

Kansas Farmer



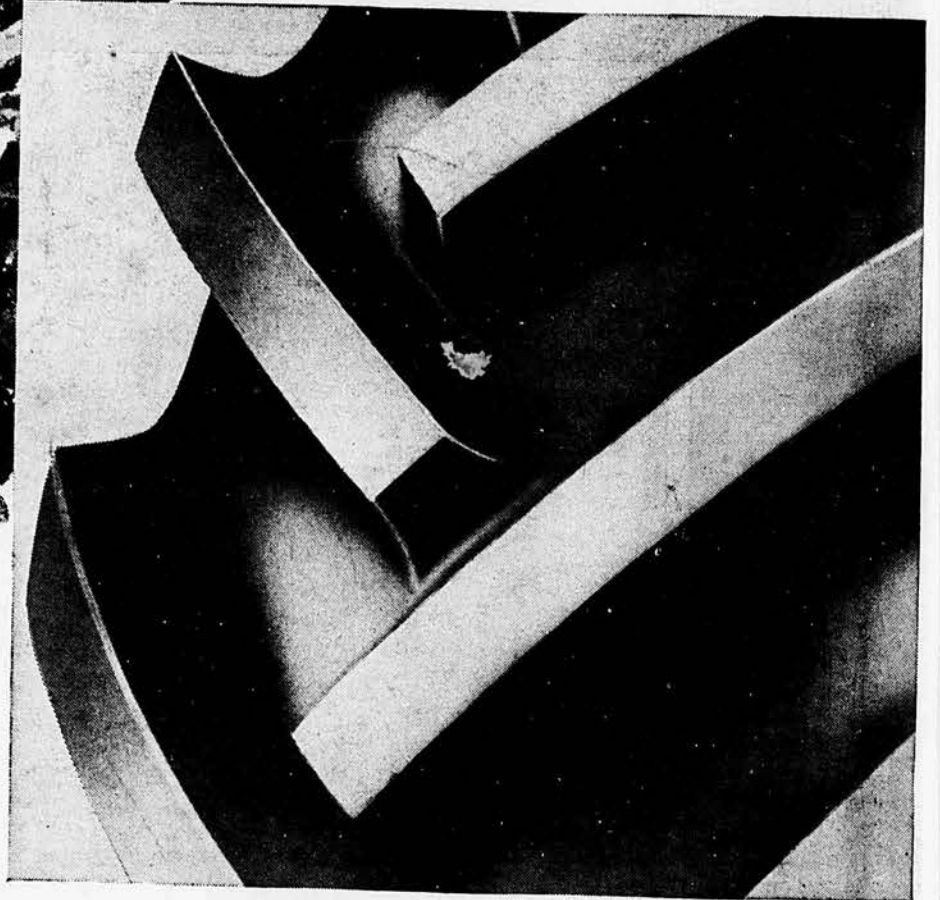
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2 — Balanced straight-lug tread design — longer wear. Goodyear open center lugs are all *straight*, all *equal* in size and spacing. That's why every lug works equally, pulls fully, wears more evenly. This means a smoother, steadier pull—less vibration and wobble—more riding stability—plus longer life.

So why take less when you can get longer-lasting Goodyear SUPER-SURE-GRIPS *without a penny more in price*? They're America's most wanted tractor tires because farmers know they give "the greatest pull on earth"—pull where other tires won't!

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GOOD YEAR

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The Cover Picture



These twin girls, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Froelich, Dickinson county, appear on the cover of this issue of Kansas Farmer. Sandra is at left, Sharon at right.

TWINS always are good subjects for a picture. But these twins, Sandra and Sharon Froelich, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Froelich, Dickinson county, seemed like special subjects the first time we saw them. They are farm girls. And they lend themselves well to photography. Altho a few months short of 5 years old they were happy to pose for pictures. More than happy, they were excited.

After picture taking was over we learned Sandra and Sharon come from a long line of twins. There have been 7 sets of twins in 3 generations. It hardly seems necessary to identify the girls. But their parents informed us that Sharon is at left in the cover picture, Sandra at right. In the front view of the girls shown saying their bedtime prayers it is Sandra at left, Sharon at right.

Bedtime prayers. A comparatively simple subject on which to contemplate during this busy Christmas season. No doubt these little girls have visions of Santa Claus, reindeer, toys and dolls in mind at this time of year.

The simplicity of their prayers is quite appropriate for Yuletide consideration. For that matter thruout the year. But in addition to asking for playthings, these two young girls—and grown-up boys and girls as well—can well be saying a prayer of thankfulness. Thankful for the many, many things in their lives which we take as ordinary. Even expected.

Sandra and Sharon have a home, good food, love of their parents. We might contrast their own well-being with that of children in other lands, in other areas of our own land. Children who have not enough to eat, whose homes and parents were war casualties. Casualties to the stupidity of un-Christian thinking.

We can let the simple bedtime prayers of Sandra and Sharon influence our thinking during this 1949 Christmas season. Make it a White Christmas, giving instead of receiving. Then permit that attitude of simplicity, thankfulness, gratitude to continue thru the years. It's the paved road to genuine happiness.

Highway Safety Rules Apply to Farm Machinery

FATAL accidents involving farmers are increasing now that so much farm equipment is operated along the highways, states Claud R. McCammet, Kansas Safety Engineer.

"Some farmers do not realize," says Mr. McCammet, "that when operating farm equipment on the open highways they must comply with state laws in regard to proper lights on such equipment."

The safety engineer urges farmers to see that proper headlamps are installed on tractors and other equipment and that red tail lights of an approved type be installed on the rear of farm equipment. Towed equipment must also be equipped with red reflex reflectors. Where equipment is 80 inches or more in width, there must be clearance lights and side-marker lamps as required by law. Farm trucks should have lights and brakes checked and should carry a set of emergency flares.

Here are some of the things that have happened in Kansas in recent

weeks where farmers were careless or did not comply with safety regulations:

Five members of farm families have lost their lives and a score of others have been seriously injured from being struck while operating farm equipment on the highway.

Seven members of farm families have lost their lives in crossing accidents in the last 60 days.

A recent failure of a farm vehicle to stop before entering a thru highway caused a bus carrying 22 passengers to be driven into the ditch and many of these passengers were injured.

There are some common precautions for farmers to follow, Mr. McCammet says. They are:

At night, when on the highway, turn off the white plow light and have a red tail light in use.

Avoid sudden turns into farm driveways and sudden stops upon narrow highways.

If it is necessary to turn or stop, give hand signals and drive onto the shoulder of the road until the highway is clear.

Alfalfa Gets Thirsty

Irrigation studies at the Garden City Branch Experiment station show that some crops just make better use of irrigation water than others.

Alfalfa, for instance, can make profitable use of about 40 inches of water during its growing season. Milo can use somewhat less. Little was gained, however, by putting more than 10 inches of irrigation water to wheat, barley and oats.

The most satisfactory yields of milo under irrigation result from row spacings of 20 or 22 inches. The use of superphosphate has proved profitable on irrigated sugar beet and alfalfa land.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

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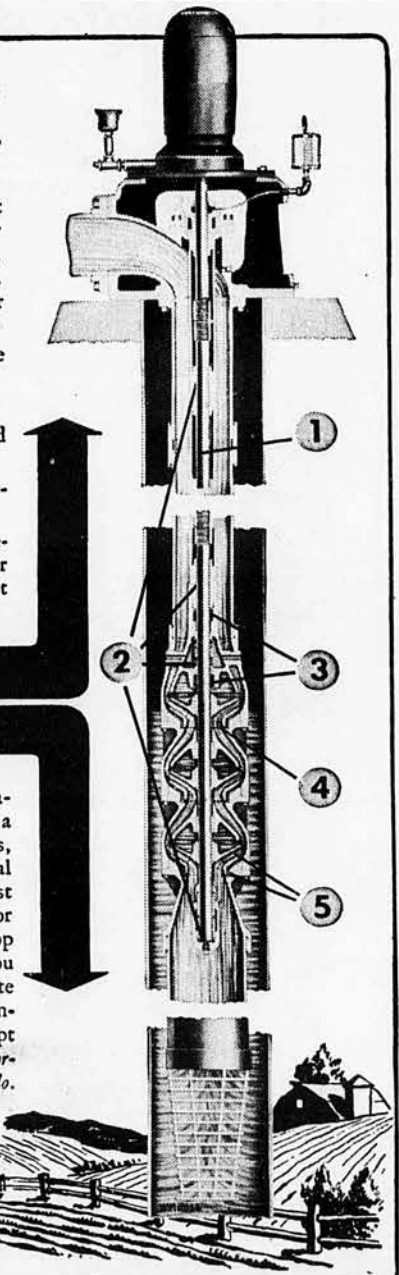
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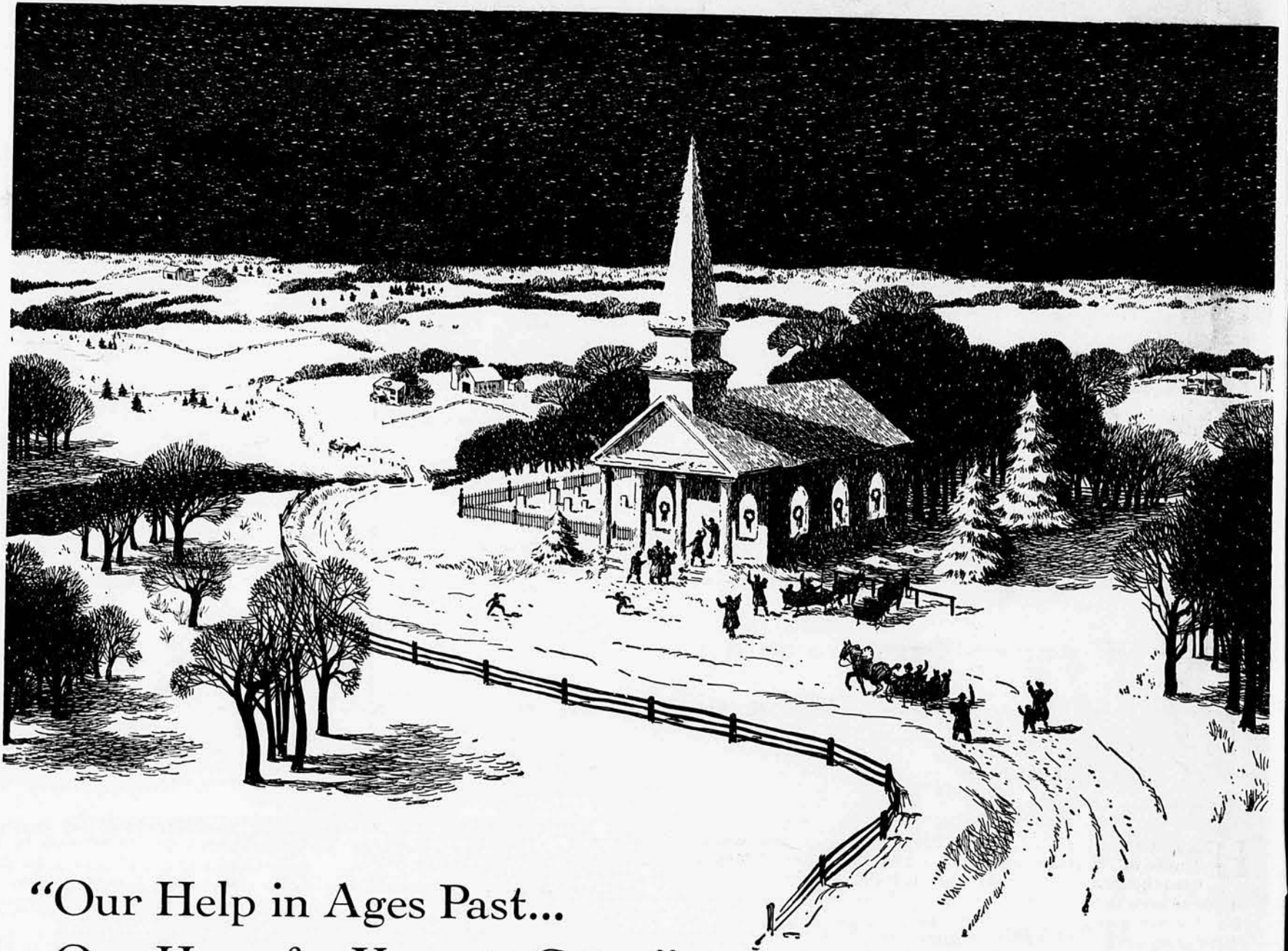
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“Our Help in Ages Past... Our Hope for Years to Come”

America was opened by men with God upon their minds. Their vision was prophetic, their passion was freedom. To our forefathers America was promises—promises faithfully kept in the land's lush prairies, its fish-filled streams, its rolling country rich with wood and mineral. America was man's new-found land of opportunity . . .

New Americans flocked in from the nations of the world. Fleeing religious, economic and political problems, escaping famine and despair, seeking freedom and opportunity, they came from the old countries to the new—from England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales—from Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway—from France, Italy, Russia, Poland—they came in their millions from these and many other countries. And they came to work in their own land, and to pray in their own churches. The land opened to these pioneers. It received their sweat and rewarded their labors. On its rich soil they raised their generations and marked their names. *Deeply in its heart, they planted their faith.*

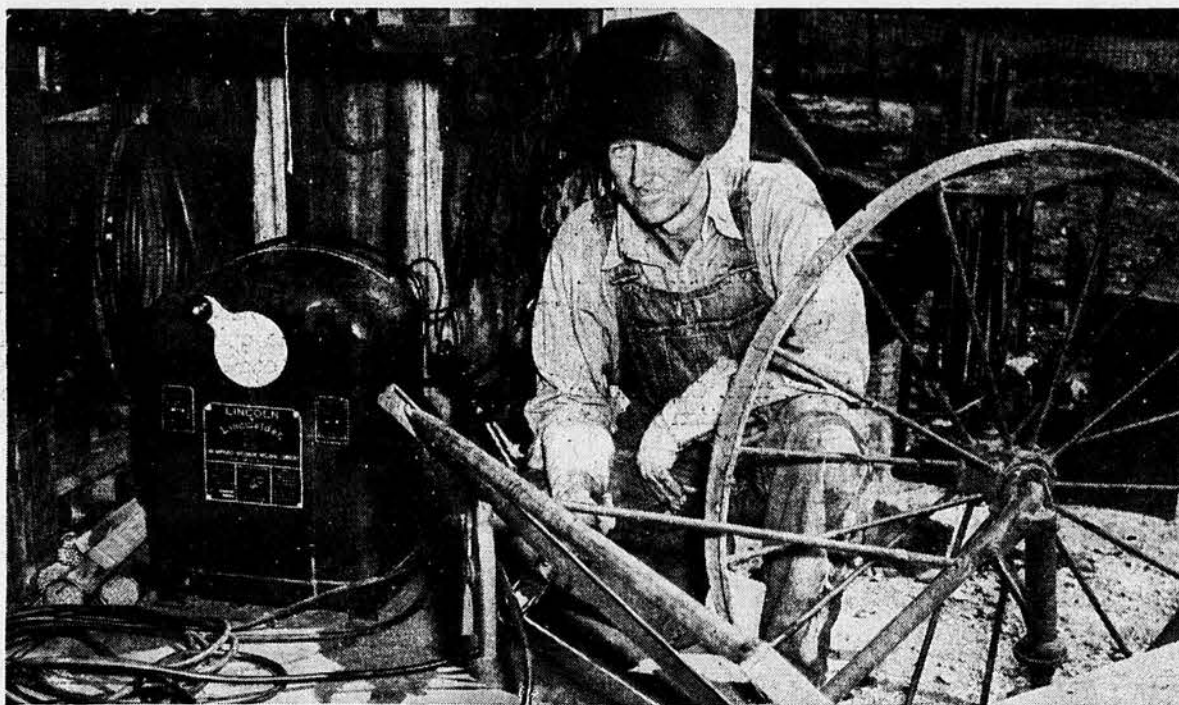
Over the American farmland, that faith blossomed sweetly. It grew from a sapling to a great tree, which now shelters millions from storms of the spirit. Today the churches of all denominations in America give outward and visible signs of the strength and purpose within our people. And in a new time of global doubt and fear, of clouded issues and terrible distress on the continents

which our forefathers left, America's churches are a source of the courage and perception we need.

Now another Christmas is over the land . . . another old year draws to its close. Joyously, at this time of spiritual accounting, churches are bright and fragrant with the faith of our fathers. Over Bethlehem the Star still burns, and if this statement may close, reverently, with a text, let it be from the writing of David, the poet, the great singer, who began as a tender of sheep, and became a king in Israel. For all of us in America today, a quotation from the Psalms is at once a rededication, and an act of faith in church and country: *“Be thou my refuge henceforth and forever, and my portion in the land of the living.”*

*To all our friends in America,
we at Swift & Company
wish a Merry Christmas and
a Happy New Year.*

John Holmes
President



At Left: Gerald Steely, Brown county, is a new welder owner. Started by building the milk cart at right. He believes the day is coming when every farm will need a welder.



Above: The face shield Raymond Tanner wears will prevent eye injuries while working with the grinder. When not using the grinder, shield hangs on the grinder frame where it is easily found.

Shopping for Shops

**Build yours large enough;
then equip it well**

By Ed Rupp

HERE it is just a week before Christmas. Maybe we should be thinking about Santa Claus getting down our tiny chimney. But no, we've been talking to farmers about shops. How big are you going to make your shop? Would you build your shop the same way if you had it to do over? What equipment are you going to install?

We could turn this into a Christmas suggestion list for Mrs. Farmer. Might be a good idea. What can you get your husband for Christmas?

A new welder? A new electric-powered drill press? May we suggest a new set of box-end wrenches to replace those "old knuckle skinners"? (We are indebted to Hugh Bryant, Pratt county, for that "old knuckle skinner" term.)

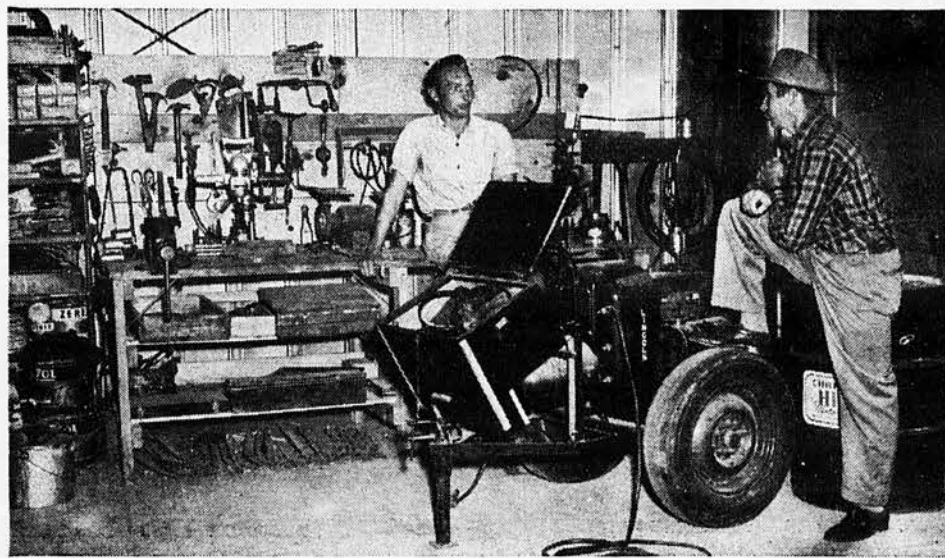
But seriously, this matter of farm shops is important. The day is gone when a farmer can get by with a few tools hanging on the granary wall. Many new shops are being built each year. But what kind of shop are you going to build? How big?

Answers we received to that last question indicate many farmers who built shops in recent years wish now they had built them just a little larger. The type of farming you do, of course, will have something to do with your shop size requirements.

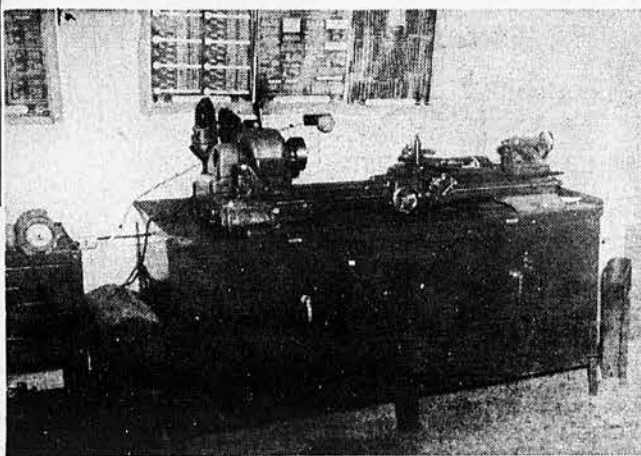
Mr. Bryant built his shop in 1946. It is of frame construction, 36 by 30 feet. An 18-foot door was provided on the long side. Most implements requiring repairs can be taken right into his shop. That ex- [Continued on Page 21]



Above: There is safety from fire in the C-O-Two bottle hanging in the corner of the Raymond Tanner shop in Stafford county. Fire extinguishers are important accessories in farm shops.



Above: Robert Baker, left, shows portable engine-driven welder to County Agent Charles Hageman. Mounted on rubber, this welder can be hauled anywhere on the farm. The tilting box holds welding rods and tools. When towing the unit, toolbox moves back to upright position.



At Left: This metal lathe in the Floyd Miller shop, Rice county, sees a lot of service. Lathes like this are not common in farm shops, but Mr. Miller says he uses it nearly as much as his welder.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

IT IS high time that you and I—the average citizen—wake up to some of the facts of life—about taxes. In a recent issue of Newsweek magazine—by the way, a Kansas boy, Chet Shaw, is executive editor of this magazine—was a good summary of a report from the Tax Foundation. This Foundation has been making a special study as to who pays the taxes, and in the article I read the magazine raises the question, "How much (in taxes) do you really pay?"

The answer is somewhat startling. Especially to those folks who have been hugging the fond delusion that someone else pays the taxes for all this government spending.

