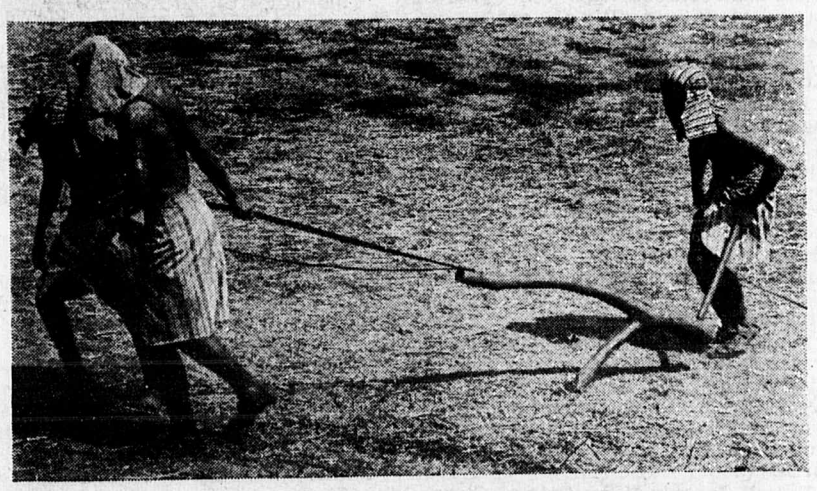
First, there was the primitive man with merely a forked stick to stir the ground a little. Then with a wooden plow he hitched up fellow men to get more ground stirred. His next idea was to use his oxen for pulling the plow.

The first real step came centuries later, when in 1837 Major Leonard Andrus and a talented blacksmith built a steel plow that would scour in the black prairie soils of the Midwest. This was a walking plow, of course, next step was to put it on wheels and ride. Then came the first of the really modern plows with slanting wheels, designed to lighten the draft by reducing landside pressure and friction. Also, the plow could be raised and lowered.

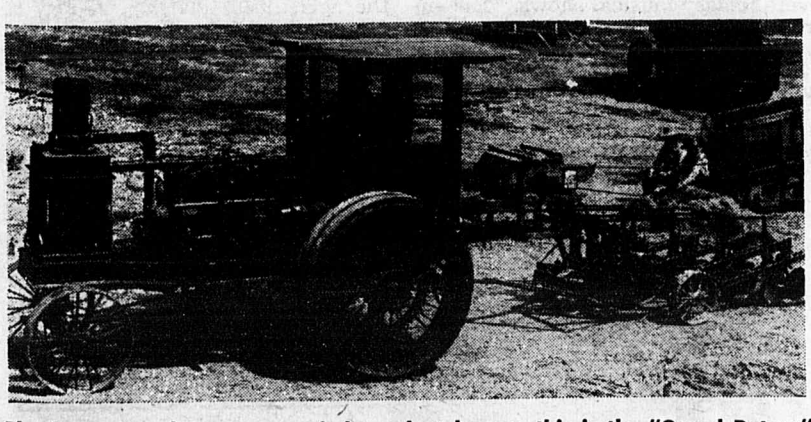
The first of the big gang plows shown had 8 bottoms, each on an independent beam. This was called a Grand Detour plow and was pulled by the kerosene-burning tractor described earlier.

Then came the modern gang plow, pulled by a 3-speed tractor that really looked small in relation to the "Jumbo" engines. Finally, there was the new tractor with the new "Centennial" plow.

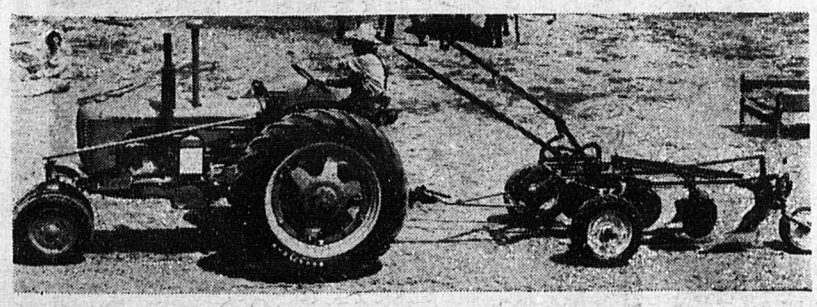
Here's an 1869 model "portable" steam engine operating an 1869 "Eclipse" thresher. The machine was in good running order, even the whistle.



A "Parade of Plows" was a feature of the pageant of old-time farm machinery at the Wisconsin Centennial Celebration, in Milwaukee, held this month. First plows were forked sticks, that were first pulled by one man, then by slaves.



The first gang plows were on independent beams—this is the "Grand Detour" plow, pulled by the 20-40 kerosene-burning tractor of 1912.



The modern tractor pulling today's gang plow, the result of man's best efforts to learn to build better tillage tools.

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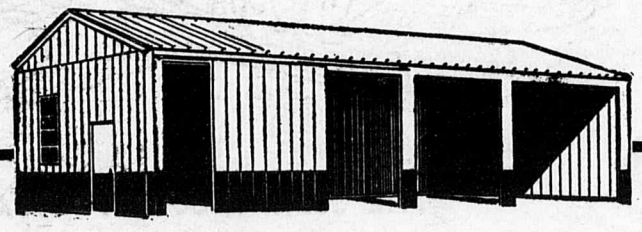

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On Display Kansas State Fair -- Hutchinson

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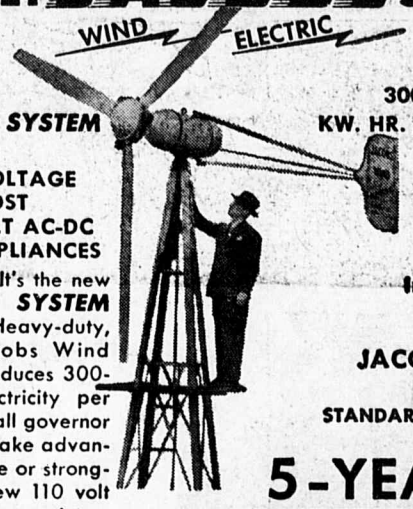

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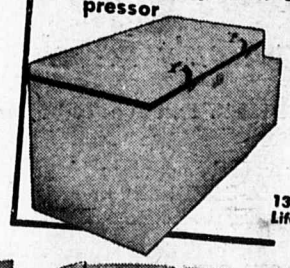

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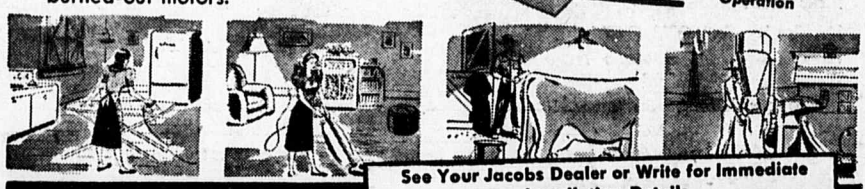

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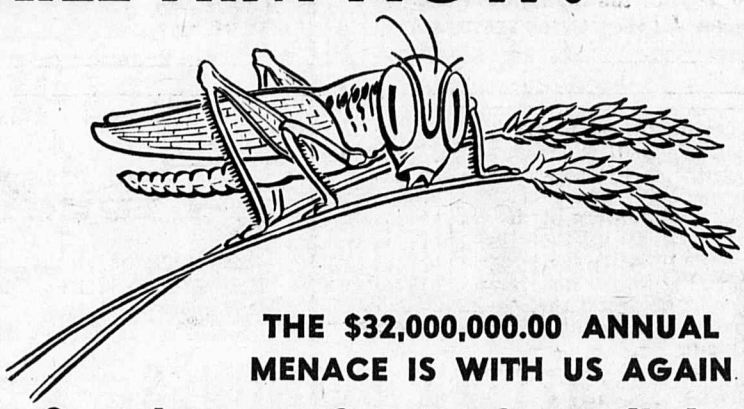

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Ah-h-h-h-h It's Fair Time

(Continued from Page 6)

will have new and modernistic booths, and a modernized section for the horticulture and crops displays.

Also completed this year was remodeling of the 4-H Club exhibit building, started last year.

Two new classes will be seen in livestock at the 1948 Kansas State Fair. Red Poll cattle will be shown for the first time this year in the beef cattle division, and Suffolk sheep for the first time in the sheep division.

Four large airplane hangar tents, each 96 by 130 feet, will be used for livestock judging. Nothing like them ever has been seen on a fairgrounds before.

One of your oldest livestock friends, the draft horse, will not show this year. Lack of competition and interest led to dropping of draft horses. In their place, however, will be a class for quarter horses. No mules will be shown this year.

When the new livestock arena we mentioned earlier is finished, it may be used for an evening horse show, Mr. Mitchell says. Horse shows are getting more popular every year and Mr. Mitchell thinks it won't be long until one can be supported as a feature fair attraction.

The sheep shearing contest this year will be a one-day, instead of a 4-day affair. All preliminaries and the finals will be held on Thursday.

Master Farmers and Master Farm Homemakers will be honored, as usual, on Wednesday of fair week. On this day they will be special guests of the fair management and of the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce. Industrial and farm implement displays this year, says Mr. Mitchell, will tax capacity. More exhibit space has been purchased by manufacturers than in any previous year.

Inquiries also indicate, Mr. Mitchell states, that more out-of-state livestock will compete this year than at any previous fair. "We are getting requests for premium books from livestock men all over the United States," Mr. Mitchell points out.

Entertainment features scheduled for the 1948 State Fair at Hutchinson top anything to date. Eyes of young and old alike will pop when they see the giant Sky Wheel on the midway. This ride towers 90 feet into the air (compared to about 40 feet for Ferris wheels) and will appear at Hutchinson for the first time at any fair. Another new ride is the Sea Cruise, which simulates an ocean voyage.

Featured on the midway will be an actual Eskimo Village. A real Eskimo family from 500 miles north of the Arctic Circle will be on hand with their home and living equipment moved intact from the frozen wastes of the north.

Terrell Jacob's Wild Animal Circus also will be a feature midway attraction. It is far beyond the usual midway sideshow. In addition, there will be several classy musical shows. "The entire midway will be an eye opener this year," claims Mr. Mitchell.

Feature attraction for the big night show will be Sam Howard's Water Revue. Mr. Howard is a former star of the Billy Rose Aqueduct, in New York. His show will feature high diving, a water ballet and clown divers.

Complete daily program for the Kansas State Fair is as follows:

Saturday, September 18
6:00 p. m.—Grand preview opening. State championship midget automobile races on lighted 1/5-mile track in front of grandstand.

Sunday, September 19
8:00 a. m.—Exhibit buildings open.
2:00 p. m.—Championship auto races.
8:00 p. m.—State Fair Revue of 1948.

