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Kansas Farmer

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

DECEMBER 18, 1948



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These Heifers "Will Hit the Market Early"...

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Handy Ideas

Chill Popcorn

To make sure popcorn will pop, I put it in a tightly closed jar in the refrigerator for an hour or so before popping. The sudden temperature change positively will insure perfect popping.—Mrs. B. B. P.

Makes Job Easier

To make butchering easier and save so much lifting, we use the high lift on the tractor. The hog is easily hung on the lift and it can be dipped in the scalding barrel and moved about easily.—L. M.

For Rusty Pliers

When wire pliers become tight and won't work because they are rusty, rub a little grinding compound between the parts. Work back and forth a few times and wash out the compound. The pliers will work fine again.—A. B. C.

Homemade Mandrel

An old generator housing can be converted into a mandrel for a small circular saw or grinding wheel by removing the armature shaft and commutator, placing a V-pulley in its stead, then cut a hole in the housing for a belt. Mount the saw or grinding wheel on the pulley end of the shaft.—R. E. Lofts.

See at a Glance

Under a big shelf in my closet I have nailed several small screwtop jars thru the lids. In the jars I keep small items that otherwise would clutter up my dresser drawers, such as buttons, thumbtacks, safety pins. The jars are easily screwed in and out and the contents may be removed in a moment, and are seen at a glance.—Marie Beard.

Wire Brush for Iron

I use a wire brush to clean my waffle iron, taking the sections apart first. After cleaning, I replace the sections and rub well with cooking oil, let warm and then rub off excess oil. This makes the iron look like new.—B. E. L.

Ever Try These?

Dipping the needle often in water will simplify the job of stringing beads. They slip over the needle more easily and will cling together.

When weather is chilly, I put a filled hot-water bottle beside the pan of bread dough which has been set to rise. Put a heavy cloth around both, and the dough will be warm enough to rise nicely.—Mrs. C. C.

Soften Potato Skin

After removing baked potatoes from the oven, put them in a covered pan and set on top of the oven for 2 or 3 minutes. The steam will soften the skins.—Mrs. John Hallacy.

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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Continuing Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kansas

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The Cover Picture



These heifers, owned in partnership by Merle Lietz and Herb Stuewe, Wabaunsee county, are doing fine under a well-managed, deferred-feeding program. Heifers have the advantage of using less grain and finishing earlier than steers, say these young stockmen.

MERLE LIETZ and Herb Stuewe, 2 young Wabaunsee county cattlemen, are beginning their fourth year of handling deferred-fed Hereford heifer calves. Their program is working out very well.

They bought 98 head of these heifers in October this year. Average weight of the calves was 459 pounds and cost was \$28 a hundred delivered.

Prairie hay was used to start the heifers out for the wintering period. Now they are getting all the silage they will eat, one pound of cake each daily, and are running loose on 200 acres of native pasture and sorghum stubble. Some of the heifers are shown in the cover picture.

Next summer they will be pastured, with cake being fed on grass about the last 30 days.

At the beginning of the final feeding period next fall, these 2 young stockmen will start the heifers out on oats (about 7 pounds each), then gradually work into corn. When on full feed, the heifers will get a daily ration of 15 pounds of corncob meal and 2 pounds of cake. Loose salt is available at all times when the cattle are in the lots. Mr. Lietz and Mr. Stuewe expect to have the heifers in a killing condition after 60 to 75 days of full feeding.

"We like heifers in a deferred program," says Mr. Lietz, "because they don't require any grain the first winter and will finish out from 20 to 25 days sooner in the final feeding phase. This gives us a chance to hit the market early while prices are still good."

One word of warning is given out on the deferred feeding of heifers, however. "During the pasture season," says Mr. Lietz, "you have to be sure the heifers are fenced off from all bulls."

Gehret Is Successful

Another young Wabaunsee county farmer who has made an outstanding success with heifers is Art Gehret. Last year he got 60 Hereford heifers on October 15. They weighed 415 pounds and cost him 22 cents a pound delivered.

The wintering ration was 30 to 35 pounds of silage daily, one-half pound of cake, and 6 or 7 pounds of alfalfa hay.

The heifers went on grass May 1 weighing about 575 pounds. They received 2 pounds of cake daily from August 17 to September 17, when they were put into the lot. Their final ration consisted of 18 pounds of corncob meal, 2 pounds cake, one pound of sweet lasie and 4 pounds of prairie hay.

Mr. Gehret sold 22 head on October 29 at 29 cents a pound. They averaged 906 pounds. A second bunch of 11 sold 3 weeks later at the same price, weigh-

ing an average of 890 pounds. The rest sold 2 weeks later at 26 cents and weighed 850 pounds.

Under the Gehrt management program, these calves more than doubled their weight during the year. They weighed 415 pounds delivered and sold at an average weight of 882 pounds.

This fall, Mr. Gehrt bought 55 head of heifers for \$29.50 a hundred, which will make his chances for profit much less than last year.

These calves will be handled a little different, too, because of feed conditions on the farm. Some feed was saved by putting the calves on sweet clover pasture from October 15 to November 18. During the wintering period, 2½ pounds of sorghum grain, raised on the farm, will be substituted for cake. A little cake may be fed during the coldest months, if needed. The rest of the ration will consist of all the silage the calves will eat, plus some alfalfa and prairie hay. Alfalfa will be fed while it lasts, with prairie hay used to finish out the winter.

Mr. Gehrt plans to put these calves in the feed lot by August 1 next summer to catch an earlier market. Mineral salt in blocks is available at all times as is loose salt in boxes.

When Dairymen Meet

Members of the dairy herd improvement association in Kansas are holding their annual meetings in December and January. R. L. Stover of the Kansas State College Extension Service, announces. Stover is substituting as extension dairyman for J. W. Linn, who has been ill since September.

All meetings are daytime events. Those still to be held are:

December 20, Douglas-Franklin, Ottawa; December 22, Miami-Linn, Paola; December 23, Kaw Valley, Topeka.

January 3, Ellis-Russell-Osborne-Phillips-Rooks, Hays; January 4, High Plains, Colby; January 5, Western, Dodge City; January 6, Barton-Pawnee-Stafford, Great Bend.

January 10, Geary-Clay, Junction City; January 11, East Central, Emporia; January 12, Neosho Valley, Sekan and Twin Valley, Parsons.

January 13, Allen-Bourbon, Iola; January 17, Reno, Hutchinson; January 18, Harvey, Newton; January 19, Washington-Marshall, Greenleaf; January 20, Jefferson-Jackson, Oskaloosa.

Paint the Spots

A coat of aluminum paint on spots on the ceiling made by a roof leak will keep them from showing thru when repainted.—Mrs. J. H.



A view of the feeding lots on the Elmer Imthurn farm, Wabaunsee county. Mr. Imthurn cuts down feeding requirements for his deferred-fed steers by extensive use of brome grass pasture and grass silage.



Breeding Is the Key to . . .

DAIRY SUCCESS

By Dick Mann

HOW do you go about building a good dairy breeding program? We asked that question of Don Ingle, Sedgwick county agent, because when Mr. Ingle was in Reno county, he helped dairymen build a breeding and marketing program that brought Reno county to the position of No. 1 milk-producing area in the state.

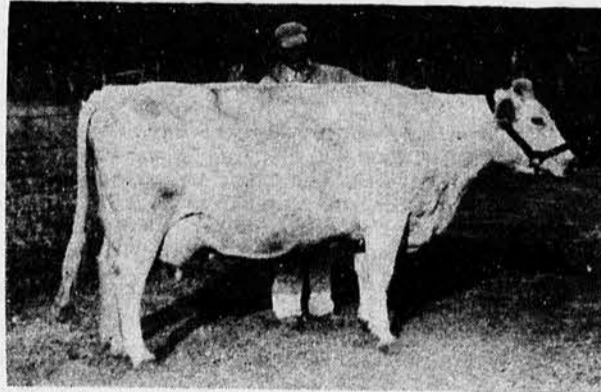
Now, as county agent in Sedgwick, he has started a program which he hopes will equal or surpass the one in Reno county. The main problem in Reno county was marketing. When that situation was remedied, dairymen began a sound breeding and expansion program that now is keeping them in the top producing spot.

In Sedgwick county, the problem is getting more farmers interested in dairying, and in helping them with an improved breeding program.

Emphasis during the past year has been on 2 points—purchase of a large number of registered purebred dairy bulls, and expansion of the cow-testing association. Unusual progress has been made.

During the year a total of 63 registered purebred bulls were purchased by Sedgwick county dairymen. Eight of these animals are proved bulls and several more are sons of proved bulls. Twelve of the purchased bulls are replacing grade bulls, and another 12 are being shared by more than one breeder. All of the 63 bulls purchased will mean improvement in the herds in both type and production. This outstanding record probably will win for Sedgwick county the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce Kansas State Purebred Dairy Bull Contest, which ends the first of this coming year.

In addition to the large number of improved purebred bulls purchased during the year, another method is being used to spread the use of highly

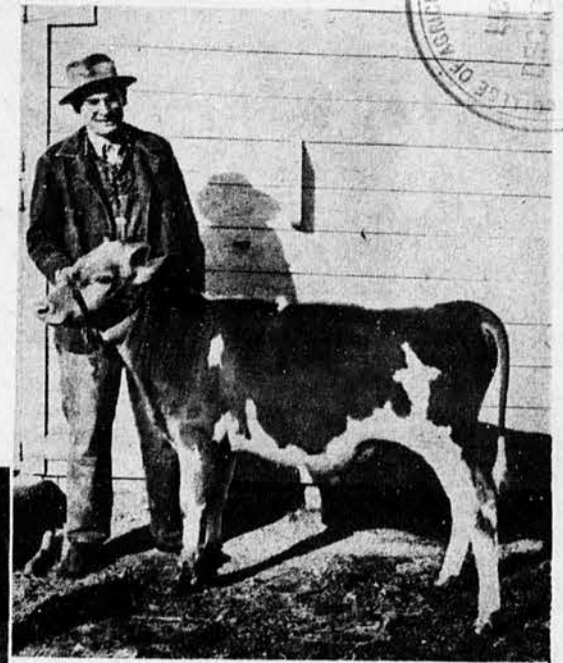


Above: Queen Genesta DeKol, 12-year-old Holstein foundation cow in the Heersche Brothers herd, Sedgwick county, is living proof of the sound practice of building on an outstanding cow family.

bred herd sires. Many of the older established breeders are putting out bulls on a share basis. Here is how it works.

Supposing one of these good breeders has a young bull coming up but is not ready to use him. He sells a half interest to another breeder, and the second breeder takes the bull until the original owner is ready to recall him.

Another case might be where a breeder has a herd sire that has done well in his herd, but the breeder wants to bring in new blood temporarily. He sells a half interest in his present herd sire with a recall provision in the contract. This method of sharing good herd sires among 2 or more breeders goes a long way in spreading the influence of a

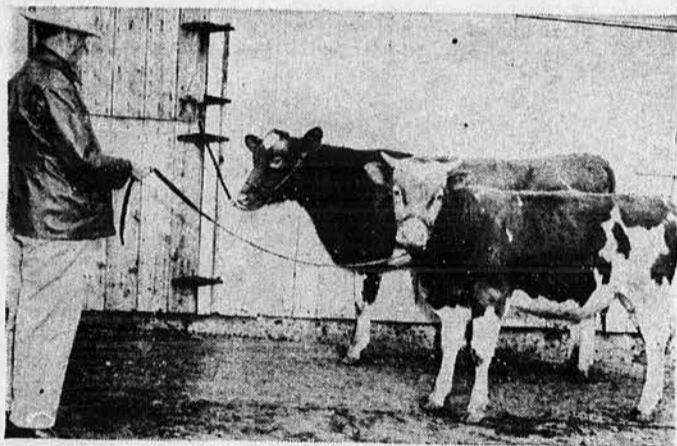


Above: With some of the best breeding among Guernseys back of him, this young bull on the W. H. Bertholf farm, Sedgwick county, is expected to improve type and production in a long-range breeding program.

good bull on milk production and type improvement in the community. It also cuts down the costs of good herd sires by spreading those costs and by keeping good bulls in constant service.

Sedgwick county is tied in with Sumner county in the cow-testing association. Membership in the association has been doubled in the past year and a second tester employed. "Cow testing is absolutely necessary to tell where you are going in a dairy-improvement program," says Mr. Ingle. "We expect to use a thoro testing program to follow up on the performance of these bulls."

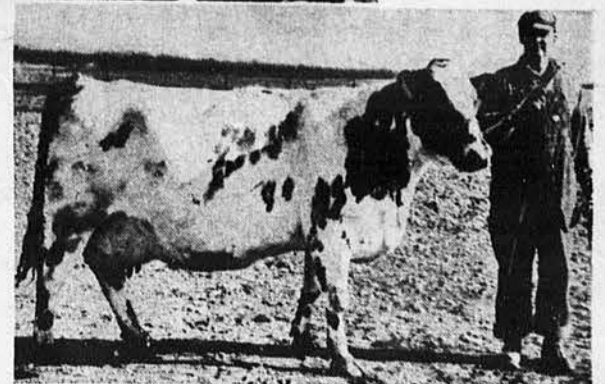
General community improvement programs like that in Sedgwick county are fine. But when you come right down to it, the success of any dairy-herd improvement program falls on the individual breeder. Everything depends upon his intelligent use of the dairy stock [Continued on Page 18]



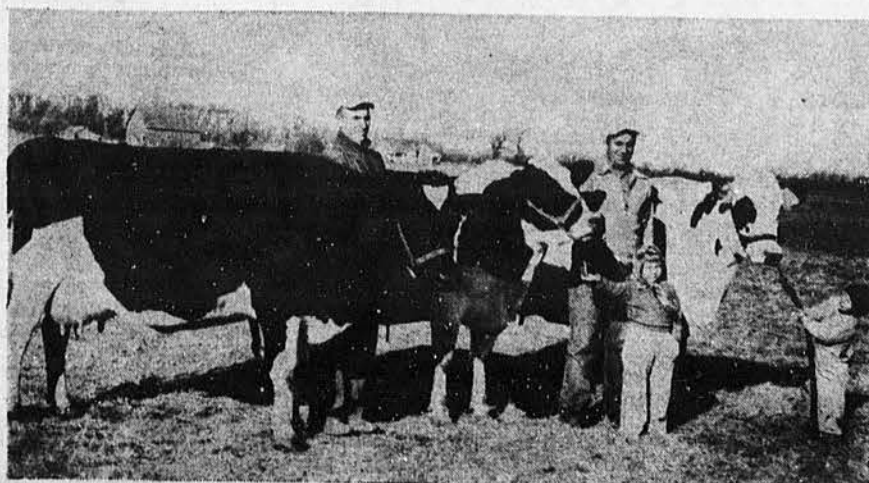
Above: John Nelson, Sedgwick county Guernsey breeder, shows 2 of his good young animals bred for both type and production. Both of these animals won high honors this year at the Kansas State Fair.



Above: A fine crop of young Ayrshire calves, like these on the Walter Hand farm, is the natural result of a sound breeding program.



Above: Another "excellent" cow, Patsy, is an Ayrshire bred on his farm by Walter Hand, Sedgwick county. The Hand herd is being built up with descendants of this fine cow.



At Left: Three "excellent" cows in one herd, all bred on the farm, are shown here with their owners, John Heersche, left, and George Heersche, with John's 2 children, Donald, 3, and Sharon, 5. These brothers have bred 5 "excellent" cows.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

I THINK Rep. Clifford Hope, of Garden City, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture—until next January 3, when a Democrat will take over the chairmanship, just as a Democrat will replace me as chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture—told the Midwest Farm, Home and Industrial conference at Topeka recently something farmers should consider very seriously. Neither Congressman Hope nor myself advocate low prices for farm products. But there is food for some real hard thinking in the following statement by him on the proposed flat 90-per-cent-of-parity price support for non-perishable farm commodities:

"We all know that the higher we set price supports the more control we must have to prevent overproduction," Cliff Hope is quoted as saying. "While 90 per cent of parity is certainly a fair price as far as consumers are concerned, yet in the case of most farm commodities it is an incentive price—one which will stimulate production.