Just for example, if you bought a car for \$2,000 this year, the taxes on that car amounted to from \$300 to \$500. Auto makers say that taxes, plus the higher wages and material costs resulting from taxes, have ended the \$1,000 car for good and all.

The Tax Foundation reports that there are 150 taxes collected in the making and selling of a woman's hat. There are 116 taxes on a suit of man's clothes; 151 separate taxes on a loaf of bread; at least 100 taxes on a dozen eggs. Sounds unbelievable, doesn't it. But that seems to be the case.

The average American family—not all of this applies to your family, of course—pays \$69 a year in liquor taxes; \$45 a year in tobacco taxes. Property taxes, direct and indirect (in the form of rent and prices), amount to \$177 per family in these United States.

The taxes on a package of cigarets average 11½ cents; on a \$3.75 bottle of whisky the taxes amount to \$2.06. In my book neither is worth the money, even without the taxes, but it gives an idea of what government spending programs are costing.

I know a lot of people who comfort themselves with the thought that the "other fellow" pays the taxes; we get the benefits.

That is an illusion, as I have attempted previously to point out in a general way. Thanks to the studies put out by the Tax Foundation, we now can be more specific on the subject.

Until the withholding tax was made a feature of the federal income tax, all of us who paid income taxes knew what we paid in income taxes. The income tax is what you might call a visible tax; you either know it when you pay it, or can figure it out from the reports made to you by your employer when you get your pay check.

Incidentally, folks with incomes under \$3,000 annual income, some 32-plus millions of them, paid five billion dollars federal income taxes last year. So even the income tax no longer is "just a rich man's tax." Nearly one third of total income-tax collections come from those with incomes of \$3,000 or less. A lot of them don't realize this, because their employer takes it out of their pay checks.

But it is the hidden taxes—taxes added to the cost of things one buys—which really eat into the family incomes.

There is a more or less popular belief—which I have pointed out a number of times in past years is a fallacious belief—that a tax on corporations is not a tax on you and me.

Emphatically, that is not true. Corporation taxes are sales taxes; the corporation just collects the tax for the governments which levy them. Their customers pay the taxes; otherwise the corporation goes out of business.

For example, the mammoth American Telephone and Telegraph Co. last year paid \$292,000,000 in taxes. Its profits after taxes amounted to \$229,000,000. Those who used AT&T services paid the government \$292,000,000 in taxes, and paid the stockholders and officials and employers and suppliers of AT&T \$229,000,000 in addition. General Motors, another corporation doing a huge business, collected \$694,000,000 of taxes from its customers, and made a profit after taxes of \$440,000,000. Its customers paid both.

According to the Tax Foundation, the average American family pays \$317.18 in corporation taxes during the year; also \$176.84 property taxes; \$69.64 liquor taxes; \$44.63 tobacco taxes; \$32.90 in manufacturers' excise taxes, plus \$43.10 thru other excise taxes; and \$9.96 in customs duties (levied on imports from other countries). All these, of course, are in addition to individual income taxes.

I say this is something to think about, when you are asked to support for office advocates of more government spending; also when you are asked to vote directly for bond issues to allow more government spending. Some of these may be necessary as well as desirable—but they have to be paid for, in taxes.

Great Gifts

I WANT to wish you a very Merry Christmas. May it be a time of safety and good health for you and your loved ones. I know there isn't anything more important to you than the well-being of members of your family. So that is the choicest Yuletide gift I wish for all of my Kansas farm friends. I hope many family groups will be together. If that isn't possible, may you have the deep satisfaction of knowing those absent from you are well, and inspired by the work they are doing.

Then as New Year's day rolls around may the outlook on life for you and yours be full of hope and faith. I think you have every reason to feel that way. Despite its problems, the present year has been a profitable one for agriculture. And currently all signs point to another favorable year in 1950.

I know you are grateful. You and I should be filled with thankfulness because we live in the greatest country on the face of the earth. In a country where we are free to speak our thoughts, do the kind of work we like, follow the religious faith of our choice. It is difficult for us to understand that the greatest gift for which millions of human beings yearn is—freedom.

Freedom is ours, bought dearly, defended diligently. Let me urge you to think that over. Because we must continue to defend our freedom diligently. Defend it against outside forces.

Also against certain elements within this country. Against subversive acts and individuals. Against special privilege and greed, whether in business or in public life. I think we must examine our individual actions and our governmental moves

more critically than ever before—if we are to keep our country strong, remain free.

I think there is a key to the kind of future we want in these United States—the kind of government, the kind of business, the kind of progress. That key is the one word—understanding. An understanding among our citizens and communities and states so complete no enemy can divide and conquer.

Let me tell you about 2 forces I saw in action this month that were working definitely toward a better understanding between agriculture and industry.

One of these forces was at work in Chicago where some 1,500 4-H Club members met for their annual club congress. These fine boys and girls from every state in the Union had an opportunity to get acquainted during the week. In meetings and out they traded experiences and information about how they farm and live at home. They went home with a better understanding that farm folks are pretty fine people no matter which state they come from.

I would like to call your attention to how these 1,500 young farm people got to Chicago. They earned their trips because they were champions in their home states in various farm and community projects. And those trips were paid for by various industrial organizations that realize the importance of agriculture—manufacturers of farm machinery, rubber tires, clothing, electrical appliances, foods, motor cars, oil companies, packing companies, railroads. While in Chicago these 4-H'ers were entertained at breakfast, luncheon and dinner by great industries. They discovered for themselves that industry is interested in the welfare of farmers; that without farmers and agricultural production no other industry can continue to exist. And I'm sure the industrial people who mingled with those 4-H folks found renewed confidence in the future of agriculture.

The second force for good I have in mind is the annual Midwest Farm, Home and Industrial Conference held in Topeka. Here farm people and industrial people met to talk over mutual problems and exchange helpful ideas. Crop and livestock problems were discussed, practical uses of farm machinery and electrical equipment received considerable attention, farm buildings and even farm beautification were thoroly canvassed.

I mention these 2 gatherings—4-H'ers in Chicago and the Topeka conference—because they are typical of the American way of doing things. It is the way we must continue to do things. Get together, talk things over, know one another. Work for the good of our kind of life.

Arthur Capper

Topeka.

"Getting Near Our Borrowing Limit"

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

STRAW in the wind—Ralph Trigg, president of the Government's Commodity Credit Corporation, at the third annual conference of the Production and Marketing Administration (PMA), told—

CCC is "getting up near our borrowing limit" from the \$4,700,000,000 money pool established by Congress to support farm prices.

Since August an increase of nearly one billion dollars in loans and purchases has been committed;

So that as of last month "more than \$3,000,000,000 of CCC money now is invested in inventories or commodity loans . . . this leaves only a billion dollars or less which can be regarded as available for further price-support investment."

And, even if Congress should increase CCC's borrowing authority next year,

"there still will be limits that must be observed. Our total investment in price supports cannot be extended indefinitely."

Another straw in the wind—

The following excerpts from a statement by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (Democrat, Virginia), chairman, joint com-

mittee on nonessential Federal expenditures, issued Thursday of last week:

"It is apparent that the Federal Government is headed toward an extended era of chronic deficit spending which may continue until the public debt crushes us into national insolvency.

"We ended a fiscal year last June 30 with a deficit of nearly \$2 billion. Next June 30, we shall end the current fiscal year with a deficit of from \$5 billion to \$8 billion (thus far this fiscal year,

(Continued on Page 20)

Handy Ideas
KANSAS

Santa Was a Thin Man



The fat, jolly old gentleman with the whiskers has operated under many names and in many guises. Here is the story of his evolution.

WHEN Clement Moore wrote his classic "The Night Before Christmas" in 1822, he described Santa Claus almost exactly as Americans of all ages think of him today. He portrayed the legendary old gentleman as roly-poly, broad-faced with merry dimples, twinkling eyes and cheeks like roses. St. Nick, wrote Moore, was chubby and plump, merry, lively and quick, "a right jolly old elf."

But reading of a Santa described like that must have been puzzling to both parents and children of the 1820's. For Santa of that time—and of many years before then—was a tall, angular fellow—but he did have a white beard.

In the years between then and now, Santa has known many changes. In turn he has been tall and thin, short and wispy, gaunt and ragged and, most recently, the portly, strapping old fellow conceived by such men as artist Norman Rockwell.

Nowadays, to picture Santa as anything but huge, pink and happy would start a major uprising, according to one of the nation's foremost authorities on the subject. She is Jeanette Lee. As supervisor of creative art for the world's largest greeting card company, Hallmark, in Kansas City, she has been researching Santa's historical appearance for nearly a dozen years. Some 50 artists, under Miss Lee, have worked together on no fewer than 40 different paintings of the old gentleman for 1949 Christmas cards.

Everybody Knows Him

Santa Claus of today is carefully drawn. There are minor differences in his appearance, resulting from the individuality of artists, but in the main he always looks the same. People know Santa and they'll bide no liberties with his visage, his dress or his character, according to Miss Lee.

History of the popular idealization of St. Nicholas is strange but can be explained, she says. Santa's changing appearance over the years has come about thru artistic progress, public demand, and more universal acceptance of Santa Claus as the personalization of Christmas. Despite differences in his pictures in print, his characteristics have remained stable and have been clearly understood and portrayed. He was good, and jolly, and a generous bearer of gifts. His beard, a time-honored badge, has been long and short, full and straggly, and trimmed in a score of different fashions, but it was always there.

The "thin man" who was Santa in the early days in this country was a copy of the European St. Nicholas who was Bishop of Myra, an ancient city of Asia Minor, in the fourth century. He was a tall, upright man, usually pictured in his bishop's robes. By legend, St. Nicholas was the "children's friend," and it was with him the practice of gift-bearing to children on Christmas originated.

Started by Dutch

The legend of St. Nicholas was brought to America by the Dutch, and gradually became merged with Christmas customs of many other nationalities who came here. But as St. Nicholas, even in Clement Moore's day, he was still the tall and stately man known in Europe, and even the name, "Santa Claus," was rare.

Moore's poem originally was titled "A Visit from St. Nicholas," and the name "Santa Claus" apparently evolved from the efforts of children to pronounce in English the Dutch name "Sant Nicholaas." Since then the name "Santa Claus" has been universally adopted, altho he also has been vari-

ously known as Jolly Old St. Nicholas, Father Christmas, Mr. Whiskers, and Old Man Christmas.

St. Nicholas remained tall and thin in public prints until the 1860's. Then a famous cartoonist of the period, Thomas Nast, began drawing Santa Claus on magazine covers and as book illustrations. Nast's conception was more closely allied to Moore's written description, but still a long way from today's versions.

Nast's Santa, in many old woodcuts, was a short, pixie-like figure, round and jolly looking but still hardly able to carry the huge bag of toys he is generally pictured with today. Nevertheless, Nast's drawings established a

popular notion of Santa that eventually led to the present-day conception.

Nast popularized not only the figure of Santa Claus, but also many of the other practices with which he is associated at Christmas: building toys in his North Pole workshop, keeping records of good and bad children, receiving and answering their letters, and driving his reindeer. Nast also is credited with establishing Santa's red coat, the result of a cartoon during the Civil War in which he patriotically arrayed Santa in a red, white and blue outfit.

Not until the early 1900's did Santa begin to achieve the plumpness and height of the figure we know today. As late as 1881 artists were still picturing a Santa that resembled Jack Spratt more than he did Moore's Santa. "Possibly," Miss Lee explained, "the painters of Santa thought they had to make him thin enough to get down the chimney."

Today, on Christmas cards, in magazines, and on Christmas products, Santa is very nearly uniform in appearance. Norman Rockwell, the Vermont artist, probably has the most nearly ideal conception of Santa, Miss Lee thinks. "He seems to represent almost exactly what both children and adults imagine Santa to look like," she says.

Will Santa's appearance change in the years to come? Miss Lee thinks any changes will be only in minor details. The festival of Christmas and Santa's part in it are almost universally understood today, and communications between people and nations are so easy and quick that confusion is almost impossible. "I think Santa has finally matured," she stated.



As late as the 1880's, Santa's figure and dress on Christmas cards might well have bewildered adults no less than children. In turn, he was an elongated figure (top, center) and a pixie-like elf (below). Today, altho Christmas card artists paint Santa in some 40 different poses, he is consistently chubby and ruddy (left). A Norman Rockwell illustration on a Hallmark card (right) depicts him also as a pretty good-size fellow, with plenty of muscle.

Alfalfa Between Runways Makes Airport Practical

RIGHT next to town. That's the Seneca airport. Operated by the Kos brothers, Floyd and Everett, the Seneca port strikes us as being just about ideal for a county seat town of average size.

Convenience isn't the only consideration here. Sure, it's only a couple of blocks and you're right up town. But the manner in which the airport is managed sounds mighty sensible. Runways are seeded to brome and brome and alfalfa. The city keeps these mowed. Area between runways is seeded to alfalfa.

It's that cropping practice that helps keep the Seneca airport out of the liability class. Floyd Kos says he pays cash rent for the 156-acre tract. That includes rent for main hangar and shop as well as several T hangars. The runways leave about 130 acres of farm ground. Floyd says that acreage accounted for between 9,500 and 10,000 bales of good hay this last season. He has the hay put up on shares. This alfalfa goes a long way toward paying his cash rent, and the cash rent in turn goes a long way toward helping the city of Seneca make the airport a practical investment.

The Kos brothers both are associate members of the Kansas Flying Farm-

ers. (With that alfalfa they can almost qualify for regular membership.) And much of their business is with Flying Farmers in northeast Kansas. Airports like that at Seneca go a long way toward helping personal aviation grow in an area not quite so easily adapted to farm flying as some other areas in the state.

Other towns might well study the Seneca setup.



Bales of alfalfa hay stacked at left were harvested from the Seneca airport last summer. And they represent just part of the crop. Main hangar on the airport can be seen at right. This port is close to town. Just a few blocks to the main business district.

For Wool Comforts

When making wool comforts, cover wool with cheesecloth and baste thru several times and then cover and tack. When top needs washing, cut tacked threads and wash top and air wool.—Mrs. Joseph F. Thies.

Can't Mar Wood

To protect smoothly finished wood surfaces from hammer marks when driving nails, use a small piece of corrugated cardboard with a hole punched thru it. Insert the nail thru the hole in the cardboard and then drive the nail.—Mrs. J. H.

Clothes Stay on Line

When airing heavy-weight clothes, I stretch a chain between 2 posts and place the hanger hooks into the chain links. Not even the stiffest wind will dislodge the clothes.—Mrs. F. F.

Playthings Handy

Fasten a shoe bag to the back of the front seat of the car for the kiddies to keep their playthings in when on a trip. It will eliminate having them fall out when the door is opened.—Mrs. L. H.

For Discolored Utensils

When white dishes and enamel white cooking wear gets stained, I use one-half cup of a good bleach to 1 gallon of water. Let utensils stand in solution overnight. They will be snow white.—Mrs. Cora Judd.

Gloves Are Handy

A small loop of elastic sewed inside a coat sleeve makes a handy place to slip gloves after removing the coat. It also saves hunting for the gloves when it is time to leave.—Mrs. F. F.

Use Starch for Mirror

To remove film from mirrors, add a little starch to the water when washing them. This gives the glass a lasting polish and they will sparkle and shine.—B. E. L.

Easier Method

Filling tiny salt shakers is a chore that often proves difficult. Cut out the corner of an envelope, then snip off the tip to make a small hole. You will find it just the right size funnel for the job. Mrs. Zoe Harnsworth.

Boil the Cork

To expand shrunken corks which no longer fit snugly into the thermos bottle, drop cork in boiling water, cover and let remain for 30 minutes. They will be like new again, fitting tight and snug.—Mrs. F. W. Todd.

Can See Thru

I use mesh bags for quilt scraps and carpet strings. It is easy to see just what is in the bag without pouring contents out.—Mrs. L. M.

Leak Easily Located

To locate a leak in an underground pipe, pump water and white lime (very thin) into the pipe. The lime will always come to the top of the ground even in the wettest weather. All you need to do is dig in one place to find the leak instead of digging up the whole pipe line.—Mrs. E. S.

Why... is a farm telephone like a road?



Farm telephones and roads have a lot in common. Both are mighty handy. And both give you ways to reach people. And for them to reach you.

Roads and telephones are alike in another way, too: A number of people share them.

When you hang up your telephone so your neighbor can put through an important call, it's like waiting while he passes on a narrow stretch of road. It's friendly.

If you are among those waiting for a telephone on your farm, thanks for your patience. We've more than doubled farm telephones in four years in the territory we serve. The job is going ahead.

**SOUTHWESTERN BELL
TELEPHONE CO.**



Thoughts for Christmas

Unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.

—New Testament, Luke 2:11.



God rest you merry, gentlemen,
Let nothing you dismay,
For Jesus Christ, our Saviour,
Was born upon this day,
—By Unknown, Old Carol.



Christians awake, salute the happy morn
Whereon the Saviour of the world was born.

—By John Byrom.



Calm on the listening ear of night,
Came Heaven's melodious strains,

Where wild Judea stretches far
Her silver-mantled plains.

—By Edmund Hamilton Sears.



Oh, the Shepherds in Judea!—
Do you think the Shepherds know
How the whole round world is brightened
In the ruddy Christmas glow?
—Mary Austin.



Heap on more wood!—the wind is chill;
But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still.

—By Sir Walter Scott.



I heard the bells on Christmas Day
Their old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

—By Longfellow.

When mother-love makes all things bright,
When joy comes with the morning light,
When children gather round their tree,
Thou Christmas Babe, we sing of thee!

—By Tudor Jenks.



There's a song in the air!
There's a star in the sky!
There's a mother's deep prayer
And a Baby's low cry!
And the star rains its fire where
the Beautiful sing,
For the manger of Bethlehem
cradles a King.

—By J. C. Holland.



"What means this glory round our feet,"
The Magi mused, "more bright
than morn?"
And voices chanted clear and sweet,
"Today the Prince of Peace is born!"

—By J. R. Lowell.



Not believe in Santa Claus! You might as well not believe in fairies. . . . Nobody sees Santa Claus, but that is no sign there is no Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those which neither children nor men can see. No Santa Claus! Thank God! he lives and he lives forever.

—By Frank Church.



Christmas is coming, the geese are getting fat,
Please to put a penny in the old man's hat;
If you haven't got a penny, a ha'penny will do,
If you haven't got a ha'penny, God bless you!

—Unknown, Beggar's Rhyme.



New every year,
New born and newly dear,
He comes with tidings and a song,
The ages long, the ages long.

—By Alice Meynell.

Now That You Have Electricity

By CHARLES HOWES

AS IT looks from here, television is going to be a major asset on the farm. Whenever telecasting serves all of Kansas (and that time promises to arrive before too long) farmers are going to find it will be one of the most educational and entertaining instruments yet devised. The Wichita papers are talking about a station which is planned for that city, and the 3 remaining channels in the Kansas City area already have been applied for. There also is the possibility of booster stations being constructed at intervals across the state to bring programs to every county.

This does not mean you should rush right out and buy a television set. Results beyond 60 miles from Kansas City are not yet consistently good, we are told. However, it is easy to visualize that here is something that will be a great thing to carry farm and home demonstrations, on-the-spot news pictures of farm meetings and educational and entertainment telecasts to your homes. It still is an early stage in the progress of television, but we predict growth will be amazingly rapid as the backgrounds of radio, stage and motion picture techniques are applied.

New lines of 1950 electric refrigerators are now being shown to dealers at meetings over Kansas. Roominess seems to be the new idea, with cooling and storing space extending from floor to top and with no unit to take up food space. Many lines are coming out with a compartment for low-temperature storage and freezing in addition to the standard-temperature areas.

In freezer lines, at least one company is marketing a freezer with a 3-cubic-foot milk-cooler compartment. About the size for a single milk can, this space has a separate cover and should be ideal for a small dairy unit. This is a highly competitive field this year, and manufacturers and their sales agencies are dreaming up new ways to prove the utility of this equipment. In fact, out of these minds have come a variety of ideas, many of which perhaps never occurred to an average user. Here are a few to testify to the value in a freezer.

You need only prepare school lunches for the children once each week or less often if you wish. The entire package can be kept fresh until it is needed, removed from the locker and packed to school.

If you have extra waffle or pancake batter after a meal, don't toss it out. Cook the waffles to a tender turn, wrap them, then freeze. Simply heat them up for a hasty noon lunch.

Sprinkle your clothes on washday and place them in the freezer. You can iron them as you have time.

About that Christmas dinner—freeze those turkey-and-trimming leftovers so father doesn't have to dine on the same thing for a week.

Idea of the year—pack a carton of snowballs in the freezer so the children can have a snowball fight next August.

Perhaps many of you have conceived even more useful ideas than these. Send them to this column so we can pass them around.

There is a new electric hand sprayer that operates without a motor or compressor and is ready to use when plugged in. The 2½-pound unit has a glass jar that holds 25 ounces of material and comes equipped with a variety of nozzle discs. The mechanism works on a vibrating principle, according to our word.

Now that you have electricity, many of the fine electrical conveniences for the farm home, notably the electric sewing machine, are available to you. A demonstration of the versatility of present-day electric machines relegates treadle models to the realm of the kero-

sene lamp. We saw binding, darning, monogramming, hemming, ruffling, plaiting and buttonhole making done with greatest ease by a novice. Not to mention ordinary sewing jobs.

There's a new pint-size electric washing machine for apartments and small tenant houses. It has a capacity of 5 to 6 pounds of dry clothes, comes equipped with an 11-inch wringer that can be folded away when the machine is not in use. The entire unit stores in a space 15 by 16 by 30 inches. Furthermore, the manufacturer has designed a new wrinkle for agitating the clothes that consists of a propeller in the side of the tub. This action also aerates the water.

Is this going to be an electric Christmas? Frankly, it's an ideal way to solve "present" problems. But the women have the big advantage because the biggest share of gift suggestions from electric lines are for them. There are ranges, refrigerators, sewing machines, mixers, clocks, kitchen fans, coffee makers, toasters, washers, water heaters, fans, electric sweepers, electric sheets, waffle makers, grills,

roaster ovens, heating pads, irons, garbage-disposal units, ironers, clothes dryers, radios, hair curlers and a few other personal items that are mostly for women. For men, we can include a few of the above plus electric razors, fluorescent desk lamps, shop tools and other major equipment. This list is not complete, of course, but you can browse thru any store and solve a lot of problems at the last minute.