Monday, September 20:
8:00 a. m.—Judging in all departments.
1:30 p. m.—Hot rod auto races.
8:00 p. m.—State Fair Revue of 1948.

Tuesday, September 21 (Livestock Exhibitors Day)
8:00 a. m.—Judging in livestock departments.
1:30 p. m.—Championship auto races.
8:00 p. m.—State Fair Revue of 1948.

Wednesday, September 22 (Master Farmers' and Homemakers' Day)
8:00 a. m.—Livestock judging continued.
1:30 p. m.—All-American thrill drivers, plus the George Waltz aviation acrobatic act, at grandstand.
8:00 p. m.—State Fair Revue of 1948.

Thursday, September 23 (Governor's Day)
8:00 a. m.—Exhibit buildings open for inspection.
10 a. m.—Livestock Hall of Champions open.
1:30 p. m.—Hot rod auto races.
8:00 p. m.—State Fair Revue of 1948.

Friday, September 24 (All Kansas Day)
8:00 a. m.—All exhibits open.
1:30 p. m.—Final big car auto races.
7:15 p. m.—Barber Shop Harmony by quartets and 70-voice men's chorus.
8:00 p. m.—State Fair Revue of 1948, followed by fireworks display.

The 68th annual Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, will be held September 11 to 17, with Saturday, the opening day, scheduled for a state-wide patriotic ceremony. At this time the new Topeka Avenue entrance and $25,000 memorial tower will be dedicated.

This colorful 80-foot tower, built this year, is a memorial to the men and women of Kansas who served their country in World War II. A huge pictorial of the raising of the flag at Iwo Jima (in actual colors) appears on the east face of the tower, and will be unveiled during the opening day ceremony.

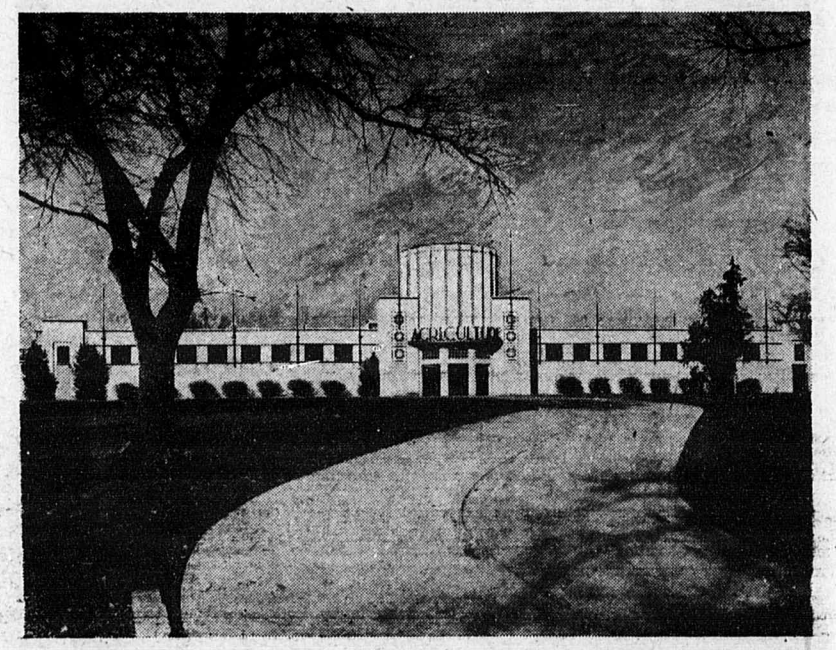
A brand-new home appliance building has been completed and will be seen for the first time by fair visitors. This building is one of the finest on the grounds and gives exhibitors an added 10,000 square feet of space. It is located near the 17th and Topeka Avenue main entrance.

Other exhibit buildings, including the east wing of the grandstand, have been modernized and beautified. Since 1947, about $200,000 in improvements have been added.

Maurice Jencks, manager of the fair for 16 years, predicts the largest crowds in the institution's history.

Many new features have been added this year, including a big expansion in the agriculture division. A new class for Hereford hogs has been added in the swine division. Demand for space by concession men has far exceeded fa-

(Continued on Page 37)



A greatly expanded agriculture section will be viewed by visitors at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, September 11 to 17.

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cilities of the fair, Mr. Jencks declares.

A fine beef and dairy cattle show is predicted, and entries indicate that the swine show will be above average.

The first helicopter demonstration ever given in Kansas will be a treat for Kansas Free Fair visitors this year. One of these helicopters will appear before the grandstand every afternoon show. It will fly, stop, start, back up and fly sideways while in the air.

Feature night attraction of the fair will be the Free Fair Follies of 1948, a gigantic stage show put on by the Barnes-Carruthers theatrical enterprises. This show will feature 4 spectacular ensembles and many specialty acts.

Grandstand features for each afternoon of the Free Fair are as follows:

Saturday, September 11—Professional motorcycle races.
Sunday, September 12—Championship big car races.
Monday, September 13—Jimmie Lynch's Thrill Show, with Helen Howe—"The Dynamite Girl."
Tuesday, September 14—National Circuit auto races.
Wednesday, September 15 — Championship auto speed sprints.
Thursday, September 16—Jimmie Lynch's Thrill Show, with Helen Howe's spectacular casket smash.
Friday, September 17—National championship auto race finals.

Meet your friends this year at one of these fairs.

Some of the nation's finest dairy cattle will be seen at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, September 11 to 17.

Feeds Hogs at Night In Try for Quick Gains

AN EXPERIMENT in night feeding of hogs, believed to be the first of its kind, is being conducted on the farm of Robert Turner, Henry, Ill., farmer and hog breeder, this summer.

It is known that hogs make smaller gains during the summer when they don't eat during the heat of the day. Mr. Turner believes with use of lights, hogs can be encouraged to eat during the cool of the night, increase their food intake and make increased gains.

He installed lights in his hog lot. One pole with a 150-watt bulb lights the pen area. Another pole with two 150-watt bulbs and reflectors light his self-feeders. Lights are set to be turned on automatically twice during the night—from 10 p. m. to 11:30 p. m. and from 2 a. m. to 3:30 a. m.

This experiment was started July 1, when 113 Duroc hogs, farrowed in March and April, were weighed in at the farm of Turner's neighbor, Ira Burton. According to Burton and Paul Laffey, farm adviser for Marshall and Putnam counties, who were official witnesses at the scales, the 113 hogs weighed a total of 7,840 pounds. Mr. Turner plans to weigh the hogs again this week, when their gains will be checked against standard gains obtained under daytime feeding.

The experiment is sponsored by the Kraft Foods Company. During the test the hogs have been fed ground oats and a Kraft milk product in self-feeders, and hand-fed ear corn. Bone meal and salt were provided in another self-feeder and the hogs have been on alfalfa pasture.

Turner, who had an outstanding record in feeding hogs last year, explains, "I've noticed hogs won't eat during the heat of the day in summer. They don't eat on dark nights either, but on moonlight nights you can hear the lids of the self-feeders banging away. To me that indicated they might eat during the cool of the night if encouraged to do so. I think if we can get another meal into them during the night, we can get them finished for market earlier. After all, we turn lights on for chickens, so why not for pigs?"

When the lights flick on there is no rush of hogs to the feeders, but within 5 minutes they get up in twos and threes and within about 20 minutes well over half the hogs are at the feeders under the light. Results of the test will be printed in Kansas Farmer soon.

If the plan works, Kansas farmers may want to put their hogs under this novel "forced draft" feeding plan during summer.

More People

Kansas set an all-time high for population in 1948, states J. C. Mohler, secretary, Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Population of Kansas, as certified to the board by county assessors, was 1,873,-843. This is a gain of 38,832 over 1947, and 21,729 over the previous high of 1,852,114 in 1929.

Seventy-two of the state's 105 counties reported increases during the year. Sedgwick leads with a gain of 10,905, followed by Wyandotte, 9,215; Shawnee, 3,560; and Johnson, 2,983.

Sedgwick also has the largest total population with 214,383. Wyandotte is second with 176,413; Shawnee third with 109,804; Johnson fourth with 53,244, and Reno fifth with 50,855. Stanton, with 1,717 residents, was listed as the smallest county.

Good Jerseys

The herd of registered Jersey cattle owned by Ray E. Cudney, Trousdale, is announced by The American Jersey Cattle Club as having completed a year's work in official Herd Improvement Registry testing with an average of 8,080 pounds milk and 414 pounds butterfat to the cow. The herd contained an average of 20 milking cows during the year.

All tests on this herd were conducted by Kansas State College and verified by The American Jersey Cattle Club.

In accomplishing this production Mr. Cudney's herd has joined the select group of Jersey herds in which the cows have produced more than 2 times the amount of butterfat obtained from the average dairy cow in the United States.

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Will again be on display at The Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, Kansas, September 19-24. Here you will see Doerr Fuel Storage Tanks, Stock Tanks, Water Storage Tanks, Pneumatic Tanks, Doerr Master Septic tanks, Doerr Gravel Guard Irrigation Casing, Irrigation Pumps, Water Systems, H. C. Little Oil Burning Floor Furnaces, Etc.

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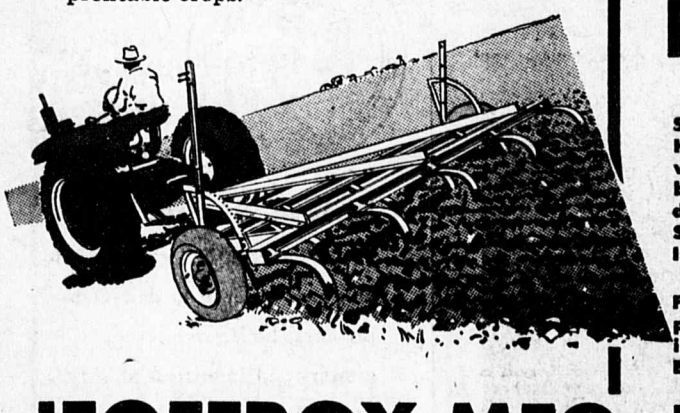

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At the Kansas STATE Fair, Hutchinson, we will be in the booth of our dealer, the Shirk Hdwe. & Imp. Co.

At the Kansas FREE Fair, Topeka, we will be in the Industrial Building.

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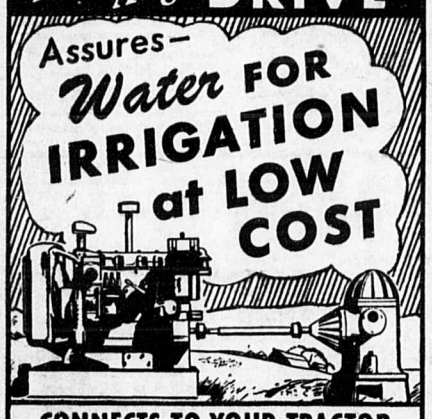

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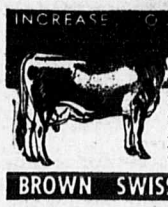

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Marketing Viewpoint

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

What kind of cattle should I buy to utilize my big feed crop?—F. G.