"This means that if we maintain supports at 90 per cent of parity, we must have strict controls—very strict controls as a matter of fact—with production and marketing quotas. At some lower level we may be able to get along without controls except during unusual periods.

"I think," Congressman Hope continued, "the question which American farmers must decide is whether they desire price supports at a level which will require severe controls, or whether they prefer them on a lower, more flexible basis which, in the main, would not require strict controls."

There is something to think about. I would like you to think the matter over, and write me what you think about it. (Write me at Topeka after about the middle of January; I expect to return to active charge of our publications about that time.)

By the way, I am looking forward with keen interest and pleasure to attending the annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture the week ending January 15. It always is worthwhile to attend meetings of the board. Jake Mohler has done a great job, over the years, for Kansas and Kansas agriculture.

And that reminds me. I would like to tell you what a good time I had in Chicago some 2 weeks ago, at the 4-H Club Congress, held at the same time as the International Live Stock Show. I had the pleasure of attending a number of 4-H meetings during my 3 days in Chicago. I came back to Washington with renewed faith in the future of our country—as I always do after mingling with boys and girls, and leaders, of the 4-H Clubs. There must have been about 1,500 4-H Clubbers there, all of them winners in some line of 4-H competitive activity.

I will admit also that I was both pleased and proud when Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, presented me with a handsome silver plaque, "Honoring Senator Arthur Capper for his unceasing devotion to 4-H Club work during nearly half a century; his vision of its potential; his loyalty to its ideals; and his support of its leadership," the plaque stated. To say that I appreciated it very much is putting it mildly.

But what pleased me still more is the realization of what these boys' and girls' clubs have done for America and for American agriculture, and for the

boys and girls themselves, since they had their modest beginnings—well, it was nearly a half century ago, I guess, when we started them in Kansas. Perhaps some of you remember, as I do, the pig clubs, the calf clubs, the poultry clubs, that were the forerunners of, and really laid the foundations for, the present 4-H Clubs.

Looking back over my 30 years in the U. S. Senate, I am not sure but that the Capper-Ketcham Act, which gave the 4-H Clubs a permanent and assured status in American farm life, is the most worthwhile piece of legislation I sponsored—ranking right alongside the Capper-Volstead Act, legalizing and protecting the farmer co-operatives that also have meant so much to American agriculture. Merry Christmas to you all.

A Good Year Ahead

I THINK a checkup at year's end helps us see where we are. If we know how we stand, we have a better chance of figuring where we are likely to go in the year ahead. Fortunately for Kansas, our agriculture is in very good condition. In much better position than in many other years. I think this holds true for every state. This strongly indicates a good year in 1949.

One important point to back up this opinion is the amount of farm mortgage debt. Right now the farm mortgage debt is less than for any year since 1915; more than that, it is just about one half of the mortgage debt carried by farmers at the end of World War I. That is the way the picture looks for the entire country.

I think it is interesting to know who holds these farm mortgages. In Kansas most of them are held by individuals; then life insurance companies and the Federal Land Bank tie for second place; insured commercial banks come third, with the Farmers Home Administration in fourth place. Individuals in our state hold about as much of the mortgage debt as do life insurance companies and the Federal Land Bank together.

I find another good, solid point in the fact that right now more of our farms are operated by their owners than at any other time; the number of owner-operated farms (full-owner and part-owner farms) is the highest in the history of the country. It shows that a great many former tenants have become landowners. And it is obvious that ownership makes it possible for a man to farm the land to better advantage; work and crop the land so it will be more productive.

There isn't any question about our land being farmed better than it ever has been before. I know the facts of soil fertility dug out by farmers themselves, by soils authorities, and the widespread publicity about the need of soil-saving practices have been put to good use. Thousands upon thousands of acres in our farms have been terraced, contour-farmed, and otherwise protected against erosion. Better crop rotations are being worked out. Use of fertilizers is getting more attention. Apparently livestock is one of the greatest fac-

tors, not only in building up the soil, but in bringing about farm ownership as well. In Department of Agriculture records I find the highest percentage of farm ownership, the country over, occurs in areas where dairying and other livestock production are important. I think Kansas will be in the best possible position to weather any storms that may be ahead, if we build up to the point where we have more livestock on more farms. Livestock can turn grain, grass and rough feed into milk, meat and eggs, all of which are needed to keep our people well fed; at the same time the soil is being protected and improved for future production.

In the National Grange meeting, held at Portland, Me., last month, Albert S. Goss, master of that great organization, urged more livestock as a means of "fitting supply more nearly to demand." Said Mr. Goss: "Sooner or later we must find ways of fitting the supply (of farm products) to the demand." In answering how this can be done he said, "Conversion of grain and pasture into meat, dairy and poultry products. This will improve our living standards, conserve our soil resources, attain a safety factor in food supply, give employment to farmers, processors and dealers, and generally stabilize the whole country."

If there are weak points in our present setup, we probably all can agree that one of them is a lack of balance between crops and livestock. This can be corrected thru careful planning.

I think of another point that isn't exactly perfect, to my way of thinking. This is the fact that the total number of farms is the lowest since 1900. We have more small farms, and more large farms than we had in 1940. But the number of middle-size farms has decreased considerably. These middle-size farms are the ones that will do a good job of feeding the families that operate them; I call them family-size farms, and I can tell you we need more of them. Something should be done to encourage more of these family-size farms. I believe this is fully as important as any other thing we could do to keep Kansas and our national agriculture on a substantial footing.

These points I have mentioned, and others you will have in mind, seem to put Kansas and U. S. agriculture on pretty solid ground for the present. If this is a fact we can look ahead with a good deal of courage. While things can change suddenly in this day and age, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics doesn't look for us to drop off the deep end into a depression overnight.

The Bureau apparently thinks the turn-down has started. It reports that prices of farm products in 1949 are likely to average slightly lower than in 1948, and net income probably will be off for the second straight year. But "slightly" lower isn't a depression. It looks as if farmers' gross income is leveling off, while many production expenses are continuing upward, says the Bureau. However, even if net income has passed its peak, next year's total will beat any year before 1946. And it will be 3 times the prewar income. That is a very encouraging outlook.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

High Farm Incomes Are in the Plans

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Faced with (1) prospective future wheat crops of 1,200,000,000 bushels, corn crops (within less than a decade) of 4,000,000,000 bushels or better; backed up by an unexpectedly large Democrat vote in rural counties—taken to indicate that farmers were afraid Republicans might lower support prices—and a feeling that farmers are going to insist they're entitled to continuation of good incomes regardless; and that city consumers are going to insist upon cheap food prices, regardless—

Planners in the Department of Agriculture are reported working on a program that will provide (1) continuing high farm incomes thru high support prices, and at the same time provide

(2) cheap foods thru abundant production of foods and feeds, with (3) surplus non-perishable crops siphoned off into huge reservoirs of storage warehouses and elevators financed and operated thru REA-type co-operatives. The planning is along the line of President Truman's campaign speeches advocating full employment at higher and higher wages, and at the same time lower prices thru government anti-inflation controls.

Wayne Darrow states it just a little bit differently in his Washington Farm Letter—"Administration farm planning is moving definitely toward a sys-

tem of high price supports and huge Government-controlled crop reserves to be stored in new REA-type co-ops. Central idea follows this line of thinking: "We're just well started in a big production era opened up by science. Production can't be dammed back. Government has a mandate to act in farmer-consumer interest."

The answer to the farm problem, as top Administration policy planners—in and out of Department of Agriculture for that matter—see it, is not in low price supports and controlled production, but rather in high price sup-

ports, abundant production, and Government controlled (when necessary forced) distribution of surpluses thru stored reserves and orderly marketing. First call on food and fiber supplies would be for domestic human consumption; second, exports thru Government channels; third, diversion of remaining surplus reserves to alcohol and other industrial uses.

If and when—but only if and when—Americans are getting all they can eat; and export market has taken all that can be crammed into it, and using grains for alcohol and other industrial uses has reached the surfeit stage, will the Government slap controls on farm production.

The whole program will not be un-
(Continued on Page 19)

What's Ahead for 1949

By J. A. HODGES, Kansas State College

A GOOD year for American farmers during 1949 appears probable, but not quite as good as either 1947 or 1948. Gross farm income in 1948 leveled off and will be 8 or 10 per cent less than in 1947. A further moderate decline is expected in 1949. Farm prices probably will average slightly lower in 1949 and are expected to remain below the peaks of 1948.

Prices of some commodities will be near loan levels, and heavy marketings of livestock in the fall of 1949 may cause seasonal declines of livestock prices greater than usual. Volume of production may be near or slightly less than the high production of 1948.

Since some costs, other than feed, are expected to remain high or show moderate increases, net farm income in 1949 is expected to decline for the second straight year.

Outlook for a good demand for agricultural products is based on prospects for a continued high level of food consumption in the United States and large exports to Europe.

A high level of demand for food and other farm products will tend to be maintained by several factors. First, there are more consumers than in the prewar period. It is estimated the population of the United States is now 147 million compared with 132 million in 1940. The Bureau of the Census estimates the increase in population from April 1, 1940 to April 1, 1950, will show the greatest increase in the history of the country. Although the farm population has shown some increase since the low of 1945, it still is about 9 per cent less than in 1940. Taken with the total increase in population this means that each farmer is producing food for a larger number of non-farm persons than in 1940.

Second, each person is consuming larger quantities of food and other farm products: Although the rate of consumption in 1948 was lower than in 1947, the average consumer in 1948 ate about 12 per cent more than he did on the average during the 1935-39 period. He consumed about 14 per cent more meat, 26 per cent more chicken, 28 per cent more eggs, 16 per cent more fluid milk and cream, about 4 times as much frozen fruit and canned juices, 6 per cent more fresh vegetables, 27 per cent more canned vegetables, and more than 6 times as much frozen vegetables. Decreases were shown in dried beans, potatoes, and butter. It appears probable that per capita consumption will remain high in 1949.

The most important factor in a high rate of consumption is high income. Total disposable 1948 personal income in the United States was at an annual rate of more than 135 billion dollars compared with 66 billion dollars in 1940.

High levels of personal income and expenditure have been maintained by high rates of pay to the various economic groups. Wage income of industrial workers now is more than 3½ times prewar and averages more than \$50 weekly per worker. The percentage increase of cash receipts from farm marketings has been slightly greater, but is measured from a prewar base of low farm income.

The most important factors in the demand for farm products in 1949 will be the rate of economic activity and the continued high rate of export for farm products. The rate of economic activity probably will be relatively high at least for the first half of 1949. Continued strong demand for steel, automobiles and other durable goods is indicated. Some easing in private construction may be offset by government expenditures for schools, roads, and other improvements.

Large expenditures for rearmament will be another factor supporting employment and wages. Foreign-aid programs probably will continue at high levels. Large quantities of farm products will be required for export, if present quotas are fulfilled and much of this will be handled thru government agencies.

Taking the picture as a whole, no drastic decline in demand for farm products appears probable in 1949.

Total volume of agricultural production has been large in recent years. During the last 5 years the annual output has been greater than the prewar average by 35 per cent or more. There

have been 5 consecutive wheat crops exceeding 1 billion bushels. The only previous crop of this size was in 1915. Several corn crops have been in excess of 3 billion bushels, and the record crop of 1948 was 3.6 billions, or 1 billion bushels above the prewar average.

Farm output per worker has increased at a more rapid rate than the total volume of production. High production was partly due to weather conditions more favorable than the aver-

For the Hog Raiser

The following subjects are ably covered in the Kansas State College bulletin, Swine Production in Kansas:

Types and breeds of swine, principles of feeding, management of the breeding herd, pastures for hogs, shelter and equipment for swine, and sanitation.

Arrangements have been made with the Experiment Station to send this up-to-date bulletin to anyone who requests a copy. Please ask for Bulletin No. 334, and address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

age, but much was due to improved varieties, better practices and heavier fertilization of crops and to better feeding and care of livestock. Milk production per cow in 1948 was about 14 per cent larger than prewar, and egg production per hen was almost one-fourth more than the 1935-39 average.

Although the total volume of production of agricultural products in 1949 may be somewhat lower than in 1948 there are several factors which indicate continued high production. According to

the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its crop report of November 1, "Harvest of the greatest outturn of farm crops in the history of our country proceeded rapidly toward completion during October under virtually ideal conditions."

Feed supply prospects for 1948-49 are about the best in history and probably will be almost one-fourth larger than for 1947-48. The supply will be a record compared to the number of livestock to be fed and due to this large supply, prices of feed will be considerably lower than in 1947-48. In contrast with last winter, feeding ratios will be favorable. Numbers of livestock available will restrict feeding to some extent. This tendency will be partially offset in many cases by heavier feeding. Heavier feeding of dairy cows and poultry is already showing up.

The number of steers on feed in the Corn Belt on August 1 was about 12 per cent smaller than a year earlier. The rate of filling feed lots since that date has been only slightly higher than during the fall of 1947.

More Pigs in Spring

The fall pig crop may be only slightly higher than last year, but an increase in the spring pig crop of 1949 compared with 1948 is expected to be substantial. Total meat supplies probably will be about as high as for 1948. Chicken and turkey output is expected to be higher.

The total acreage seeded to winter wheat is large. While conditions are variable in different areas they are in general much better than at a corresponding period last year. The miracle-like improvement of the winter wheat crop from the winter of 1947-48 to the harvest of 1948 cannot be expected to be repeated very often, but conditions up to the present do indicate another good crop.

Taking all factors into consideration, it now appears that most of any decline which occurs in gross farm income in 1949, compared with 1948, will

Big Seed Crop



Twenty-one hundred pounds of seed from 16 acres of red clover was the bountiful harvest at the Clarence Keith farm, northeast of Ottawa this year. In addition, the crop yielded one ton of hay an acre. Keith harvested his seed with a combine, then later used an "old-time" thresher to get seed that the combine had missed. The thresher "found" 500 pounds of seed to add to the 1,600 pounds from the combine. Keith's clover seed won second place in competition at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson this year. Besides red clover, Keith has fields of sweet clover and alfalfa in his crop-rotation. He and R. B. Elling, county agents, put out a 12-acre alfalfa test plot in September. Keith is shown here with several sacks of red clover seed.—Photo by Harold Shanklin, K. S. C.

be due more to lower prices than to volume of production.

The costs of most items used in agricultural production; exclusive of feed, are expected to remain high or to show some further increases in 1949. The parity ratio, or the ratio of prices received by farmers to the prices paid, interest, and taxes has been decreasing since July. In only 2 months of 1948 has the ratio been as high as in the corresponding month in 1947. Some further decrease is expected in 1949. It appears probable that farm operators will pay higher prices for most building materials, machinery supplies, and labor. But mechanization on farms has made rapid strides in recent years, and has been an important factor in the large volume of production and in the high output per man.

Up Go Taxes

Taxes may show further increases. Costs of operating local governments and locally-financed improvements have increased and these expenditures must be met with higher taxes. While prices of farm products were advancing rapidly, net incomes rose despite increasing costs, and the net income of farmers in 1947 was at an all-time high. With some decline in prices in 1948 and a continued increase in most costs, net income will show a decline for the first time in 10 years. This trend is expected to continue in 1949.

Some "Soft Spots"

Despite the high level of industrial activity and generally good profits of business in 1948, business leaders in some quarters are showing caution. Analysts point out that there are both inflationary and deflationary factors which more nearly balance than has been the case during recent years. Soft spots here and there in the business structure, the decline in prices of some farm products and raw materials, the slight decline in the index of living costs, increases in inventories, and the less insistent demand from many consumers has been pointed out. Volume of production has been fluctuating around levels reached in early 1947, and moderate price rises coupled with some declines have been the rule rather than the earlier rapid and more forceful rises.

These developments should be taken into account by the farmer. With high costs which drop slowly, any decline in prices of farm products tends to cut net income quickly. In any general decline of prices, farm products are the first to come down. Such was the case in 1920, 1929 and 1937. Also, they usually drop more rapidly and farther.

Senator Capper Gets 4-H Plaque



SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER, of Kansas, was honored Monday, November 29, in Chicago, by the board of directors of the National Committee for Boys and Girls Club Work. He was presented a plaque in recognition of his unceasing devotion to 4-H Club work over nearly half a century.