A lot appears in papers about the new electric steam irons and steam ironing which, as we get it, increases greatly the uses for ordinary dry irons. In general, this process, we hear, can be recommended for most rayons, lightweight cottons, medium and heavy nylons, some washable wools and very sheer linens. It also is useful in blocking knitting apparel and will help restore freshness to feathers, hat decorations, felt hats and suede. For children away at school, for that winter vacation (Kansas Flying Farmers may think of this before going to Mexico) and for general household use, this electrical equipment is versatile, to say the least.

"A 30-MINUTE REPAIR SAVED ME HALF A DAY"



J. W. JARBOE
R. F. D. 3, PRATT, KANSAS

"We just can't gamble with breakdowns especially during planting and harvesting. That's why we do all our own welding now. Recently the hitch let go on our grain drill. I welded the parts back together in 30 minutes. It would have taken at least a half a day to get to town and get it fixed. In the same way, a broken boot knife was welded in 20 minutes, a broken sprocket was back on the job in less than 10 minutes. If it were not for our welder, each of these breaks would have cost us at least half a day.

"A farm welder is certainly handy to have around during the winter. With our welder we make a lot of improvements in our equipment. With our Lincoln farm welder we also build a lot of special equipment that we need but can't afford."

Farmers throughout Kansas report that welding is really simple with the new Lincoln farm welder. Its easy-to-strike arc makes it ideal for repairing and building farm equipment, for hardsurfacing farm tools and for cutting and torch-heating. The range is 20 to 180 amps. The price complete is only \$169.00. Fill out and mail the coupon for complete details.

FREE PLANS. During the winter months, why not build many tools and special equipment...and improve your implements? Mail the coupon for free "Build-a-Tool" Plans.



To prevent future breakdowns Willard Jarboe adds an extra strap to his tractor hitch. The roller guide, also added by arc welding, allows the hitch to "float".



"He's our official rain maker—he just washes his car, and it rains!"

- | | | | | | | |
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Farm Weld. & Mach. Co. | COLBY
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MAIL COUPON TODAY

After 50 Years of Service

Jesse Johnson Decides to Take a Rest



Jesse R. Johnson

WHEN Jesse R. Johnson retires as livestock fieldman of Kansas Farmer the last of this month, he will be ending 50 years of almost continuous service for farm papers.

"Calling on breeders of purebred livestock, soliciting advertising, and preparing field notes has been an interesting experience, as well as an opportunity to appraise the progress that has been made by the livestock industry over the last 50 years," says Mr. Johnson.

"During that time I have visited thousands of farms, opened or climbed hundreds of gates, crawled thru as many wire fences, and visited stockmen and their families in various stages of prosperity and depression."

Looking back over the years, Mr. Johnson recalls that in the early days it was difficult for breeders to visit other herds and to compare breeds and type. "Breeders were widely separated by both distance and thought back in the horse and buggy days," the veteran fieldman points out. "This lack of contact was in a degree responsible for breed prejudices, and often more time and discussion were given to a particular color or bloodline than to the more important phases of better livestock promotion. Older breeders will recall these things.

"At that time," he continues, "farm publications had just begun to realize the important place of better livestock in the economy of business in general. Breed papers were few and little interest was taken in them. I can recall only 3—The Breeders Gazette, Ameri-

can Swineherd, and the Western Breeders Journal."

One thing Mr. Johnson recalls is that 50 years ago Poland China hogs were the leading breed of swine and Short-horns dominated the beef cattle breeds, while Jerseys led in the dairy cattle field.

Many things led to improvement in the livestock program in Kansas, Mr. Johnson believes. Among them, and perhaps the most important, was the advent of the automobile. With the auto to widen the scope of interest in livestock there was more interest and activity by farm and breed papers, better and more county and district fairs, and improved opportunities for Extension educational programs.

"Business men of the towns began to understand the relation of better livestock to their own prosperity," Mr. Johnson recalls. "The result of all these things was that the purebred livestock industry entered the greatest era of growth ever known."

Senator Arthur Capper and his publications early championed the cause of improved livestock, Mr. Johnson says. Thru pig clubs, calf clubs, and other like projects, they rendered valuable help.

"But few of the breeders of 50 years ago are living now, and fewer still are actively engaged in the work they helped to establish," Mr. Johnson continues. "But among the leading breeders of the state are sons and other relatives of the men who pioneered in the state's most important single industry."

"Another generation of fieldmen and auctioneers also has grown up and these men are taking the places made vacant by the same changeless laws of time," says Mr. Johnson. "Mindful of this law, and in order that I may carry out some future plans, I am discontinuing my work with Kansas Farmer after nearly 50 years of delightful fellowship with the breeders of improved livestock, and nearly 40 years of fine relationship with Kansas Farmer."

If Cattle Chew Wood

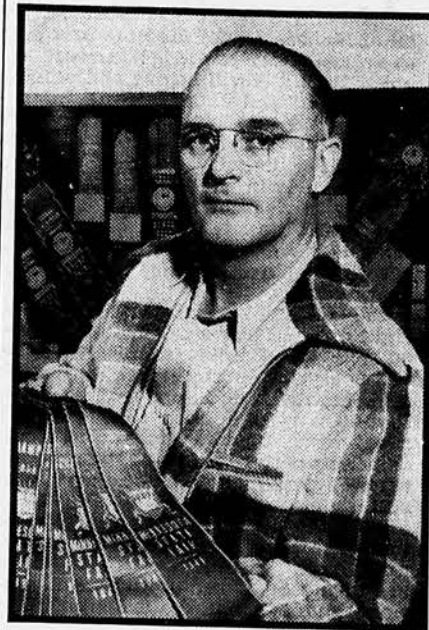
If you find your cattle chewing on strange objects, such as pieces of wood, bone or stones, chances are they are suffering from a phosphorus deficiency, say veterinarians.

According to Dr. E. E. Leasure, of Kansas State College, cattle suffering from phosphorus deficiency become unthrifty, rough coated and fail to make normal gains.

The condition can be readily prevented by making available a mineral mixture containing a large per cent of bone meal, says Doctor Leasure in conclusion.

"Grain King" Wins 50 Awards At One Show!

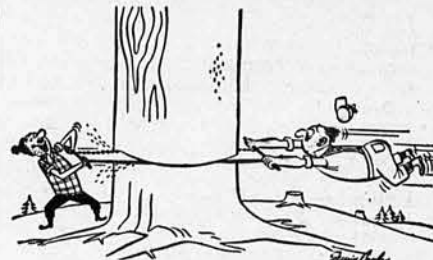
Charles Simpson Crowned "Minnesota Grain King"



Charlie Simpson is new Minnesota Grain King. Knows his cereals! Like many farm and sports champions, he's a Wheaties man! Are you getting YOUR Wheaties?

WATERVILLE, MINN.—Charlie Simpson is "fussy" with corn. Handles it with gloves—wraps ears in newspaper. It pays! His corn won Grand Champion Sweepstakes at '49 Minnesota Fair. 41 Firsts, 9 Champion and Sweeps won at show made him "Minnesota Grain King."

Winning's not new to Charlie. He won 1st on Shelled Corn at '48 International Hay & Grain Show—1st on Oats in '47. Besides grain he raises Holsteins on his 353 acres. Provides milk for his Wheaties! Charlie eats those crisp delicious flakes 4 times a week. Often tops 'em with bananas. Wonderful combination!



"What a breakfast, Mike. Bananas, cream and Wheaties!"

BORN farmer (born and raised Baround Waterville). Charlie's been farming since 1928. Started exhibiting in 1930. Started eating Wheaties about then, too, when a doctor suggested 'em. 100% whole wheat nourishment in Wheaties! Second-helping good, too!

How about YOU? Eating like a Champion—plenty of Wheaties? Famous training dish. Nourishing as they are good! B vitamins, minerals, protein, food energy in Wheaties. "Breakfast of Champions." Have some!



Double value in large-size Wheaties. (1) Valuable silverware coupons in Wheaties and other General Mills products. (2) 50% more than regular size in the Extra-Big-Pak of Wheaties.

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



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THURSTON

GRANDMA . . . By Charles Kuhn



10-15

CHAS. KUHN

Thoughts TO LIVE BY

Christmas

SOMEONE has said that when God wants a truth revealed or a wrong righted, He sends a baby into the world. Into that child's mind, He puts an idea. Thus the abstract becomes concrete and the truth becomes incarnate.

Christmas is the birthday of "the Word made flesh." At this happy season, people join the angels in singing "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace among men with whom He is pleased." How we desire the spirit of joy and generosity so typical of Christmas, to be the spirit of the rest of the year too! Christmas is what it is because a baby was born in a stable in Bethlehem. What a difference the coming of a child can make, not only to a family but also, to the whole wide world.

Bret Harte's story of "The Luck of Roaring Camp" is not considered a Christmas story, but let us think of it in those terms today, for it dramatically portrays the difference a child can make in life.

Roaring Camp was one of the roughest and toughest spots on the frontier. There was only one woman in the community, and she died when her baby was born. The little orphan posed quite a problem for these loud

and unkempt miners. A meeting was held, and the men decided that he belonged to the camp, so they adopted him. One of the group was sent 80 miles to Sacramento for a layette and cradle.

The clean blankets in the rosewood crib looked out of place in a room with dirty floors and smoky walls. So the men scrubbed the floor, papered the walls, and whitewashed the ceiling. On bright days the cradle was carried outside so the baby could get fresh air and sunshine. The camp was marked with rough heaps of dirt thrown up in mining operations. About the baby's cabin (the child was named Luck), the men leveled the earth and planted flowers and shrubs. So they could take turns holding Luck, the men began to shave regularly, wash frequently and wear clean clothes. They also banned loud and vulgar talk in the vicinity of the child's cabin so he might get his sleep. In a relatively short time, Roaring Camp was transformed into a place of beauty where the men were kind and helpful to one another.

Similarly, the world cannot be satisfied with sordid and selfish conduct. It is always out of place where the spirit of the Christ Child is honored. What a wonderful difference a baby can make:

—Larry Schwarz.

Coming Events

December 19—Chase county, Extension dairy specialist meeting, Fred Foreman, leader, Cottonwood Falls.

December 19—Butler county, Dairy Herd Improvement Association, annual meeting, El Dorado.

December 20—Wichita county, 4-H Club leaders' meeting, Leoti.

December 21—Butler county, crops and beef school, Lot Taylor and Gene Cleavinger, El Dorado.

December 21—Cherokee county, garden, landscape and home beautification meeting and tour, Amstein, Collins and Parks, Columbus.

December 22—Norton county, balanced farming county school, courtroom, Norton.

December 23—Kearny county, 4-H leaders school, Lakin.

December 26—Hamilton county, annual Farm Bureau meeting, Syracuse.

January 2—Ford county, livestock marketing and outlook meeting, Dodge City.

January 3—Wichita county, winter livestock and forestry meeting, Leoti.

January 4—Cherokee county, dairy, agronomy and dairy insect control meeting, Ralph Bonewitz, Extension dairyman; Eugene Cleavinger, Extension agronomist, and Gates, Extension entomologist, Columbus.

January 5—Osage county, school on farm structures and rural electrification, Hodgell and Ramsour, Lyndon.

January 5—Ottawa county, agricultural planning meeting, Jaccard, Minneapolis.

January 5—Hamilton county, beef school, Syracuse.

January 5—Cloud county, annual meeting, North Central DHIA, Concordia.

January 6—Kearny county, winter livestock school, Lakin.

January 5—Mitchell county, meeting for organization of dairy artificial-breeding association, courtroom, Beloit.

January 9—Johnson county, annual meeting DHIA, Olathe.

January 9-10—Linn county, home improvement school, Mound City.

January 9—Seward county, crops and irrigation forum, Liberal.

January 11—Ford county, annual meeting of Western Dairy Herd Improvement association, Dodge City.

January 11—Johnson county, horticulture and poultry meeting; W. G. Amstein and M. A. Seaton, Olathe.

January 12—Chase county, State 4-H leader meeting, Roger Reagnier, Cottonwood Falls.

January 12—Barton county, district DHIA meeting, St. John.

January 16—Johnson county, Soil Conservation Service annual meeting, Olathe.

January 17—Ottawa county, leaders training and clothing meeting, Minneapolis.

January 17-18—Sumner county, Farmers Institute, crops, outlook, dairy, livestock, beef and entomology, Wellington.

January 17—Ottawa county, poultry school, 2 p. m., Jackson, Farm Bureau basement, Minneapolis.

January 17—Wabaunsee county, farmstead landscaping school with Collins and Parks, Alma.

January 17—Mitchell county, Rural Life Group, Velma McGaugh, Beloit.

January 18—Lincoln county, Rural Youth Organization meeting, Lincoln.

January 18—Cloud county, poultry school, M. E. Jackson, specialist.

January 19—Linn county, poultry school with M. A. Seaton and Leo Wendling, La-Cygne.

January 20—Osage county, leader training for 4-H foods leaders, Lyndon.

January 23—Wabaunsee county, horticulture school with Amstein, Alma.

January 23—Lincoln county, remodeling homes school, Lincoln.

January 23—Ottawa county, crops and crop disease school, 2 p. m. Farm Bureau basement, Minneapolis.

January 24—Seward county, agriculture planning meeting, Liberal.

January 24—Wichita county, winter crops and entomology meeting, Leoti.

January 24—Norton county, home improvement school, Legion Hall, Norton.

January 24—Phillips county, leader training lesson in clothing, pattern alteration, Naomi Johnson, Phillipsburg.

January 24—Cloud county crops and plant disease school, Luther Willoughby and Claud King.

January 25—Mitchell county, winter crops school, King and Willoughby, 10 a. m. Municipal Bldg., Beloit.

January 25—Osage county, Selby, planning meeting with board of supervisors, soil conservation district.



"Now I put it in reverse. Right?"

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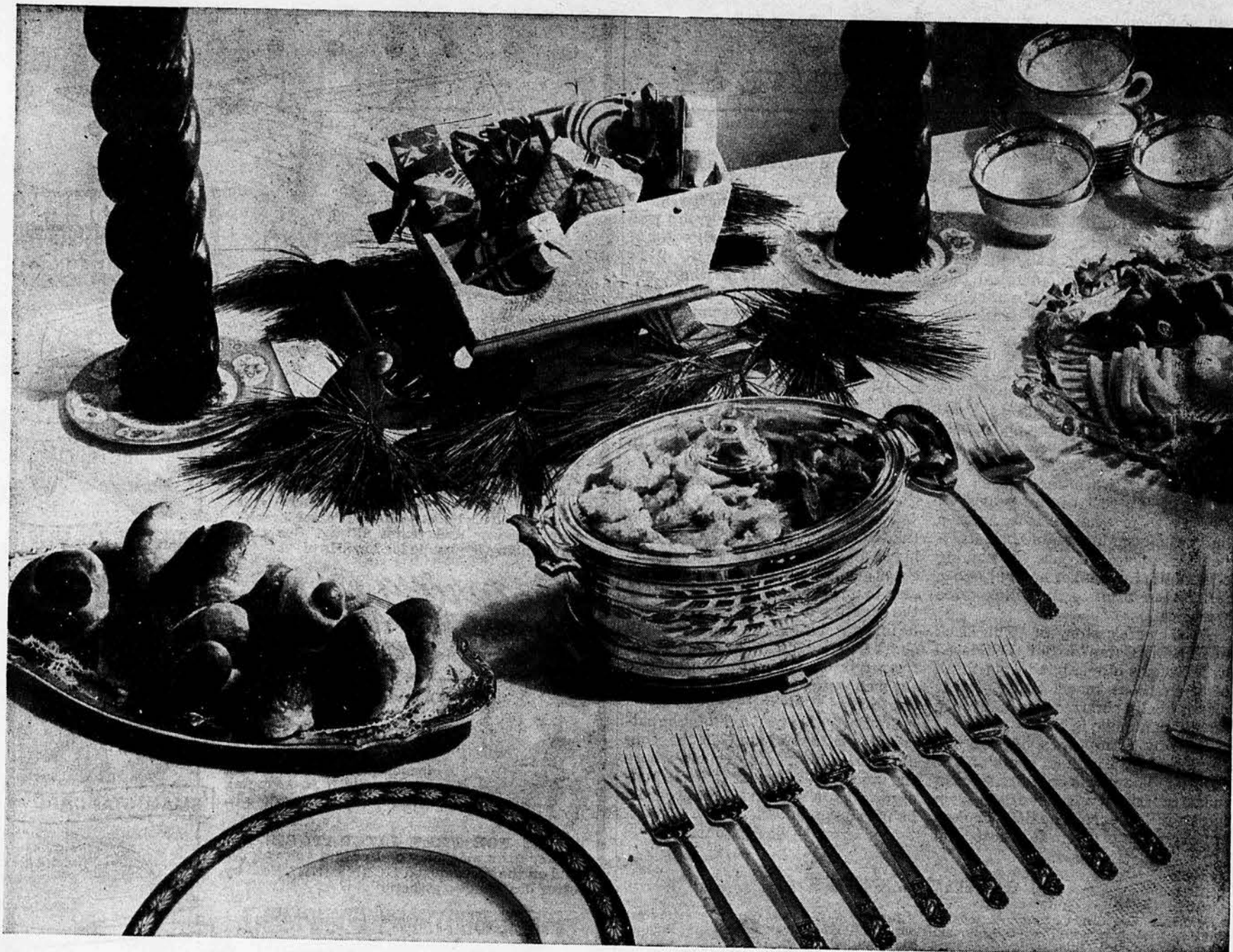
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Wagon, Unloader, Auger Elevator, and Blower combined into one, time and labor saving farm implement. Mechanically operated by the Power-Take-Off of any tractor, Grain-O-Vator handles your farm crops up to the rate of fifty bushels per minute. The modern, economical efficient way of filling grain bins, silos, hay keepers, hog, cattle and poultry self feeders and feed bunks. Mixes feed or feed with supplement while unloading. **WRITE FOR THE GRAIN-O-VATOR 3 COLOR FOLDER—FREE!**

M. V. "BUD" WELCH, Strong City, Kansas



“Serve Christmas Dinner

BUFFET STYLE”

By Florence McKinney

ONE of the easiest ways to entertain on Christmas Day is with a buffet dinner. It serves nobly for a large group of people and saves the time and energy of the hostess. Family and guests serve themselves and if the dinner is very informal, carry their dishes to the kitchen. That alone will lessen the flurry and hurry that has come to be the usual accepted state on Christmas Day.

Ask father to carve the turkey at one end of the dining table. Provide him with a good, sharp carving knife, fork and dinner plates. Arrange the vegetables, the casserole dishes, relishes and rolls on the buffet. Serve tomato juice to the guests no matter where they are sitting or standing about the rooms. Then start the line of guests at the dining table where father serves the turkey, then steer them to the buffet.

When the main course is finished, remove the serving dishes from the buffet and replace them with the dessert and coffee. Guests may get their after-dinner stretch while serving themselves to the last course.

Decorate both the dining table and buffet with gay candles, pine cones, suitable flowers. Use the best ingenuity in your family so that everyone will remember the day as a gala one. A toy sleigh in the center of the buffet in which tiny, humorous gifts are piled will be a treat to young and old alike. Each guest may take one as he serves himself.

Guests may sit at small tables scattered throughout the living and dining rooms. If your party is large and it seems wise, use place cards to keep your crowd congenial. Otherwise you may find the shy people pushed aside, all sitting at one table. These small tables may be decorated, too, with tiny Christmas trees, candles or evergreen arrangements. Let the young folks go all out with their own ideas.

As for the menu, select dishes that will keep warm for some time and this means casseroles,

not for everything, of course, but for certain foods, yes.

Christmas Dinner Menu

Chilled Tomato Juice	
Roast Turkey	Cold Tongue (if desired)
Spiced Candied Sweet Potatoes	
Scalloped Potatoes With Bacon	
Broccoli with Lemon Butter	
Cranberry Mold Salad	
Relishes	Hot Rolls
	Mince Pie
	Coffee

Christmas Is Special

There's a special smell to Christmas
 In garlands of evergreen,
 In lovely star-shaped cookies
 And fat mince pies I've seen.
 There's a special sound to Christmas
 In carols that people sing,
 In xylophones and toy horns
 That Santa Claus may bring.
 There's a special look to Christmas
 In lights that twinkle and glow,
 In eager and happy faces
 And the new soft depth of snow.
 —By Mary Holman Grimes.

We repeat again this year that your Christmas turkey should be roasted at a low temperature, about 325° F. for 20 to 25 minutes for each pound of meat. For a very large turkey keep the temperature about 300° F. And cover with an oiled, thin cloth, then baste the bird thru the cloth every time you peep into the oven. There seems to be no good reason why the turkey could not be roasted the afternoon or evening before, and warmed up on the following day. This is an advisable thing to do if your oven will be too crowded just before dinner.

Scalloped Potatoes With Bacon

Peel and slice thin the required amount of potatoes. Put a layer of potatoes in a baking dish, sprinkle with

[Continued on Page 13]

salt and pepper and dot with butter. Cover with other layers of potatoes, seasoning and butter until all the potatoes have been used. Cover with milk to the depth of the potatoes. Place strips of bacon on the top and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until the potatoes are done and well-browned.

Cranberry Mold Salad

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2 cups cranberries | 1 small can |
| 1½ cups water | crushed |
| 2 cups sugar | pineapple |
| 1 package cherry gelatin | 1 peeled, chopped apple |

Sort and wash cranberries. Add sugar and water and simmer for 10 minutes. Dissolve cherry gelatin in cranberries and stir. Cool and add pineapple and chopped apple. Pour into molds and chill until set. Serves about 8.

Individual mince pies for Christmas would be wonderful and appreciated, too. Small pie pans are on the market and a timesaver is the new mince pie mix, both in package and canned types. But then, mince is not the only suitable Christmas pie. Pumpkin is good, too.