If you have a large amount of grain to use, the purchase of heavy, thick-fleshed cattle for full-feeding would give you a quick turnover and would put you on the market ahead of the big run of fed cattle from the Corn Belt. This would seem preferable to purchasing thinner-fleshed, lighter cattle and full-feeding for a late winter or spring market. On the other hand, if you have wheat pasture or roughage with a limited amount of grain to use, the purchase of lighter cattle that could be "cheapened up" on this kind of feed would seem preferable. It is impossible to suggest one kind of cattle that would fit all conditions. Each farmer must consider his own situation to determine the kind of cattle he can use to best advantage.

Should I grain-feed dry cows that are now grass-fat and if so, what market should I head for?—K. K.

Dry cows that already are grass-fat probably would not gain enough to offset the cost of the feed and probable weakness in the cow market this fall. Grass-fat cows are now selling well and probably should be marketed as soon as possible.

Is there a support price for corn and grain sorghum? If so, how much is it?—R. W.

There will be a support price for 1948 corn, but it has not been announced. The latest information available indicates that it will be announced in October, altho a temporary rate may be put into effect before that time.

The support for grain sorghum is $2.77 a hundredweight, based on No. 1 milo at Kansas City.

What will happen to dairy products prices since we have seen some rather sharp decreases in butter prices during the last week or so?—C. R.

Butter prices are now down to the lowest level since late 1947. It should be pointed out that we might still see further declines in butter prices due to the fact that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has decreased the foreign export program purchases.

Another factor in the present situation is that prices for fats and oils used in butter substitute products have declined.

Also, we are building up a large reserve of creamery butter stocks for this time of the year. Since the Government is purchasing less dried milk products for abroad, this has naturally resulted in a diversion of milk into butter thus making butter supplies more ample.

However, fluid milk markets probably will be short of milk this fall. In fact some of the Kansas markets may be as much as 10 per cent below last year as far as local production is concerned. This will necessitate importing supplies to fill out market needs. All indications point toward higher producer milk prices this fall. In fact the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that in the Federal Milk Order Markets of Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita that the differentials over the basic price will be increased subject to industry approval.

How close to the support level have egg prices been so far this year?—G. H. A.

In January, 1948, the national average farm price of eggs was 86 per cent of parity. Since that time, the price has been above 90 per cent of parity except in mid-July when it fell to 89 per cent of parity despite the Government's purchase program. However, for the first 6 months of 1948, the price has averaged 91 per cent of parity. Therefore, in the remaining 6 months of the year, the price could fall to 89 per cent of parity without violating provisions of the guaranteed support level of 90 per cent of parity promised for the entire year.

Low on Chicks

Young chickens raised on Kansas farms in 1948 are estimated at 21,175,000 or 22 per cent less than raised in 1947, and 26 per cent fewer than the 1937-46 average, according to M. A. Seaton, Extension poultry specialist, Kansas State College.

Similar figures for the United States show an estimated number of chickens raised on farms as 635,036,000 or 15 per cent less than were raised in 1947, and 17 per cent fewer than the 1937-46 average.

The estimated number of young chickens raised and the number of layers on hand June 1, indicate a smaller laying flock on January 1, 1949, than on January 1, 1948.

The Story of Rice

By JOHN F. CASE

MORE than 3,000 years before Christ, the emperor of China paid homage to the rice plant. With royal hands he planted seed so that, for his people, this life-giving crop would be blessed. That's how old the rice plant, another grass that has become a benefactor to humankind, is.

Today fully half the people of the world are dependent upon rice for their major food. A fact which is unknown to a great majority of our adult population, and only guessed at by 90 per cent of our grade- and high-school students. Ask, "What is the principal food of more people in the world than any other food?" Almost invariably the answer is "Bread." Or meat. What would you have said? I've asked the question of thousands. Not one in 100 gets the answer right.

Ancestor of today's crop was wild rice growing along the lakes of India called "nivara." The Latin name is "oryza" from which our word sprang. Hindu rites, in which rice plays a major part, are so ancient the original purpose is forgotten. A far traveler, rice. How did it come to the U. S.?

Away back in 1647 an attempt to grow rice was made in Virginia. The result, failure. Came 1694 and a ship from Madagascar damaged by storm took refuge in the harbor at Charleston, S. C. Grateful, the ship's captain presented the governor of the struggling colony with a bag of seed rice and gave instructions for planting and care. From the very first year rice flourished in the Southland where it now is one of the principal crops.

A thirsty plant stemming from grass that had its roots in water, rice normally requires irrigation. Yet varieties have been bred that do well on upland, produce excellent yields and grain of high quality. Rice bran and straw are used as fodder in many countries.

The Orient, however, had no monopoly on early rice. Along the lakes of our northern states a cereal known to early settlers as "Indian rice" may have been growing for thousands of years. This grass grows tall, the grains are long and dark. But the rice crop was harvested annually by Indians of the North and early settlers ate it.

To a limited degree, wild rice still is harvested for human food but the chief demand is for seeding for wild fowl. Ducks and geese grow fat on wild rice, as do the bobolink, known as rice birds, that feed on rice fields in the South. We've eaten rice bird pie in New Orleans, bobolink breast with rice, a delicious dish. The "king's pie." The bobolink, a rice bird, also is a blackbird.

Just why wild rice never has been bred for production in the North and converted into a more edible variety we do not know. But certainly wild rice does not compare with the standard varieties planted today that will yield upward of 100 bushels an acre, and such yields have been produced in the U. S. It has come a "fur piece" has this cereal that traces back to antiquity, and may have been food for the first of humankind. And what wedding would be complete without rice to throw at the bride? That's a throw-back to Oriental custom. But limit your rice throwing in 1948. Save the precious grain for hungry children abroad.

Price Supports Not Available Unless Grain Stored Properly

By T. RUSSELL REITZ, Executive Officer PMA

A WONDERFUL corn crop is in sight to top off other large harvests. How to care for such an abundant harvest becomes the number one question confronting farmers and others. It is probable not more than one seventh of the nation's corn crop can go into commercial storage. Anyway, most corn is fed to livestock and it needs to be kept on the farm.

Many farmers and business men consulted recently expect corn prices will be close to the loan value. This will be about $1.45 a bushel, with the final rate set at 90 per cent of October 1 parity. Lack of storage for corn may make the loan program ineffective for many farmers, just like it already has done for wheat.

It is too late to put up large terminal storage bins or country elevators that will provide the needed storage. What is needed is farm storage that is reasonable in cost and can be put up quickly. Not only is storage space needed to save the grain that has been produced, but the effectiveness of the Government price-support programs depends on adequate storage facilities which will aid in orderly marketing of the crops. Altho purchase agreements, as well as loans, are available to support the farm price of 1948-crop wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, alfalfa seed, flaxseed, grain sorghums, and other grains, they cannot be made unless the grain is stored properly.

Research and experience have resulted in the development of several types of satisfactory temporary storage structures for corn. These plans are available at county Agricultural Conservation Offices or county agricultural agents' offices. Many of these plans include lists of materials required. (Also, see your local dealers for metal and lumber storage facilities.) Storage space satisfactory under the loan program must keep the grain from being in contact with the ground, and must protect it with a waterproof cover on top, and must not be so large in diameter or width that the corn will not dry.

Goal Is 100 Per Cent of Parity

In all the loan programs there is constant mention made of the price support being available at 90 per cent of parity. The goal of farmers and of the Department of Agriculture is not 90 per cent of parity for farmers, but rather 100 per cent of parity. The 90 per cent level is a floor price, and if the producer of wheat or corn gets only 90 per cent, then he is at a 10 per cent disadvantage to other groups who may enjoy 100 per cent of parity.

With corn it is possible to get more than 90 per cent by feeding the corn to livestock which now sells above parity. There never has been a time but that eventually a need develops for a temporary abundance. If the crop this year can be stored, farmers can get 90 per cent by putting it under the price-support program. They may find it possible to build up livestock operations to a level where they will need the grain to feed.

Goals May Avoid Quotas

Several people have asked about acreage allotments and marketing quotas. The Kansas State PMA Committee has always hoped these would not be needed again. For that reason they and other department agencies on the U. S. D. A. Council have recommended goals for farmers to consider in planning their production. Recently goals were announced on wheat calling for a smaller acreage to be seeded this fall than last. The goal on hogs called for an increase in farrowings. The goal on beef cows recently announced called for a halt in the process of reducing beef cow numbers. These goals make sense. They say not so much wheat acreage, because we will have enough for our needs with smaller acreages. The goals say more hogs, more beef, because we are running short and have abundant feed supplies.

Failure to follow the goals will hasten the day for acreage allotments and marketing quotas decisions. The Secretary of Agriculture has recently announced "no acreage allotments or marketing quotas" on wheat now being seeded. The size of the corn crop and other factors will determine whether acreage allotments will be required on next spring's corn. Voluntary action in keeping with the goals would be the best way to meet these possible problems. The goals are not built on any scarcity theory. They are based on foreseeable needs as determined by state and federal agricultural workers, and always provide for plenty.

Speaking of Wheat

Kansas farmers now receive less than parity for wheat. Except in February, 1948, wheat prices during the last 2 years up to June, 1948, were above parity. Many farmers are taking loans on wheat. The Production and Marketing Administration estimates about 25 million bushels under loan as of mid-August in Kansas. Many additional farmers would have taken wheat loans except that they did not have farm storage and could not get commercial storage. Wheat prices are supported at 90 per cent of parity (about $2 a bushel average at the farm in Kansas), but the benefits of the loan are not available unless the grain is in suitable storage. In any case proper storage facilities are necessary.

4-H Camp Fund Drive Ready to Start

MORE than 250 Kansas community leaders will serve as sponsors for a campaign to raise funds for the completion of the Rock Springs Ranch State 4-H Camp near Junction City, Herb J. Barr, Leoti, and Harry Darby, Kansas City, co-chairmen of the 4-H Club development committee have announced.

Goal has been set at $750,000, the cost of the proposed 4-H camp improvements, and the campaign will be launched thruout the state this fall. Campaign headquarters have been established in the Crawford Building in Topeka, the co-chairmen said. County organization is getting under way.

Sen. Arthur Capper will serve as honorary state chairman. Officers of the development committee also include E. B. Shawver, Wichita, vice-chairman, and J. C. Merriam, Topeka, treasurer; Milton Tabor, Topeka, publicity chairman; Ernest Berry, Newton; Bert C. Culp, Beloit; H. S. Hinrichs, Topeka; C. L. Huxman, Sublette; Arthur J. Kelly, Wichita, and Joe G. O'Bryan, Hiattville, camp facilities committee, and J. C. Mohler, chairman of the quotas committee.