Presentation was made by Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the national committee. G. L. Noble, director, and John W. Coverdale, Waterloo, Ia., joined with Mr. Wilson in expressing the committee's appreciation of Senator Capper's services.

In his acceptance speech Senator Capper referred to the appropriations which have been made for agricultural purposes during his period of service in the Senate. "I was proud indeed—and today am proud—that I joined with Representative John Clark Ketcham, of Michigan, in sponsoring, and getting thru Congress some 20 years ago or so, the so-called Capper-Ketcham Act which guarantees permanent status and appropriations for carrying on the 4-H Club movement thru the Extension Services of the Land Grant Colleges," he said.

Senator Capper reminded the group that long before there were 4-H Clubs—about 40 years ago—there were Capper pig, calf, poultry and sewing clubs for farm boys and girls, which he sponsored thru his Kansas Farmer magazine.

The plaque bears the following inscription: "Honoring Senator Arthur Capper for His Unceasing Devotion to 4-H Club Work During Nearly Half a Century, His Vision of Its Potential and His Support of its Leadership."

Will Lend Money For Soil Improvement

SURE, I know my land is washing away. I know my soil needs more fertilizer to grow good crops. But it takes a lot of money to build all those terraces. It takes money to apply fertilizer in those amounts?

How often have you heard that. Maybe you have said it yourself.

Now you can do something about it, if it is a matter of ready cash that has been holding you back. Federal land banks and national farm loan associations are making funds available as needed over the period in which the improvements are made. And they can be repaid in installments over a long term of years.

It is a fact that far more soil-improvement plans have been made than have

been put into action. The same is true for general farm improvements. All that includes clearing land, terracing, drainage or purchasing lime and fertilizer. It includes rearranging fields and fences, constructing needed buildings, as well as purchasing machinery and equipment and installing electricity.

Here is how the new loan plan works: Farmers can receive advances on their loans according to their needs. These advances are made in multiples of \$100 and several can be made in a single year if necessary. The idea is to advance money to the farmer as rapidly as he needs it to put his improvement plans into action.

During the period when advances are being made, amortization payments

are held to the minimum rate of 1 per cent each year on the original principal. Interest rate is at 4 per cent and is charged only on the funds actually advanced and outstanding.

At the end of 5 years, it is anticipated all improvements will have been completed. In some cases less time will be required. But one year after the advances have been completed, principal payments are increased to pay off the loan in the contract time. The amortization plan will call for repayment in full

within 20 to 34½ years, figuring from the time the first advance is made.

Of course, membership in a national farm-loan association is essential to participate in this plan. It provides the assurance a farmer may need that he will have sufficient funds to put his plan into action.

And the experience has been on many farms that the cost of these improvements is repaid several times over a period of years by increases in production.

Four Winning Poultry Pointers

Show Up in Flock-Improvement Contest

WINNERS of the 1948 Kansas Poultry Flock Improvement Contest were announced December 8 by the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce, joint sponsors with Kansas State College, Farm Bureaus, and the Poultry Improvement Association.

Early development of pullets, so they would be ready for the early fall market, was an outstanding achievement of all winners, it was reported.

In fact, 4 points of good management were stressed by all winners in the contest. These included early hatching of baby chicks; a good, sound brooding program of getting chicks out on clean ground and into range shelters for summer so there would be ample green forage on the range; using the best breeding stock available, and using the best feed available.

All winners used a high protein mash—at least 20 to 24 per cent protein. About half of them used a good commercial mash and the other half used home-mixed grain in the Kansas State College formula. All of them used their own farm grains as scratch feed.

Poultrymen are doing a good job too, it was reported, in getting water piped to the poultry houses and using automatic waterers, where possible.

Winners of the contest are:

U. S. Kansas Certified Flocks

First: Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Klein, Clay county. Their New Hampshire, averaging 341 birds, had a production average of 221 eggs a hen. Labor income a hen was \$4.51.

Second: Mr. and Mrs. Willard Colwell, Lyon county. Their 700-bird flock of Single Comb White Leghorns had an egg average of 197 and a labor income of \$4.45 a hen.

Third: Mr. and Mrs. John Ruhnke, Geary county, 196 New Hampshire with an egg average of 197 and labor income of \$4.54.

Fourth: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Greer and Mr. and Mrs. Lee Linder, Reno county. Average of 401 Single Comb White Leg-

horns with an egg average of 186 and a labor income of \$1.88.

U. S. Kansas Approved Flocks

First: Mildred Goebel, Harvey. Hy-Lines, 405 birds, 224 eggs, \$4.51 labor income.

Second: Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Raney, Coffey. New Hampshire, 225 birds, 205 eggs, \$3.45 income.

Third: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wickard, Franklin. White Plymouth Rocks, 170 birds, 204 eggs, \$4.24 income.

Fourth: Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Oakes, Edwards. Single Comb White Leghorns, 256 birds, 213 eggs, \$1.50 income.

All Other Flocks

First: Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Wilson, Riley. Single Comb White Leghorns, 337 birds, 199 eggs, \$3.33 income.

Second: Maude Long, Rice. White Plymouth Rocks, 88 birds, 198 eggs.

Recognition certificates for 180 eggs or more a hen, go to the following:

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Aldridge, Clark county; Mr. and Mrs. Orval Bradbury, Norton; Matilda, C. F. Brehm, Sedgwick; Mr. and Mrs. George Eisele, Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Gray, Russell; Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Henry, Clay; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hoffman, Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Johnson, Reno; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Mall, Clay; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McGraw, Dickinson; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Murphy, Reno; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Newman, Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Prussing, Bourbon; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Reece, Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Regnary, Sumner; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rittel, Marion; Doctor and Mrs. Frank W. Shaffer, Saline; Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Schmutz, Geary; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Smith, Smith; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sprecher, Geary; Mr. and Mrs. William Wahl, Pottawatomie.

Mr. and Mrs. George Weierich, Harper; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Rice; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wiemeyer, Harper; and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Zenger, Kingman.



In December
As in May

HI-V-I FLOWS FREELY!

Give your motor the complete lubrication protection of HI-V-I, the year-round oil! With the first whirl of the starter on the coldest winter day or the warmest spring morning, HI-V-I flows through your car's motor, bathing it in a protective film of extra-rich oil.

HI-V-I cleans as it lubricates, freeing your motor of power-robbing sludge and carbon deposits, so detrimental to efficient operation. Change now to the lubrication that functions perfectly in any temperature . . . CHAMPLIN HI-V-I. It's the all-weather oil!

Free-flowing HI-V-I gives tractor and car motors added power for quick take-offs! It cuts fuel consumption by keeping motors free of corrosion and sludge. Be sure of a smooth-running motor every day in the year with HI-V-I to protect it from wear!



A Very Handy Scoop

A SPECIAL hitch for the Stockland Hydro-Scoop, a reversible rear-end power shovel for hydraulically equipped tractors, now adapts it to fit International's new model C tractor.

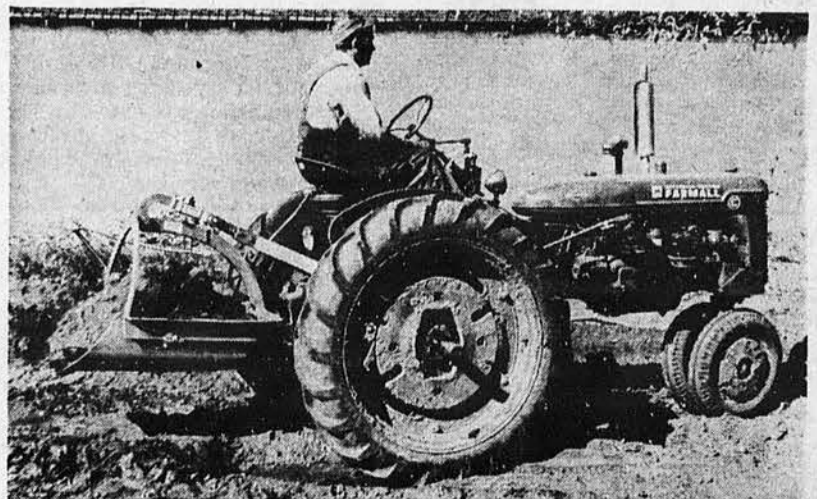
The hitch was designed to make it easy for the operator to mount or dismount the scoop without removing the drawbar. Once attached, the hitch will need to be removed for only a few farm implements. With the mountings in place, the Hydro-Scoop can be mounted or dismounted in less than 5 minutes.

The Hydro-Scoop, which also fits International H or M as well as Ford, Ferguson, John Deere A or B and Leader

tractors, is a 10-cubic-foot shovel that uses hydraulic power to scoop or shovel, lift, carry and dump earth and other bulky products. The reversible features makes it easy to get the shovel in close to buildings, fences, feed-lot corners, stock piles, banks or dropoffs.

Loads can be dumped in a pile or spread and leveled. The shovel takes a bite 24 inches deep in such materials as dirt, coal, sawdust, sand, snow, grain.

The Hydro-Scoop, sold nationally thru recognized farm implement dealers is manufactured by the Stockland Road Machinery Co., 2653 Thirty-fourth Ave. So., Minneapolis 6, Minn.



Loads can be dumped in a pile or spread and leveled with this reversible rear-end power shovel.

Did Sweet Clover Help Your Yield?

WHAT did sweet clover do for you this year? If you haven't found room for this soil-builder on your own farm, take a look at what you are missing. Farmers who have tried it are working it into their rotations so they can get over the whole farm. When they get that done, they will be ready to start all over again.

Sweet clover is not a fad. It is the quickest soil-building legume we have. And that is something in an area where organic matter is naturally deficient. If it isn't naturally deficient it gets that way after 30 or 40 years of cultivation.

Generally speaking sweet clover does 2 things for the soil. It adds organic matter which improves tilth, increases the ability of the soil to absorb and hold moisture. Then, the second thing, it adds nitrogen which succeeding crops badly need.

We had a miracle wheat crop this year. After a depressing start last fall, Kansas wheat came thru again with bumper yields. Wet weather prevented harvest in many localities, but still the wheat was there. Yes, many fields shelled out twice as much as the casual observer expected. A miracle crop, but, still, wheat seeded in sweet clover ground outyielded wheat right beside it that did not have the benefit of a legume preceding it.

See What Happened

Let's take a tour thru a few central counties and see what happened this year where farmers are beginning to use sweet clover in rotation.

First stop, Saline county. County Agent Bill Gregory says, "Sure, we had quite a few farmers using sweet clover. See W. H. Odgers out east of town. Mr. Odgers disked sweet clover ground last year for wheat in fall.

"Did it improve your yield, Mr. Odgers?"

"It certainly did," he replies. "This was the kind of year where 6-bushel wheat made 16 bushels. And wheat seeded in sweet clover ground made 10 bushels more than that." An excellent crop year, but still sweet clover helped.

In addition to the improvement in yield, Mr. Odgers gets a lot of good out of clover while it is growing. His herd of 40 Guernsey cows find tons of forage in fresh clover.

"You go on from there," says Mr. Gregory. "I have to get back to the office. Try H. E. Winslow, Henry Wessling, Amos Ryding, Bruce and W. Carl Johnson, Chester Peterson, Reuben Anderson."

Check the map. Let's see how we can get around to all these before the sun goes down. All right. Here we go.

Stop first at the home of H. E. Winslow, and his son, D. E. Winslow. Mr. Winslow is a sweet clover grower from 'way back. We have written them up before, but let's visit them again and see what clover did this year.

"We had Osage oats in clover ground this year," the Winslows report. "We had no way of checking our yield against oats without sweet clover ahead of it. But we just figure about 15 bushels more oats to the acre when we grow sweet clover in a field before the oats."

That's good enough for us, isn't it? Let's visit his neighbor across the road, Henry Wessling.

"Yes," Mr. Wessling says, "we had some wheat in sweet clover ground. How did it do? It did all right. It's this way," he explains. "We had continuous-cropped wheat, wheat in summer-fallow ground and wheat in sweet clover ground. Our wheat averaged more than 30 bushels. Continuous-cropped wheat made 10 bushels more than in other years. Wheat in summer-fallowed ground made 10 bushels more than that. And wheat in sweet clover ground beat it by another 10 bushels." You heard him say it, didn't you?

Must Be a Reason

Let's get over on the other side of town and see Bruce and W. Carl Johnson. These brothers seeded 90 acres of sweet clover into stubble ground last spring. There must be a reason for that.

Bruce gives the reason. Oats in sweet clover ground made 35 to 40 bushels. What about the other oats? It wasn't threshed out yet. But he gave an estimate of about 20 bushels on it.

Now down south of Salina in the Falun community. There is Chester Peterson's place. How did his wheat do?

Just like you would expect. Mr. Peterson says he disked his clover ground last year, tore it up just enough so he would have soil to cover seeded wheat. It made 12 to 15 bushels more than wheat on other ground. And there was quite a crop of volunteer clover came up, too. Plowing it under will help a little more even if it is young.

His neighbor, Amos Ryding, had 16 acres of sweet clover wheat. What was it like? Mr. Ryding says this ground was not much good for wheat before. Hardpan spots. There was always a definite drop in the stand and yield when he would come up to them. But still that wheat this year made 10 to 15 bushels more than other wheat where sweet clover had not grown.

What about Reuben Anderson? Well, wheat in sweet clover ground yielded just about the same as the other wheat. Oh-oh. We knew it couldn't last. What caused that? Well, Mr. Anderson put sweet clover into his poorest ground. It produced very little besides sunflowers in other years. There was weed trouble this year, too. But still the wheat almost yielded up with the remainder.

Let me tell you what a few of the others experienced on south of Saline county. County Agent Jess Cooper, McPherson county, can take you out to a dozen or more farmers who had similar experiences. Carl Oberst, over at Conway, is growing better crops because he is using sweet clover in rotation. Ailiff Neel, Windom, has started on a strict wheatland rotation.

Over in Rice county George Sidwell, county agent, will tell you the same thing. John C. Schubert is making very

Five More Farm Conferences

WITH the Midwest Farm, Home and Industrial conference at Topeka December 9 and 10 over, plans are being made for 5 other similar sectional conferences to be held in Kansas this winter. They will be under sponsorship of the Extension service at Kansas State College and chambers of commerce in the host cities.

"Programs to be presented will vary, depending on the area and the agricultural and industrial pattern," says Paul W. Griffith, who directs the conference planning for the Extension service. "We want to bring to the people the latest information about the home, farm and other activities they are most vitally interested in."

The next conference will be in Coffeyville, January 26 and 27. Following that will be sectional meetings in Central and Western Kansas: Hutchinson, March 28 and 29; Dodge City, March 29 and 30; Colby, March 30 and 31; Beloit, March 31 and April 1.

An agricultural week program which continues some of the phases of the Farm and Home Week programs, which were held at Kansas State College before crowded conditions on the campus forced a curtailment, is scheduled for February 1 to 4 in Manhattan.

sandy soil produce like the best bottom ground. And sweet clover is right there in a quick rotation with grain crops. A. S. Neel, Little River, learned several years ago it would improve his wheat yield and that sweet clover would do all right as a cash crop, too. And there are plenty of others.

Down in Harvey county, we looked at wheat on the Albert M. Gronau farm, south of Newton. He started his sweet clover rotation about 5 years ago. He took his third crop of wheat following sweet clover off one area. County Agent Russell C. Nelson pointed out it still looked better than wheat without legumes ahead of it.

P. C. Andres, southeast of Newton, has been a sweet clover grower for 10

or 15 years. It's a must on his farm. He knows before he starts what it will do to the soil. He purchased 160 acres of land about a year ago. He already has his sweet clover rotation plan started on this new farm. He intends to go right around the field with it and watch yields increase as his plan progresses.

Yes, a lot of farmers have learned how to grow sweet clover the last few years. They are working it into their rotations now. The results tell you why.