Broccoli With Lemon Butter

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| broccoli | 3 tablespoons butter |
| 1 tablespoon vinegar | juice and grated rind from ½ lemon |

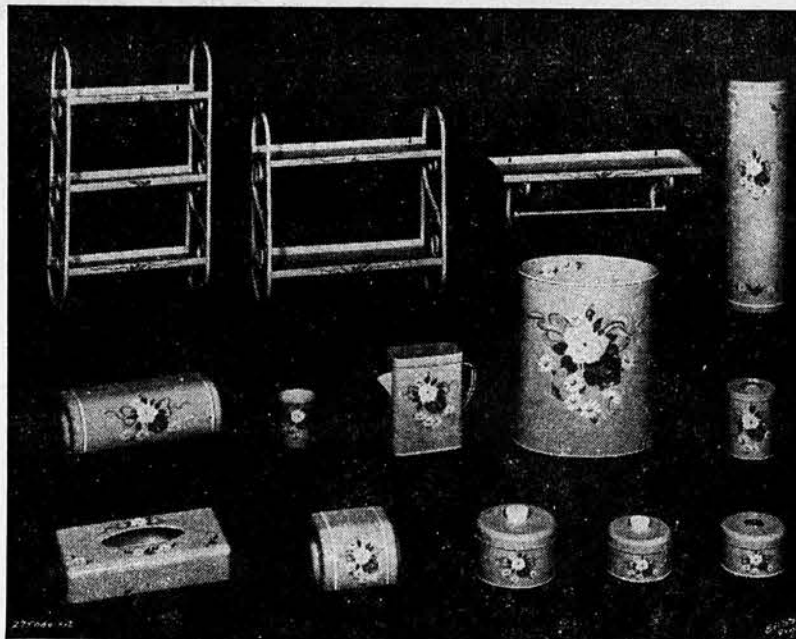
Cut off tough leaves and stems of broccoli. Let soak in cold water with the vinegar for about ½ hour. Drain and add 1 cup boiling salted water. Cover and cook 10 to 15 minutes. Meanwhile melt butter and add to lemon juice and grated rind. Drain broccoli and serve with lemon butter.

Spiced Candied Sweet Potatoes

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2 cups mashed sweet potatoes | ½ cup pecans |
| 3 tablespoons butter | ½ cup brown sugar |
| | grated nutmeg and cinnamon |

Add all ingredients together in mixing bowl and combine well. Place in a baking dish and heat thoroly in a moderate oven (375° F.) Just before serving, place under broiler flame to brown lightly.

A Christmas Shopping Idea



Everything is for the bathroom and a good idea to keep in mind when shopping for Christmas. Made of metal, painted with baked-on refrigerator enamel and decorated with floral design. Manufactured by the Harper J. Ransburg Co., of Indianapolis, they may be purchased in many local stores.

Business of Homemaking

Greatest and oldest of all businesses is the business of homemaking. It has the greatest influence over the lives of all people, exceeding that of government, business and war.

—Norwood Weaver.

Models Please Audience

THE day when you could tell a 'country kid' by his clothes is gone," declared Arliss Honstead, home demonstration agent from Jackson county, at the conclusion of the style revue held as an event of the Nemaha County Agricultural Fair at Seneca recently. One hundred-seventeen boys and girls were entered in the revue showing many phases of project work.

The 200 people in the audience were much interested as they watched the girls model garments they had made. The largest class was composed of 56 beginners who had entered aprons and were modeling for the first time. Thirty of this class were under 10 years of age. There were 9 entries for the title of best-groomed boy and 7 ribbons awarded. No one would have guessed that a few hours previously the boys had been showing their livestock in another part of the fair.

Judith Tate, of Seneca, furnished background music as the advanced seamstresses modeled their costumes. There were: Beverly Brothers, Aurelia Grose, Vera Banman, Ellen Banman,

Elaine Spielman, Mildred McFall, Wilma Bauman, Roma Bauman, Edith Lancaster and Velma Strahm. The girls modeled "best dresses," then came, "clothes for special occasions," which had been made of wool material. Twenty-one girls entered the class for "cotton dresses," in which sun dresses and school dresses of many kinds were styled. There were 7 entries in the class for club uniforms and tailored dresses.

In the class on "planning a wardrobe," the judge remarked that the entries were very good and that the entrants had worked out successfully some difficult problems in sewing.

As a climax to the revue 5 girls modeled the most advanced project in 4-H sewing, which is the complete costume. An unusual entry in this class drew the compliments of the judge, who suggested that others might want to follow the example of Elaine Spielman. Her wardrobe consisted of pajamas, corduroy robe and slippers. Four of the 5 entries in this class won blue ribbons, with the grand championship going to Vera Banman, of Centralia.

Find Safety Valve

Stored up emotional steam can be as destructive as live steam accumulating in a boiler. Children need help in finding safety valves when anger blinds, when grief presses, when excitement runs high. Our institutions, hospitals and prisons are filled with human wreckage because we have so often denied man this right to be human.

—Mrs. Lydia A. Lynde.

Increase Conveniences

If the present increase of home improvements on farms continues, it is possible that all farms in the United States may have radios by about 1952 and electricity by 1955. This is the opinion of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington. Practically all

farms may have mechanical refrigerators by 1965 or thereabouts.

They also estimate that all-weather roads may be accessible to all farmers by about 1957, but an automobile on every farm still is in the unpredictable future.

As a result of the recent passage of the rural telephone and housing bills, telephones and running water in all farm homes may come sooner than was recently anticipated. Even so, it seems likely that all farms will have radios before all have telephones.

Song of Christmas

Give me a sprig of holly
Against firelight's gleam,
Give me a sketch of winter
In crystal sheen;
Give me benevolent hearts
True neighborliness,
Along with carols, gay
That's Christmas happiness.

—By Pauline Bender Rhoden.

A New Year Playlet

In this playlet entitled "The Old Year's Vision," costumes may be as elaborate or as simple as desired. Two groups of girls, even 4 to a group, could comprise the choruses, thus making time for changes of costumes. It is suitable for a school, Sunday school or community affair. Send 5 cents for "The Old Year's Vision," to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

News To You?

In pressing that very popular corduroy, use several layers of heavy Turkish toweling and a large piece of light-colored, dye-fast velveteen and lay the right side of the garment against the right side of the velveteen. Cover the wrong side of the corduroy with a damp cloth and press.

Transparent tape pasted over the labels on bottles and jars of medicine and cleaning materials, will keep them from being ruined when the liquid is spilled or drips over the edge.

Experiments are now underway for the use of whey in cooking. The Bureau

of Dairy Industry of the USDA is directing experiments in which it is used in cookies, doughnuts, cakes, sweet rolls, breads and soups. Heretofore whey has been used for livestock or has been wasted. Several foods have been found to be superior in flavor when whey is used instead of water. Food manufacturers are now using it.

Grind a pound of cranberries and an orange, skin and all, from which the seeds have been removed. Add a cup of sugar and a pinch of salt. Mix well and store in the refrigerator. This makes a delightful relish for that "unexpected company" meal.

CHRISTMAS STOLLEN

<p>1 package Red Star Special Active Dry Yeast</p> <p>½ cup warm water</p> <p>1 cup milk</p> <p>½ teaspoon salt</p> <p>½ cup sugar</p> <p>3½ cups sifted flour (approximately)</p>	<p>½ cup shortening</p> <p>½ cup seedless raisins</p> <p>½ cup chopped dates</p> <p>2 tablespoons shaved citron</p> <p>½ cup sliced pecans</p> <p>6 candied cherries, chopped</p>
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Dissolve dry yeast in warm water. Let stand. Scald milk. Add salt and sugar. Cool to lukewarm. Stir yeast solution thoroughly and add to milk mixture. Add half the flour and beat well. Stir in shortening. Add fruit and nuts and remainder of flour and mix to a smooth dough. Turn out ball and place in greased bowl. Shape into smooth shortening. Cover and let rise in warm place for 45 minutes. Shape and place on greased baking sheet. Let rise in warm place for 45 minutes. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 40 minutes. Makes 2 stollens. Frost with plain icing and decorate.

CAN I USE RED STAR Special Active DRY YEAST IN MY OWN RECIPES?

ANY RECIPE IS A RED STAR RECIPE AND BEST OF ALL RED STAR KEEPS FRESH FOR MONTHS RIGHT ON THE PANTRY SHELF

You'll be delighted when you discover just how much faster Red Star Dry Yeast is. It's special active—faster dissolving and quicker rising. Get a month's supply today.

Reddy Kilowatt Says:



Give Her
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APPLIANCES

ELECTRIC
REFRIGERATORS

AUTOMATIC WASHERS

ELECTRIC RANGES

HOME FREEZERS

DRYERS

IRONERS



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SEE THEM AT ANY OF THESE DEALERS

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Rogers' Hwd. & Furn. | LEOTI
Western Hdw. & Sup. | ST. FRANCIS
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Ellis Radio & Appl. Co. | YATES CENTER
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Family Favorites



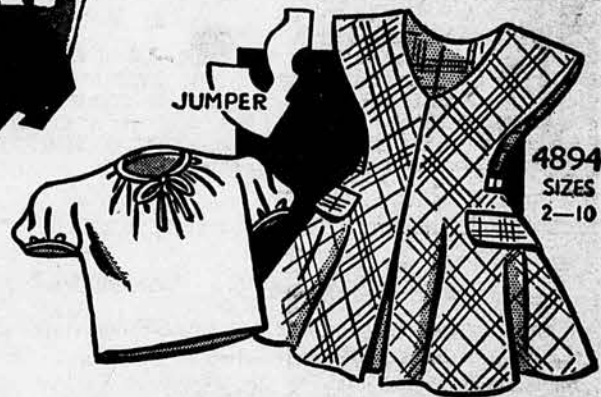
9325
SIZES
10-18
One yd
of 54"

9325—Tops in fashion. One main piece in pattern. It requires one yard of 54-inch material. Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18.

9380—Smooth-fitting, flattering skirt with latest fashion details. Sizes 24, 25, 26, 28 inches waist. Requires one yard of 54-inch material.

4894—Jumper and blouse are each one main piece. Make it in gay contrasts. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 6 jumper requires 2 1/4 yards; blouse 3/8 yard of 35-inch material.

9311—Pretty and practical apron. Make several for gifts. Sizes small (14 to 16), medium (18 to 20), large (40 to 42). Small size requires 2 1/2 yards of 35-inch material.



JUMPER

4894
SIZES
2-10



Only
One Yard
54"

9380
WAIST
24"-28"



9311
SIZES
S-14-16
M-18-20
L-40-42

4736—Becoming frock with style. Skirt fullness is controlled by pleat. Sizes 12 to 20 and size 40. Size 16 requires 4 3/8 yards of 39-inch material.

9348—A good all-round dress. Envelope pockets, paneled bodice, and skirt. Sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 4 3/8 yards of 35-inch material.



4736
SIZES
12-20;
40



9348
SIZES
34-48

Twelve Days of Christmas REDDY KILOWATT VERSION

'Twas the night before Christmas,
When all through the house,
Reddy Kilowatt was working,
As quiet as a mouse.

He found Pa in his comfortable slippers,
Resting in his favorite chair,
So Reddy jumped into the lamp,
To provide light without any glare.

Reddy'd warmed baby's bottle,
And lighted its way to bed,
Then tip-toed to the kitchen,
As the others had to be fed.

And Ma was at the radio,
Tuning in carols and songs,
So Reddy pops into the box,
To bring programs steady and strong.

A hot, delicious dinner,
Reddy'd cooked in the roaster,
And was johnnie-on-the-spot,
When Junior yelled for the toaster.

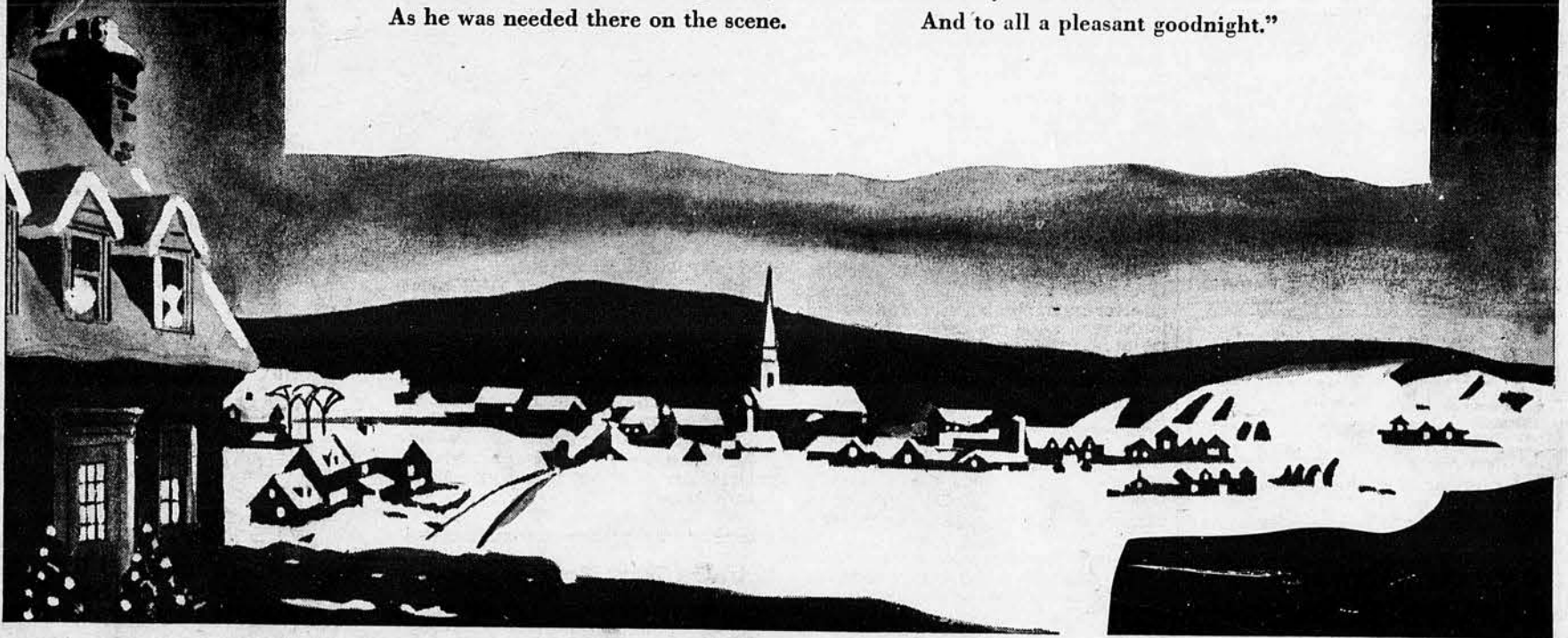
Little Mary, and of course, Junior,
Reddy snuggled them into bed,
Under a warm electric blanket,
Covering them from feet to head.

Reddy had perked the coffee,
And the dessert he'd easily mixed,
In fact every bit of the dinner,
Was by Reddy, electrically fixed.

When the clock was slightly past eleven,
Ma and Pa decided to retire,
'Cause with Reddy on the job,
He'd control the furnace fire.

When the dinner meal was over,
And the dishes by Reddy washed clean,
He hopped right into the living room,
As he was needed there on the scene.

The hundred-in-one jobs he'd finished,
Made Reddy shout in delight . . .
"A Merry Christmas to all
And to all a pleasant goodnight."



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Eastern Kansas Utilities, Inc.

Kansas Gas and Electric Company

The Kansas Power and Light Company

Western Light & Telephone Company

Season's
Greetings



"Goodbye to COFFEE NERVES"

"Since switching to POSTUM I no longer suffer irritability and fatigue due to nervousness—and life's so much pleasanter!"



SCIENTIFIC FACTS: Both coffee and tea contain caffeine—a drug—a nerve stimulant. So, while many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect—others suffer nervousness, indigestion, sleepless nights. But POSTUM contains no caffeine—nothing that can possibly cause nervousness, indigestion, sleeplessness.

MAKE THIS TEST: Buy INSTANT POSTUM today—drink it exclusively for 30 days—judge by results! . . . INSTANT POSTUM—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran. A Product of General Foods.

Head Noise Misery?

Try this simple Home Treatment

Many people have written us that our home treatment brought them blessed relief from the miseries of Hard of Hearing and Head Noises due to catarrh of the head. Many were past 70! For proof of these amazing results, write us today. Nothing to wear. Treatment used right in your own home—easy and simple.

Send now for proof and 30 day trial offer.

THE ELMO CO.
Dept. 406 Davenport, Iowa

Effective Cough Syrup, Home-Mixed for Extra Economy

Saves Big Dollars. No Cooking.

This splendid recipe is used by millions because it makes such an 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 with two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water. 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.

This cough syrup takes hold of coughs, giving quick relief. It loosens phlegm, soothes irritated membranes, helps clear air passages. Money refunded if Pinex doesn't please.

FOR EXTRA CONVENIENCE GET NEW READY-MIXED, READY-TO-USE PINEX!

THE MORE CONTRIBUTIONS

The More Crippled Children Cared For

The number of children treated is limited by the funds contributed. You can make it possible for some handicapped child to get the treatment it needs by sending your gift to The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children, Topeka, Kansas.

Many Never Suspect Cause Of Backaches

This Old Treatment Often Brings Happy Relief

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

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 your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

When the Home Freezer Arrived

By BLANCHE SHIPLEY

LAST summer when we talked of purchasing a home freezer it seemed so far-fetched to me that I gave it little thought. True, it was something to look forward to, to dream about when prices lowered and became more stable, but not to anticipate within the next several months. Imagine then, my delight and surprise, when the man of the house announced that a 16-cubic-foot home freezer was ready for home delivery! All I had to do was just say where to put it, and presto, it would be installed, just like that. Oh, of course, it requires from 6 to 10 strong men to move such an apparatus, but local friends would solve that nicely, he was sure.

Where to put it! I looked around in every room, and not one single space presented itself. I had read where a family had installed theirs in the living room, but certainly we couldn't do that. Unless, of course, we junked the piano or the couch, and I wouldn't have any peace of mind if I did that. After all, a large freezer is 8 feet long. One doesn't slide a thing like that into the corner by the guest bed, or behind the door in the kitchen. It was no use figuring and planning and working one's self into a headache. There simply was no room for it in the house. But there was the basement! Plenty of room down there, and it would make the freezer handy, too. But, alas! we have no outside entrance to the basement. (Don't ever build a house without an outside entrance to the basement!)

Porch Might Do It

"There's only one thing to do," said my husband cheerily.

"And, pray tell, what is that?" I asked.

"We can cut a hole in the foundation, slide the freezer thru it into the basement, and cement the hole over again."

I almost lost what little patience I am endowed with.

"Just what will that do to my shrubs?" I asked. "And how on earth could you slide a thing that size thru a hole? Besides, it sounds utterly foolish to me."

The dear man grinned. "Well, there is still one other way."

"What?"

"You know that back porch we have wanted to build? That might be just the thing for this new piece of furniture."

My spirits brightened. Of course, that was the sensible thing to do. We needed a porch where we could hang wraps, set muddy overshoes, and above all, an adequate place to install that huge freezer.

And so we went to work. The big cement step was pulled away from our back door, and proper excavation was made for the foundation. Our house is 24 feet square. We built the porch 20 feet long and 8 feet wide, with a door and 2 windows in the west. The floor is cement, the walls and ceiling are quarter-inch ply boards. The outside is finished with the same kind of material as the house— asbestos white shingles. We used sawdust for insulation.

During the extreme wet weather last spring and early summer my husband took up "logging" with a neighbor friend, taking a share of the lumber and wood as his pay. By using some of this lumber, and by doing much of the carpenter work himself, the price of the porch was kept down to about \$500. In proportion to the price of the house, that seems extremely high, but considering the price of materials now, it isn't so bad.

Used It in the Garage

When the porch was completed, the big freezer was brought in from the garage where it had been stored "in waiting," but nevertheless hooked up and in use. In record time the meat and strawberries and peas were once more happily stored in the roomy compartments. (They had previously been brought from our locker in Grant City.) Then came the peach, pear and Italian prune season.

As a general rule we have been delighted with our freezer-kept foods. But we are learning a few lessons that we intend to strictly remember so we will derive the most pleasure and usefulness from the freezer.

For instance, the Italian prunes we

put in unsweetened and without being ground for preserves, were bitter, and not desirable for sauce. I cooked them, rubbed them thru a colander, added sugar, and cooked them again for a few minutes. We used the results for preserves, or "butter."

The corn on the cob was too mature, hence the cob was developed sufficiently to give a peculiar taste and odor to the corn. We could not use it at all, so we were glad that we had put in only a few ears as a trial. Next time we will be very careful to try tender, young ears. Corn on the cob, however, is not recommended by most authorities.

The peas have been wonderful, sweet, tender, bright and fresh. The peaches and prunes that I crushed or ground and added sugar to are perfect, and the grape juice, in gallon jars, is delicious. The few jars of pumpkin taste just like fresh pumpkin. We have found that surplus foods cooked for the table can be stored safely in the freezer if milk has not been added. In this way the family doesn't have cause to tire of one food by having it served too many meals in succession.

The meat—pork, beef, and chicken—has received no adverse criticism. Neither have the strawberries. Home-made ice cream, frozen first in a hand freezer, and then stored in the big freezer for a few hours, seasons wonderfully, and is a delicacy for any occasion. The town relatives will especially like it when they come in for a family dinner.

Rules for Freezer

The following is a list of things that anyone should follow to assure good results with a home freezer:

1. Read carefully the booklet that comes with the freezer, and follow it carefully when preparing the foods. Do not try new methods unless they have been tested and approved by proper authorities.
 2. Place foods to be frozen against one of the outer walls for quick freezing.
 3. Do not open the compartment doors except when necessary, and never when the electricity is off.
 4. Use fresh, tender vegetables.
 5. Use good-quality fruits, not too ripe, but not too green.
 6. Have the freezer handy. Many steps can be saved, and more-desirable menus can be planned.
 7. Plan to use the freezer. It cannot serve us unless we co-operate. By raising vegetables suitable for freezing we can assure ourselves of a vitamin-rich diet the year around. Home-grown fruits, especially the berries, freeze splendidly. And what a variety of meats we can have if we only plan ahead.
 8. Label the jars or cartons to save time and electricity, and to avoid confusion. I used pencil for common lids, and crayola for waxed lids.
- Buying a home freezer? Well, arise and rejoice. You may need a back porch, too!