District chairmen are L. C. Aicher, Hays; Arnold Berns, Peabody; Bert C. Culp, Beloit; Sam F. Gish, Garden City; Evan Griffith, Manhattan; M. C. Kugler, Abilene; George Hill, Buffalo; Harold C. Hult, Topeka; Emil Holgerson, Wichita; William Ljungdahl, Menlo; Floyd E. Lull, Smith Center; Judge Karl Miller, Dodge City; Stanley Munson, Atchison; Walter C. Pierce, Hutchinson; Sen. Ralph Perkins, Howard; Ray S. Pierson, Burlington, and Herman A. Praeger, Claflin.

Members of the Kansas State 4-H Camp development committee conducting the campaign over Kansas are:

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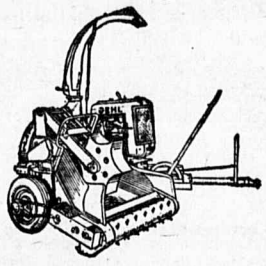

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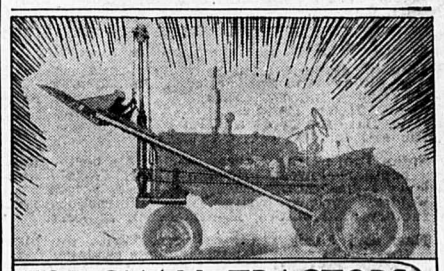

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Combine Supplies: Heavy Duty Canvasses . . . V Pulleys and Conversion V Belt Drives . . . Floating Windrow Pickups . . . Rubber Belt Feeder House Raddles . . . Grain Blowers . . . Rasp Bars for Tooth and Rasp Cylinders. Write: Richardson Mfg. Co., Cawker City, Kan.

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

New and Used Tractor Parts. Write for big, free 1948 catalogue; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Des Moines 3, Iowa.

For Sale—1947 Farmall B., 1948 No. 238 cultivator and 25V mower A-1 shape. Harry A. Martin, Meriden, Kan., Phone Rock Creek 2402.

2 TILING TRENCHING MACHINES
Cleveland Baby wheel type. Late model. Excellent condition. Located at our yard.
A. C. R. CO., 19615 Nottingham Road
Cleveland 10, Ohio

● ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

LIGHT PLANTS
Complete stock of parts for Delco—Montgomery Ward, Fairbanks-Morse, Onan, Sears.
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159 No. Emporia Wichita, Kan.

● KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

Proof Is Under the Shuck

Kansas Certified Hybrids are developed and tested for maximum production under Kansas conditions. There is no more rugged testing ground for corn.

It will pay you to get this home-grown seed. It's "made-to-measure" for Kansas conditions. Write today for names and addresses of growers.

Kansas Crop Improvement Assn.
Manhattan, Kan.

Certified Pawnee Wheat. High quality seed, cleaned and ready to plant. Wesley Ahrens, Greensburg, Kan.

Good Certified Pawnee Seed Wheat. Chester Spray, Lawrence, Kan., Route 1, Phone 756 N 1-3.

Certified Triumph and Pawnee wheat. Write Ernest Bauer, Broughton, Kan.

● PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

Fresh Dug, State inspected, prepaid—Blakemore, Klondyke, Dunlap, Aroma, Gandy, 100 — $1.00; 500 — $4.50; 1,000 — $8.00. Catskill, Premier, Dorsett, Fairfax, 100—$1.25; 500—$5.50; 1,000—$9.00. Everbearers: Progressive Gem, Mastodon, Lucky Strike, 100—$1.75; 500 $8.00; 1,000—$14.50. 1166 Minnesota, 50—$1.50; New Jumbo Streamliner, 100 — $5.00. Hilltop Farms, Morrison, Ill.

Strawberry Plants—Hardy northern grown, Dunlap, Aroma, Blakemore, 200—$2.00; 500—$4.50; 1,000—$8.50. Premier, Bellmar, Giant Robinson 200—$2.50; 500—$5.75; 1,000—$11.00. Giant Gem, Streamliner, or Minnesota 1166 everbearing 100—$2.25; 500—$10.00. Fresh plants. Prompt shipment. Everything postpaid. Iowa Nursery, Farmington, Iowa.

● FLOWERS AND BULBS

Large Size Imported Dutch Bulbs: Bargains if you order now: Crocus, Giant Blooming 24 for 60c. Giant Tulips, 10 varieties different colors, 24 for $1.95. Beautiful Hyacinths, 5 colors, 10 for $1.85. Best Giant Varieties Daffodils, 12 for $1.45. Money back guarantee. Catalog ready. Foley Gardens, Freeport, Ill.

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3c Deckledge Reprints 3c

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

Butone Jumbo Prints are different. Any 8-exposure roll developed and one Butone Jumbo print each, only 35c; additional Jumbo prints 5c each. Butone bargain: Any 8-exposure roll developed and two regular size prints only 35c, additional regular size prints only 4c each. All work guaranteed. Butone Photo Print Company, Box 1777, Wichita, Kan.

Quality 5x7 enlargement of any favorite negative, composition improved, gold-toned, oil colored, and mounted in easel-type mount only $1.75. Send your negative and $1.75 today. Magnatone Studios, Dept. FA, Box 360, LaCrosse, Wisc.

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

18 Christmas Cards and envelopes $1.00. 60—$3.00, send negative. Three prints each 8-exposure roll 40c. Two each 35c. One each 25c. Reprints 3c. Fred V. Eastman, Bode, Iowa.

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

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America's Leading Auctioneers Teach You. Students sell actual Sales. Largest school in world. 14 years in Operation. Don't be misled. Term soon. Free catalog. Write
REISCH AUCTION SCHOOL, Mason City, Iowa

Make Up to $30-$40 Week as a Trained Practical Nurse! Learn quickly at home. Booklet free. Chicago School of Nursing. Dept. F-9, Chicago.

● WANTED TO BUY

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Rye, Pop Corn, Brome Grass. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kansas.

● SERVICES OFFERED

G. M. Roller, U. S. Treasury Enrolled Income Tax Expert. Returns, deficiencies. 307 Clark, Goodland, Kan.

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Free Book — Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, associated conditions. Latest methods. Thornton & Minor Clinic, Suite C-906, Kansas City, Mo.

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Women's Fullfashioned Nylon Hose, slightly imperfect, 3 pairs $2.00. Men's white cotton handkerchiefs, seconds, 20 for $1.00. Postpaid. Economy Hosiery Company, Asheboro, N. C.

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

● FOR THE TABLE

1948 Finest Quality, extracted Clover Honey, 60 pounds $10.00, 6-5-lb. pails $6.00, not prepaid (add 2% sales tax). Clifford Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kansas.

Honey—Minnesota's finest extracted Clover, 6 5-pound glass jars $6.90; 60 lbs., $12.00 FOB. Shell Rock Honey Farms, Glenville, Minn.

● AGENTS AND SALESMEN

Christmas Cards Earn Extra Money, sell friends, neighbors, gorgeous DeLuxe assortments. Write for samples. Holiday Card Co., Elmsford, New York.

● FARMS—KANSAS

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE
(2 miles from town)
41 Acres good land, on good road, good buildings, electricity, plenty water, good milk route.
I am forced to sell on account of ill health.
Ernest Raymond, Rt. 4
Leavenworth, Kansas

Nice Farm—213 acres on highway near Emporia, well improved, electricity, half plow, half good pasture, $65. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

● FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Electricity, Good Home . . . 119 well-located productive eastern Kansas acres, 18 have been terraced, on good road, non-resident owner will sell for only $5,400! Gravel RFD road, phone, electric lines, 4½ miles trading village, 5½ high school depot town; 119 acres, 41 cultivated, more tillable, 75 pond, spring-watered pasture, 10 fruit trees; good 5-room frame house, half basement, electricity, gas, 16-ft. back porch, well, fair 18x28 barn, pond, fair 12x24 hennery, good 12x14 brooder house, good 20x30 corn crib with driveway; 40 tons lime spread on fields last year, should be real producer, total price only $5,400, $2,700 down. Write for details and big free Fall catalog many states. United Farm Agency, 428-KF BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

Strout's Spring-Summer Farm Catalog—Free. Green cover. Over 2,800 bargains—Coast to Coast. Many equipped. Reduced prices. Strout Realty, 20 West 9th St., Kansas City 6, Mo.

● MISCELLANEOUS

Gas & Electric Kitchen Ranges
Coal and Wood Ranges
Combination Ranges
Coal, Wood and Electric or Coal, Wood and Bottled Gas
14 Famous Brands to choose from
Write or Visit
MIDWEST APPLIANCE STORE
608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

McGuffey's Readers for sale. Write for prices. Include 25c for New Book containing Description of Readers, McGuffey Biography, and 20 Favorite sample lessons. Kenneth Abbott, Dept. 400, Hilltop, Columbus, Ohio.

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

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

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions only 10c. Many favorable reports received. K. F. Fisherman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

September 18
Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by
Saturday, September 11
If your ad is late, send it in Special Delivery to 912 **Kansas Ave.**

Why Ducks Leave Home

The "Story of the Missing Ducks" is one that Edward H. Graham, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, tells to illustrate the kind of complexities and interrelationships in nature that have to be considered in soil-conservation work.

"A farmer," says Graham, "once complained that he no longer had ducks on his pond. A biologist determined that there were ducks no more because the skunks were being trapped.

"This seemed a poor explanation until the biologist explained that skunks dig snapping turtle eggs out of the sand where they are laid, and eat them. When the skunks were trapped, the turtles multiplied until their food became scarce.

"Then the turtles began to feed on ducklings. The ducks would not nest where they were thus molested, and they left. Thus the relationship between the ducks and the skunks."

20 Worst Weeds

A recent bulletin of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Kansas State College lists in order 20 noxious weeds Kansas workers consider most destructive.

They are field bindweed, hedge bindweed, Russian knapweed, hoary cress, Johnson grass, dogbane, climbing milkweed, swamp smartweed, bur ragweed, bull or horse nettle.

Wild onion or meadow garlic, puncture vine or Mexican sandbur, wild morning glory, dodder, curly or sour dock, prickly pear cactus, coralberry or buckbrush, ironweed, hoary vervain or verbena and Japanese brome grass.

Sixteen of the 20 are perennials. The 4 annuals are puncture vine, wild morning glory, dodder and Japanese brome grass.

Of some 2,000 species of plants found in Kansas, 380 are listed as weeds, according to the bulletin. About 60 of the species of weeds have migrated into Kansas during the last 50 years. Of the 60, three are included today in the 20 most noxious weeds of the state. They are hoary cress, Russian knapweed and puncture vine.