Coming Events

- December 18—Labette county, climax to county 4-H fund drive.
- December 20—Coffey county 4-H Achievement party (evening).
- December 30—Leavenworth county gardening lesson for unit leaders by King and Kelly.
- January 3—Pottawatomie county electrical school, Wamego.
- January 4—Finney county winter crops school, Bieberly and Ferguson, Garden City.
- January 4—Lyon county electrification program for the farm home.
- January 4—Johnson county Family Life meeting.
- January 5—Mitchell County Cattlemen's Association annual meeting, Beloit.
- January 6—Jackson county district 4-H leaders conference, Holton.
- January 7—Woodson county district sheep and swine school, Yates Center courthouse.
- January 10—Johnson county-wide meeting on livestock, crops and insects. Ray Hass and L. E. Willoughby, KSC specialists, Olathe, Legion building.
- January 10—Lyon county, East Central Kansas Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Emporia.
- January 10—Woodson county 4-H foods project leaders, Yates Center, courthouse.
- January 11—Labette county, dates made on soil conservation in Labette county.
- January 12—McPherson county soil conservation service annual meeting.
- January 12—Johnson county rural life meeting, Olathe, Legion building.
- January 12—Allen county-wide crop and livestock school, with Cleavinger, Taylor and Claude King.
- January 13—Allen-Bourbon counties dairy herd improvement association annual meeting.
- January 13—Finney county district administrative conference, E. H. Teagarden, Garden City.
- January 13—Coffey county livestock and crops school.
- January 14—Woodson county correlated meeting including crops and soils, beef cattle and dairy, Cleavinger, King and Lot Taylor, leaders.
- January 15—Finney county foods and nutrition leaders training school, Gertrude Allen, Garden City.
- January 17—Jackson county livestock and crops school, Holton.
- January 17—Harper county 4-H Achievement banquet, Anthony.
- January 18-19—Johnson county farm management and planning school, Paul Griffith, specialist, Olathe, Legion building.
- January 19—Lyon county Soil Conservation Service annual meeting.
- January 20—Labette county-wide 4-H meeting with Roger Regnier, assistant state 4-H Club leader.
- January 21—Shawnee county, District sheep and swine school, Garfield Park Shelterhouse, North Topeka, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Make reservations with your county agent for dinner. Carl Elling, KSC in charge of program.
- January 24—Ottawa county project lesson for home furnishings, Minneapolis.
- January 24-25—Mitchell county home improvement school. Extension specialists, Self, Stover, Wendling, Municipal building, Beloit.
- January 26—Woodson county home demonstration unit health leaders, Martha Brill, leader. Yates Center, courthouse.
- January 26—Finney county district 4-H leaders training school, John Hanna, Garden City.

In the Dairy Business



Veterans taking Institutional on-the-Farm Training, at Concordia, have imported 21 dairy calves and 12 dairy heifers from Piper Brothers, Watertown, Wisc. Another load of calves will be ordered. Shown here drawing for calves are, left to right: Theodore Rodgers, Leonard Swenson and Julian Buer.

Winner in Health Improvement



Ivan Schmedemann, of Junction City, is being X-rayed during a health demonstration at the National 4-H Club Congress, held recently in Chicago. Ivan is one of 10 blue-ribbon award winners in a contest sponsored by the Kellogg Company. He headed a committee which tested cows for Bang's and tuberculosis, tested wells for pollution, led his club in rat and fly extermination.

Now That You Have Electricity

By CHARLES HOWES

THE real value of electricity becomes more apparent with the Christmas season; we have the sparkling lights and close association of electrical items with the gifts of the season. There is real Yuletide atmosphere in lighting decorations, a welcome sight to all. Many cities conduct home lighting and decoration contests; why wouldn't it be suitable in the country, now that so many of you have electricity?

Incidentally, that matter of gifts finds a ready answer in electric appliances. It's worth noting that an electrical household is scarcely complete at any time. There seems to be room for something new in the electrical line that is strictly useful, not a gadget or a luxury. This column will stick to farm items, however.

We mentioned switches of various sorts a month or so ago, switches that will turn on lights in remote locations without a lot of fancy wiring, switches that turn heat on or off at certain temperatures, switches that turn on the lights in poultry houses, or turn them off, at any selected hour, and others.

Now we see float switches on the market that can be used to start the water pump going when the water level drops below a certain point, and stop the pump when the tank is full. They can be controlled from 2 inches to many feet and can be installed almost anywhere in any position. Another switch

for the same system operates upon changes of pressure, thus maintaining an even water pressure all over the farm.

Here is a small item that may have escaped your attention. The electric-power industry recently added its 40-millionth customer. Six million customers have been added since V-J day, so that about 97 per cent of the family dwellings in the U. S. either have electricity or have it available. Nearly 33 million users are customers of privately operated power companies, and 7 million are customers of various government agencies. Of the latter, 2,600,000 are served by REA, state projects and power districts.

We spoke recently of a table-height water heater. Now comes word of increasing popularity for "TABLE TOP" models, one of which is a 40-gallon automatic unit.

Production of television sets makes interesting reading. Nearly a half million were put on the market during the first 8 months of this year. One estimate indicates that Kansas may have this facility by 1952, available, that is, for every farm and city home in the state.

Last month we listed the uses for electricity in the farm home. That list seems to exceed all others, but here is a partial list of uses in the barn, barnyard and milkhouse:

- In the Barn**
corn shredder
corn sheller
ensilage cutter
and blower
feed grinder
feed mixer
insect electro-cutor
grain elevator
grain grader
grain cleaner
hay baler
hay-drying blower
hay hoist
paint sprayer
sheep shearer
lighting
automatic drinking cup
barn cleaner
pig brooder
water-pipe warmer
- ventilator milking machine**
- In the Barnyard**
yard light
electric fence
burglar alarm
gasoline pump
drinking cup
- In the Milkhouse**
bottle washer
churn
cream separator
equipment
sterilizer
milk cooler
water heater
lighting
aerator
pasteurizer
de-icer
milk bottlers
germicide lamp

There are experts on all sorts of subjects and with all kinds of opinions. But when electrical experts get together there seems to be common agreement that well-planned, adequate wiring in the farm home is of top importance. "It's a permanent improvement, isn't it?" they ask, "and it must take care of future as well as present needs?" So they urge that the installation include proper-size wire from transformer to meter pole to farm

buildings, that there be enough circuits and that you plan enough outlets. The problem of expanding an inadequate system on a piecemeal basis is best solved by doing the job right at the beginning.

Too many homes are being wired with the needs of 25 or 30 years ago in mind—a single light in some of the rooms. From the incomplete list of uses of electricity in the home which appeared in this column last month, a 5-room house would average 10 items per room. Of course, not all of these would likely be in use at one time. But it certainly demonstrates the need of 3 to 6 outlets in the kitchen, dining, living and bedrooms. And in only a few years, this may be hopelessly inadequate.

Did you know item: One kilowatt-hour of electricity, worth up to a nickel in some localities, less in others, will pump 1,000 gallons of water from the average farm well.

We're intrigued by the electric soil-heating unit to which we have referred more than once. It's that appliance which can be used to increase the temperature of the earth in hotbeds to stimulate early plant growth. We wonder whether any Kansas Farmer readers have tried one of these and can give us some practical-experience notes to pass along?

Complete Help With Pests

SOMETHING new in the form of helping farmers with their weed- and pest-control problems is being offered. Teaming up to attack the problem, the Sherwin-Williams Agricultural Division and the Bartels-Shores Chemical Company have worked out a plan to offer farmers in many communities an agricultural chemical service center.

Each dealer handling Sherwin-Williams agricultural chemicals will set up one of these centers to offer farmers complete pest- and weed-control sales and service.

Nineteen chemicals, or combinations of chemicals, designed and proved to control every type of animal and plant pest found in any one area have been chosen to make up the line of products to be offered. Weed-killing chemicals also are included in the 19.

When you go into one of these service centers you can get the following aid from your dealer: Help in identifying the pests or weeds you wish to control; proper selection of the chemical or chemicals needed for the job; and complete information on the amount needed, how to prepare your solutions, and how, when and where to apply them.

Dealers in these 19 proved pest- and weed-control products also will handle a full line of hand and power sprayer

equipment and repair parts, and will be trained to help you in the operation of such equipment.

A training school for dealers was held by the Bartels-Shores Chemical Company in Kansas City, December 1. In addition to this training, dealers will be kept informed of all new agricultural chemical developments thru a company-published paper to be distributed 4 times yearly.

These agricultural chemical service centers will be set up this winter by the Sherwin-Williams Company in parts of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

Good Wheat Yield

A field of Wichita wheat made 49 bushels an acre last summer for Elmer Clark, Neosho county. Sweet clover played a part in producing that yield. Clover was followed by soybeans, oats and lespedeza in that field. The next crop produced the high wheat yield. We use lots of sweet clover in rotation, Mr. Clark says. It does the work.

Wax New Bag

If the surface of your new leather handbag is waxed, raindrops will never leave a stain. A good quality furniture wax should be used. Rub well and repeat from time to time.—M. A. P.

Kansan Wins Conservation Honor



John DeMott, third from left standing, was one of 8 national winners in the National 4-H Club Congress soil-conservation contest, sponsored by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. In the middle seated is L. R. Jackson, president of the company. John lives on a farm near Arkansas City and received a \$200 scholarship from the company.

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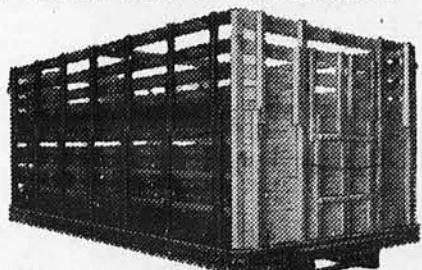
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Combinations and sizes for every stock and grain hauling need.

LIFT TOP for livestock and grain. 28" deep grain compartment with removable filler slats.

FOLD TOP for livestock and grain. 38" deep grain compartment with removable filler slats.

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CITY STAKE UNIT, 42" high, with each section removable separately.

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Vacation in Mexico

Flying Farmers to Make Trip in January



This photo was made in the office of Jose Cantu Farias, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Monterrey, while Kansas flyers were there recently to make arrangements for the January vacation trip. Senor Farias is in the center. At left is Fernando E. Muguerza, Monterrey business man and flyer, who helped with the trip arrangements. William Janssen, McPherson, is at right.

ON TO Mexico. Our neighbor to the south is the next port of call for Kansas Flying Farmers. January 14, the Kansas Flying Farmers will meet at Laredo, Tex., and clear customs for 2 full days in Monterrey. After that another trip has been planned to Mexico City, which will provide for 3 complete days in the nation's capital city.

Seeing the sights in and around these 2 beautiful cities in Mexico will occupy much of the time of the farm fliers during those days. But, while there, they will meet distinguished personages of our neighbor nation. High light of these visits will be a greeting from the President of Mexico, the Hon. Miguel Aleman, and the Secretary of Agriculture, Sr. Nazario Ortiz Garza. This visit will be just before noon on Thursday, January 20, in Mexico City.

The stay in Monterrey and Mexico City will be in the hands of the officials of that country. They have made complete plans for an excellent vacation for the flyers from Kansas.

The invitation for this trip was extended by Senor Felix Gonzales Salinas, mayor of Monterrey, and from that city's flying club, Aero Monterrey. Co-operating in the arrangements for the vacation were several of Monter-

rey's leading business men and officials. They included Senor Jose F. Muguerza, an official of the state of Nuevo Leon, in which Monterrey is located. He also is a member of the flying club and an official of American Airlines.

His brother, Fernando E. Muguerza, Monterrey business man and flyer, helped with the arrangements, as did Jose Cantu Farias, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Monterrey. This is the first organized group tour by air ever to have been arranged from this country to our southern neighbor. And plans for hotels, transportation, meals, excursions and entertainment are amazingly complete.

The idea of this tour to Mexico was hatched some months ago. It originated in the minds of several Flying Farmers who have traveled extensively in Mexico and felt certain other flyers would enjoy a visit there. Leading the thinking for this tour were William Janssen, McPherson, and E. B. Fatzer, Lewis. And expressing a desire to help with the tour was Harry Mosier, of Herington. With that beginning, President Ailiff Neel, Windom, appointed these 3 men to the Mexico tour committee.

After preliminary discussion and correspondence with Monterrey offi-

cial, Mr. Janssen, Mr. Fatzer and Charles Howes, Topeka, of the Kansas Farmer staff and publicity director for the Kansas Flying Farmers, flew to Monterrey to make final arrangements. They left from Dodge City immediately after the completion of the Chisholm Trail flight from Texas. A hearty welcome was accorded them the first day. And the next morning they were surprised to see a front-page story in the newspapers about their visit.

Within a week after their visit to Monterrey, an 8-page letter was received from Senor Jose Muguerza outlining complete plans for the excursion. So complete that even the committee members were amazed at the schedule, the side-trips and entertainment that had been planned for the visiting flyers.

Dinner the first night in Monterrey stands out as an example of the hospitality. After having had time to check in at the Colonial hotel in Monterrey, the Kansas Flying Farmers "will" be served dinner at the Casino Club. This is a private club owned by several of the outstanding families in Monterrey. Offering the facilities of this club is like taking their state-side guests into their own homes.

On following days trips will be made to the Garcia Caves, to Santa Cararina Canyon, which is described as a miniature Yosemite Valley, and to the Horsetail Falls, another wonder of nature close to the Monterrey-Mexico City highway.

On to Mexico City

Flyers wanting to make just the Monterrey trip will be free to return home, while others will proceed on to Mexico City. Two routes will be available to the capital. The one will be by air by way of San Luis Potosi, an interesting colonial city. The air trip will be inland and will require 4 or 5 hours of flying time. The route covers altitudes of 5,000 to 6,000 feet with a railroad to follow all the way. Pilots can make the flight very safely as the route lies along flat valleys where an emergency landing always is easy.

Others going by bus will travel thru the citrus region, jungle country where they will see unusual vegetation, wild flowers, including orchids, flocks of parrots and many other beautiful birds of the tropics.

In Mexico City the Flying Farmers will stay at the Hotel Del Prado, a new hotel which is the pride of Mexico and considered one of the finest and most beautiful in the world. In and around Mexico City the visitors will see the floating gardens of Xochimilco, the pyramids of San Juan Teotihuacan, and stop at the shrine of Guadalupe and the remarkable fortress-like 16th century monastery at Acolman.

Meet President of Mexico

After meeting the President of Mexico and the Secretary of Agriculture, the Kansas farm guests will be taken to the Castle of Chapultepec, located at the end of Paseo de la Reforma, once called the Emperor's Walk. The castle is built on the spot previously chosen by Montezuma as a summer residence. Chapultepec park is without doubt the most beautiful park in Mexico and one of the most attractive in the world. Many of the trees were planted by the Aztecs.

Other trips will include the "Desierto do los Leones" (the Desert of the Lions) and several stops to visit interesting monuments and monasteries.

As put by Senor Muguerza in his letter, "This trip to Mexico is being arranged so every member of the Kansas Flying Farmers Club will be an ambassador of goodwill and will tell his fellow members that Mexico, besides being the land of beauty and enchantment, has a lot of hospitality to offer. And that the neighbors on the north can really feel at home when traveling in Mexico whether by land or by air."

For Your Information

These selected U. S. D. A. publications will be sent free upon request. As the supply is limited we suggest an early order. Please address a post card to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

- No. L-72—Measuring Hay in Stacks.
- No. L-147—House Ants.
- No. L-172—Why Fruit Trees Fail to Bear.
- No. L-233—Selecting Breeding Stock for Broiler Production.