A Pretty Closet

You can add prettiness to a closet by making garment bags of colorful plastic, glazed chintz or prints. Boxes covered with attractive wallpaper are excellent for storing sweaters, extra blankets and hats.

Kansas Day Program

To fill requests of other years by many of our readers, we have prepared a 4-page leaflet called, "Kansas Day Program." It includes many little-known facts about Kansas, some games to play which bring out facts about our state. Some table decorations are suggested. Also included are some early-day poems by Kansas pioneers and others, as well as a brief history of the Kansas song, "Home On the Range." All verses of this song are given, part of them little known.

To obtain this leaflet send 5 cents to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Ask for the "Kansas Day Program," and be ready for Kansas Day, January 29.

Partition Shelves Can be Added Anywhere



Such simple built-in shelves as these offer a unique place to display the family treasures, the antique glass, old silver or even some greenery. Closed-in shelves below make excellent storage space for linens. These shelves are as deep as the partitions between rooms and can be added to any home.

For Rice Dumplings

Drop hot cooked rice into hot soup by spoonfuls and you will have rice dumplings.

Club Money Makers

Organized clubs of almost every nature now are planning ways and means of earning money. Our new leaflet, "Money Makers for Your Club," suggests a gay '90s supper, a Scotch supper, a Chinese or Italian or German supper, a harvest festival, a wedding supper, besides other methods of raising club money. Some of these suggestions will surely appeal to the chairman or to the officers of your club. For a copy of the leaflet, please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.

Towel-a-Day



A towel each day keeps the kitchen so gay. And these are so quickly embroidered you can make one in a day. Let daughter help. Seven motifs, 7½ by 6 inches.

Send 20 cents for pattern to the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Next Summer's Roses

By WILLIAM G. AMSTEIN, Kansas State College

YOU can plan and plant now for next summer's roses. The delicate perfume, attractive form and color of blooms found in well-grown roses keep them a year to year favorite with most farm people. Whether in a large formal garden, a small garden, or just a few plants placed around the yard, roses are extremely satisfactory plants and will bring joy to your whole family.

Late fall or early winter is a good time to plant roses. They may be put into the ground at any time so long as the ground remains frost-free and workable.

First, think of your favorite colors when you select rose plants. Pink, red, yellow, white and all their intermediate shades like salmon and gold are available. Many gardeners like a mixture of the latest colors, not forgetting or omitting the old standbys which always are popular.

Second, consider uses for your roses. You may wish a garden of roses alongside a porch, at the edge of the fence, on a terrace, or to add to the view from a picture window. You may wish a hedge or trellis of roses; climbing roses on walls of the house, or along a fence, in order that it will break into a riot of color. Spot your roses where they will give your family the most pleasure.

The newer and very popular Floribundas, when successfully used in mass plantings and edgings for paths, drives and borders provide a continuous show of color and a useful source of cut blooms. The large flowering climbers will transform a doorway, gateway, garage or fence. They will provide plenty of cut flowers, too. But for longer stemmed cut roses and for the customary rose garden, vigorous Hybrid Teas of great variety are available.

Here are a few of the later prize-winning varieties. Fashion, a Floribunda, coral-pink overlaid with gold; Mission Bells, a salmon; Capistrano,

soft rose pink; Sutter's gold, yellow pink; Forty-Niner and Tallyho, bicolor are a few of the Hybrid Teas together with Diamond Jubilee, buff orange; Nocturne, red; Taffeta, salmon-apricot; San Fernando, scarlet; Rubaiyat, red; Peace, lemon-yellow; Mirandy, garnet; Horace McFarland, apricot; Katherine T. Marshall, pink; Dickson's Red, red and Mary Margaret McBride, pink. All of these are All-America rose selections in recent years. There are also many other proved favorites.

When you receive your plants from your nurseryman get them into the ground immediately. Roses like fairly heavy, but well-drained soil. For best results, dig a hole up to 2 feet deep. At the bottom, place a layer of coarse gravel or cinders 6 inches in depth. Take the best topsoil from the hole and mix it with about 25 per cent peat moss and 10 per cent well-rotted manure. You probably have some material from the brooder house you can use.

Take the plant between your thumb and forefinger, grasping firmly by the graft or bud union, and hold the union just below the finished bed level. With your other hand work the soil into the hole and carefully around all the roots until the hole is about three quarters full. Next firm it with your foot and then flood it with water to settle the soil. Then put the rest of the soil in the hole and build a mound of earth around the plant to a height of 8 or 10 inches. After the ground freezes, pile leaves or straw around and between the plants until they are completely covered.

For winter protection of established Hybrid Tea and Floribunda roses, mound the plant 8 inches high with surrounding soil or soil brought in from another part of the garden. When this soil is frozen, cover with leaves or straw to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. Nearly anyone, by following these simple directions, can enjoy a beautiful garden of roses.

Two-Place Plane Built in Farm Shop



George Albright, Pretty Prairie, sits in the rear cockpit of the Prairie Special which he built in his farm shop 13 years ago. Center section of the upper wing is in lifted position to permit easier access to the front cockpit.

KANSAS has had her share of aircraft builders. Many greats in the industry were native Kansans, or still are. But have you ever heard of the Albright-Unruh combination and their "Prairie Special?" They built a little biplane back in the late '30s. It was built right in George Albright's farm shop southeast of Pretty Prairie.

Marion Unruh was an army aviator back in the days before "unification" of the services. Some of the designing was done by him. He now is a colonel in the air force. George Albright is a Flying Farmer with definite mechanical inclinations. His well-equipped shop is used almost daily.

Back in 1936 they started building an airplane of their own. No alloys were used. Light steel was used for fuselage construction and wing braces. Wing skeletons were made of wood and the whole ship is fabric covered.

In those days it wasn't against the law to fly an unlicensed ship. The Prairie Special was test hopped a year or two after construction was started. That, of course, implies that the plane was built not only from spare parts but also during spare time.

This little farm-built airplane at present is gathering dust in the machine shed on the Unruh farm. It needs recovering and licensing before it can be flown. It now is the property of

Colonel Unruh. And, we understand, he has definite plans in mind for the ship to get it back into airworthy condition.

The Prairie Special has a 24-foot wingspread, fuselage is about 17 feet long. It has a straight upper wing, with ailerons in the upper wings only. There is a positive dihedral of the lower wings for stability in the air.

The 2-place plane is powered by a 65-horsepower engine. The engine at one time was a Velie but it now has LeBlond cylinder blocks. It is a 5-cylinder, radial-type engine.

The Prairie Special weighs a little more than 600 pounds empty. It was equipped with all essential instruments. In its day it cruised at about 90 miles per hour with engine speed of 1,750 revolutions.

A hinged section in the center of the upper wing was designed by Mr. Albright. Its purpose is to permit easier access to the front cockpit. A turn of the handle and a large section of the wing over the front seat can be lifted. Without that addition, getting into the front seat would be difficult.

Yes, the Prairie Special needs a new cover. But today, Mr. Albright estimates, that cover job alone would cost almost as much as the whole airplane cost when it was built. Prices are flying high even tho the Prairie Special isn't.



Ernest Hellwege, Kingfisher, Oklahoma, one of the outstanding 4-H Farm Youths in the nation, whose honors are so numerous it would take a book to present them properly.

Awards that stand out include: Winner of Oklahoma 4-H Leadership Contest . . . State President, Oklahoma 4-H Club, '47 . . . Winner of two trips to 4-H Club Congress in Chicago . . . Delegate to 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C. . . Member of Oklahoma Champion Poultry Judging Team, 1946 . . . Member of Winning Livestock Judging team in Denver, 1947 . . . Winner of \$900 in college scholarships.

On the basis of his outstanding 4-H record, Ernest was chosen as one of 17 members of the International Farm Youth Exchange to Western Europe in 1948.

Just as Ernest Hellwege is a "stand-out" in this business of farming, so is Champlin HI-V-I a "stand-out" among the motor and tractor oils of America. HI-V-I is a dual solvent oil, refined from premium Mid-Continent Crude, the best obtainable. HI-V-I means high-viscosity index . . . no thinning out at boiling temperatures; a rich, cleansing lubricant that flows freely, even at sub-zero temperatures!

There is a Champlin dealer in your community . . . See him for HI-V-I . . . the motor and tractor oil that stands out above all oils!



a product of
CHAMPLIN REFINING COMPANY
Enid, Okla.

Producers, Refiners and Distributors of
Quality Petroleum Products Since 1916


**In Your Christmas Shopping, Make
A Point to Buy Products Advertised
in the**

KANSAS FARMER

**Any Dealer Will
Guarantee Their Quality
and Maker's Reliability**

Available NOW to Kansas Farmers

KOROK SILO



- Brand new type silo in this state.
- Your first cost need be your only cost.
- Used for grain storage, too.
- Withstands sorghum and other silage acids.

Now, for the first time, Independent Silo representatives are serving the State of Kansas. Farmers in other states declare that there is seldom any upkeep cost with a Korok Silo. That's because the Korok is different. It's made of long-life materials like vitrified shale tile . . . copper bearing steel . . . asphalt mastic . . . vermiculite . . . California Redwood. Each joint is triple sealed. It will handle even hay silage with ease. Sold with a 10-year warranty. Write for the free Korok Silo booklet with the full story.

INDEPENDENT SILO CO.
777 Vandalia St. St. Paul 4, Minn.

Land Rollers and Pulverizers



RHODES IMPLEMENT CO. At reduced Prices
Kansas City 7, Mo.

OAT-HULLER

CORN & GRAIN CRACKER



Called GOLD NUGGET because it greatly increases value of your own grain and corn. Requires only 4 to 6 H.P. Very simple. Easy to run. Efficient. 2 year guarantee. Low price.

GROW 'EM BIG **GROW 'EM FAST**

Hulled oats will do it. Produces heavy bone and muscle. Helps ward off disease. Retains their baby fat. Puts a curl in their tail. Right start means fast finish. 5 1/2 to 6 months maturity makes quick profit, early markets. Hulled oats and cracked corn will do it. We tell you how. Read enthusiastic reports of owners' and proof of time, money and labor saved.

Hulls oats 40 to 60 bu. per hour; cracks corn 2 grades 50 bu. per hour. Grows quick bone and muscle all young livestock and poultry. Write for circulars, "Road to Profit or Road to Loss" and "True Picture Story of 17 Scrub Pigs." (Why waste your oats, corn, and grain crops? Process it yourself better . . . at lower cost.) Write dept. KF-129 (Original)

WILLIAM GALLOWAY & SONS COMPANY, Waterloo, Iowa

HARVEST-HANDLER Elevator

helps do winter chores faster!



1. Easily carried and placed in operating position by one man. Can be transported on truck ready for instant use.
2. Adaptable to dozens of jobs on even the smallest farm. Saves hours and dollars, quickly pays for itself. 4-ft. midsection increases 16-ft. length to 20 ft.
3. Chain model moves 380 bu. of ear corn per hour operating at 35° angle. Quiet-operating rubber belt model has almost equal capacity for ear corn, greater capacity for small grains. Choice of electric motors and gasoline engines.

Write for literature.

Smaller capacity Model "B" also available.

THE BELT CORPORATION
7286 Orient Rd. Orient, Ohio

No Export Markets Ahead?

Midwest Conference Brings Out Important Points

KANSAS agriculture is facing 2 types of problems," said R. I. Throckmorton. He is dean of the school of agriculture and director of the Kansas State Experiment Station. He made the keynote address at the 4th Annual Midwest Farm, Home and Industrial Conference, at Topeka, December 1 and 2. "These 2 types of problems," Dean Throckmorton said, "are those directly concerned with the individual farm, and those influenced by national and international events."

The dean pointed out that economists estimate the United States soon will be producing two thirds of all the world's goods. "This means we will need very little from other countries, and that they will not have dollars to buy our food and other products," he said. His conclusion was that farmers would need to shift production and curtail growing of some crops to bring production into line with the loss of our export markets. Dean Throckmorton also urged farmers to recognize the need for more livestock production.

"Let's quit worrying about the past and the future and get busy doing constructive things today," stated M. F. "Mike" O'Neill, Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., executive from Akron, O. He thinks our human resources in the United States, rather than our natural resources, make this the greatest country in the world.

A Big Stag Night

A highlight of the 2-day conference was the big stag night dinner, sponsored by Capper Publications for more than 900 farmers from 23 counties.

In welcoming farmers to the dinner and meeting, Senator Arthur Capper said: "I have long been interested in bringing about not only a better balanced agriculture in Kansas, but also in bringing about a better balance between agriculture and industry. I believe these annual conferences are helping to bring these things about."

Governor Frank Carlson, a guest speaker at the dinner meeting, likened the panel-discussion part of the program to the old town meetings of Colonial days. "The early strength of our Nation was built on the idea of the

town meeting, where everybody had a part in government," he said.

Willard Mayberry, Elkhart farmer, publisher and businessman, was a featured speaker on the dinner program. He told the farmers that the strength of our Nation lies in the topsoil. "It behooves us to maintain the strength of our soil if we are to maintain our strength as a Nation," he said.

Where Do We Go?

Henry Blake, general manager of Capper Publications, presided over a panel discussion on the subject: "Where to, Kansas Agriculture?" Here are some brief statements made by members of the panel:

Dr. George Montgomery, economist, Kansas State College—"Kansas has abundant resources for promoting a high level of living for a larger number of people than we now have."

Charles R. Topping, Lawrence, farmer—"To avoid the fate of the Kulaks of Russia, or even the morass of government regulation in which the farmers of England are now floundering, we must produce the varieties and amounts of food people want, as evidenced by their willingness to buy, and at prices which our technological advances have made possible."

A. D. Weber, head, department of animal husbandry, Kansas State College—"Having a good, adapted livestock program is the only thing that will make a sound soil conservation program pay."

John M. Ferguson, extension agricultural engineer, KSC—"A careful study of the cost of using farm power and farm machinery may point the way to methods of reducing production costs and thus increase net farm income."

F. C. Fountaine, professor, department of dairy husbandry, KSC—"Size of enterprise in dairy farming is a limiting factor in total profits. The dairy enterprise, to be most efficient and profitable, must be large enough to demand the farmer's major thought and time."

Kling L. Anderson, KSC agronomist—"We must cease taking grass for granted. Grass is a crop and must be 'cultivated' as are other farm crops if we are to realize its fullest values."

J. S. Anderson, Oneida, dairyman—"We must conserve our soils and dairying, as a farm project, is the best method for getting full conservation."

Raymond R. Vadnais, supervisor, J. I. Case Co., Kansas City, Mo.—"Farmers should buy farm tools that have multiple uses to cut down costs."

L. E. Willoughby, KSC Extension agronomist—"Nitrogen is the biggest limiting factor in crop production in Kansas."

Wayne Rogler, Matfield Green, rancher—"We must use every method we can to cheapen the cost of a pound of beef. Year in and year out, well-

adapted grasses will put out cheaper beef than any other crop."

M. F. O'Neill, representative Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.—"The rubber tire freed the tractor so it now has the freedom of the highways. Research will find many new uses for products of the farm."

Dean L. C. Williams, director of the Kansas State College Extension service, spoke on the second day of the conference. He said: "The people of Kansas can make the most complete use of Kansas State College by participating in the many phases of its constantly growing and developing programs in research and education."

In summarizing some of the benefits Kansas agriculture has received from work done at the college, Dean Williams pointed out: "All in all, Kansas farmers now can produce a third more wheat on the same acreage than they could have done had not improved varieties been developed."

Similar returns have been received from other parts of the college's research program. It is impossible to estimate accurately the cash value of these contributions to the people of Kansas, but by a conservative guess, the value is well over \$100 million a year. This research is done for the benefit of the people. Are you keeping in touch with its progress or are you conducting costly experiments?"

Points to Watch

Here are some of the new developments with which Dean Williams believes Kansas farmers will want to keep in touch:

1. Testing soils to determine lime and fertilizer requirements, thru a central laboratory at the college and by county laboratories in some Eastern Kansas locations.
 2. The artificial insemination program for dairy herds which soon will be in operation with headquarters at the college.
 3. Development of new high-yielding crop varieties suited to Kansas conditions.
 4. Further progress in adaptation of legumes and grasses, together with seeding and cultural methods.
 5. Improve soil conservation practices for cropland and pasture.
 6. Use of chemicals of various types in the control of insects and for eradication of weeds and brush.
 7. Farm and home planning—Balanced Farming and Family Living.
 8. Improve livestock types and feeding methods.
 9. Modernization of farm homes.
 10. More effective program for 4-H Club work and older youth.
- Standard of excellence awards went to outstanding home demonstration units in 19 Eastern Kansas counties as a feature of the final afternoon program. Mrs. Hugh Needham, of Muscotah, presided.
- Two more District Farm and Home Conferences have been scheduled for the state. One will be held January 25-26, at Coffeyville, and the other March 29-30, at Beloit.

Can Test More Scales



New, heavy-duty scale testing truck recently put in operation by the Weights and Measures Division of the Board of Agriculture. It features a special hydraulic lifting attachment and body designed to handle the eighteen 1,000-pound weights used in scale tests.

A SECOND heavy-duty scale-testing truck now is in operation in Kansas, according to J. Fred True, state sealer for the Board of Agriculture. These 2 scale-testing trucks will be used to test more than 3,000 heavy-duty scales in Kansas at least once a year. Tests made the last 18 months indicate about 40 per cent of all heavy scales in the state are inaccurate, with the loss divided between buyer and seller.

No charge is made for scale testing by the state bureau, and the Weights and Measures Division will test any scale in the state if asked to do so by the owner, explains Mr. True.

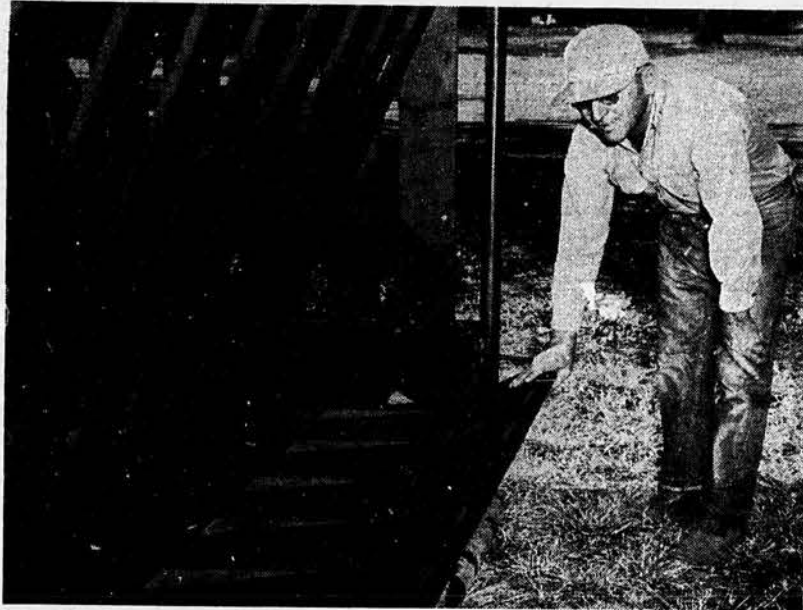
Builds Safety Trough On Cattle Feeder

DO YOUR cattle butt each other into feed troughs? Most of them do that very thing at one time or another. It happened on the Floyd Miller farm, Rice county, last year. A registered Angus heifer was overturned into the feed trough and couldn't get out. He lost the heifer.

This winter Mr. Miller has a number of especially built feed troughs that should prevent another such occurrence. The edge board is hinged and held in place by light coil springs at

each end. The spring is strong enough to hold the board in place and prevent spillage of feed. But should another heifer get shoved into the trough upside down, the plank will turn outward and permit the animal to roll over and onto the ground.

There is another angle to this idea. Mr. Miller points out that it will be much easier to clean ice and snow out of the trough during winter. By turning the edge board down, snow can be pushed off with ease.



Floyd Miller, Rice county, hopes the hinged edge board on this cattle-feeding rack will prevent loss of cattle pushed into the trough upside down. At the same time it will make cleaning of the trough easier during winter. In this photo Mr. Miller holds the plank part way down to show method of construction. He feeds both hay and ensilage in racks like the one shown here.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

Has there ever been a wider spread in prices between hogs and grain-fed cattle than exists at present?—R. D.

According to our records of prices quoted at the Kansas City market the \$15.90 spread between top hog prices and top prices for good grade slaughter steers during November was the widest on records which extend back to 1922.

However, on a percentage basis the November spread has been slightly wider 3 times during the last 28 years. These years were 1931, 1932, and 1940. At present top hog prices are about 50 per cent of top prices for good slaughter steers. During the 28-year period, 1922-1949, hog prices during November averaged 75 per cent of prices for good slaughter steers. In 1931 hog prices during November were only 44 per cent of prices for good slaughter steers. Thus it appears the present price spread is the widest dollar spread and the fourth-widest percentage spread that has occurred during November over the last 28 years.

Be Thou My Refuge!

At a time for writing Christmas messages, the proof of an advertisement was laid upon our desk. We read it word by word, from beginning to end. You will find it on page 4, and we commend it to you as something well worth reading during this holiday season.

Memory recalled the days when Big Business was stigmatized as "soulless corporations" and then we thought of all the fine, sincere men it has been our privilege to know who are running Big Business today. The message in this advertisement, we believe, is typical of Business today and we conclude our second reading of its message with a simple, Amen!

What are prospects for wheat prices?—R. E.

Setbacks of a temporary nature are probable, but conditions indicate prices probably will reach levels slightly higher than present levels. The supply-demand balance indicates free market supplies will become tighter as the season progresses. It is estimated 323 million bushels of wheat will be available for carryover into the next crop year. It is probable more than this quantity will be placed under loan and purchase agreement. About 281 million bushels were under support provisions on October 30. Farmers have until January 31, 1950, to comply with the support program. Prospects for the new crop and other factors will influence prices, but on the basis of current conditions it appears a tightening of free market supplies will provide underlying strength as the season progresses.