Big Hybrid Crop

With an abundant hybrid seed corn harvest in prospect, Kansas farmers can afford to be selective in buying seed for next year's planting, states L. L. Compton, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

Forty-four Kansas growers are producing hybrid seed corn this year, and they have a combined total of 1,404 acres, Mr. Compton reports. "Hybrids developed and tested in Kansas should be better adapted to Kansas conditions," Mr. Compton points out, in urging farmers to give this fact consideration before buying seed.

An estimated 84 per cent of the Kansas corn acreage is in hybrids this year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Altho this is not a larger percentage than in the last several years, the total corn acreage in Kansas is larger than normal.

Two new Kansas hybrids, K-1639 and K-1784 (released a year ago) are being tried out on Kansas farms this year and farmers will watch their production closely. No other new hybrids are ready for release at this time, Mr. Compton adds.

Bountiful Pasture

Just how much stock can you carry on one acre of pasture? Maybe they will find out this year on the C. T. Hutchins farm, Scott county.

In fall of 1946, 65 acres of brome and alfalfa were seeded on this farm. It is divided into 4 patches. Seed consisted of a mixture of 10 pounds of brome and 4 pounds of alfalfa an acre. Ten pounds of oats an acre was seeded with it as a companion crop, providing protection for the young alfalfa and brome plants.

This pasture is irrigated, of course. Last summer it carried 100 head of cattle. Apparently that was not enough. That many cattle were unable to keep up with the rapid growth of brome and alfalfa. This year 165 head of cattle were put on the 65-acre area. Can you imagine that? More than 2½ head of cattle for each acre. In mid-June the pasture gave promise of providing plenty of grazing.

Divided into several plots, cattle are permitted to graze on 1 or 2 areas at a time while others are being irrigated. This gives the advantage of rotation grazing, as well as making it convenient for irrigating.

Cattle Know

Give cattle a chance and they will let you know which grass they prefer—intermediate or crested wheat grass. At any rate they did on the Roland Harkness farm, Scott county. Two small areas for seed production were seeded in a large pasture on this farm in fall of 1945. The area was fenced and seed was harvested last year.

This year it was opened for cattle to graze. They have eaten intermediate wheat grass down almost to the ground. The tufts of crested wheat grass in rows are much higher. Some of last year's growth still remains on the crested wheat grass, but in nibbling at the new growth in the intermediate variety, the cattle have removed nearly all of the old grass.

At least in this one instance, cattle showed a distinct preference for intermediate wheat grass over crested.

"Boss, the workers voted your son the one most likely to succeed!"

Good Beef Pastures From Average Farm Land

THERE is a bright future for Kansas farms that have been overcropped for too many years. That future depends on livestock, legumes and grasses. That is the contention of Floyd Dotson, Bourbon county real estate man.

As a side line to his loan and land business, Mr. Dotson has for his own use in the last few years purchased 7 farms of average or less than average soil quality. He is restoring them to grass for beef cattle. This side line is paying off.

He follows a definite plan in reclaiming these crop lands and is making it work. He points out it is not his idea. "There is nothing new in this," he says. "It has been recommended by the college for years."

The outline for his program is quite rigid. There is no room for row crops. "We can't compete with the Corn Belt, so why try?" he asks. Applying his plan to a farm calls for a year or 2 of grain farming. During this time he establishes a water-management program. After gullies have been filled, ponds located and terraces built, he is ready to seed the acreage to pasture. When grass is established, the pastures provide cheap gains for deferred feeding.

Made an Early Start

Mr. Dotson has been working in close co-operation with the soil-conservation service in establishing his terraces and ponds. But before this service was available he was building terraces for his farms with a plow. He now is using a motor patrol for terrace construction.

Since starting his program on these farms, he has built 8 ponds. Some of the farms already had ponds on them. He prefers a comparatively small pond, but deep, because there is less water loss. Last summer was extremely dry in that area, but there was no water shortage for his stock.

After filling in gullies, he built 15 miles of terraces to protect his land from further erosion. Last fall he was building more terraces. He had about 5 miles more to do to complete his present water-management program.

The first year or 2 of grain farming provide an opportunity for establishing terraces and ponds. Often these crops are near failures but sometimes they are profitable. A farm he bought 5 years ago affords an example. It was only average land that cost him $30 an acre. He put it into wheat the first year and seeded lespedeza in spring. He harvested 24¼ bushels an acre of wheat from this 154-acre tract. The lespedeza made seed but it turned too wet to harvest it. He plowed it under the following spring and sowed flax at the rate of 50 pounds to the acre. He harvested 14½ bushels of flax to the acre.

The wheat crop nearly paid for the land, he says, and the flax was gravy.

In the meantime, this acreage had been terraced and ponds were located. He had sweetened the soil with 3 tons of lime an acre before the flax crop and fertilized with 150 pounds of 20 per cent phosphate after it was harvested. He was ready to seed it down to brome grass and alfalfa pasture.

A mixture of 20 pounds of brome and 8 pounds of alfalfa was sown in fall. It produced an excellent stand. "I believe every seed came up," Mr. Dotson reports. "That field is the best advertisement for the county I have seen."

This field will produce either hay or grazing, whichever he needs in summer. Or it may even produce seed crops of brome grass and alfalfa.

If he uses it for pasture, he knows he will get big gains. One summer he pastured 200 head of Texas steers on some of his established brome and alfalfa. The average weight of the steers in Texas May 10 was 704 pounds. Coming off the grass October 13 they weighed 951 pounds. On grass these steers gained more than 1½ pounds a day above their shrinkage while being shipped in from Texas.

After this they were ready for a slick finish from about 100 days of graining. You can bet he bought the grain rather than try raising it. Altho grain is high, he believes he can buy it cheaper than he could raise it.

Last winter he had 200 acres of wheat growing. He expected to seed sweet clover in the wheat in spring. Next year he will follow with 200 acres of oats in the sweet clover. Eventually he will get this acreage into brome grass and alfalfa, too.

His aim is to get as much grass as possible on his 7 farms. It will provide the feed for several hundred head of livestock which he will feed on grass each year.

As long as there is a demand for beef, he feels his program will be good. It is the cheap way to produce feed and it is more certain than row crops. Even a year ago, hay and pasture were sufficient on his farms.

Getting land back to grass is proving profitable for Mr. Dotson in Bourbon county. He is certain the plan can be used to advantage in other parts of the state.

Rotation Is First

Altho he is farming rented land in the heart of the wheat area of Kansas, George J. Wetta, Sedgwick county, has only 56 of his 144 crop acres in wheat.

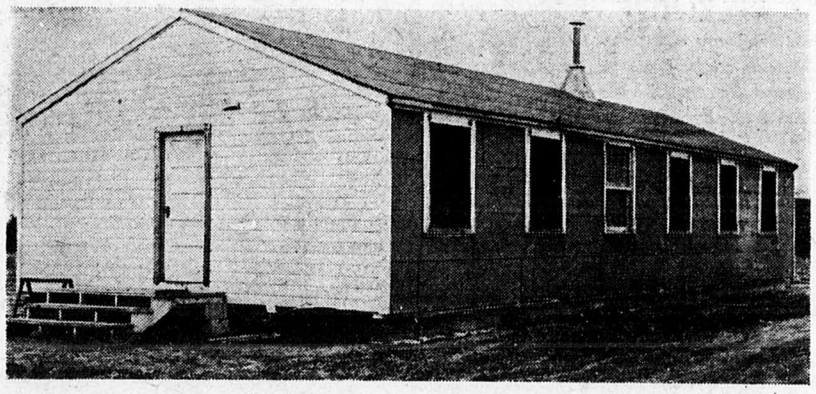
With hogs and cattle as his main livestock projects, Mr. Wetta prefers to improve his soil and feed prospects with a strong legume program.

For instance, this year he has 20 acres of alfalfa and 22 acres of sweet clover. An additional 20 acres of alfalfa is being seeded this year. Oats are sown widespaced in sweet clover with good results. "I have been getting a good crop of oats and have been successful in getting good stands of clover with this approved method," Mr. Wetta reports.

The rotation on this farm starts with oats and clover drilled together. The second year sweet clover is harvested as a seed crop and followed the third year by atlas sorgo. Oats are seeded alone the fourth year and followed by wheat the fifth and sixth years before going back to sweet clover-oats.

In listing the farm practices proved most profitable on his farm. Mr. Wetta lists his rotation as first, cultivation practices as second, and adapted varieties of crops as third.

War Surplus Buildings Adapted to Farm Use



This half-section of a former army barracks now holds grain on the Fred H. Schultis farm, Barton county. Mr. Schultis placed the building on a concrete foundation with several rows of concrete-block posts helping to support the mid-section.

TAKING advantage of sales of war surplus buildings at the Great Bend air base, several farmers in that area were able to adapt those buildings to good use on their farms. And the final cost was considered low.

Fred H. Schultis, northwest of Great Bend, bought half of a former army barracks and moved it to his location for a granary and feed-storage house. He estimated it saved him between $1,200 and $1,500. His half of the building is 20 by 50 feet in size and is ideal for his purpose.

Mr. Schultis is a renter and needed a place to store feed grains after they had been divided from the owner's share. Other granaries were needed for undivided grain. In the old barracks he also keeps seed grains, and even has a roller in it to use in preparing grains.

Rolling, he believes, is far better than grinding. There is less waste in rolling because of a smaller amount of fine particles easily blown away. Then, too, cattle seem to like rolled grain better.

Other uses are being made of the old barracks buildings in the county. A meeting room for a 4-H group, complete with kitchen, is the present use of another portion of an old barracks. And a service group purchased another half and set it up for a clubhouse.

W. G. Nicholson, prominent sheep breeder in the county, purchased a former lumber-storage building that was located on the base. This shed-type building had slatted doors in front that make it ideal as a sheep shelter, he reports. The sheep shelter, which measures 25 by 72 feet, cost him $412.50 and another $400 for moving expenses.

Equipped with electric lights and temporary pens, Mr. Nicholson used the building at lambing time. He used it for 196 ewes that produced between 40 and 50 sets of twins. It provided shelter for as many as 235 or 240 lambs.

This former lumber-storage building on the Great Bend Army Air Base makes an ideal lambing shed on the W. G. Nicholson farm, near Great Bend. Slated doors came with the building.

SHEEP

Hampshires Lead

A superior mutton sheep for production of market lambs. Prepotent sires, good mothers, lambs with weights for profit.

Read our convincing booklet. Free Breeders list.

AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSN.
72-K Woodland, Detroit 2, Mich.

Shropshire Yearling Rams

For Sale. Again we showed the Sweepstakes Ram over all breeds at the Nebraska Ram Sale. More at home like him.
D. V. SPOHN, Superior, Nebr.