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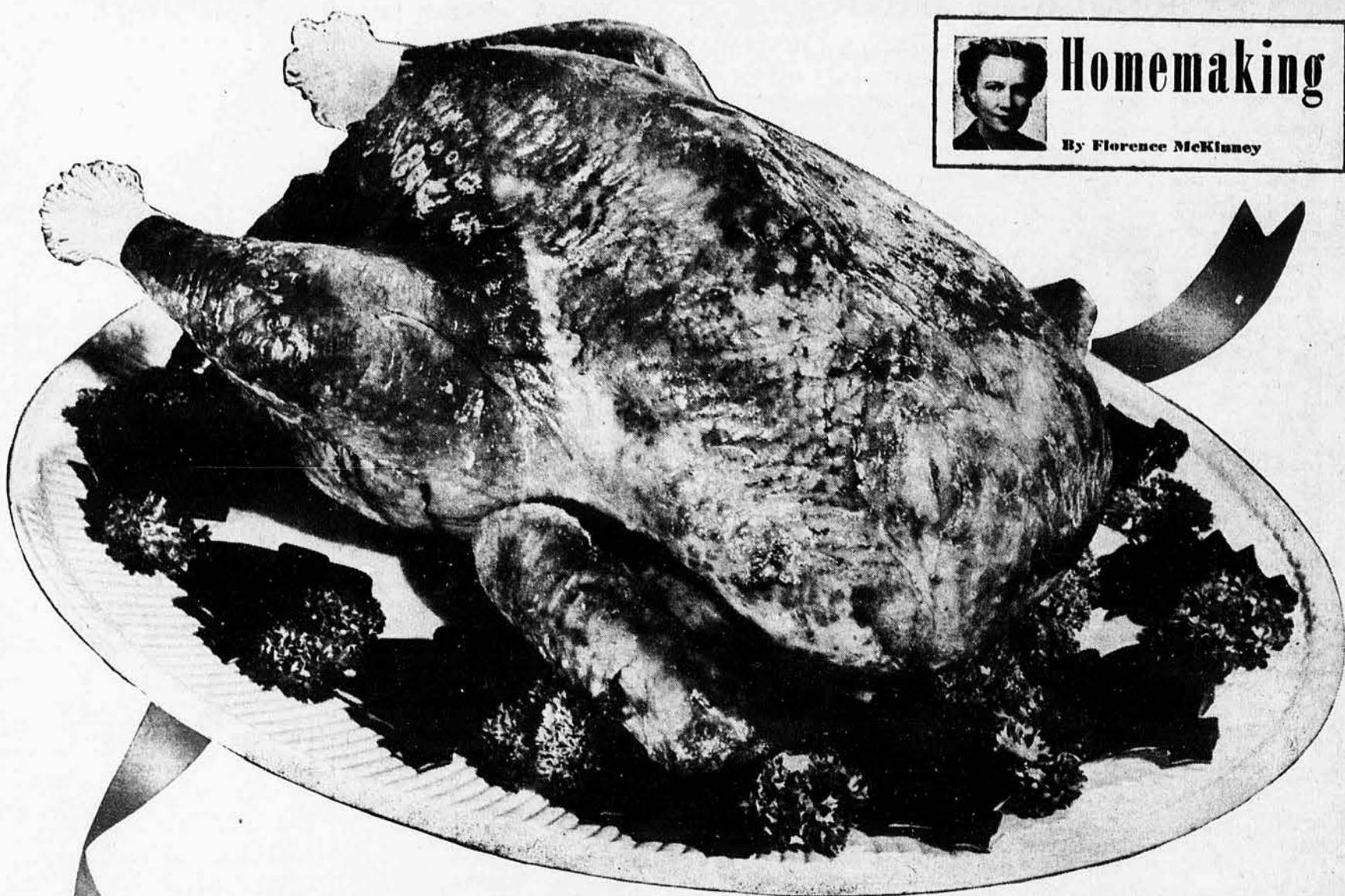
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Calf Flew the Chisholm Trail



The month-old calf that flew the Chisholm Trail from Texas to Dodge City, November 17, ended up on the Utica farm of W. V. Stutz, left, member of the Kansas Flying Farmers. Stutz paid \$410 for the purebred Hereford at the auction held at the end of the trail. The calf was donated to the occasion by E. M. Anderson, right, owner of the A-Bar-A Ranch, Medina, Tex., and was flown by him in his light plane. Anderson is a member of the Texas Flying Farmers. The Stutz check was sent by the Kansas Flying Farmers to the National Heart Fund.



Homemaking

By Florence McKinney

A Merry Christmas to You

TURKEY, duck, goose or chicken it may be for the Christmas dinner. Roasted slowly to perfection, the right stuffing for the right bird, a new Christmas salad, some favorite vegetables and dessert and there you have the Christmas dinner.

Season the inside of the bird before putting in the stuffing. Allow about 1 cup of stuffing for each pound of meat. Fill the neck and body cavity, but not quite full, for stuffing expands during roasting. Extra stuffing may be placed alongside the bird in the roaster or baked in a separate pan.

Close the neck and abdominal opening with cord and large darning needle or skewers. Turn the wings of a turkey or large chicken onto the back, grease the skin thoroly with melted fat to keep it juicy and to assist in getting a luscious even brown.

Place any one of the birds breast down on a rack or in a roaster and cover with a fat-moistened cloth. Do not use a lid over the roaster at any time. Preheat the oven to 300° or 325° F., the exact temperature depending on the size of the bird. If less than 8 pounds, roast for about 3 hours at 325°. Increase the time to 5 or 6 hours and lower the temperature to 300° for a 20-pound turkey.

Turn the bird as necessary, but only once or twice during the roasting time. Keep it covered with the oiled cloth and baste if it becomes very dry.

Now for the stuffing ideas. There are certain seasonings that are traditional for certain birds, onion with duck and goose for instance, sage with chicken. But make the kind you like. We offer 3 from which to choose.

Duck Stuffing

1½ cups rice	½ cup chopped celery
¼ cup shortening	2 teaspoons salt
½ cup chopped onion	4 cups boiling water
1 teaspoon sage or poultry seasoning	

Heat shortening in deep, heavy kettle, add washed rice. Stir and heat until lightly browned. Add chopped onion and celery. Stir and cook until all ingredients are a golden brown. Don't burn. Add salt and boiling water. Cover tightly. Reduce heat. Simmer 15 minutes, remove cover. If water is not all absorbed, continue to cook and stir until rice is fluffy and dry. Add poultry seasoning or sage and cool.

Old-Fashioned Stuffing

2 cups chopped onion	12 slices dry toast
2½ cups diced celery	1½ teaspoons salt
½ cup butter	½ teaspoon pepper
¼ teaspoon nutmeg, if desired	½ teaspoon poultry seasoning
	1 egg

Fry onion and celery in butter until tender. Soak toast in cold water and squeeze until very dry. Tear into small pieces and put into bowl. Add onion, celery and butter. Sprinkle with seasoning and combine. Add slightly-beaten egg and toss together with forks. This makes a moist and fluffy dressing.

Bread Stuffing

5 cups dry, crumbled bread	1½ teaspoons salt
½ cup melted fat	¼ teaspoon pepper
¼ cup minced onion	1 teaspoon poultry seasoning
¼ cup minced celery	½ cup poultry stock

Combine all ingredients lightly. Taste for proper seasoning. Chopped apple, hard-cooked eggs or oysters may be added if desired.

ANTICIPATION

Snuggle down, little one,
In your warm, cozy bed,
While Christmas lights twinkle
In bright green and red.
If you'll listen closely
I believe you can hear
The jingle of bells
On old Santa's reindeer.
The quick dancing sound
Of each little hoof
As they draw to a stop
On your own wide roof.
Go to sleep little one,
With this merry thought,
In the morning you'll see
What Santa has brought!

—By MARY HOLMAN GRIMES

Orange-Sweet Potatoes

Place alternate layers of cooked sweet potatoes and sliced, peeled oranges in a greased baking dish. You will need about 2 oranges to 6 medium-sized sweet potatoes. Make a sirup by combining:

¼ cup orange juice	½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon grated orange rind	2 teaspoons cornstarch
¼ teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons melted butter

Pour sirup over sweet potatoes. Bake in a slow oven (300° F.) for about 1 hour. Baste with the sirup several times during baking. Yields about 6 servings.

Banana Cup Cakes

Cup cakes that for flavor and appearance should take a blue ribbon at the fair are always in season and good during the holidays, too. This recipe was sent us by a reader.

½ cup shortening	2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
1½ cups sugar	½ teaspoon baking powder
2 eggs	¾ teaspoon soda
1 cup mashed bananas	1 teaspoon vanilla
¼ cup sour milk	
½ teaspoon salt	

Cream shortening and sugar together. Add eggs one at a time and continue creaming. Add mashed bananas. Sift dry ingredients together. Add milk and dry ingredients alternately to creamed mixture. Add vanilla. Bake 20 minutes in moderate oven (375° F.). Yields about 2 dozen medium cup cakes.—By Mrs. C. W. R.

Christmas Salad

2 cups raw cranberries	½ cup crushed pineapple
1½ cups water	1 tart apple, peeled and finely chopped
1 cup sugar	½ cup chopped nuts
1 package cherry jello	

Add water to cranberries and simmer 10 minutes. Add sugar. Stir and add gelatin. Remove from stove and partially cool. Add drained, crushed pineapple, a little of the pineapple juice, chopped apple and nuts. Pour into molds and chill. Yields 8 to 10 servings of tasty salad that will add color to your Christmas table.

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Homemaking

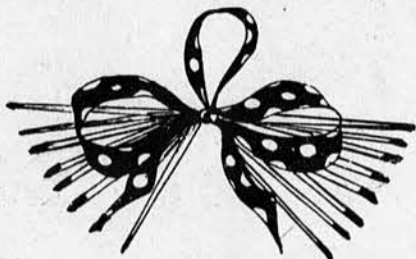
For the Christmas Tree

A CHRISTMAS tree ornament made of cornhusks is a bit on the unusual side, but, with glamour added, it will surprise you. Use as many as 17 strips of the husks, more than are shown in the sketch. Select the husks close to the ear, and reject the coarse ones. Remove them with as little cracking as possible.

Soak the dry husks in water for a few minutes. Shake off the water, cut them into narrow ribbons. Place one on top of the other, over a piece of twine, having the twine running vertically, crossed by the husk strips. Draw up the twine and tie it around the ribbons of husks. Shape them into a fan-like figure. Place a weight on them and allow to dry thoroughly.

Select a shade of cherry-red fingernail polish. With the brush, paint the tip ends. After the polish dries, trim the ends, so the figure is the same on both sides.

Metallic ribbon or other gay ribbon should be used to tie around the mid-



dle. Attach a ribbon loop or make one of fine wire. Use this loop to hang on the tree.

You will be pleased with these after the nail polish dries. Making them is a fine diversion for children as they do their part in making Christmas a happy time.

Christmas Gift, Something Different

WANT something different for your friends and neighbors at Christmas? For those who have the pleasure of an open fireplace, make Christmas fire-place logs.

For materials, you will need a bundle of clean, old newspapers or magazines, a gallon of water, 2 pounds of rock salt, 3 pounds of blue vitriol (copper sulphate) and stout twine.

To make the logs, roll several newspapers or magazines into a tight roll and tie each securely with the twine. Tie at both top and bottom. Make up the mixture in a big crockery jar. Stand the paper logs on end in the mixture, let them remain 3 or 4 days, reverse the logs and let them remain for the same

length of time. The mixture need not be deep enough to cover half the length of the logs, for they will absorb the liquid.

Spread the logs to dry and they are ready to give lovely colors to the fire-place fire.

Pine cones may be painted with shellac, then dipped in various chemicals to give the rainbow colors for the fire. They may also be applied to wood logs as well. Use potassium chlorate for violet flame, borax for green, copper nitrate for emerald, common salt for yellow flame. If you wish to get both red and green colors for instance, toss a bit of the two chemicals on opposite ends of the fire log.

Clothes for All



4993
SIZES
2-8



4892
SIZES
12-20, 40



9231
SIZES
34-50



9072
SIZES
12-20, 40



9391
SIZES
1-8



4993—A simple-to-sew frock for the little miss. Two pattern parts, plus the ripply peplum, no shoulder seams, no side-skirt seams. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 6 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material.

4892—A perfect slip. One piece plus a founce and ruffle at the hem. Sizes 12 to 20 and size 40. Size 16 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material. Embroidery transfer is included.

9231—Shirtfrock with softened yokes and new shape to collar and pockets.

Sizes 34 to 50. Size 36 requires 4¾ yards of 35-inch fabric.

9391—Rugged playmates for boys and girls. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8. Size 6 overalls, jacket, hat require 1½ yards of 54-inch material; ½ yard of 54-inch contrasting fabric.

9072—Just one piece main pattern piece to this blouse. Sleeves, body of blouse and scarf-ends all in one. Sizes 12 to 20 and size 40. Size 16 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material.

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

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For Joyful Cough Relief, Try This Home Mixture

Saves Big Dollars. No Cooking

This splendid recipe is used by millions every year, because it makes such a dependable, effective medicine for coughs due to colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it. From any druggist get 2½ ounces of Pinex, a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its soothing effect on throat and bronchial irritations.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and fill up with your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough medicine, very effective and quick-acting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

You'll be surprised by the way it takes hold of coughs—giving you quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

REASON IT OUT AND YOU'LL PREFER THIS



ALL-VEGETABLE LAXATIVE

NATURE'S REMEDY (NR) TABLETS—A purely vegetable laxative to relieve constipation without the usual griping, sickening, perturbing sensations, and does not cause a rash. Try NR—you will see the difference. Uncoated or candy coated—their action is dependable, thorough, yet gentle as millions of NR's have proved. Get a 25c box and use as directed.



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To Relieve Coughs—Aching Muscles

Musterole instantly starts right in to relieve coughs and tight aching soreness in chest muscles. It helps break up congestion in upper bronchial tubes, nose and throat. No other rub gives faster relief, and it lasts for hours! Musterole is the only chest rub made in three strengths. Buy it today! At all drugstores.



BACKACHE, LEG PAINS MAY BE DANGER SIGN

Of Tired Kidneys

If backache and leg pains are making you miserable, don't just complain and do nothing about them. Nature may be warning you that your kidneys need attention. The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking excess acids and poisonous waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day. If the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters don't work well, poisonous waste matter stays in the blood. These poisons may start nagging backaches, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder. Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 50 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from the blood. Get Doan's Pills.

Wrap Them Gaily



Bright paper, contrasting color and ingenuity, properly mixed give the best results in Christmas packaging.

IT ISN'T the money that we spend for Christmas gifts that makes them acceptable. The same goes for the wrappings. Simply wrapped gifts that show painstaking effort on the part of the donors delight friends and family, even more than the professionally wrapped. It's the warm effect and personality that count.

Homemade cookies piled on dime-store paper plates, then set in the center of red or green cellophane squares can develop into a beautiful Christmas package. Simply gather the paper above the center of the plate of cookies, hold it there with a rubber band or piece of string and then tie a smashing big bow of contrasting color. The bow may be of any wide variety of attractive paper ribbons, or plastic and as large as you wish. Attach a gay card, tuck in a spray of red-berried holly or mistletoe... and you'll have a gift to be remembered.

The simplest wrapped packages can be given a truly glamorous air with

gummed tape that now comes in a bewilderingly wide array of colors and designs. In the smartly wrapped packages shown, you will see the effects are gained by very simple ways of using the tapes. The Christmas tree is simply varied lengths of gummed tape with twin bands down the side to give a finish. The bell-decorated box has 3 stripes crisscrossed over 2 corners and a foursome of bells fastened on one with a piece of the gummed tape. Names can then be applied on the top of any box with straight pieces added to form a frame, like the box for Ann, shown above.

Just plain strips, if applied in various ways, can make a mighty interesting box. Two colors of paper, joined by a piece of colorful tape and given an extra touch by the application of a Christmas seal in the corner, makes a nice wrapping. And even plain red or green boxes, generously tied with contrasting ribbons and splurging huge bows are good to look at.

Christmas Is a Family Day

CHRISTMAS dawned as a family day, with the holy family gathered in adoration around the infant Jesus and as a family day it has continued down thru the ages. Family traditions at Christmas time have a happy way of radiating from the parent home to the new homes, binding members closer together. So this year, why not plan to do more things together as a family.

When every member of the family has a special duty in mixing the Christmas pudding; when even your youngest helps decorate the house and tree; when your house rings with family singing of carols; or when you pile in the family car and go to midnight service Christmas Eve... then you know that Christmas is really here.

The night on which the family gathers to mix the Christmas pudding or fruitcake, every one can be given a certain task. There are raisins to look over, to wash and dry. That may be Mary's privilege. Joe always blanches and prepares the almonds, many of which never reach the fruitcake.

Father can be trusted to put the suet thru the food chopper and helps by testing to see whether the flavor is just right. Teen-aged Doris carefully measures ingredients, both dry and liquid. After Mother has put all these ingredients together, and little Jack has been given the pans to lick, each member of the family stirs the mixture 3 times while making a wish, which will surely come true because it was made over the Christmas cake!