What is the Government going to do with all the butter purchased to support the price of butterfat?—F. T.

Currently the Government is planning to resell the stocks of butter it has acquired during the surplus-butter season. These supplies have only recently been offered for sale, and it is expected they will be gradually bought up by private dealers. The Government, of course, is interested in maintaining the price of butter in order to support the price of butterfat to farmers. It is not likely substantial quantities will be offered at any one time that will tend to depress the present butter market below support levels.

Is the poultry business more profitable today than a year ago?—N. W.

The usual indicators of the current profitability or unprofitability of the poultry enterprise are the egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price ratios at any time as compared with those of another period.

All poultry product-feed price ratios were much less favorable in November, 1949, than a year earlier. Although feed prices are lower than last year, prices of eggs, chickens and turkeys dropped proportionately more. Compared with the 8 per cent decline in average feed cost from that of a year ago, egg prices decreased 19 per cent, chicken prices 21 per cent and turkey

prices 25 per cent. The ratios on November 15, 1949, were as follows: Egg-feed, 14.2 pounds of feed per dozen eggs; chicken-feed, 7.0 pounds of feed per pound of chicken and turkey-feed, 10.4 pounds of feed per pound of turkey. That gives you the picture.

Gas the Mites

Feather mites and body lice are expensive parasites to have in the poultry laying house, says Paul E. Stanford, of the Kansas State College.

An easy method of destroying these parasites, he says, is to purchase a suitable size bottle of "Black Leaf 40" and, with the adapter on the bottle, apply a drop of the chemical every 2 or 3 inches over the roost in the evening about 15 to 20 minutes before the chickens go to roost. Warmth from the birds' bodies releases the gases that kill the lice and feather mites. Repeat in 10 days to destroy the newly hatched parasite eggs.

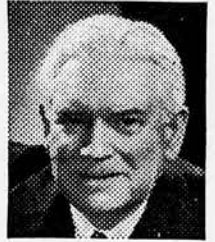
Vineyard Preparation

If planning a grape vineyard, soil preparation should begin in the fall. Deep plowing the fall or winter before will repay the grower. American grapes may be propagated by cuttings, layering and grafting. Cuttings is the most common method. Cuttings are generally made in late fall, or soon after the leaves drop. There is much more information on these subjects, as well as many pages on various phases of grape growing, in the Kansas State College Agricultural Experiment Station booklet, "Grape Growing in Kansas," C248. Anyone interested may have a copy of the publication upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

"NERVES STILL STEADY AT 60"

Switching to Grain Drink can Help Young and Old

"I thought my shaky nerves were due to getting older. But my doctor blamed the caffeine in coffee and suggested a switch to POSTUM. Now my nervousness is completely gone and I sleep and feel so much better!"

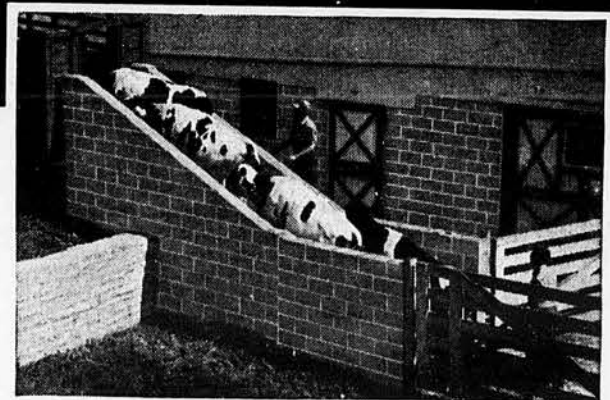


Are "coffee nerves" making you uncomfortable? ... Jittery by day? ... Sleepless at night? ... Many people—young and old alike—have found the answer in switching from coffee and tea to POSTUM.

SCIENTIFIC FACTS: Both coffee and tea contain caffeine—a drug—a nerve stimulant! So while many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect, others suffer nervousness, indigestion, sleepless nights. But POSTUM contains no caffeine or other drug—nothing that can possibly cause sleeplessness, indigestion, or nervousness!

MAKE THIS TEST: Buy INSTANT POSTUM today—drink POSTUM exclusively for 30 days. See if POSTUM doesn't help you, too, to sleep better, feel better, enjoy life more! ... INSTANT POSTUM—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran—100% caffeine-free! A Product of General Foods.

SAFE LOADING MEANS BETTER PRICES



Tests made in the yards of a large meat packer showed that 36% of the hogs and 39% of the cattle examined had been bruised. A big part of the damage was traced to faulty handling or loading at the farm.

Much of this loss, which the farmer has to pocket, can be avoided. "One of the surest ways," says a successful shipper, "is to have a good, substantial loading chute." Such a chute, built with Lehigh Cements, costs so little to build that it can be paid for quickly by the higher prices that unbruised livestock brings.

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

2 men and a boy can build a loading chute like this with these materials:

FOR RAMP

5 sacks Lehigh Cement
.5 cu. yds. sand
.6 cu. yds. gravel

FOR RETAINING WALLS

3 sacks Lehigh Mortar Cement
8 cu. ft. mortar sand
280 8x8x16-in. regular concrete blocks
20 8x8x16-in. corner return concrete blocks
20 8x8x8-in. corner return concrete blocks

If your dealer can supply you with ready mixed concrete for paving the ramp, you can do the work with less labor.



20% FASTER GAINS
•25% Less Feed!

SAVE Hours of Time

"Greatest feeder ever built!" say hog men. Re-
lays cost over and over again in time and feed.
Wider at bottom, never clogs. Improved trough
covers keep feed dry, any weather. Feed controls
adjustable for all feeds. Feeds from both sides.
All steel. Can't bulge. Easy to move. 55-bu., 30-
bu., 15 bu. and 4 1/2-bu. sizes.

WRITE for full details and prices. Ask
about famous Hastings Grain Bin.
HASTINGS EQUITY GRAIN CO.
Dept. KF-6 Hastings, Nebr.

YOUR NAME **YOU ARE A**
U.S. **SIGN PAINTER**

with a "NAM-ON" Kit
It's Fun, It's Easy

Paint your own name on the mail box, milk
cans, egg cases, delivery boxes, lunch box,
machinery, gun case, golf bag—dozens of
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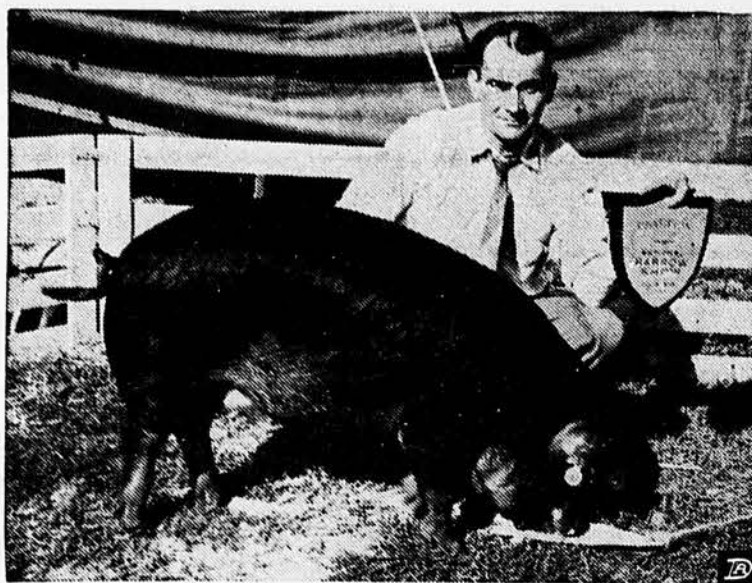


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was made grand champion over all breeds at the National Barrow
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happy exhibitor a total of \$1,044. Western Hog Buyers, Algona, Iowa,
made the purchase in the national sale for Bangs & Terry Co., live-
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champion was sired by Fleetline, 1947 Iowa junior champion, and had
previously been tied grand champion over all at the Nebraska State
Fair before coming on to the National, largest of them all, to defeat
1,366 barrows of all breeds including many other state fair champions.

"Near Borrowing Limit"

(Continued from Page 6)

from July 1 thru November 29, the
cumulated deficit is \$3,174,532,247).

"In the 2-year period of peace and
high income from July 1, 1948, to June
30, 1950, we will have raised the public
debt by at least \$8 billion, and it then
will total more than \$260 billion.

"At present income level, with
neither retrenchment nor increased
taxes, the momentum of present Fed-
eral spending will pile up another defi-
cit of from \$7 billion to \$9 billion more
in the fiscal year beginning next July 1.
Then the (federal) debt in peacetime
would equal or surpass its wartime
peak."

When Congress meets in January,
Senator Byrd asserts, it must make the
vital decision whether to—

1. Increase taxes by more than \$7 billion; or
2. Retrench, and, "as I shall show in this statement, this can be done within a balanced budget, without impairing either our security or any essential function"; or
3. Authorize expenditures totaling more than \$7 billion in excess of revenue... and go gaily along the economic primrose path of indefinite deficit spending.

"The deliberate embracing of deficit financing in a period of near-peak national income is even more alarming," Senator Byrd insists, "in view of the Administration's apparent determination to urge upon Congress the adoption of still more new federal spending ventures of huge and unpredictable costs."

On new taxes—

"To see the effect of new taxes on business it should be noted that the total Federal tax take from all corporate income is \$12,000,000,000. If \$7 billion additional taxes were levied on corporations it would take an increase of around 60 per cent.

"To see how new taxes would affect individuals it should be noted that Federal Government takes \$18,000,000,000 in taxes on individual incomes (exclusive—in addition to—excise taxes paid by all who buy). To add \$7 billion additional to individual income assessments would increase them by nearly 40 per cent.

"To see how new taxes would affect the combined tax payments by individuals and corporations, \$7 billion additional would be an average increase of nearly 25 per cent on the two.

"The only remaining principal source of Federal revenue is excise taxes, which are now costing us \$7 billion to \$8 billion. Many of these excise taxes are still on a wartime basis and could not be increased..."

"It is my considered judgment that any substantial increase in taxes at this time would deal a savage blow to the private-enterprise system and our continued prosperity."

Senator Byrd suggests that—

1. If the President, in January, with the full influence of his office and his personal support, would submit an expenditure budget not in excess of \$36 billion (which would be nearly \$2 billion more than expenditures in 1948); and
2. If the public would give it sympathetic approval; and
3. If Congress would not enact a budget in excess of that maximum;
4. Revenues would cover expenditures; no essential function of the Government need be impaired; and there would be no need for recommendation by the President, enactment by the Congress or payment by the public, of new taxes.

The Byrd-recommended 36-billion-dollar budget—compared to the 1948 fiscal-year expenditures of \$34.2 billion, and the estimated \$43.5 billion for 1950 (current fiscal year) would be larger than the 1948 budget by \$1,800,000,000.

Also \$1,600,000,000 of the \$1,800,000,000 increase Byrd proposes over 1948 would go to agriculture and agricultural resources, including Commodity Credit Corporation, largely losses on the price-support program.

For agriculture, agricultural resources including CCC, Byrd proposes \$2.2 billion for fiscal 1951, compared to \$600,000,000 for 1948 and \$2.5 billion

for the current fiscal year—\$1,600,000,000 more than 1948; \$300,000,000 less than for the current fiscal year.

The Byrd \$36 billion "Budget for Progress" would allow \$11.3 billion for domestic-civilian expenditures (exclusive of veterans and interest payments), compared to \$11 billion for 1948 and \$13.3 billion for 1950 (current fiscal year).

Domestic-civilian expenditures proposed by Byrd for 1951 would be broken down as follows:

Social Welfare, health and security, \$1.9 billion, same as for 1948, instead of the \$2.4 billions for the current fiscal year—a drop of \$500,000,000.

Housing and community facilities, \$1,000,000,000, as against \$100,000,000 for 1948, and \$1.5 billion for 1950.

Education and general research, same for all 3 years, \$100,000,000.

Natural resources, \$1,200,000,000, as against \$1,100,000,000 in 1948 and \$1,900,000,000 for 1950.

Transportation and communications (including postal deficit), \$1.2 billion compared to \$1.3 billion in 1948 and \$2 billion for 1950.

Finance, commerce and industry, \$100,000,000, same as for the other 2 years.

General government, \$1 billion, a drop of \$500,000,000 from the \$1.5 billion in 1948, and \$1.2 billion for 1950.

For veterans, \$5.3 billion compared to \$6.6 billion in 1948 and \$6.8 billion for 1950.

Foreign aid and occupation, \$4.8 billion, as against \$4.8 in 1948 and \$6.3 billion for 1950.

National defense, \$10.3 billion, as against \$10.6 billion in 1948 and \$12.3 billion for 1950.

Activities supporting national defense, including stockpiling, \$1,000,000,000, against \$400,000,000 in 1948 and \$1 billion for 1950.

Interest on national debt, \$5.7 billion as compared to \$5.2 billion in 1948 and \$5.6 billion for 1950.

Senator Byrd estimates that revenues might be \$38 billion in 1951, which would give an estimated surplus of \$2,000,000,000 under his \$36 billion budget proposal.

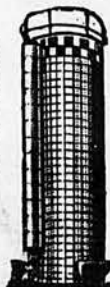
His estimate for revenues collected this fiscal year is a maximum of \$38 billion, providing a deficit of at least \$5.5 billion—he maintains it might go as high as \$8 billion.

The surplus for fiscal 1948 was \$8 billion (revenue \$42.2 billion, expenditures \$34.2 billion); the fiscal year 1948 was the one complete fiscal year during the Republican 80th Congress, designated as the "next worst" by President Truman. Of course, he did not publicly proclaim that what made it the "next worst" was the fact it provided for expenditures some \$8 billion below revenues, allowing some reduction in the national debt.

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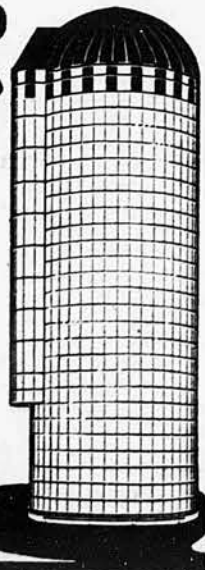
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FLEX-O-SEAL

Shopping for Shops

(Continued from Page 5)

cludes the combine. Even so, Mr. Bryant says if he had it to do over he would build it larger.

Baker brothers, Reno county, that includes Earl F. Baker, Jr., Robert and Earl, built a metal machine shed that is still quite new. It measures 80 by 40 feet. There is a concrete floor thruout the building and shop space is reserved at one end. They certainly have room to expand the size of their shop according to needs.

But there are disadvantages in this arrangement. Heat is one trouble. Most shop work is done in winter. That is when time is available to overhaul machines for spring, summer and fall use. For that reason the heating stove often is considered one of the most important pieces of equipment in a shop. Then, too, there is a dust problem when the shop is left open in one corner or at one end of the machine shed. Even with concrete floor.

Floyd Miller, Rice county, seems to have an adequate answer to those problems. He built a 40- by 100-foot metal, round-roofed machine shed. Inside he walled in a 20- by 32-foot area for his shop. It is half the width of the machine shed and extends back 32 feet. There is a concrete floor in about half of his machine shed. That provides concrete flooring for his shop as well as the area in the shed located alongside the shop.

A 12-foot door opens from the side of the shop to the slab inside the shed. Mr. Miller is able to take any of his implements except his combine into the shop. The concrete slab adjoining the shop provides a handy work space for getting the combine ready.

Likes Shop in Shed

Mr. Miller is well satisfied with his shop-shed arrangement. Shop walls are built of tile. Ceiling of shop and the outside walls are insulated. He does have the advantages of both comfort and dust-free working area. With that arrangement, he feels no need for extra shop room. But even with that 100-foot machine shed, he wishes it were 20 feet longer. Can you beat it? Seems there never is enough room.

After your shop is built, what equipment will you install? If you are like most Kansas farmers, one of the first things you'll want is a welder. That is assuming you don't have one now. Raymond Tanner, Stafford county, is one of many who believe that, next to the tractor, a welder is just about the first piece of equipment in importance on today's farm.

There was a time when electric welding really was a specialty. Not so now. Many farmers are finding they can do a good job. And it doesn't take them long to learn how.

Baker brothers haven't had their welder long. Only 2 years. Rural electrification hasn't reached them, so they have a portable welder driven by a gas

engine. One day they were asked to sit down and recall all the jobs they have found with their welder. When they got them all tabulated, they discovered the cost of hiring those jobs done would have paid for their welder. And that didn't take into account time saved in farming operations.

We would never have believed it, says Bob Baker, if we hadn't been asked to sit down and list all those items.

These brothers built a 2-wheel under-carriage for their engine-driven welder. They can take it right out in the field if necessary. On the front end they built a tilting-type toolbox where they keep a supply of welding rods and other tools they might need for a quick repair job. That toolbox was Earl's idea.

Buys New Welder

Gerald Steely, Brown county, bought a new welder this year. Here is a corn farmer, a dairyman. But he decided he needed a welder on his farm. First thing he built was a welding table. Next he built a low-slung, 2-wheel milk cart. And that was just a start.

What else in the way of equipment? Drill press, grinders? Sure. But what about a lathe. There's a piece of equipment not so common. Floyd Miller has a lathe in his shop. Everything was swept so clean in his shop we had a hunch.

"Now there's a piece of equipment I'll bet you don't have much use for," we remarked.

We were quite wrong. Mr. Miller finds a lot of use for his metal lathe. In fact, he says he uses it just about as much as he does his welder. And that's just for everyday fixing and building jobs. Building jobs? Well, like his bale elevator. A 40-footer that is driven either by electric motor or power take-off. He built fresh-air hoods for his baler operators. He installed a simple arrangement on his baler that brings the needles right back to the needle pusher after the bale has been squeezed out.

Those are just a few of the items he has built. And that lathe that looked so clean and new played a part in getting those jobs done.

It's really amazing, all the Christmas gift ideas at the disposal of Mrs. Farmer once there is a shop on the farm.

Don't Forget Safety

There is another item to consider in your shop. That is safety. We can't tell you how to keep from knocking your left thumb black and blue when laying onto a chisel with a heavy ballpeen hammer. But you can keep metal particles out of your eyes by wearing a shield while using the grinder.

Raymond Tanner has a small hook on the frame of his grinder where he keeps his face shield. And he uses that shield, too. It's just cheap insurance against a bad accident.

Here's another thing to watch on the grinder, Mr. Tanner cautions. Keep the guide set close to the emery wheel. That eliminates the possibility of having the grinder draw the metal piece down between the grinder wheel and the guide. That could be rough on hands.

Then, too, consider protection against fires. Mr. Bryant says he had a fire in his shop even before it was completed. You can find several fire extinguishers in his shop today. They are placed conveniently.

Mr. Tanner has the latest thing in fire extinguishers hanging on the wall next to the door. It's a C-O-Two bottle. Many servicemen became familiar with these during the war, particularly if they worked around aircraft. This type of extinguisher is a little expensive, but it is good protection.

Shops definitely are becoming a necessity on the modern farm. Mr. Bryant says he doesn't know how he took care of all his machinery before he had a shop. That little 36- by 30-foot building is just that important to him.

But there is another value in the modern farm shop. An educational value. By necessity today's farmer must be at least half mechanic to get along. And chances are machines will play an even greater role on tomorrow's farm. Those young boys who are growing up today will be better farmers tomorrow because of the mechanical experience they gained in dad's shop.

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Ready to Work

A new, permanent agricultural group, known as the Southeast Kansas Agricultural Development Association, has just been organized. Maurice Wycoff, Altamont banker and former county farm agent, is the president. Mark Coursey, Parsons businessman, is vice-president; Fred Holmes, Jr., Altamont, secretary, and Clyde Payne, Altamont farmer, treasurer.

The new organization is an outgrowth of a temporary group formed in November, 1948, to promote legislation for establishing and financing a Mound Valley Experiment Station.

Having obtained the experiment station, agricultural leaders in that area felt a permanent group was needed to promote and support the agricultural interests and developments in Southeastern Kansas.

A formal opening of the Mound Valley Branch Experiment Station is planned for early next summer.

What's Ahead in 1950

Another Favorable Year for Kansas Agriculture

By GEORGE MONTGOMERY

Department of Economics and Sociology, Kansas State College

ECONOMIC conditions indicate 1950 will be another favorable year for Kansas agriculture. However, levels of prices and income are not expected to equal those of 1949 and other recent years. Adjustments in prices and income which have been under way since 1948 will continue.

Demand for foods will be high, but adequate to abundant supplies will tend to result in further moderate declines in prices received by farmers. Prices which farmers pay for equipment and materials used in production, and for services, will tend to decline less than prices received for farm products. The trend toward a decline in the total or gross income without a corresponding decrease in expenses will bring pressure from 2 directions on net farm incomes.

The coming year will be one of important adjustments. Careful management and good judgment will be more essential than during the war.

War years demonstrated that the well-being of farmers is closely related to the level of industrial activity and the amount of employment. More than ever before, farmers are interested in knowing how many people have jobs, how much money workers receive, and how consumers are spending their income.

Have More Consumers

The increase in population in recent years is a significant factor in the demand for farm products. Since 1940, population of the United States has increased about 18 millions. City population has increased 15 per cent since 1940 while the rural population has increased 6 per cent. Increase in population and expansion of industrial output means more employed persons are buyers of farm products than before World War II.

Employment during 1949 was slightly less than in 1948, but it was nearly one-fourth larger than in 1940. About three fourths of the decrease in employment during 1949 was in agriculture. The labor force employed in non-agricultural industries was only slightly smaller than a year earlier. Personal incomes during the past year have been relatively well maintained so total personal income for the United States during recent months has been only about 3 per cent less than a year earlier. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries in September, 1949, was about \$56, which was about \$2 higher than in September of 1948.

Another significant factor in the demand for farm products is the change in eating habits of the population of the United States. Consumption of fruits and vegetables, dairy products, fats and oils, has been increasing while consumption of grain products and potatoes has been decreasing.