CHAPPELL'S SHROPSHIRES

We offer an unusually good set of rams and ewes for this season's trade. Top show and stud rams among them.
Correspondence and inspection invited.
CHAPPELL'S FARM, Green Castle, Mo.

Livestock Advertising Rates

1/3 Column inch (5 lines) . . $3.00 per issue
1 Column inch . . . . . 8.40 per issue
The ad costing $3.00 is the smallest accepted.

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

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

HOGS

INTERESTED IN HAMPSHIRE HOGS?

Consign To, and Buy In,
The Kansas Breeders State Sale

The Kansas Hampshire Swine Breeders' Association are holding their second annual bred gilt, open gilt and spring boar sale on the afternoon of September 21, immediately following the judging of the Hampshire classes at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

Consignments to the sale should be sent to C. G. ELLING, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan., as early as possible. The best herds in Kansas will have consignments.

BERGSTEN'S Improved Hampshires

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

ETHYLEDALE FARM
PRODUCTION HAMPSHIRES

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

DUROC Boar and Gilt Sale

Newton, Kansas — 7:30 P. M.
Thursday, September 30

This sales offering is selected by a committee. Judging Contest—Held the afternoon of the sale starting at 2 p. m. Cash prizes offered to 4-H Clubs and F. F. A. judging teams, and to individual members. Catalog available September 1. For catalog write to

Herman Popp, Vice-President
Mid-Kansas Duroc Breeders' Assn.
Haven, Kansas
(Note—This is a night sale.)

CLOVERDALE FARMS DUROC HOG SALE

September 29 — 1 P. M.

At the former P. O. W. camp, 2 miles north of Concordia, on highway 81. 25 Spring Boars, 20 Spring Gilts. Featuring the get and service of "Proud Cherry Colonel." Write for catalog.

ANDERSON BROTHERS
Concordia, Kansas

REGISTERED DUROCS - 300 to Pick From

Fed right. Bred right. They are right. Boars, serviceable age. Bred gilts. Spring pigs, unrelated pairs. No better breeding in the book.
HARRY W. LONG, Ellsworth, Kan.

SHEPHERD'S SUPERIOR DUROCS

Offering Excellent sows and gilts bred to Super Spotlight and Lo Thickmaster for late August and September farrowing. Choice, serviceable and spring boars. Our Durocs please. Write, call 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

CHOICE DUROCS
Gilts and boars, sired by Spot Light's Fancy and Chief Compact. The best in quality of fast maturing Durocs.
O. A. TENNANT, Manhattan, Kan.

Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts For Sale

Fall Sale October 28, 1948.
C. R. ROWE & SON
Scranton, Kansas

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

Reg. Milking Shorthorns

Bulls of breeding age from Classified and Tested Ancestry, priced from $300.00 to $500.00. Copy of pedigrees upon receipt of request.
THEIS COMPANY, Dodge City, Kansas

25 BULLS

All of serviceable age. Most of the offering is by **FRC Bocaldo**, pictured here. Others are by **Royal Essar 22d.**, and **FRC Rupert Tone 9th.**

FRC BOCALDO

35 FEMALES

All are bred or will be ready to breed by sale time. They carry the service of **FRC Bocaldo, FRC Bocaldo 2d.,** and **FRC Bocaldo 20th.** About 12 will be open.

Friday, October 15

Here is your opportunity to buy the get of sires whose pedigrees show such names as **Bocaldo 6th., Hazford Rupert 25th., Hazford Tone, Hazford Rupert 71st., and T Royal Rupert 60th.** They are the easy-feeding, easy-fleshing, easy-on-the-eyes kind that today's progressive breeder is looking for.

Sale will be held at the ranch 3 miles north of town on U. S. highway 77. Lunch at 12:00. Sale at 1:00.

Ivie Carter, Show Herd **Olen Daniel, Cow Herd**

A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer

FRANK R. CONDELL

Dellford Ranch

EL DORADO, KAN.

Dispersal Sale

Tuesday, September 14

12 o'clock noon

Phillipsburg, Kansas

GUERNSEY DAIRY HERD — 85 HEAD

43 Milk Cows (37 now milking)
9 Bred Heifers
7 Open Heifers
26 Heifer and Bull Calves (Heifer calves all eligible for 4-H Club projects.)

Registered, Tb. and Bang's tested. D. H. I. A. records on cows.
Bournedale Rex, Skyline, King of the Meads and Cherub bloodlines.
Sale at Chandler Sales Barn indoors, rain or shine.

Otto H. Lieber will read the pedigrees.

For catalog write

CLAR-MAR FARM

Box 207 **Phillipsburg, Kan.**

Beef CATTLE

MAPLE DELL FARMS
Reg. Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
400 head to pick from. Revolution, Eileenmere and Prince Sunbeam breeding. We offer 1 or a car load. Bulls, Cows and Heifers.
L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE
30 Extra good quality 2-year-old Heifers, 14 young cows. Bred to registered bulls. Must sell. Too good to go to market—should be kept for breeding purposes.
Roy M. Phillips, Phone 39F11, Manhattan, Kan.

REG. HEREFORD BULLS
Hazlett and WHR Breeding
12 big, rugged bulls from 12 to 14 months old.
WAITE BROS., Winfield, Kansas

REG. POLLED HEREFORDS
For sale: 1 good three-year-old Bull and 1 ten months old. Also a few females.
MANUEL RIFFEL & SONS, Hope, Kansas

ZIMM'S POLLED HEREFORDS
For sale—4 registered Polled Hereford cows, 4 to 6 years old. In excellent breeding condition, and of Polled Mischief, Imperial Mischief and Hiett breeding. These cows are regular producers and have calves to show. 4 miles north of Alta Vista. **Robert L. Zimmerman.**

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

Dispersal Farm Implement Sale
Wednesday, September 8
on farm 2 miles south of Junction City, Kan. (Highway 77)
Few Horses
A full line of almost new farm machinery 2 Farmalls, No. 2 Combine with motor, Corn Picker, 2-row lister, corn binder, hydraulic loader, manure spreader, Surge milker, grass seeder, tractory hay buck, hog houses, ensilage cutter, 50 articles of Hammermill machinery and other articles in good repair.
DON PATTERSON, Junction City, Kan.
Auct.: Ross Schaulis

Dairy CATTLE

SMOKY VALLEY HOLSTEINS
Sons of **Carnation Countryman** and **Kanstacol Madcap Monarch,** out of Carnation Countryman dams for sale.
W. G. BIRCHER & SONS, Ellsworth, Kan.

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

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES
Bull calves for sale. Backed by type and production. On herd test and herd classified.
Eldon and Arlo Flickner, Moundridge, Kan.

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

• AUCTIONEERS •

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CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

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	$39.00	$40.00	$32.50
Hogs	30.50	30.00	28.75
Lambs	26.75	29.50	24.75
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.25	.24	.17
Eggs, Standards	.44	.42½	.42½
Butterfat, No. 1	.65	.73	.74
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.27	2.28½	2.66
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.91	2.05	2.63
Oats, No. 2, White	.77	.79½	1.21¾
Barley, No. 2	1.19	1.26	1.78
Alfalfa, No. 1	25.00	25.00	30.00
Prairie, No. 1	15.50	20.00	16.00

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

September 13—Missouri Breeders' Association, Fayette, Mo. Dan E. Miller, Secretary, Fayette, Mo.
October 2—Northeast Kansas Breeders' Association, Hiawatha, Kan. Harry Dandliker, Secretary, Hiawatha, Kan.
October 19—Heart of America Breeders' Association, Kansas City, Mo.
November 3 — Kansas Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Jess Cooper, Secretary, McPherson, Kan.
November 4—Simon Angus Farm, Madison, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle

October 2—C. C. McGennis, Rich Hill, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
November 5—Kansas Breeders Production Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle

September 14—Clar-Mar Farm, Phillipsburg, Kansas.
October 15—Kansas Guernsey Breeders' State Sale, fair grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Max Dickerson, Secretary, Hiawatha, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

September 14—Omer Meeks, Dalhart, Texas. Sale at Sterling, Colo. L. C. Hoover & Son, Sales Managers, Sterling, Colo.
September 16—R. E. Johnson, Colorado Springs, Colo. L. C. Hoover & Son, Sales Managers, Sterling, Colo.
September 20—"Baca Grant"-San Luis Valley Land and Cattle Co., Owners, Crestone, Colo. Sale at Wray, Colo. L. C. Hoover & Son, Sales Managers, Sterling Colo.
October 8—John S. Rhodes, Dispersion, Salina, Kan.
October 9—CK Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
October 14—John Ravenstien & Son, Belmont, Kan.
October 15—Frank R. Condell, Dellford Ranch, El Dorado, Kan.
October 16—CK Ranch Calf Sale.
October 23—Marshall County Breeders' Association, Marysville, Kan.
November 8—Cowley County Hereford Breeders' Assn., Winfield, Kan. Chas. H. Cloud, Sale Manager, Winfield, Kan.
November 9—North Central Kansas Hereford Show and Sale, Concordia, Kan. George C. Wreath, Sale Manager, Belleville, Kan.
November 9—W. A. Stevenson, Oakley, Kan.
November 11—W. H. Tonn & Son, Haven, Kan.
November 11—E. B. Toll & Herman Miller, Salina, Kan.
November 15—Kansas Hereford Futurity, Hutchinson, Kan. A. G. Pickett, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.
November 17 — Wabaunsee County Hereford Breeders' Association, Alma, Kan.
November 17 — Lincoln County Breeders' Association, Sylvan Grove, Kan.
November 18—Dickinson County Breeders' Association, Abilene, Kan.
November 19—Duttlinger Brothers, Monument, Kan.
November 22—Flint Hills Hereford Association, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
December 10—Harvey county Breeders' Association, Newton, Kan.
December 13 — Kansas Polled Hereford Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. N. L. Dingess, Sale Manager, Hays.

Polled Hereford Cattle

October 23—Mid-West Polled Hereford Breeders' Show and Sale, Deshler, Nebr. Vernon Kuhlmann, Deshler, Nebr.