Ingenuity and family interest create the loveliest Christmas decorations. Colored bottles, gourds, fruits, and nuts from the pantry, cooking utensils, or scraps from the pie basket may lend themselves to unusual decorations. Bobby's little tin drum may be tied with a large red bow of oilcloth, ribbon or crepe paper and fastened to the front door as a jolly knocker. Jimmy's little tin horn might be used in the same way.

Christmas cards fastened with transparent tape can decorate a mirror or even a bare wall above a table. Think how much more the cards will mean when you can see them every day!

Candy canes made by the family by pulling red and white taffy to the desired shape and size can be used in decorative arrangements as well as hung on the tree. With candles, they

New Year's Playlet

A very clever playlet, "The Old Year's Vision," has just been prepared by one of our subscribers. It is appropriate for school or club. Each month of the year is represented by individual characters— young folks or adults—or duets and choruses. Simple costuming is suggested and effective. Your order for this playlet will be given prompt attention by Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 5c.

may be used to complete a centerpiece of evergreen, holly and cranberries.

With the family working together making the Christmas goodies and decorating the house, and with the real significance of Christmas ever present... Christmas is really here... at home!

New Year's Party

New Year's festivities are important, too. Here is a suggestion for a simple place card that can add much to an otherwise simple party table.

To make the place cards, you will need empty sewing thread spools, equal size if possible. Cut circles of white paper to fit the shafts of the spools and the tops. Brush them with paste and fasten in place. Force tiny white candles down into the holes and write the name of each guest across the top of the shaft. Tie a bit of white baby ribbon around the spool enclosing a bit of Christmas holly. Light the candles just before the guests enter the room.

For the watch party, first make tall cone-shaped paper hats. For the foundation cut from strong paper. Down the front of it, write Happy New Year with black crayon. Make narrow paper streamers of colored paper, twist the

Homemaking

ends into a tassel and glue into the peak of the cap, then glue the back seam.

Ticklers are for the boys. Take long, narrow mailing tubes, cover them with strips of colored paper running around on the bias. From tissue paper, make numerous strips by first folding the paper tightly, then cut very narrow. The tickler resembles a duster with its shower of fine crinkled paper pasted into the neck of the slim mailing tube.

To match for partners, write the names of the 12 months of the year on uniform slips of paper. Cut them in two.

For Pickup Work

If you haven't received our leaflet, "Homemade Rugs," we shall be glad to send it to anyone upon request. Explicit instructions are given for various kinds of rugs, and there are many illustrations. Please address your order to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and enclose 3c for mailing charges.

Learning Pains

Did you corral tumbleweeds for cows when you were very young? Or lick the frosty pump handle to see if it'd bite your tongue? Did you to the tar barrel go for a spicy pungent chew; And pluck a daisy's petals to see if your love were true? And did you once, so long ago, wish intently on a star, Or stamp white horses faithfully when riding in a car?

Then do not scoff at your small daughter who is hunting license tags With triplet numbers... and her interest never lags Until she's found them all to three nines in a row. The next boy she sees will be her fate you know. Let your small son save match books until his room is full, And stencil hideous Popeye faces on his expensive sweater's wool.

Look back upon your youthhood joys and do not their experiments ration, For like the silly things you did... it's part of education!

—By ELVA BUSKIRK DREIBELBIS.

Gay for Linens

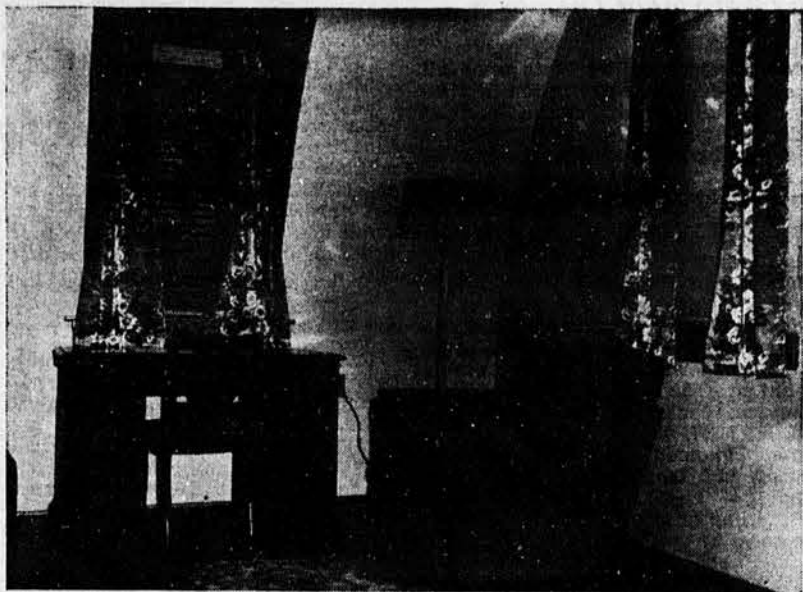


A cross-stitch rose design of unique charm. Use it on a cloth and matching napkins. There are 8 crosses to the inch, outline and running stitches. This useful design has transfer of 20 motifs, 1 by 1½ inches to 4½ by 7½ inches.

To obtain pattern 7358 send 20 cents to the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

It's a Quonset Farmstead

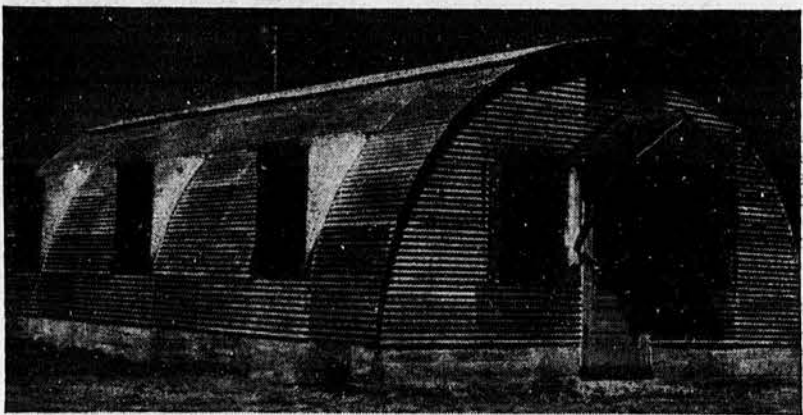
Buildings Contain More Room Than You Think



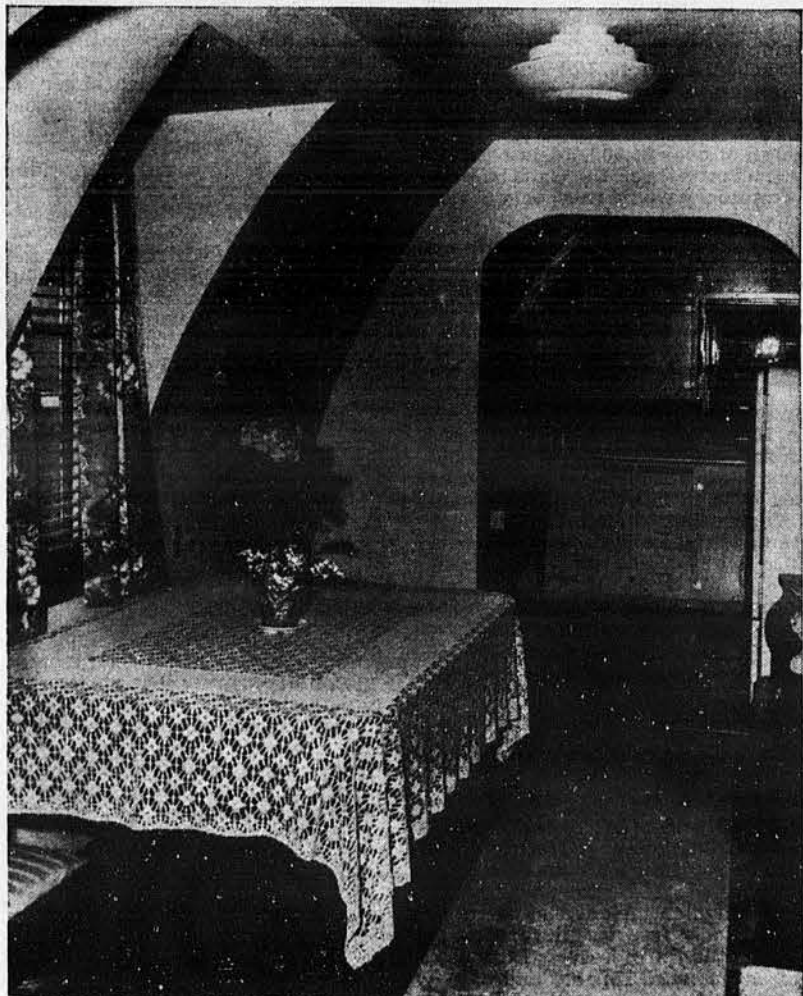
This view of one end of the Hawley living room shows how the window on the curved side is handled in the decorative scheme.

ONE young farm war veteran out in Edwards county has solved the building shortage. He is Laird Hawley, of near Lewis. When Mr. Hawley came back from the war he wanted to build an entire new farmstead but, like other farmers, he ran into difficulties. Materials either

were unobtainable or too high in price. He even did some figuring on moving an old house onto his farm and remodeling it. He found that expensive, too. He solved his problem by getting a "Quonset farmstead." His farmstead now consists of a Quonset home, a Quonset machine shed and shop, and a



Laird Hawley, young Edwards county farmer, solved his housing problem with this Quonset home. He also has a Quonset machine shed and a Quonset milking parlor.



A view from the Hawley living room shows the neat dinette and modern kitchen in the rear. Note attractive appearance of curved window recess.

Quonset milk barn for his small herd of registered Jerseys.

The Hawley home is a Quonset 20, which is 20 feet wide and 36 feet long. It doesn't look very large from the outside, but it actually contains 5 rooms and a bath. These include a fairly large living room, a dinette, a very compact and modern kitchen, one full bedroom, a nursery, and the bathroom. A frame utility room containing an entrance to the fruit cellar, has been added to one end of the house.

In order to give additional head room along the curved walls, Mr. Hawley built the foundation a foot or more higher than the inside floors, which are of hardwood. Inside walls then were plastered down to floor level so the foundation is not visible. We mentioned the hardwood floors because Mr. Hawley says most Quonset homes he has seen have concrete floors, which he did not prefer.

The house is completely insulated. Mr. Hawley is using a gas floor furnace for heating and has installed an air-conditioning unit for summer. He reports that the house is extremely easy to heat and is very comfortable the year around.

The combination machine shed and shop is a Quonset 24, which is 24 feet wide and 48 feet long. Most of his machinery is stored here and the building provides ample space for his shop.

A Quonset 20, which is 20 feet wide and 24 feet long, is being used for the milking parlor. Mr. Hawley has installed 6 concrete stanchions. Later, the building will be partitioned to include a milk room. At present, until he can get onto the electric highline, the future milk room is housing his home electric plant.

Does Grass Need Shade?

Have you heard that bluegrass needs shade to grow right? There isn't enough moisture for bluegrass in Kansas? Look over a 45-acre field of bluegrass on the R. M. Robinson farm, in Anderson county, and you may change your mind.

A few years ago this pasture was not doing so well. It was mostly rag-



"Why CAN'T we sit here? We put a nickel in the meter!"

weed along with several other kinds of weeds that will come into pastures when not grazed properly. For 3 successive years Mr. Robinson mowed the pasture 3 times a year and kept cattle off entirely. During those 3 years he sold seed off the pasture for \$1 an acre.

This year he harvested the seed himself. It was cut and windrowed to dry. Then seed was harvested with a combine, shutting off all air in the machine. Seed from this 45-acre tract brought him \$800. In addition to that it provided some early spring pasture. And when fall came around there was a lot of grass left for winter grazing.

The bluegrass sod on this field is perfectly solid now. But Mr. Robinson still is cautious about weed infestations. When cutting for seed, the tops of weeds are clipped off. Then about the first of August he clips it about 6 inches above the ground to kill other weeds that have come along.

Quilting Aid

When quilting in a group, take a small cardboard box and punch holes in the ends and sides, put spools in the box and run the ends of the threads out thru the holes. The box will stay put on the quilt.—By Mrs. H. L.

"SOIL SAVER"



Robert Smith has 240 acres under complete soil conservation. In 1946, Mr. Smith started adding terracing to his project each year. Along with this plan he used rotation of oats . . . clover . . . oats . . . sweet clover . . . sweet clover . . . wheat . . . wheat . . . and wheat supplemented with alfalfa. With his terracing which was planned on a very steep slope, he has developed one of the best waterways in the State of Kansas. In this waterway he plants brome and alfalfa and is using 150 pounds of Spencer's ammonium nitrate fertilizer on the waterway which covers an acre and a half. And get this . . . in one cutting, Robert Smith took 85 bales of hay from his waterway, per acre. That's a lot of hay! All of his wheat and oats land is planted on a contour and Bob says, "It is not a case of how much crop work it takes . . . it's better to use this system because of the increased production which will come from stopping soil erosion . . . saving soil."

Robert Smith will never go back to his old-type farming. He started his soil conservation work through his local county agent and is looking forward to the time when his terraces become fully established and he can start a much broader soil-building program than he now has. We selected Robert Smith of Derby, Kansas for his "eye to the future."



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Big Problems for Farmers

Discussed at Topeka Farm-Home Conference

DEAN R. I. Throckmorton, Kansas State College, opened the annual Farm, Home and Industrial Conference in Topeka, December 9, by outlining the major problems facing Kansas agriculture.

One problem is the declining number of sheep on Kansas farms, despite the fact they are one of the most profitable of enterprises. There are fewer sheep in the United States than at any time since 1879, and our population has almost trebled. Wool also is getting relatively scarce, world demand is high and production declining.

There are problems, too, in beef production. Today, too many are speculating with no consistent program. It is not safe in the long run, although many will make profits temporarily.

Pastures are receiving attention, but too many continue to use pastures without thought of protecting them, said the dean of agriculture.

Need Home-Produced Food

Food production for family use has seemed, in some sections of the state, to have passed out of the picture. Throckmorton believes this is undesirable from the standpoint of economics and family health, and that the return to home production of meats, vegetables and fruits is a desirable practice and that this program demands wide attention.

The matter of crop varieties has progressed to the point where it no longer is considered a major problem. Only a few farmers purchase non-adapted seed.

The soil problem, however, continues to cause trouble. Use of commercial fertilizers to the exclusion of other factors in soil maintenance, has become a problem. Improving the structure of the soil by use of alfalfa and sweet clover in rotations is a practice still to be adopted by many Kansas farmers. The dean feels more research work needs to be done on trace minerals before general recommendations can be made to individual farmers.

These problems were discussed through the 2-day session. And ways and means of solving them were brought up repeatedly by the audience, as well as by those appearing on the programs.

Agriculture-Industry Tieup

Dr. W. B. Burnett, director of the University of Wichita Foundation for Industrial Research, told his audience of 500 farm families and Extension workers that there is a tremendous tie-up between agriculture and industry. Scientists are working constantly on improving the baking qualities of bread for millers. New ingredients for tempering or aging and bleaching the flour are being developed to replace agene, which has received some criticism during the past year. Milling chemists actually are in the pie and cake business for nowadays the home-maker buys the mix in packages, ready to mix with water.

New uses for corn and sorghums are being developed. Clothes starch now is made from milo, and new plants are being built to manufacture this new product. The starch is economical and exactly as fine in quality as that made from corn. Sirup also is being made from milo. Work is being done at present on the manufacture of glue from corn and milo, the glue that comes on your postage stamps and envelopes.

New solvent extraction plants now are producing a fine grade of soybean oil, the basis of most margarines. The new vegetable shortenings developed in the last few years have put a dent in the lard industry. Lard, too, has been improved for better flavor and now re-

No Power Failure

Power failure on your electric high line can be disastrous. Many farmers prevent this. They find that a standby source of electricity, such as an efficient Koehler Electric Plant, is insurance against loss. The booklet, "Electricity for Every Need," tells you about this plant. The S. A. Long Company, Inc., 232 N. Market, Wichita, will send you a copy upon receipt of your request. Or send your request to Bulletin Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

sists rancidity. In general, Kansas has done well in the food industry. Not so in clothing and the prospects are not good, as no textile fibers are produced in the area.