Diets Are Changing

Consumption of fruits and vegetables on a per capita basis is about 50 per cent higher than a generation ago. Per capita consumption of dairy products, fats and oils, and eggs is about 25 per cent higher. Consumption of potatoes and grain products is one-fourth less than prior to World War I.

Total meat consumption per person for 1949 is estimated at 146 pounds or about 20 pounds above the average consumption in the 1935-39 period. Currently, per capita meat consumption is about the same as prior to World War I. Per capita consumption of chicken in 1949 was about 40 per cent higher than the 1935-39 level and about one-third higher than the consumption prior to World War I.

Consumers are spending a larger portion of their income for food than they did in the period immediately prior to World War II. In the period 1935-39, consumers spent 22 per cent of their total income for food. If consumers had purchased the same quantities and same kinds of foods in 1949 that they did in the 1935-39 period, the portion of income spent for food would have been 4 per cent less than in the 1935-39 period.

Total industrial production turned downward during late 1948. In September, 1949, industrial output was about 10 per cent smaller than a year

earlier. The important question farmers are asking now, is what will be the trend of business activity and employment in 1950.

Some of the favorable factors in the current situation are: a high level of construction, especially in building homes; a high level of disposable income; a high level of consumer income; and the veterans insurance refund. The insurance refund will provide about 2.8 billion dollars of additional purchasing power during the first half of 1950.

One of the unusually bright spots in the current picture is in the construction industry. Total construction has been larger than a year ago and construction of new houses has approached the peak of 1948. In September of 1949, construction of 100,000 new houses was started. This was more than were built in the entire year of 1932.

Sees Some Drawbacks

Some of the unfavorable factors in the current situation are: prospects for reduction in automobile output during 1950; a somewhat lower level of farm income; a decline in the foreign markets as a result of devaluation; and prospect for reduction of military expenditures.

Despite prospects for continuation of a high level of consumption of food there probably will be some further downward adjustment of farm prices during 1950. By the latter part of 1949, farm prices had declined about 20 per cent from the high of January, 1948. A major portion of the decline occurred after September, 1948. Prices paid by farmers declined much less than prices received, and in the latter part of 1949 were only about 3 per cent less than the high of August, 1948. Declines in prices paid by farmers will be relatively small during 1950.

Supplies of most farm products will be adequate to abundant. Stocks of corn, feed grains and wheat may become burdensome, especially if the prospects for 1950 production are favorable. Loans and other price-supporting activities will modify the downward pressures against prices. Declines similar to those of 1920 and the early 1930's are not in prospect. Providing storage facilities and finding market outlets will be more difficult. Exports of grain, especially wheat, will remain large, but this outlet will not soak up all available stocks as in the immediate postwar years.

WHEAT—Each of the last 6 wheat crops in the United States has exceeded one billion bushels. The last 3 have averaged in excess of 1 1/4 billion bushels. Estimates indicate intentions to export 400 million bushels during the current season. Carryover next June 30 probably will be 325 to 350 million bushels. This quantity added to a crop similar

in size to those of the last 3 years would provide total stocks of record proportions. If the 1950 crop is large, prices at harvest time will be less than the loan basis, and probably will rise little if any above the support level during the season.

FEED GRAINS—Stocks of corn are largest on record. Carryover of old corn was in excess of 800 million bushels and carryover at the end of the current season may be larger. Supplies of all feed concentrates, both in total and per animal unit, are largest on record. Availability of government loans will lend support to corn prices, and advances from seasonal low of November and December are in prospect. The supply situation probably will require substantial reductions in corn plantings next spring.

HOGS—The 1949 pig crop, which was 13 per cent larger than a year earlier, was third largest on record. The larger supply has caused hog prices to be adjusted downward, but provision for government price supports thru March, 1950, provides a stabilizing influence. The corn-hog ratio is still favorable. Abundant stocks of corn indicate the efficient hog producer has an opportunity for profit.

CATTLE—Cattle prices advanced more rapidly than prices of most commodities during the war and in early postwar years. Substantial downward adjustment in prices occurred in the latter part of 1948 and early 1949. The price spread between choice and common slaughter cattle has remained unusually wide. The number of cattle on feed during the winter probably will equal or exceed the record number of a year ago. A large number on feed plus abundant supplies of corn probably will result in larger than usual fall to spring seasonal price declines for good to choice slaughter cattle. This will tend to cause a narrowing of the spread between choice and common slaughter cattle. Opportunities for profits, characteristics of the war years, are gone. However, available pasture, and lower priced grain accompanied by good management will provide favorable opportunities for handling cattle if employment and consumer incomes remain high.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Production of chickens and turkeys was large in 1949. Prospects are for smaller num-

A 5-Yolk Egg

Dear Editor: Your 3-yolk egg club is quite large. But how many can join a 5-yolk egg club? Yes, a few months ago I broke an egg with 5 perfect yolks ranging in size from a large bean to normal size. I was so excited and surprised I took it out to the shop to show my husband and a neighbor. It was laid by an Austra-White hen.

I also had a 3-yolk egg last March. My mother, almost 70, said it was the first one she had seen.
—Mrs. Ansel Ellis, Lyons.

bers in 1950, but production of poultry meat and eggs is expected to be near the average of recent years. Egg prices may average somewhat less than in 1949. Without corresponding reductions in costs, net returns may be smaller than during 1949.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Milk-cow numbers which had been decreasing apparently were stabilized during 1949. Milk-cow numbers increased slightly during 1949 in areas selling fluid milk, but numbers in cream-selling areas may continue to decrease slightly. Total demand for dairy products may be smaller in 1950. Supplies may be larger, with prices slightly below 1949 levels, unless government purchases are increased.

SUMMARY—The financial condition of agriculture is good. Efficiency of production has been stepped up in recent years. Prospects are for continuation of a relatively high level of food consumption in the United States. Despite these favorable and encouraging factors, important postwar adjustment are in prospect. Abundant stocks of grain point to continuation of the gradual downward adjustment in farm prices which has been under way since 1948. Without comparable reduction in costs, there will be reductions in net farm income. Good judgment, careful planning, and efficient management will be essential while the readjustment is in progress.

Doubles Grazing Profits

KILLING out sagebrush on pastures will double grazing profits. That result has been obtained the last 7 years of experimental grazing at the U. S. Southern Great Plains Field Station, Woodward, Okla. There cattle have been run on treated and untreated pastures.

Scientists at the station have found that one well-timed application of 2,4-D by airplane or ground equipment will eradicate 50 to 90 per cent of the sagebrush plants.

Sandy land ranges, they say, recover rapidly after spraying if stocked lightly

and grazed only moderately or not at all the first year after spraying. The tall native grasses—sand bluestem, switchgrass, Indian grass, little bluestem and sand love grass—have vigorous growth and seeding habits.

More than 1/3-million acres of sage-infested range in the Great Plains areas have been sprayed with 2,4-D during the last 2 years. Average cost to ranchers has been about \$2.25 an acre, not counting cost of ground workers.

Unusual Egg

Dear Editor: I have read all the letters telling about the many unusually large eggs. So I am writing to tell of one my daughter, Mrs. Gene Zilliox, found. It was different than any I have read about, as this one was a perfect double-yolked egg with a normal-size, hard-shelled egg inside its shell. This egg was from a young Austra-White hen.
—Mrs. F. E. Anton, Ensign.

Large Egg

Dear Editor: About 9 or 10 years ago I found a rather large egg from White Leghorns which I took a picture of on a car fender. If I remember right it measured over 11 inches long and far over 9 inches the other way and in this was another good hard-shelled egg.—Mrs. F. E. Say, Alma.

Cut Potato Allotment

Because Kansas is producing more potatoes than it has been able to sell, the acreage allotment for commercial production of Irish potatoes has been cut to 2,600 acres for next year, reports the PMA.

The support price next year probably will average around 96 cents a bushel. Kansas production this year, including that grown commercially and in home gardens, was 1,034,000 bushels. Of this total the PMA was forced to purchase for price support some 40 carloads. All of these were used.

Nitrogen Needed



Nitrogen was the initial limiting factor to yields on corn grown by L. L. George, Shawnee county. Where an application of 30-0-0 was made at planting time and another 30-0-0 at cultivation, yield was 82 bushels an acre. Without treatment yield was 50.3 bushels an acre. A little less than 200 pounds of ammonium nitrate made nearly 32 bushels of corn.

Youths Save Soil

Saline 4-H Boys Get Head Start in Conservation

By ED RUPP



After their air ride, these 4 Saline county 4-H'ers posed for a picture in front of the airplane in which Glea Gillum, Gypsum, took them over their farms. They are from left to right, Chet Peterson, Jr., Fred Cox, Jr., Kurtes Blomquist and Ralph Rawline.

SOIL conservation as a 4-H project on a county-wide basis has weathered two complete years in Saline county. It is stirring up interest in soil saving and better cropping practices among 4-H boys.

These boys, of course, are eligible to compete in the national soil-conservation contest. But to add incentive toward actual participation in the county program and really get things rolling, the Salina Lions club offered savings bonds and free airplane rides to the winners. Interest of the Lions in the program was motivated by 2 of its agriculture committee members, C. W. Pence, county agent, and Jay Payne, district work-unit leader, Saline SCS.

That incentive provided the fuel to get up a head of steam. The first year 25 4-H boys participated. Eight winners were named. All received \$25 bonds and the top 4 selected were given the added thrill of a free airplane ride over their farms to see how things looked from upstairs. All that took place a year ago.

This last 4-H year 18 boys were enrolled in the program. But the list of champions in the county contest was pared down to 3. Each of these winners received \$25 bonds and will get their airplane rides sometime in spring when things green up.

Top 4 during the first year's run were Chester Peterson, Jr., Fred Cox, Jr., Ralph Rawline and Kurtes Blomquist. Blomquist was named county champion the first year and competed for state honors. They were given their air rides by Glea Gillum, Flying Farmer of Gypsum.

Other bond winners the first year were Doyle Hetzel, Richard Buhler, Donald Hughes and Marvin McCall.

This last year Chester Peterson and Ralph Rawline again were among the 3 outstanding conservationists in the program. The third was Doyle Hetzel,

who was among the second 4 the year before. Hetzel was selected to represent the county at the state 4-H conservation camp at Rock Springs.

These boys are really getting a lot done in the way of soil conservation. Like professionals, first thing they do is lay out their farm on a map and outline their long-time plans for waterways, terraces and crop rotation. The first year most of the boys reported their conservation programs were largely in a planning stage. Even so, Kurtes Blomquist alone built 6,280 feet of terraces that first year. In addition to that he did some gully filling and seeded waterways.

Doyle Hetzel had the disadvantage of moving to a new farm after starting his soil program. Even so he built 2,100 feet of terraces last spring and added 3,000 more feet in summer and fall. There already were 8,280 feet of terraces built on the farm.

In addition to that Doyle reports he seeded 20 acres of sweet clover in spring and plowed down 15 acres of second-year clover.

Sure, all these boys are making headway with their programs. Waterways are being seeded, terraces are going up, legume rotations are being put into operation. But the key to the success of the program lies more in the training these youths are receiving, rather than the physical change in the soils they are managing.

For example, Hetzel noted that a heavy rain, 2 1/4 inches, fell in 3 hours on his farm. His terraces were nearly full with water from the heavy downfall. But very little left the farm. It soaked in. In contrast there was much runoff on another field not yet protected. Just one rain proved to him that his efforts were worthwhile.

Chester Peterson asks himself in his second-year report whether all the work he has done has paid. Then he

notes that he is getting rid of weeds. There is grass in its place. His rotation is improving the soil for better yields. He has shortened the longest slopes and tied down the gullies. Chet answers his own question with, "Yes it has paid. The land is more valuable now and will continue to improve while making a profit."

The airplane rides are somewhat a novelty, but they do give the boys a better view of what they have done. And while in the air they see more things that need doing.

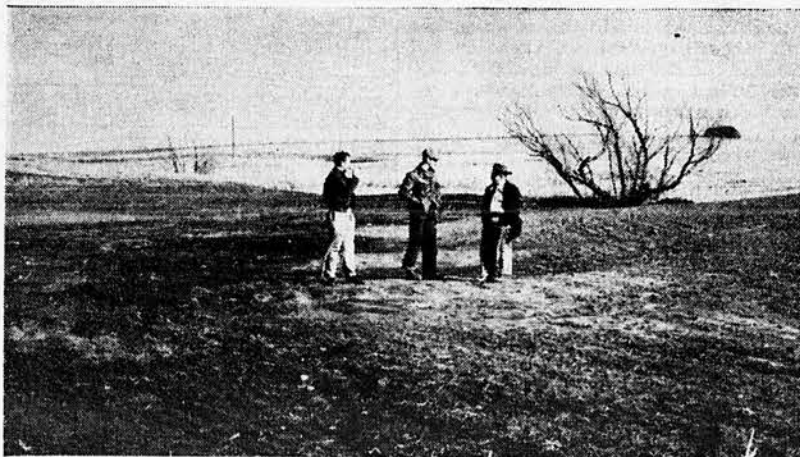
Of his plane ride a year ago, Chet Peterson said, "Boy, you could see everything from up there."

Kurtes Blomquist said, "It certainly gives you a different view. I could pick out thin spots, every drill row and washed places, too."

A few of the 4-H boys dropped out of the program the second year. But the number for the third season is expected to increase. Somewhere between 20 and 30 boys are expected to participate this coming season. The new club agent in Saline county, R. W. Winger, now is working on the program along with Mr. Pence and Mr. Payne. A lot of soil will be protected as a direct result of this program. But probably of greater importance will be the educational value to these 4-H boys.

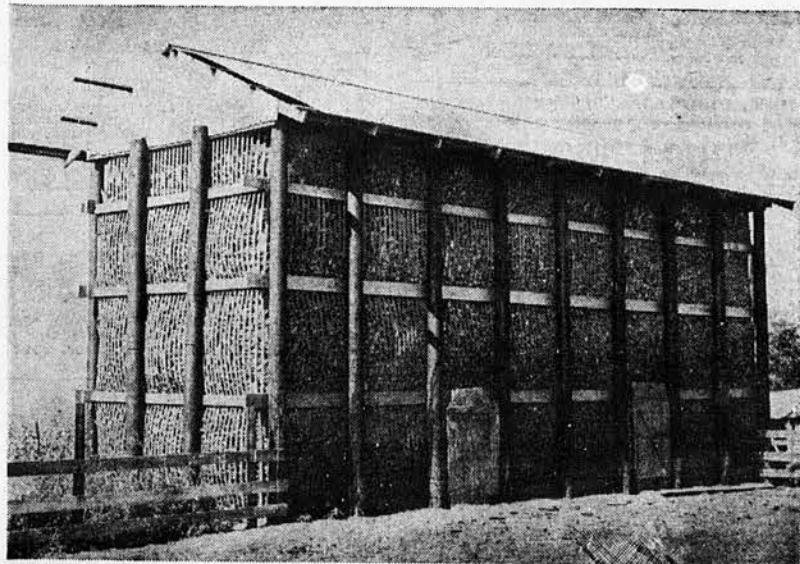


These pictures give 2 views of one gully-stopping operation which Kurtes Blomquist performed the first year of the county program. Top photo was taken below the terrace. Blomquist is standing in the center where there was a ditch large enough to hide a tractor. On top the terrace at left is County Agent Charles Pence, at right, Jay Payne, district work-unit leader. Lower photo was taken from the other side of the same terrace. It shows not all water drained out of the depression at first. But it was silting in and would fill completely in time.



This was a ravine in the field which Kurtes Blomquist worked over. The large ditch was leveled and brome grass seeded. Sod will be permitted to take over and prevent further erosion.

An Ideal Crib



THIS 3,500-bushel corncrib was built a year ago by Gerald Steely, Brown county. It has concrete floor, treated poles and metal roof. Mr. Steely estimates it will repay its cost in about 2 years figuring only the price paid for corn storage. In addition to that, spoilage will be kept at a minimum.



Winners of the second-year contest received their savings bonds awards at a special meeting in November in Salina. At left is Ralph Rawline. In front of him is Chester Peterson, Jr. In center is Mr. Pence presenting a bond to Doyle Hetzel.

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Geese—Ducks: We ship breeders, eggs, babies safely anywhere. Free catalogue. New quarterly magazine (\$1.00 year) explains profitable breeding, hatching, rearing, marketing. Peyton Farm, Route 2CK, Duluth, Minn.

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Black English Shepherds, Breeder 25 years. Shipped on approval, 10c for pictures and description. Guaranteed Heelers. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

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Let the Mailman help you save. Our advertisement in this issue tells how you can save by mail and earn 3% at the current rate. We'll be glad to send you full particulars. Max Noble, president United Building & Loan Association, 217 East Williams, Wichita, Kan.

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Latest Methods treating Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach disorders. Write for free book. McCleary Clinic and Hospital, E1240 Excelsior Springs, Mo.

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

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

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People Overseas Thank You For Food to Save Their Lives



Left to right: Rev. Ernest Tensing, Topeka, Lutheran World Relief representative on Kansas CROP committee; L. C. Williams, chairman, Kansas CROP committee, and dean of Extension, Kansas State College; Herman Praeger, Clafin, member Kansas CROP committee, president Kansas Farm Bureau; Rev. Father J. E. Biehler, St. George, Catholic Rural Life representative Kansas CROP committee. They are eating a "starvation dinner" in Topeka—bowl of cereal of kind commonly shipped overseas by CROP and 1 piece of dark bread. All Kansas CROP committee lunched with them.

KOREAN farm children, fleeing with their parents from Communist-controlled North Korea, get free milk sent by the Christian Rural Overseas Program—if they are under 2 years old. Because there is not enough milk, the American Methodists operating the Taiwah Community Center in Seoul, Korea, have to refuse it to older children.

The pleas of representatives of many churches for more food were brought to Kansas by Stuart S. Pratt, of Berkeley, Calif., a field representative for CROP. Mr. Pratt, who was a director of church relief in Central Europe for 2 years immediately after the war, toured Kansas, appealing for food gifts now being gathered to fill CROP's Sunflower Goodwill Train. He also relayed hundreds of oral messages of thanks to Kansas farmers for the food they gave last year.

After delivering a gift shipment of live goats to Okinawa in August, Mr. Pratt went on to Japan and Korea at the request of LARA, the official agency established by General MacArthur to control non-government relief operations in all the occupied areas.

In visits to 30 Catholic and Protestant institutions receiving CROP food, Mr. Pratt found the people being fed were grateful. "They knew the food came from the United States and they have great goodwill for our nation, but they feel even more deeply because the food is not sent by our government but is the personal gift of truly Christian Americans," he said.

"Most encouraging, however, was the mighty effort of the people to carry their own burdens. Many poor farmers operating tiny plots near Osaka, for example, bring a part of their vegetables each Saturday and give them to a Catholic feeding station for distribution to the poor. In all my visits I found the help and gifts of local people were important parts of our church aid, but untold misery would follow if we did not continue our help."

In addition to the aid of Japanese Christians is the help of the government of Japan, which pays all expenses of shipping CROP foods within the nation. Long-range assistance is being provided in Japan by cutting up great estates into small farms. The government of Korea, too, is parceling estates into small farms, and refugee farmers from the Russian zone are thus re-established, Mr. Pratt reported.

"Of all the people helped by CROP food, these are the most pitiful," he said. "Always financially independent, they escape from the North with only their lives. If they are to be preserved as the backbone of Christian democratic strength in Korea, temporary

feeding is essential. Many of these proud people will never forget, nor will their children ever forget, that American Christians saved them in their time of need."

Improvement and diversity of Korean crops (now rice and sweet potatoes are the two chief products), are growing from the work of Ewah Christian University and Experimental Farm, operated by the Salvation Army. CROP food is eaten there too—students get for their lunches essential foods which currency inflation has priced beyond reach of both the school and the students.

In Japan also, according to Mr. Pratt, many rationed foods are too costly for the poor—edible oils and fats, soybeans, cereal foods, and milk. Dried milk is \$2 a pound in Tokyo, but a \$2 U. S. gift to CROP will deliver 16 pounds. In Korea, Japan and Okinawa, much of the CROP food goes to school lunches in the form of essential food elements which the children cannot get otherwise.

The goats Mr. Pratt delivered to Okinawa are providing essential food for children, too—they are milk goats, to replace a few of the 100,000 which were killed on Okinawa during the war. To convey their thanks the Governor of Okinawa and all his cabinet entertained Mr. Pratt at a ceremonial tea. Said the Governor:

"These gifts from your great country reveal to us the true Christian spirit of the United States. We shall never forget." That, Pratt said, was a pretty good summary of the feelings of the people wherever he went. He asked Kansas farmers and churchmen to overload CROP's 1949 Sunflower Goodwill Train "to add to the national and international fruits of brotherhood, which is the only foundation of a lasting, Christian peace."

Music Soothes Layers

A radio playing in the dairy barn helps relieve nervousness in cows. Gets them accustomed to strange voices. Did you ever think about trying the same thing in your laying house?

Mrs. Cletus Moore, Jefferson county, walks into her laying houses without knocking on the door or announcing her entry in any way. You would expect to find a flurry of wings and the air full of feathers. But nothing happens. The flock hardly even looks up from whatever they may be doing.

She has a small radio in each laying house. The daily presence of music and voices has gotten her layers over the habit of being startled when the door opens.

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$28.00	\$30.75	\$32.00
Hogs	15.75	16.00	22.25
Lambs	21.50	24.00	24.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.20	.21 1/2	.35
Eggs, Standards	.38	.45	.48
Butterfat, No. 1	.57	.57	.61
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.26	2.27 1/2	2.29 1/2
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.25	1.18 1/2	1.42
Oats, No. 2, White	.81 1/2	.79 1/2	.87
Barley, No. 2	1.16 1/2	1.15	1.34
Alfalfa, No. 1	32.00	32.00	30.00
Prairie, No. 1	16.00	16.00	17.00

January 7
Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by
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Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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 35 Registered and Grades sell at the Earl A. Johnston Farm, 6 miles south of Parsons, Kansas
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We have a good selection of young bull calves to serviceable age, out of approved dams with records over 500 lbs. of fat and sired by approved bulls. Inquiry and visitors welcome.
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 Bulls and Heifers. Year old.
 Priced to sell.
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IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
 Topeka, Kansas
 Livestock Editor

and **MIKE WILSON**, Livestock Fieldman, Muscotah, Kansas.