Holstein Cattle

September 10—Missouri Holstein Breeders' Association, Columbia, Mo. Glenn G. Davis, Sales Manager, Columbia, Mo.
September 15—Geo. D. Gates & Son, Jamesport, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
October 19—Howard Carey; Don-Dell Farm; Roy Hopkins & Son, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. T. H. McVay, Sales Manager, Nickerson, Kan.
October 25—Kansas State Holstein Sale, Abilene, Kan. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan., Chairman Sale Committee.
November 1—Central Kansas Breeders consignment sale, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. T. H. McVay, Sales Manager, Nickerson, Kan.
November 8—North Central Kansas Holstein Breeders Sale, Washington, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

October 21—Kansas Jersey Cattle Club, sale at Manhattan, Kan.
October 21—Kansas Jersey Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan.
October 23—Ralph L. Smith, Chillicothe, Mo. George Cooper, Manager, Chillicothe, Mo.
November 11—Raymond Schurle, Riley, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

October 20—Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo. Mervin F. Aegerter, Sales Manager, Seward, Nebr.
November 4—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Sale Manager, Beloit, Kan.
November 9—Mid-Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale, Salina, Kan.
November 18—Kansas Polled Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Lot Taylor, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.
November 19—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Lot Taylor, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

October 23—Kansas Milking Shorthorn Sale, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. C. O. Heidebrecht, Secretary, Inman, Kan.
November 2—North Central Milking Shorthorn District, sale at Salina, Kan. Gordon L. Janssen, Bushton, and M. H. Petterson, Sale Managers.

Poland China Hogs

October 2—Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Nebr. Sale, Fair Grounds, Fairbury, Nebr.
October 30—Floyd Brian, Mulvane, Kan.
October 11—Kansas State Poland China Breeders Sale, Salina, Kan. Ray Saylor, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.
October 28—C. R. Rowe & Son, Scranton, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

September 29 — Anderson Brothers, Concordia, Kan.
September 30—(Night Sale) Mid-Kansas Duroc Assn., Haven, Kan., Sale at Newton, Kan.
October 7—Kansas Duroc Breeders' Association, Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan. John O. Miller, Sales Manager, Topeka, Kan.
October 9—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.
October 11—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.

Hampshire Hogs

September 21—Kansas Hampshire Swine Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. C. G. Elling, Sales Secretary, Manhattan, Kan., c/o Kansas State College.
September 21—Kansas State Hampshire Sale, Hutchinson Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.
October 29—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.

Hogs—All Breeds

September 4—Southeastern Colorado Purebred Swine and Sheep Breeders' Assn., Las Animas, Colo. Tom W. Beede, Secretary, Los Animas, Colo.

Hampshire Sheep

October 30—V. P. Grubb, Oak Grove, Mo. Rollo E. Singleton, Sales Manager, Jefferson City, Mo.

Sheep—All Breeds

September 4—Southeastern Colorado Purebred Swine and Sheep Breeders' Assn., Las Animas, Colo. Tom W. Beede, Secretary, Las Animas, Colo.

Quality Jerseys

The registered Jersey herd owned by Abe Toews, Hutchinson, has been classified for type under the program of The American Jersey Cattle Club.

Under the Jersey herd classification program animals are compared for type against the breed's score card which allots 100 points for a perfect animal. Animals are given individual ratings of Excellent, Very Good, Good Plus, Good, Fair or Poor in accordance with the number of points which they receive on the score card basis.

The 3 animals classified in the Toews herd include 3 Very Good for an average score of 87.50 per cent. This score exceeds the average rating of 82.85 per cent for all animals classified in the Jersey breed, and Mr. Toews is to be congratulated on the type of cattle in his herd.

The registered Jersey herd owned by Gene McKee, Nickerson, also has been classified for type.

The 4 animals classified in the McKee herd include 1 Very Good and 3 Good Plus for an average score of 83.75 per cent. This score exceeds the average rating of 82.85 per cent for all animals classified in the Jersey breed. Mr. McKee also is to be congratulated on the type of cattle in his herd.

What Makes Difference?

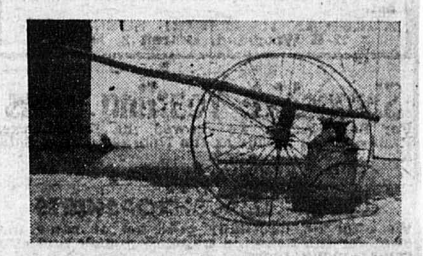
Talking recently with Sam Regier, Harvey county, he pointed out that wheat can be seeded in alfalfa ground now with very little danger of "burning." Twenty or 30 years ago that was not possible. It would have been foolish to seed wheat the first year after alfalfa. It would have grown too rank, may have "burned out."

Is our soil showing the effects of the strain or are present varieties of wheat just that much better? Or is there something else?

Present varieties are better. They have a stiffer straw, are disease-resistant and yield better than the old foundation variety. But there is little doubt that part of the reason, at least, is soil fertility. Cultivation is decreasing the organic content of our soils from which nitrogen is liberated. There no longer is the huge excess of nitrogen following alfalfa or sweet clover that there once was when organic matter still was relatively high.

On top of that, many Kansas soils are naturally low in phosphate. And the addition of that particular fertilizer may help to balance available plant food for good grain crops after legumes.

Useful Cart



This is a handy 10-gallon milk cart, or for anything else to me moved in a 10-gallon can. Easy to pull or push, no weight to carry.

Use 1-inch black pipe 3 feet 8 inches long for axle, bolt on a 2-by-4, then nail on three 2-by-4 blocks, then use a forked pole 7 feet long. Leave forked end back of axle 20 inches. Fasten on cow hobles 10 inches back of axle, then make a D handle with 6 inches of ¾-inch pipe and a piece of scrap iron. For wheels use old riding cultivator wheels. —Chas. G. Roller, Lecompton.

Complete Dispersion
of
Registered Herefords

Tuesday, September 14
Sterling, Colorado

Head --- 268 --- Head

98 Cows and Calves — 50 Dry Cows and Heifers
20 Yearling Heifers — 2 Herd Bulls — 170 Lots

RICHLY BRED T. O. Advance Domino, Baca R Domino 23rd, Buster Dominos, Carlos Dominos.

THE GREAT BREEDING AND SHOW HERD

The following show record of the Omer Meeks, winnings at the Great Raton Sale and at the Tri-State Sale at Clayton, New Mexico, two of the hottest contested consignment events in the country. **1943 Raton,** 3rd, in Herd Sire Class. 1st, in 2-Year-Old Bulls and older. **1944 Raton,** Reserve Champion Female, First Jr. Bull. First in Get of Sire on Get of Advance Dandy Domino. Second in Herd Sire Class. **1945 Raton,** Grand Champion Bull, Reserve Champion Heifer, First Senior Yearling Heifer, First Senior Yearling Bull, First in Get of Sire. **1946 Clayton,** Reserve Champion Female. **1946 Raton** 3rd Yearling Jr. Bull, 4th Summer Yearling Bull. **1947 Clayton,** Reserve Champion Bull, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Senior Bull Calf Class. **1947 Raton,** 1st, Jr. Heifer Calf, 2nd, Jr. Bull Calf. **1948 Clayton,** First Jr. Yearling Heifer, First in Herd Bull and Prospective Herd Bull Classes. (Also 3rd, and 4th places in this new class.)
One of our winning get-of-sire classes at Raton. Sire was Advance Dandy Domino, a splendid DeBerard-bred Bull. Many of his daughters are in this sale. No better independent endorsement of any herd can be given than its competitive rcord.

2 -- GREAT HERD BULLS SELLING -- 2

Baca R Domino 23rd. No. 4336090. Calved January 25, 1945
An excellent grandson, of O. J. R. Royal Domino 10th, some of his latest "get" performances have been: First Jr. Heifer at Raton, New Mexico, last fall. A son exhibited at Clayton, N. M., this spring obtained a $2,500 proposed starting bid from George E. Hardesty, well known Hereford Breeder at Forsom, N. M., if he would put him in as an extra in the sale. Here is a great breeding bull.

Buster Domino 1st. No. 4223465. Calved, June 6, 1944
By C. W. Carlos Domino 135th, by C. W. Carlos Domino, by Carlos Domino, is also a royalty-bred bull. Combs and Worley, Pampa, Texas, have developed their great herd with extensive use of this line. This bull is low and compact. Three sons won the first 3 places at Clayton in 1947, in the senior bull calf class. He also sired Clayton's 1947 Reserve Champion Bull. This proven herd sire will be a great addition to some breeders good herd.

Here is Your Opportunity to Purchase Top Breeding of the type that are **Making Good as Herd Improvement.** Plenty of bone, scale with thickness and close coupling. **1948 Models.** Developed to meet the needs of Hereford Breeders and Commercial Producers.

Write to owner or auctioneers for Catalogues. Please remember the auction is to be held at Sterling, Colorado.

Complete Sales Service Furnished by the Auctioneers,
L. C. "JIM" HOOVER & SON of Sterling, Colorado

Owner: Omer Meeks, of Dalhart, Texas

THE GREAT DISPERSION

R. E. Johnson Reverse J Diamond Ranch

•

SEPTEMBER 16, 1948

Starting at 11 o'clock on the Ranch
10 miles north and 2 miles east of Colorado Springs, Colo.

•

322 HEAD of very choice Registered Herefords, by 21 Years of Careful Breeding.

Our Best Recommendation: Many repeat customers.

—FOUNDATION FEMALES—

Every female was calved on this ranch. We started our selective breeding program in 1927 from the Earl Mosley herd that was predominantly of Fairfax breeding.
Females that did not measure up have been consistently thrown out and have not been registered.

The result is a cow herd that will appeal to discriminating, quality-seeking breeders. The cows are growthy and of modern type. We have used the following sires in developing our herd: **Prince Dominator,** a grandson of Prince Domino, bred by Banning-Lewis Ranches. **Real Prince Domino 47th,** a son of Otto Fulscher's Real Prince Domino 33d. **Prince Domino C 120th,** a son of Prince Domino Return, bred by Charles H. Harris, Fort Worth, Texas. **WHR Loyalist 6th,** bred by the Wyoming Hereford Ranch.

—SIRES IN SERVICE—

Our search has always been careful and thoro when we have selected our herd sires. Those now on the ranch are:

WHR Loyalist 6th—bred by Wyoming Hereford Ranch.
Modest Lamplighter 2d—Bred by Pete Starnes, Abilene, Texas.
McCarlos Domino—Sired by Carlos Domino and bred by McLean Ranch, Colorado Springs.
Royal Domino 16th—Bred by Orville Bullington, Wichita Falls, Texas.
Meadow Mischief A 41st—A grandson of Colorado Domino 236th—Banning-Lewis breeding—and recently acquired from the Frederic B. Shaw Ranch.

Complete Sale Service Furnished by
"JIM" HOOVER AND SON AUCTIONEERS, of Sterling, Colorado

Write Owner for catalogs, P. O. Box 73

R. E. Johnson, Owner, Colorado Springs, Colo.

BACA GRANT DISPERSES

LIBRARY SEP 15 1948 KANSAS

The Famed Grade Hereford Herd of
T. O.-SULLIVAN-BACA GRANT BREEDING

The 1946 American Royal Grand Champion steer. This steer is T. O. breeding.

Wray, Colo., Sept. 20, 1948

The rarest opportunity in commercial cattle history to obtain the finest Hereford replacements available in this country today . . . AND their calves that hundreds of boys and girls from the Corn Belt to California feed at a profit and to championships.