Something new to Kansas and Kansans are the thriving furniture factories in Wichita and Hutchinson by Cessna, formerly factories for the manufacture of airplanes. The wood parts are shipped in ready cut to fit. As many as 4 and 5 carloads are shipped out every day. Kansas is a big producer of gas and oil heaters. One of the aircraft factories is now making dishwashers. Thus Kansas is becoming industrialized.

Congressman Clifford Hope, of Garden City, said that if the next generation is to be as well fed as this one, it will be necessary for the soil in the United States not only be conserved but restored. He stressed the advantage of continued research and the expenditure of more Federal, state and local funds for this purpose. He believes agricultural credit must be continued where needed, that REA, soil conservation and price supports will have the backing of Congress and the Administration. He added a note of warning, however, by saying we are not getting as much conservation as we are paying for. There is too much conflict between the several agencies which operate in this field. He urges a national policy on land and water conservation.

Prepared Meat Dishes

Women guests watched as Edalene Stohr, of the National Livestock and Meat Board, prepared meat dishes. She stressed low temperature meat cookery as the key to success. Mrs. Clara McNulty, a homemaker of Stockton, gave a delightful account of her work with native handicrafts. She has experimented with several types of weaving, spinning, carding, pillow lace making and showed the women examples of her work. Mrs. McNulty pursues her hobby diligently, develops new ways and types and travels extensively both in United States, Canada and Europe and has become acquainted with others who have made handcraft both a pleasurable, useful and profitable avocation.

One highlight of the 2-day program was the appearance of Quincy Howe, prominent CBS correspondent, who discussed the relationship of United States and Russia and the effect on American agriculture. Mr. Howe predicted there will be a continuation of the present cold war, and that Russia does not want war but wants more than anything to keep her people frightened so they will accept the regimentation forced upon them by the present government. They go without shoes, clothes, automobiles, convinced by the Kremlin that the rest of the world is their enemy.

Develop New Varieties

A. L. Clapp, agronomist of Kansas State College, gave the men the latest information on crop varieties which will be used on Kansas farms within the next 5 to 10 years. He said that when new crop varieties are produced by combining the desirable characteristics of 2 or more older varieties, plans must be made 10 or 12 years in advance of expected farm distribution.

Frequently the characteristics of a new variety demanded by the public may change. This is true regarding a wheat selection from a Chiefkan x Oro x Tenmarq cross. This cross was made in 1938 to combine the quality of earliness of Tenmarq, bunt resistance of Oro and test weight of Chiefkan. The resultant selection has these characteristics but not the high quality of Tenmarq. However, the baking quality is better than that of Chiefkan or Early Blackhull. In 1943, Comanche was distributed to farmers in Western Kansas. Comanche produces a high quality of flour. Since the new selection is best adapted in the Comanche-growing area, we would probably be going backward in wheat quality to grow this selection in competition with Comanche.

E. G. Heyne, in charge of wheat breeding at Manhattan, has started a new line of breeding that holds great promise. He is crossing (Mediterranean x Hope) x Pawnee and back-crossing it on Pawnee. This work is still in the breeding nursery and nursery yields will be available in 1951.

Mr. Heyne also is breeding a chinch-bug resistant, combine sorghum for Eastern Kansas. To do this he has crossed Club x Westland. Results from this may determine whether to continue with this cross. A hybrid from a cross, Early Kalo x (Dwarf Yellow Milo x Blackhull) that is now being tested at Kingman, Hays and Manhattan stands much better than Early Kalo. However, the stalk is too tall for a good combine variety. The next step is to shorten the stalk by back crossing on Club and Westland, a cross that has dwarf characteristics and chinch-bug resistance.

Resistance to crown rust race 45 and stem rust race 7, early maturity and strength of straw are important goals that plant breeder Dale Weibel, is working toward in oats breeding.

Dr. A. M. Brunson is working on hybrid popcorn at the experiment station. Dr. L. A. Tatum, corn breeder, is developing new hybrids. Clapp stated there will be little improvement of Kansas corn hybrids unless we find better inbreds or better combinations of inbreds.

Legume breeding work is in charge of C. O. Grandfield, who says Kansas must make every effort to retain the alfalfa seed market for the Eastern United States. Kansas Common is susceptible to wilt which reduces the stand.

Mr. Grandfield believes that if we are going to continue to grow alfalfa seed in Kansas and sell it in the eastern

Meat Curing Leaflet

Our 1-page leaflet on how to cure pork is available. Instructions are reliable and easily followed. Included in the leaflet is a paragraph on how to make corned beef. A postcard addressed to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will have our prompt attention. Ask for the Pork Curing leaflet.

states, we must have a variety that is adapted to growing in both places. He is making crosses between Buffalo alfalfa, a wilt-resistant variety and Atlantic and Williamsburg, 2 eastern varieties that are not wilt-resistant, but are resistant to diseases prevalent in the East. Western United States growers are beginning to take over the market, and Grandfield recommends that Kansas seed producers can best protect their market by increasing the supply of seed of Buffalo alfalfa.

Protects Luggage Labels

You may protect labels on luggage by rubbing a warm candle over the addressed labels after the ink has dried. This will prevent the ink from becoming smeared if the labels are in the rain. —Mrs. Paul Hammett, Audrain Co.

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Dairy Success

(Continued from Page 5)

he has on hand or animals he can buy. When you call on a few top breeders you soon learn there is a definite pattern for breeding success. Let us give you some examples.

Every good breeder tries to breed for a definite type in his herd. To do this, he must look ahead several cow generations and make his breeding plans accordingly.

Take W. H. Bertholf, of Sedgwick county, for instance. Mr. Bertholf has been a dairyman for some time, but has been seriously building up a herd of registered Guernseys for the last 5 years. He now has 29 head of cows and heifers. His breeding pattern is just beginning to develop. During the next few years he will use 2 outstanding bulls of entirely different type to reach his goal of type and production.

An Outstanding Bull

In partnership with John Nelson, another Sedgwick Guernsey breeder and president of the Kansas State Guernsey Association, Mr. Bertholf now has one of the best-bred bulls ever sold in Missouri.

This bull, Seco Imperial Illustrious, was the top-selling bull in the Missouri State Sale, at Columbia, this year. A yearling now, he is sired by Gayhead's Imperial, a bull that already has 2 daughters with butterfat records of over 800 pounds and 25 Advanced Registry daughters. His dam is St. Albans Valian Rosalie, a "very good" cow with a record of 835 pounds of fat.

Seco Imperial Illustrious is a big-boned, rugged type of bull and is being used now. His daughters then will be crossed to another bull, as yet unnamed, that Mr. Bertholf purchased as a calf this summer in Mississippi. This bull calf, being raised on the farm now to use later, comes from some of the best breeding in the Guernsey breed.

He is a son of Flying Horse Royal Piper, a proved bull that is sire of more than 30 AR daughters. Flying Horse Royal Piper has one daughter that holds a class leadership in the breed for milk and butterfat production. A paternal sister of Piper holds the world's record in AA Guernsey records with 22,558 pounds of milk and 1,154 pounds of fat. The dam of the Bertholf bull calf is Fox Dean's Verna, that has a record of 706 pounds of fat and 13,917 pounds of milk.

So here we have a bull calf that comes from a long line of high production and from a family of class leaders. This bull, unlike the partnership bull, Seco Imperial Illustrious, is a very refined type. Both bulls have high production behind them. By using first the rugged bull, then crossing his daughters on the refined-type bull, Mr. Bertholf hopes to get a medium-type cow with high production.

The Bertholf herd this year will finish with a herd average of about 400 pounds of fat. Thru his breeding program, Mr. Bertholf hopes to develop a uniform type of cow and a herd average of 500 pounds of fat. His herd will be expanded to 40 cows.

Emphasize Cow Families

That gives you some idea of planning needed on herd sires if you are to have a successful breeding program. Over on the Heersche Brothers farm, John and George Heersche emphasize cow families. No other herd in Kansas, perhaps, demonstrates better the value of a good cow family as does this fine herd of Holsteins.

"It is easy to make the mistake of getting involved with too many cow families in your herd," says John Heersche. "When you go out and buy a number of high-producing cows to start your herd you may think cow families are not important. If the cows are high producers and come from lines of high producers, you may feel that is all you need to worry about. The trouble is that you may have 5 or 6 cows, all coming from different bloodlines. You just can't find a bull that will nick with that many different bloodlines. If you stick to one or 2 cow families, your problem is greatly simplified in getting both production and type."

The Heersche herd is an outstanding example of following this line of reasoning. The herd was started in 1926 with 3 cows, and only 2 cows have been purchased in the 22 years since. Yet these brothers have bred 5 "excellent" cows, with 3 of these in the herd today. At present there are 20 living direct

female descendants of old Queen Genesta DeKoi in the herd. Queen Genesta, now 12 years old, has 2 butterfat records above 600 pounds, and is the dam of one of the present "excellent" cows in the herd. Her maternal brother, Commander, is an "excellent" bull and the sire of another of the Heersche "excellent" cows.

HRW Homestead Pontiac Triune, a former herd sire, is an "excellent" bull and was 4 times grand champion at the Kansas State Fair. He now is being used in an artificial insemination ring at Des Moines, Ia. His son, Beauty Homestead, a 2-year-old, is the present herd sire. He is a full brother to the "excellent" cow, Black Beauty.

Another former herd sire, Regier Polkadot Triune King, has 15 daughters in the herd. His oldest daughters now are finishing their first records. The highest producer has 615 pounds of fat as a 2-year-old. Both Regier Polkadot Triune King and Heersche Triune Commander are now being used in Oklahoma.

The 3 "excellent" cows in the herd are not kept just for type. Black Beauty has a record of 740 pounds of fat as a 3-year-old, Beauty has a record of 524 pounds as a 5-year-old, and Queen has a record of 664 pounds as a 4-year-old. The herd, with 25 milking, has averaged 455 pounds of fat the last 2 years. Along with a high production average, the herd is classified with a score of 83.8, which is just 1.2 points below an average of "very good."

Herd Has Uniformity

You seldom will see a dairy herd that has the uniformity found in the Heersche cows. The Heersche Brothers like large animals with a good back line, unusually good rumps and almost perfect udder attachment. Even old Queen Genesta, the 12-year-old foundation cow, still has an udder that would be a credit to a young cow. "She never has had any udder trouble during her long production period," says John. The important point in this herd is that the breeding program has been based on one or 2 outstanding cow families.

Sometimes you have an outstanding cow family without knowing it for awhile. That is what happened to Walter Hand, a purebred Ayrshire breeder. He bought his first cow at a sale in 1931, but didn't realize her value at the time. For 5 years he bred her to a grade bull. Then, in 1936, he bred her to a purebred bull for the first time. The heifer she dropped grew up to become an "excellent" cow, Patsy, that now is queen of the Hand herd.

"I might have been years ahead in my breeding program had I recognized the value of Patsy's dam," says Mr. Hand. He now has 2 daughters and 3 granddaughters of Patsy in the herd, and recently bought back 2 of her granddaughters that had been sold previously. Realizing he has found the cow

County Agents Honored

Three Kansas county agents have been presented distinguished service award certificates for outstanding work in agriculture and in 4-H Club work. The awards were given to them at the annual meeting of county agents, held recently in Chicago. The honored county agents are George W. Gerber, Cowley county; Deal D. Six, Douglas county; Everett L. McClelland, Washington county.

family he wants to build on, Mr. Hand is losing no time now.

Present herd sire on the farm is Highland Lad, sired by Elmbar's Bonnie Lad and a grandson of Elmbar Magnificent. His granddam is Bonnie's Lady Beautiful, classified "very good," as is Highland Lad. Production average for 12 1/2 cows in the Hand herd last year was 9,406 pounds of milk and 371.5 pounds of fat. The herd came up from an average of 321 pounds of fat in 1946. The herd was classified 2 years ago at 82, an average of "good plus."

Uses a Large Bull

Both size and production are emphasized in the Guernsey herd of John Nelson. He likes large cows without sacrificing type and uses a large bull. Most of the females in his present herd are sired by Meadow Lodge Kings Baron, a son of Langwater King of the Meads, a famous bull of the Guernsey breed. Meadow Lodge Kings Baron was an especially heavy bull, weighing almost a ton.

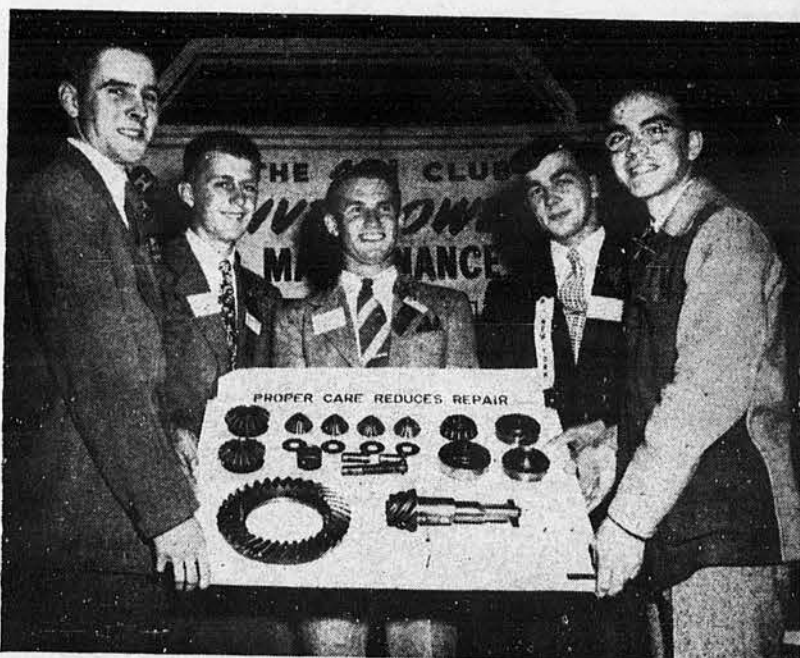
Females from the Nelson herd have held 4 state champion production records—Lila's Lady of CD, with 451 pounds of fat as a junior 2-year-old; Surprise Goldie, with 537 pounds as a 2-year-old; Alma of CD, with 517 pounds as a 2-year-old, and Barons Velvet Veda with 561 pounds as a 2-year-old and 630 pounds as a 3-year-old. Barons Velvet Veda is the dam of a prize bull calf now on the farm. He is Grandees Prediction of CD, was reserve champion at the Kansas State Fair as a bull calf.

Present sire of the Nelson herd is St. Albans Actor Grandee. His dam is Actors Zettee, that has a record of 16,800 pounds of milk and 808 pounds of fat. She is the Missouri state champion in BB records. Sire of the present bull is McDonalds Grandee, in turn sired by Foremost Prediction, that has the most AR daughters of any bull of the Guernsey breed.

The Nelson herd average for the last 2 years on 16 head has been 455 pounds of fat. Mr. Nelson has been testing ever since this work started in his county.

Now, looking back over the programs of these top breeders, we find they follow almost an identical pattern—one or 2 outstanding cow families, use of good-type bulls with high-production breeding, and cow testing.

Kansas Boy a Tractor Winner



Walter Vitt, left, of St. Paul, was chosen one of 5 national champions in tractor maintenance at the National 4-H Club Congress, held recently in Chicago. Walter received a \$200 scholarship from the Standard Oil Company. He has operated a tractor for 2,580 hours without major repairs. He has served as president and junior leader during 7 years work with his local 4-H Club.

New SCOTTEL CORN SHELLER STRIPS FAST & CLEAN

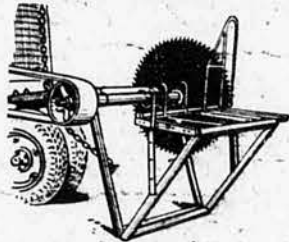
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High Farm Incomes

(Continued from Page 6)

loaded on Congress at once. First experiment of maximum production, maximum distribution, maximum farm prices and minimum grocery prices, will be with grains.

It won't take much Government urging to get abundant production. Farmers will attend to that. Planned maximum prices are to be at 90 per cent of parity—or better—rather than the Hope-Aiken bill 60 to 90 per cent parity flexible floors.

To get maximum distribution thru orderly marketing, starting perhaps with corn, provision will be made for organizing storage co-operatives—in addition to the present grain co-operatives—which will build and operate a substantial proportion of the new facilities needed.

Government financing of the new storage co-operatives would come from Reconstruction Corporation, thru the Commodity Credit Corporation. The co-ops would repay the loans over probably a 40-year period, similar to the financing programs for Rural Electrification Administration co-operatives.

Stored grain, of course, would be Government controlled. Darrow believes that such grain would be stored about as follows: one fourth on farms; one half in country elevators; the remaining one fourth in subterminal and terminal elevators.

"It adds up to a managed agricultural economy," Wayne Darrow states bluntly, "an extension of the early Roosevelt era. The program will win many friends, and many enemies. It will be fought over every step of the way."

The corn program is based on the theory that the time is past when 85 or so per cent of corn is fed in the county where produced. Economists in the Department are pretty well sold on the idea that corn production will reach the 4-billion bushels mark within the coming decade. Also, that a "good crop" in the years to come will be 200 bushels to the acre—much of it outside the present Corn Belt. It is reported that 600 North Carolina farms this year got better than 100 bushels to the acre; ditto over other areas in the South and West outside the Corn Belt.

Dollars and cents basis compares as follows on these commodities:

Commodity	Oct. 15 '38-'47 Farm Average Price	'38-'47 Parity	Pres. Mod. Parity	Mod. Parity
Wheat, bu.	\$1.98	\$1.22	\$2.20	\$1.81
Corn, bu.	1.38	.95	1.60	1.41
Cotton, lb.	.31	.18	.308	.268
Rice, bu.	2.07	1.44	2.02	2.13
Peanuts, lb.	.104	.062	.12	.092
Flue-cured, lb.	.506	.336	.481	.502
Burley, lb.	.34	.466	.507	
Potatoes, cwt.	2.36	1.80	3.01	2.40
Soybeans, bu.	2.27	1.66	2.39	2.46
Hogs, cwt.	24.60	12.50	18.10	18.50
Milk, cwt.	4.93	2.81	3.98	4.16
Butterfat, lb.	.678	.444	.655	.657
Eggs, doz.	.547	.312	.535	.463

Modernized parity, with farm wages included in the formula, would give: wheat, \$1.91; corn, \$1.49; cotton, 28.3 cents; rice, \$2.25; peanuts, 9.7 cents; flue-cured tobacco, 53 cents; burley, 53 cents; potatoes, \$2.55; soybeans, \$2.60; hogs, \$19.60; milk, \$4.39; butterfat, 69.4 cents; eggs, 48.9 cents.

Of course, due to the moving 10-year base in the new formula, parity under the modernized formula would rise as the 10-year period moved from the low-

priced 'Thirties into war and postwar 'Forties.

First two battles in the Eighty-first Congress probably will be fought over (1) 90 per cent parity vs. 60 to 90 per cent parity price supports for non-perishable crops, and (2) the "modernized" parity formula contained in the same Hope-Aiken act which goes into effect in 1950, unless the Eighty-first Congress changes the law.

There has been more heat developed to date over price-support percentages than over the "modernized" parity formula, but the new formula is due for careful scrutiny and perhaps some criticisms in the new Congress, as its immediate effects are more generally understood.

As was stated at the time of passage, the modernized formula takes away from grains and cotton; boosts parity on livestock and poultry and dairy products, generally speaking.

More specifically, if the modernized parity were in effect now, parity on wheat would drop 18 per cent; corn, 12 per cent; oats, 18 per cent; barley, 22 per cent; rye, 20 per cent; grain sorghums, 23 per cent; flax, 2 per cent; dry beans, 2 per cent; peanuts, 24 per cent; cotton, 13 per cent; potatoes, 21 per cent; eggs, 14 per cent; sheep, 25 per cent; butterfat, about the same.

On the other hand, the modernized parity would give rice an increase of 5 per cent; dry peas, 7 per cent; soybeans, 3 per cent; flue-cured tobacco, 3 per cent; burley tobacco, 7 per cent; cottonseed, 18 per cent; sweet potatoes, 4 per cent; apples, 13 per cent; hogs, 2 per cent; beef cattle, 19 per cent; lambs, 21 per cent; milk, 4 per cent; chickens, 6 per cent; turkeys, 1 per cent; and wool, 14 per cent.

Tentative 1949 farm goals, announced by the Department of Agriculture last week, subject to approval by state and U. S. D. A. councils, seek increased production of milk, also chickens raised on farms, turkeys, sheep and lambs, sweet potatoes, legume and grass seed and tame hay; hogs (up 17 per cent); continued high level of vegetable production; less flax and rice planting. Earlier announced goals called for reduced wheat and potato acreage (farmers intended to plant larger wheat acreage).

Goals announced last week include: Milk: 120 billion pounds, increase of 3 per cent over 1948.

Poultry: 10 per cent increase in young chickens and turkeys; 700 million chickens, and 35,100,000 turkeys.

Sheep and lambs: increase of 2 million head, for a total of 30,500,000 by end of 1949.

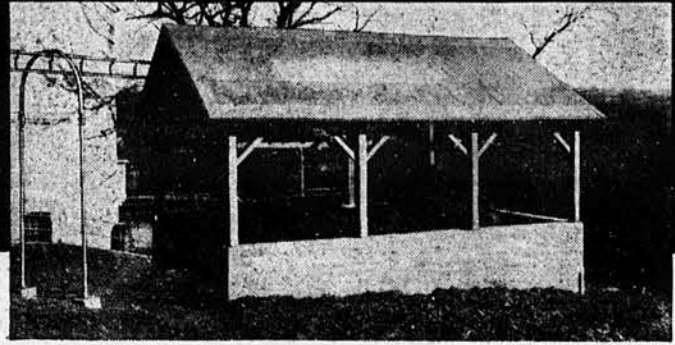
Flaxseed: 26 per cent below 1948 acreage, for a goal of 3,026,000 acres.

Rice: decrease of 8 per cent, to 1,600,000 acres.

Summer vegetables: slight increase over 1948 acreage harvested; goal, 717,850 acres for 18 vegetables named. Increased acreages, ranging from 2 to 7 per cent are suggested for lima beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, snap beans, beets, watermelons, tomatoes, onions, celery, honeydew melons, lettuce; others, same.

Grass and legume seed percentage increases include alfalfa, 80 per cent; red clover, 48; white clover, 8; timothy, 77; alsike, 25; ladino, 102; sweet clover, 93; Sudan, 121; redtop, 148; brome grass, 110; Kentucky bluegrass, 70; crested wheat grass, 367.

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In one year, a 1000-pound animal will produce about 13 1/2 tons of manure. Utilize all the valuable elements it contains. When it is piled in an unpaved yard and exposed to sun, wind and rain, more than half the original fertilizing value is lost through fermentation and leaching.

Avoid this costly loss. Most of the nitrogen and practically all of the phosphorus and potassium can be saved by storing the manure in a water-tight, weather-protected pit like that shown here. It costs but little to build; and the savings that result will pay for the pit in a few years.

Your Lehigh Dealer can give you sound advice on all concrete construction work. See him the next time you are in town.

3 men and a boy in 3 days with 81 sacks of Lehigh Cement
8.5 cu. yds. sand and 9.75 cu. yds. gravel with a concrete mixer*

CAN BUILD THE FLOOR AND WALLS OF THIS 10-COW MANURE PIT.

*If your dealer can supply you with ready mix concrete, you can do the work with less labor.



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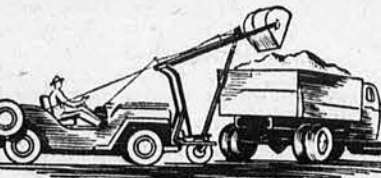
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HUEY SEED CO.
CARTHAGE, ILLINOIS

Save the Trash

THERE is no place for so-called "clean farming" when trying to prevent erosion. That idea was expressed by Eli Strahm, Nemaha county, who has had some experiences in gully and erosion control.

For several years he burned weeds and other trash out of a drainage way to keep the farm looking neat. As a result the ditch in the drainage way was becoming deeper and deeper. Five years ago he put some willow twigs near the bottom of the gully, and left enough grass alongside so terrace water would not rush into the ditch in great quantities. As a result nearly 7 feet of dirt has accumulated in the ditch in the last 5 years.

There was a time when this ditch would dry out nearly as rapidly as surrounding land. Now it trickles water all summer long. That is good evidence the water flow has been slowed considerably.

In the last 2 years Mr. Strahm has placed 70 acres of cultivated land under protection of terraces. He will terrace 15 more acres within the next year, which will provide complete protection for his 160-acre farm.

There has been a big change in the appearance of this farm in the last 2 years. Soil on cultivated fields is being held securely in place. He anticipates a gradual increase in productive capacity as a result of his work.

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The first member of the Pabst's Holstein family at Sunnymede Farm, Topeka

SENIOR SIRE PABST BURKE LAD STAR Son of "BURKE"

His Dam—Ollie Lady Star Nettie, 5 years 6 months, 3x 20,913 lbs. milk, 3.5% fat, 735.1 lbs. fat, His full sister—Pabst Burke Nettie, 2 years 4 months, 3x 13,661 lbs. milk, 3.7% fat, 508.8 lbs. fat. Sons of Pabst Burke Lad Star now available.

C. L. E. EDWARDS, Topeka, Kan.

Z. B. CRAIG & SON Holstein Dispersal Sale

At Falling Leaf Farm on highway 63, 3 miles south of Columbia, Missouri Thursday, January 6, 1949 (12 Noon)

71 HEAD SELLING—10 registered cows; 31 grade cows; 11 registered heifers and calves; 19 grade heifers and calves; 1 herd sire, registered. Breeding—Man-O-War, Fredmar Korndyke Lad, Admiral Beechwood, Konigen, Hays Alamada, Femco Sir Bessie, Patriarch and Femto Sir Pride Semesta. All grades have purebred top crosses for many generations.

For further information address GLENN G. DAVIS, Sales Manager Columbia, Missouri Auctioneers: Powell, Walker and Harrison

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Reg. Brown Swiss

Bull calves out of cows classified "very good" and producing 500 to 650 lbs. fat in 305 days. Also a heifer or two and cows with 500 lbs. fat records. ROY E. WEBBER, Kingman, Kansas

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

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

January 1 Will Be Our Next Issue Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by Saturday, December 25

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

Marketing Viewpoint

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

I have a few old cows that I would like to fatten. When should they be sold? I haven't started to feed yet. I also have some stockers. Should I feed for a March market or rough them thru and sell as stockers in the spring?—R. J.

The cow market probably is just past the seasonal low in price. There may be less advance in cow prices than usual this winter, but a steady to strong market seems probable. With feed costs as low as they are, you probably could afford to feed them for market in March.

The steer market is under pressure at present because supplies of short-fed cattle are increasing and consumer demand seems to be slowing up. The question of what consumer demand may be 4 to 6 months from now is difficult to answer. But it is our opinion that governmental expenditures for foreign aid, armaments and other programs will tend to maintain employment, business activity and incomes at high levels.

As the season progresses there will be more well-finished cattle available so still further downward adjustments in prices of fed cattle may occur. Profits from feeding steers this year should be expected from cheap gains on low-cost feed rather than from a price advance. So if you can put gains on steers and sell somewhere near present prices for stockers—in other words feed for the gain—you should come out satisfactorily.

Whether you should feed the steers or sell them as stockers next spring depends on your local feed situation. If you have plenty of grain and can figure a profit from feeding for the gain, feeding would seem advisable. However, if you don't have the grain and would have to pay ship-in prices for it, you probably would be better off to sell as stockers in the spring.

I have some 1948 flaxseed and would appreciate your advice as to whether I should sell it now or wait until spring.—M. D. K.

The period of strongest flaxseed prices in the open market usually is during late December or early January. Ordinarily that period would be the best time to sell. However, it now appears that the most advantageous price can be obtained by taking a Government loan on the flaxseed. The support program has disrupted the usual seasonal pattern and it is not expected that market prices will exceed the loan rate during the remainder of the season. The deadline for taking out a loan on flaxseed is December 31.

What seems to be the prospect for fluid-milk prices during December?—C. C. F.

It is likely that fluid milk prices to producers will remain steady during December. However, the Federal Order Milk Prices probably will show declines, but these declines, in most cases, will not be passed on to producers as premiums are being paid in most Kansas markets at the present time due to a shortage of milk. It seems likely that, unless some drastic change occurs in the evaporated milk situation, condensed milk prices will continue to average below the corresponding dates of a year ago.

I usually sell my old hens to dealers on a live basis. If I dress out an occasional bird, what price a pound should be charged so that dressed weight and a fair charge for dressing are considered?—G. J.

Chickens lose about 25 to 30 per cent of the live weight when dressed, drawn, and ready to cook. The market value of the live bird plus a charge for dressing and drawing (usually 20 to 25 cents for a chicken) gives the amount to charge for the drawn bird. This amount, divided by the drawn weight, gives the selling price per pound.

Alma, county seat of Wabaunsee county, was named by the Germans who settled it from the city of Alma in Germany.

Dairy Cattle Dispersal Sale



Tuesday, January 4

On farm 1 mile north of Junction City and then one half mile east.



45 HEAD good quality and high producing Jerseys, Holsteins, Guernseys.

22 Cows in milk or to freshen before spring—one registered Guernsey cow.

11 Bred and Open Heifers.

10 Heifers all under 6 months of age.

2 Guernsey Bulls, about ready for service (both eligible to register.)

Some of the cows have production records up to 319 lbs. fat in 277 days and 323 lbs. fat in 304 days.

Tb. and Bang's tested. Younger cattle calfhood vaccinated.

Also a full line of farm and milking machinery; tractors, trucks, milking machine, silage cutter and other farm machinery in good repair, some nearly new.

2500 bales of alfalfa and 100 tons of silage.

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Aucts.: Bert Powell, Francis Maloney Jesse R. Johnson with Kan. Farmer

11th Annual Hereford Sale

Saturday, January 8---1 P. M.

Clay Center, Kansas

in the Clay Center Sales Pavilion



40 HEAD

20 Bulls and 20 Females

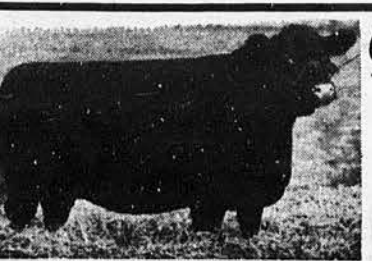
Ranging in age from 6 to 14 months. The offering is sired by WHR Royal Prince, M. B. Iowa Domino 104th, Jupiter Pioneer 9th and Ruling Son 3rd.

This cow herd was founded and built up from bulls of the Guggell & Simpson, Wyoming Hereford Ranch and Mousel Brothers breeding establishments. (Gibbs Herefords are noted for their size, smoothness and natural fleshing ability.) For catalog write

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Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer



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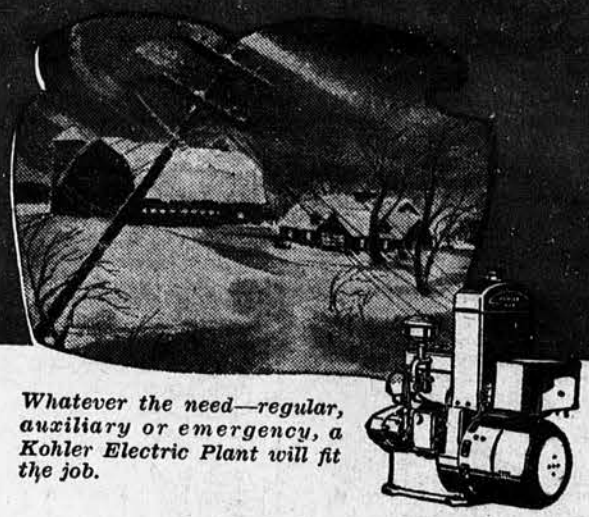
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