OVER 1102 ROYALLY BRED HEREFORDS

12	Bulls	80	4-Year-Old Bred Cows
230	2-Year-Old Bred Heifers	300	5- to 8-Year-Old Cows
80	3-Year-Old Bred Heifers	400	Steer and Heifer Calves

This herd sells in a complete dispersion, available for your inspection at any time.

WHY DO YOU HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY?

Alfred Collins, of this nationally recognized Hereford-breeding institution of Baca Grant, two years ago purchased the complete herd of the late P. J. "Pat" Sullivan, who had established and built a wonderful Hereford-breeding record in his own right, recognized thruout the nation. That enviable herd was held intact by Baca Grant on the Sullivan Ranch at Wray, Colorado, under a lease arrangement.

Recently, the Sullivan Estate decided that the Sullivan Ranch must be sold in order to settle the business affairs involved. The sale of the ranch has just been completed. The Baca Grant was already stocked on the headquarters ranch at Crestone, Colo. There could be no straying from the Hereford-breeding program in effect at Crestone. There was no room for the Sullivan herd, a herd of T. O. Breeding that Baca Grant has culled and bred to even higher standards and recognition.

Alfred Collins met the situation squarely. There could be only one decision, Baca Grant must disperse this herd at the Sullivan Ranch, giving the public the tremendous advantage of the years of constructive breeding and blood that have gone into these cattle. One of the foremost herds of commercial Herefords in the United States.

WHAT IS THE BACKGROUND OF THIS HERD?

National figures in the cattle business have termed the Sullivan herd a great producing plant for the improvement of the Hereford breed. Pat Sullivan had founded this herd with a choice group of 150 T. O. bred heifers, sister to Karl Hoffman's 1943 grand champions at the International at Chicago. Only top T. O. herd bulls were used to make the Sullivan Ranch one of the greatest and highly recognized sources of grade-AA feeder cattle in the country.

Prominent feeders, 4-H Club and F. F. A. students traveled from near and far to visit the Sullivan Ranch and acquire seed-stock at this potent Hereford point near Wray, Colorado.

From this herd came individual fat cattle winners at national shows. Then, at the 1947 National Western a world's record was achieved when a carload of Sullivan's prize yearling steers sold to a well-known cattle feeder, Martin Schaefer, York, Pa., for the highest price ever paid on yearlings up to that time—$25.50 per hundredweight.

Feeder calves from this herd sold in carload lots at public auction during the spring of 1947 from $123 to $141 a head. Reported the **Record Stockman** at the time: "This probably was the highest priced sale of commercial Herefords ever held at this point and one of the highest ever held in the nation."

Alfred Collins' purchase of this Sullivan herd for Baca Grant was recognized as one of the greatest transactions in commercial Hereford history. **Since that transaction the potent T. O. blood has been infused with the equally potent nationally recognized Baca Grant blood—a cross which would be sensational in the field of registered Herefords. It is equally sensational in this Sullivan herd.**

FREE BARBEQUE

Serving T. O. Beef — Served from 11 A. M. to 12 A. M.

Baca Grant will sponsor a judging contest for 4-H and F. F. A. boys, **starting at 9:30 A. M., September 20.** The high scoring team receive a real foundation T. O. steer or heifer.

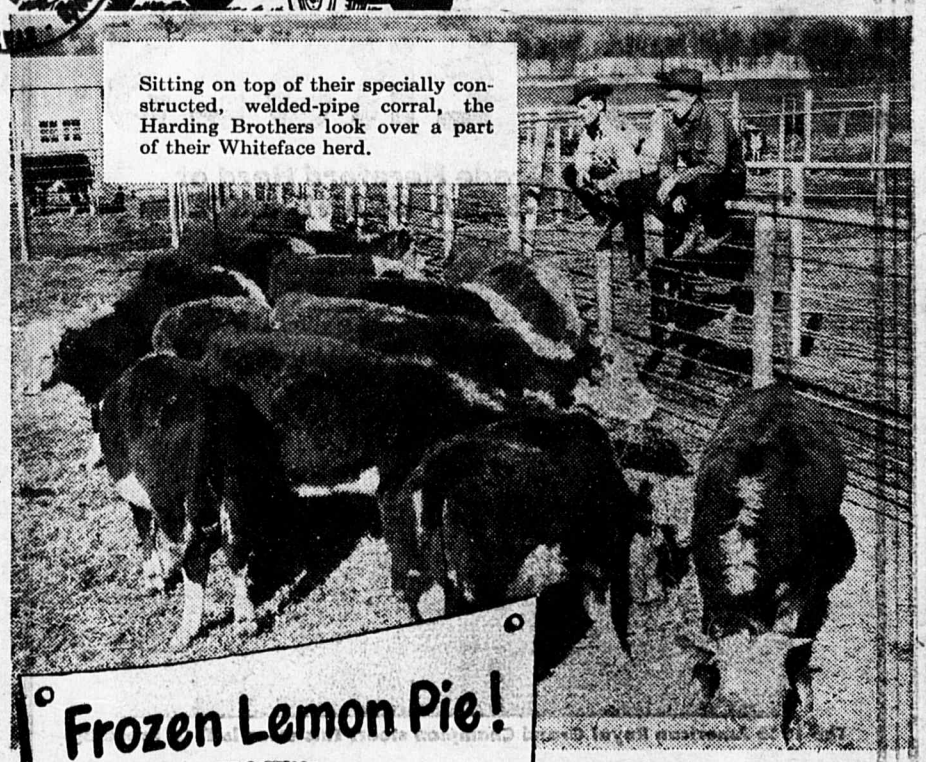
The Entire Fruitful Result Will Be Available to You at the

SULLIVAN RANCH

San Luis Valley Land and Cattle Co., Owner, Crestone, Colo.
Complete Sales Service by Jim Hoover Sales Organization
Auctioneers: L. C. "Jim" Hoover and Son

SEP 16 1948

The Tank Truck



Sitting on top of their specially constructed, welded-pipe corral, the Harding Brothers look over a part of their Whiteface herd.

Richard Harding (at right) shows Vernon how clean the N*th* oil stays in the engine of their Case Hay Baler. No more lost time because of costly breakdowns.

Frozen Lemon Pie!

. . . by Mrs. R. B. Gross, R. 2, Waco, Texas.

1 cup whipping cream
2 eggs
½ cup sugar
¼ cup lemon juice
rind from ¼ lemon
½ cup graham cracker or cookie crumbs

Chill cream until almost frozen. Beat 2 egg yolks until light. Measure ½ cup sugar, reserve 2T. sugar and beat remainder into the egg yolks. Add slowly lemon juice and thin yellow rind. Cook over hot water or low heat stirring from sides and bottom until thick. Remove rind and cool. Line refrigerator pan with waxed paper. Prepare graham cracker or cookie crumbs and sprinkle half on the paper. Beat 2 egg whites until stiff, beat in the reserved 2T. sugar, and fold into cooled mixture. Whip heavy cream and fold in. Pour into lined tray. Sprinkle with remaining crumbs and freeze with temperature set at coldest.

Send your favorite recipes to Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, Conoco Cafeteria, Ponca City, Okla. Get a $7.50 pair of genuine Wiss Pinking Shears for each recipe printed here with your name. If duplicates are received, the one to be published will be determined by Mrs. Wheeler. All recipes sent in become property of Continental Oil Co.

FARM KITCHEN

"Spent $8...Saved $90!"

Richard Harding

"Here's one of the best OIL-PLATING stories I've run into in a long time," writes S. R. Riesen, Conoco Tank Truck Salesman of Ponca City, Oklahoma. "It really shows what N*th* Motor Oil means to farmers.

"Every year . . . up until last year . . . Vernon and Richard Harding, operators of a fine farm and ranch near Burbank, Oklahoma, spent $90 to overhaul and repair their hay baler. They would start out and go about halfway through the season, then the baler engine would break down. That is, it did until last year . . . when I talked them into starting it out with N*th*.

"Last time I made a delivery out at the Harding place, here's what Vernon Harding had to say: 'Last year's experience with our hay baler sure opened our eyes. Up until then we didn't figure any motor oil could be *that good*. Last year we baled 22,000 bales of hay at a lower operating cost than we have ever experienced before. During the entire haying season we bought just about $8 worth of N*th* for the hay baler. Any oil that fights off wear in an engine working under such hot and dirty operating conditions is sure the *right oil* for us.'

"Richard Harding joined us, and as closely as I remember, here's what he said: 'N*th* Oil did another good lubricating job for us in our John Deere 'A'. We started that tractor out on N*th* in 1944, and after working it hard for two years we took it in for an overhaul last Fall . . . figuring it needed a good going over. We were sure surprised when all they did to it was take out one thin shim in one of the bearings.'"

"Never Any Lost Time!"

Thanks to N*th* Oil and OIL-PLATING, the 6 tractors and 6 cars and trucks on the 10,000-acre Rancho De Abiquiu, Abiquiu, New Mexico, are *always ready* to tackle any job.

In the background of the sketch at left is the owner, Winfield Morton . . . Manager John Smith is filling one of the Rancho's 3 Ford tractors with N*th*. Both say, "There are 3 very good reasons why we use Conoco Products . . . (1) The superb *quality* of Conoco Products keeps our operating costs exceptionally low, and there is never any worry about any piece of equipment not being in good working order . . . (2) Conoco's *complete line of products* meets all our needs . . . and (3) C. V. Hunter, our Conoco Agent at Espanola, New Mexico, gives us the kind of *service* and *lubricating advice* that helps us save time and money in our operations."

"6 Years With No Repairs"

Wylie C. Johnson of Sweet Hall, Virginia, gets a lot out of his little Oliver "60" tractor. He writes, "I feel sure that N*th* motor oil has a lot to do with the swell service I'm getting. . . . It's the only tractor I operate and is on the go nearly every week day of the year. It has run for six years with no repairs except for a distributor and one or two fan belts. I work 18 hours a day through April, May and June and average 12 hours a day for the rest of the year. During one six day period I plowed 70 acres which is quite a bit for such a small piece of machinery. When I checked the oil . . . after 60 hours of hard operation that N*th* looked just as good as when I put it in the crankcase."

CONOCO YOUR CONOCO AGENT

Clean Ladder Rungs!

Gene Himelick, R.F., Williamsburg, Indiana, says that burlap tied around the bottom rung of a ladder will help keep the upper rungs clean, in wet weather. A lot less danger of slipping and getting hurt!

Rubber Cushion

Alvin A. Anderson, Vesper, Kansas, says this rubber cushion, made from an old inner tube, is fine. Tie it in the middle, then draw the ends together and tie those.

PRIZES FOR IDEAS!

Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—and get a genuine $8.00 Henry Disston Hand Saw for every idea that's printed!