I Remember

By **JESSE R. JOHNSON**

When I was about 3 years old I moved with my parents to a homestead a few miles north of Manhattan. Horses were used to draw the wagon as father had traded his yoke of oxen for the right to homestead the land. Our little home was a 2-room log cabin with a frame lean-to.

I worked on farms and ranches, mostly for others, or rented, until I was 23 years old. I was married at that time and spent my first 6 months as a married man working for a farmer at Belleville. While there I did some work soliciting subscriptions for the old Belleville Freeman, then moved to Clay Center and accepted a position soliciting at \$10 a week and provided my own horse.

In October, 1899, I went to work on the Western Breeders Journal. At that time, livestock field work was almost unheard of. Farm papers were carrying little livestock advertising.

My brother, John W., and I had purchased the paper 2 weeks after my first trip as a fieldman. In fact, the deal was consummated the day after I arrived home. I had driven to Washington, Kan., and from there on west as far as Smith Center, crossed over to Portis on the Solomon. I reached home on election day after having sold about \$100 worth of advertising and trading horses once. John and I pooled our finances to buy the paper. We also lost a \$20 bet that Chris Hoffman would defeat Mr. Fullington for senator from the Dickinson-Clay district.

About a month after we bought the paper, Brother John left his brown horse, Old Tom, dead in a plum thicket near Detroit, Kan. He walked home and announced his lack of faith in our project. In fact, he quit the deal and got a job on the Topeka Herald, a daily that recently had been established by a man named Kizer.

Ben Powers was acting editor for our paper, a job for which we fed and bedded him. I decided to take Ben into partnership and so, much to his surprise, went out and borrowed \$100 to give him so he could buy John's interest.

After a few hungry years, Charles A. Southwick, together with Frank and Ned Hemphill and myself, established a partnership and the Dispatch and Journal were merged into one undertaking. As usual for business deals in those days not a dollar was used in the transaction. We just joined forces and assets.

The 4 of us went to work at \$15 a week each and continued until the Journal was merged into the old former I opulist paper, The Farmers Advocate, and Albert T. Reid's Western Farm Life. A new company was organized and I was made a member of the first board of directors.

Soon after the Southwick, Hemphill, Johnson merger, the Daily Dispatch was established at Clay Center and I was made responsible for building circulation over the rural routes. Many of the papers went into Dickinson, Cloud, Washington and Riley counties. I believe at that time the daily had the largest rural circulation of any paper printed in a town the size of Clay Center in the state.

I came with the Capper Publications about 1910 and moved to Lincoln, Nebr., where I took the livestock field for the Nebraska Farmer, Farm Journal and Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze.

With the exception of about 2 years spent in the service of a farm organization, I have been in the employ of the Capper papers continuously since I first started.

JESSE RIFFEL & SONS, Polled Hereford breeders, of Enterprise, set new records for their breed in their sale at the farm, November 21. The offering was distributed among 7 states. Jim Riffel, of Junction City, paid \$6,050 for PVF Advancemore 6th. This was the top price paid for bulls. Mecca Ranches, of Ft. Collins, Colo., took the top-selling female in the sale on a bid of \$5,000. This was a 2-year-old heifer from the show string which the Riffels had exhibited at many of the larger fairs. She was a consistent

winner the past show season. Eleven bulls in this sale averaged \$1,536, 48 females averaged \$646 and 59 head made a general average of \$842 per head. According to records this is the highest Polled Hereford sale held in Kansas for many years. Freddie Chandler and men of the livestock press handled the sale.

The **LINCOLN COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS** held their annual sale at Sylvan Grove, on November 16. The offering went thru the ring in nice breeding form but without any special fitting. The day was fair but windy. Forty-three head sold for a general average of \$363; 24 bulls averaged \$410, with a top of \$840 paid by Edwin and Walter Goldgraber, of Sylvan Grove. The 19 females averaged \$301, the top going to CK Ranch, Brookville, at \$500. The pavilion was filled and good interest as usual was shown. Freddie Chandler was the auctioneer.

JOHN STUMPS & SON, of Bushton, held their first production sale of Polled Hereford cattle, November 18, at the farm. The huge tent was filled to capacity by breeders, farmers and visitors, from many counties in Kansas. Nineteen bulls sold averaged \$440, 34 females made an average of \$350 and 53 head averaged \$381 per head. Mulvane Farms, of Topeka, paid \$695 for the top bull in the sale. A high bid of \$500 was reached twice in the female section of the sale. One going to Paul Dolechek, Holsington, and one female to A. D. Achi, of Broken Arrow, Okla. Vic Roth, of Hays, managed the sale. Freddie Chandler was the auctioneer.

N. C. CARROLL & SONS, of St. Marys, a few years ago started one of the good Angus herds in eastern Kansas. On November 11, they held their first production sale, in the St. Marys Sale Pavilion. At this sale approximately 60 head of well-bred Angus were sold. Bulls sold averaged \$210 per head. A large portion of the bull offering was 1949 spring calves selling off their mothers. Females made an average of \$351. The entire offering averaged \$315 per head. Gilbert Bond, of Emmett, took the top bull, an October 2-year-old, son of R. L. S. Envious Burgess, at \$500. Roy G. Johnston was auctioneer, assisted by representatives of the press.

The **FLINT HILLS HEREFORD ASSOCIATION** Annual Show and Sale was held November 9, at Cottonwood Falls. A bull top of \$2,000 was paid by Ted A. Brown, of Fall River, for a junior-yearling son of OJR Jupiter Star 12th, from the Waite Brothers consignment of Winfield. A \$1,000 bid was reached twice in the auction on females. J. J. Tipton, of Olpe, paid that amount for a daughter of WHR Royal Tredway 8th, from the J. J. Moxley consignment. Waite Brothers, of Winfield, also sold a female at \$1,000, going to T. L. Welsh, of Abilene. The bulls averaged \$523. Females made \$490. The general average paid in the auction was \$508 per head. Ham James made the sale.

Five hundred buyers, bidders and other friends of the Hereford breed assembled at Salina to have a part in the **SALINE COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS** annual sale. The day, November 23, was fine and everything favorable for a good sale. The offering of 51 head went thru the ring at a general average of \$286. The females averaged \$334 and the bulls \$268. The high-selling bull sold for \$500 to Lloyd Essick, of Kanopolis, and the top female went to W. H. Mustard, of Manchester. Every animal sold went back to a Kansas farm. Some of the cattle were quite well fitted but most of them sold in just fair breeding form. Jewett Fulkerson was the auctioneer and Gene Sundgren managed the sale.

The annual **MCPHERSON COUNTY MILKING SHORTHORN** sale held at the Martin M. Goering farm, near Moundridge, November 10, was attended by about 200 interested buyers, visitors and bidders. Thirty-six head of cattle were sold, all of them staying in the state. Twenty-three females made an average of \$226, the cows averaging \$389 and the heifers \$168. Sixteen bulls, mostly calves, averaged \$169. The top bull went to H. F. Reimer, of Inman, at \$290, and the highest priced female sold for \$425. The buyer was Kenneth A. Ney, of Holsington. Nine head went to Barton county buyers and 8 head stayed in McPherson county. Only 5 mature cows were included in the sale and 12 of the 36 head were 1949 calves. Heldebrecht was the auctioneer, assisted by local auctioneers. Joe Hunter interpreted the pedigrees.

E. C. LACY & SONS, veteran breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle, held a reduction and production sale at Clay Center, November 12. The sale pavilion was packed to overflowing by interested Shorthorn breeders and farmers, many of them former patrons of the Lacy's. Thirty-eight head were sold, among them several rather aged females and a lot of quite young cattle. Ten bulls sold for an average price of \$240, with a top of \$385 paid by Emil M. Ham, of Madison. Allen Ray Reynolds, of Cuba, paid the top price of \$350 for females. The female average was \$240 on 28 head, and the entire offering averaged \$256.

The cattle were widely dispersed over many sections of Kansas and the local demand was good. Every animal stayed in the state. As has always been the custom of the Lacy's, the cattle were sold in good breeding condition and not heavily fitted. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

New all-time records were made at the 1949 **KANSAS HEREFORD FUTURITY SHOW AND SALE**, held at Hutchinson, November 14 and 15, at the Kansas State Fair Pavilion. Secretary and manager, Gene Watson, had made great efforts to see that nothing was left undone and that all details were carefully handled in preparation and connection with the sale. Thirty bulls sold in this sale for an average of \$1,500 per head, 29 females made a \$738 average, and 59 head averaged \$1,125 per head. This is a record that no other state organization has ever equaled. The quality of the cattle in this sale was much higher than in any sale previously held by this organization. A bull top of \$4,525 was paid by Rayford Farms, of Hutchinson, for JO Royal Duke 5th, a February, 1948, bull from the L. L. Jones & Son, consignment, of Garden City. Rayford Farms also paid \$2,000 for CK Cascade 51, from the CK Ranch, of Brookville. Waite Brothers, of Winfield, consigned the second-top-selling bull at \$3,900, going to Ray Rusk & Son, of Wellington. The top female of the sale was JO Royal Lady 54th, an April, 1948, heifer consigned by L. L. Jones & Son, of Garden City, and sold to Schuerman Brothers, of Deerfield, for \$2,175. A heifer from the Stelbar Ranch consignment, of Douglass, brought \$2,125 and sold to E. L. Plattner, of Coffeyville. Waite brothers, of Winfield, also consigned a heifer going to Stelbar Ranch, at Douglass, for \$2,000. Freddie Chandler, assisted by men of the livestock press, made the sale.

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 Ziegler, Richard Junction City
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 Estes, H. W. Sika
 Field, Vincent Aimea
 Kansas-Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders Association Buffalo, Okla.
 Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Assn. Manhattan
 Kassebaum Farm El Dorado
 Lacy, E. C. Miltonvale
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Milking Shorthorn Cattle

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 Mischler, W. S. Bloomington
 Nebraska Milking Shorthorn Breeders Association David City, Nebr.
 Pauly, Cy & Son Viola
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 Reeves, Leonard H. Hutchinson
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 Rohrer, H. A. Junction City
 Rolfs, Chester H. Junction City
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 Ediger, Ben M. Inman
 Heile, W. A. Lost Springs
 Stulp, J. O. Hartford
 Weller, Bernard E. Montezuma



Season's Greetings

Our best wishes and grateful thanks to the hundreds of livestock men who have been co-operating with this publication.

JESSE JOHNSON
Livestock Editor

MIKE WILSON
Fieldman

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

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 Osborn, Walter Mahaska
 Portenier, Harold E. Clafin
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 Bell, John Easton
 Bircher, W. G. Ellsworth
 Brown, Earl Dwight
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 Consignors Dairy Sale Heaston
 Crowell, Alex. Manhattan
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 Seiken, Ernest & Paul Smithton, Mo.
 Steinbring, Earl North Branch, Minn.
 Sullivan, Ward Hays
 Washington Holstein Consign. Sale Washington
 White, Hugh Overland Park
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 Kansas Red Polled Breeders Assn. Penola
 Hebbard, Wm. Milan
 Locke, G. W. Burns
 Lyons, J. M. Smith Center
 Red Polled Cattle Club of America Coffeyville
 Reed, H. E. Lincoln, Nebr.
 Ross, W. E. & Son Attica
 Siemens, Herman Smith Center
 Smith, Harold Buhler
 Tri-State Red Polled Cattle Sale St. Joseph, Mo.
 Wiese, Wm. Haven

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Am. Guernsey Cattle Club Petersborough, Vt.
 Canadian Valley Guernsey Farm Galesburg
 Chestnut, Pat Denison
 Dirksen, A. N. Canton
 Dusenbury, M. B. Corbin
 Hansen, Harold Hillsboro
 Johnson, Forrest C. Home
 Kansas Guernsey Breeders Assn. Hiawatha
 Kay Co. Guernsey Br. Assn. Newkirk, Okla.
 Nelson, J. L. Wichita
 Hershberger, E. D. Newton
 Missouri Guernsey Br. Assn. Columbia, Mo.
 Nat'l Promotion Ayrshire Sale Lincoln, Nebr.
 Pankratz, Albert G. Wichita
 Ransom Farm Hillsboro
 Reichard, Wayne E. Homewood
 Meyerhoff, Henry Palmer
 Schultz, W. L. Hillsboro
 Steiner, Paul Wakefield
 Wilson, Byron Manhattan
 Wofford, J. W. Junction City
 Wohlgenuth, Dan R. Hillsboro

Ayrshire Cattle

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 Central Kansas District Sale Hutchinson
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Duroc Hogs

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 Flett, Ben A. Faucett, Mo.
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 Germann, G. F. & Son Paola
 Givens, Harry Manhattan
 Goering, Victor E. Manhattan
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 Hilbert, W. H. Narka
 Hines, D. L. & Sons Harwood, Mo.
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 Huston, Willis Americus
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 Kansas Duroc Breeders Assn. Sale Horton
 Lard, Allen Clay Center
 Maneth, Robert Great Bend
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 Merino, Joe Trenton, Mo.
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 Holliday, Owen Wichita
 Kansas Spotted Poland China Breeders Association Sale Craig, Mo.
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 Tucker, Randall Goddell
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 Kent, Rex Manhattan
 Thurmond, Ass L. Omaha, Nebr.
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Hampshire Hogs

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 Earnst, W. D. & Son Avilla, Mo.
 Hampshire Swine Registry Peoria, Ill.
 Holson, Dwayne Gypsum
 Kansas Hampshire Hog Br. Assn. Hutchinson
 Liby, Harold E. Glasco
 O'Bryan Ranch Hiattville
 Scheel, Dale Emporia
 Sheets, Joe Glasco

Hereford Hogs

Kansas Hereford Hog Breeders Assn. Osborn
 Hubbard, Roy Junction City
 Maginley, John Paxico
 Missouri Hereford Hog Br. Assn. Tina, Mo.
 Nat'l Hereford Hog Record Assn. Chariton, Ia.

Hogs—All Breeds

Clay County Hog Breeders Assn. Clay Center
 Southwest Mo. All-Breed Hog Sale Nevada, Mo.

Shropshire Sheep

Brown, J. L. Wichita
 Chappell's Farm Green Castle, Mo.
 Kansas Purebred Sheep Br. Assn. Manhattan
 Spohn, D. V. Superior, Nebr.

Corriedale Sheep

American Corriedale Assn. Columbia, Mo.
 Southeastern Colorado Sheep Breeders Association Las Animas, Colo.

Suffolk Sheep

Wing, P. V. Columbia, Mo.
 Thompson, E. B. Milan, Mo.
 Warrick, Roy Oskaloosa, Ia.
 North American Suffolk Sheep Breeders Association Oskaloosa, Ia.

Hampshire Sheep

Bock, Henry Wichita
 Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Fayette, Mo.
 Kansas Purebred Hampshire Sheep Breeders Association Manhattan
 International Hampshire Sheep Breeders Association Oskaloosa, Ia.
 Northwest Missouri Hampshire Sheep Breeders Association Maryville, Mo.
 Southeastern Colorado Sheep Breeders Association Las Animas, Colo.
 Thompson, E. B. Milan, Mo.
 Warrick, Roy Oskaloosa, Ia.

Southdown Sheep

Missouri Southdown Br. Assn. Trenton, Mo.

Sheep—All Breeds

Mid-West Stud Ram Sale Sedalla, Mo.
 Nebraska Sheep Breeders Assn. Lincoln, Nebr.

Auctioneers—Sales Managers

Cole, Chas. W. Wellington
 Crites, C. W. Junction City
 McGinnis, C. C. Rich Hill, Mo.
 Mills, Frank C. Alden
 Powers, Bert Topeka
 Sanderfer, C. E. Topeka
 Schauls, Ross Clay Center
 Tonn, Harold Haven

Horses and Jacks

Gay, Dr. E. E. Richmond, Mo.
 Grabner, D. E. Macksville
 Smith, Mrs. Cecil B. Sterling

Fairs

North Central Kansas Fair Belleville

The CENTRAL KANSAS HOLSTEIN BREEDERS sale held at Hutchinson, October 24, was something to talk about, according to State Secretary T. Hobart McVay. The general average on 85 head was \$410. W. S. Buckley, of Garden City, Mo., had the honor of topping both female and male divisions of the sale on his Breezy Lane Diamond Fobes. The buyer was Delmar Conner, of Lyons, at \$900. The cow's 9-month-old bull calf went to Donald Hopkins, of Clearwater, at \$810. The first 34 females going thru the ring averaged \$534, but the quality of a few animals selling later lowered the average to the figure already stated. Eleven young bulls sold for a general average of \$359. All the cattle sold went to Kansas and Oklahoma buyers. Auctioneers were Powell, Cole and Wilson, with McVay in the box.

The excellent demand for HOFFMAN bred cattle and the fact that practically one third of the offering stayed in Dickinson county where the herd was established 37 years ago, reflects credit not only to the founder of the herd but to the sons of HOMER HOFFMAN of Abilene. It proves again that the best kind of advertising is honesty and correct methods of doing business. Forty-six of the 50 head sold stayed in Kansas; the others went to Oklahoma and Iowa. The general average on everything sold, including some quite small animals, was \$280.90, with a top of \$600 paid by H. B. Evans, of Pratt. The calf from this cow went at \$155. The bull calves averaged \$96.70. Bob Gosser, of Ramona, Okla., bought the top bull at \$215. A capacity crowd of buyers, spectators and friends packed the tent. Mike Wilson was the auctioneer, assisted by Ross Schaulis and Ben Stewart. The Hoffman Brothers continue with 10 choice cows and 9 heifer calves, and they take this opportunity of thanking all who attended and helped to make the sale a success.

The E. L. SHERARD ANGUS herd was dispersed at Silver Top Farm, Belton, Mo., on November 12. The day was not too favorable from the weather angle but the sale averaged \$385 on 58 lots. Three bulls averaged \$581, with 55 females averaging \$374. Top bull sold for \$1,000, going to Bruce Dodson, Lee's Summit, Mo. This bull was R. L. S. Prince Eric 30th, a son of Prince Eric of Sunbeam. High-selling female, with calf at side, which sold as one lot, was Erica 18th of Millview, with a nice bull calf at side. The bid of \$545 by S. W. Swiser, of Centerville, Mo., bought this pair. A cow and calf separated when they were sold totaled \$550, which was the top female lot of the auction. The buyer of the largest number in the sale was Kanova Stock Farm, Gashland, Mo. This farm purchased 20 head of the better females. The buyers were mostly from Missouri, but Kansas buyers bought several. The sale was conducted by Roy Johnston and Ray Sims, of Belton, Mo. Press representatives assisted in the ring.

Kansas buyers in the National Red Poll Sale, Lincoln, Nebr., on November 10 were Charles E. Edwards, Fowler; J. E. Loeppke & Sons, Penalosa; Maynard & Maynard & Ratzloff, Fowler; Frank S. Novak & Sons, Haddam; E. I. Shank, Bison; Gladys Shank, Bison; Nell Shank, Bison; Leslie C. and Mary Helen Ray Stevens, Valley Center. Consignors from Kansas were Eldon L. Locke and G. W. Locke, Burns. They consigned a bull that sold for \$480 and a heifer that sold for \$475. The high-selling bull in the sale was consigned by Dr. E. E. Novak, of New Prague, Minn. He sold for \$630 to Roy L. Mueller, Arlington, Minn., and Dale Bush, Lincoln, Nebr. High-selling female at \$750 was purchased by L. A. Rounds, Muskogee, Okla., and consigned by McMarshall Farms, Washburn, Ill. Nineteen bulls averaged \$406.57. Thirty-six females averaged \$405. Buyers made selections in this sale from many states. Glen Welkert, Springfield, Ohio, and Bert Powell, Topeka, were the auctioneers assisted by Colonel White, of Fisk, Mo., and press representative Severens.

The Angus sale of ARCHLAND FARMS, Conception, MISSOURI-CATTERSON STOCK FARM Marysville, and MRS. ROL M. EVANS DISPERSAL, Maryville, was held November 14 at the Highway 71 sale barn. The tops and averages indicated that buyers like these good Angus. Sixty-three head sold in this auction for \$37,765. Just one bull selling and he was from the herd of Mrs. Rol M. Evans and he went on the bid of \$800 to Wilkinson Brothers, McCredie, Mo. This bull was a March, 1946, son of Burgess Eston Quality. Sixty-two females averaged \$596, with the top female, lot 61, Ever Genda 2nd, in calf to Prince Burgess 106th. This lot 61 female was consigned by Leo Archer, Conception, and sold for \$1,725 to Mershon Farms, Creston, Ia. Top female from the Evans herd sold for \$900. Top from the Catterson consignment was a Juanerra Erica 1944 cow with heifer calf and rebred to Ever Prince Revolution. This pair sold for \$1,000 to F. L. McCormick, Jr., Huntsville, Mo. Buyers made selection from several states, with Missouri buyers owning more Angus than buyers from any other state. Several Kansas buyers made selections in this sale. The sale was managed by Leo L. Archer, Conception, and the auctioneer was Roy Johnston, assisted by press representatives.

The distribution sale of unfitted Aberdeen-Angus cattle, sponsored by the HEART OF AMERICA ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Kansas City, and held at the purebred livestock sales pavilion in South St. Joseph, on November 21, made the satisfactory average of \$307 on 75 lots. Twenty-two bulls averaged \$334 and 53 female lots averaged \$292. The Angus were mostly from breeders in Missouri and Kansas but other states had consignments in the sale which was the first of its kind sponsored by this active breed association. Sale top was a March 5, 1948, bull owned by H. W. Ukena, Robinson, and purchased by E. J. Phillips, Sabetha, for \$600. Perry Winn, Smithville, Mo., sold a bull for \$500. This was a May 1, 1948, bull and the buyer was H. D. Long, Bethany, Mo. Delmar D. Jones, Mulvane, sold a 3-year-old bull for \$500 to Leinweber Brothers, Frankfort. Open heifers sold up to \$300 and A. H. Diemler, Jefferson City, Mo., paid that figure for a September yearling heifer from the J. W. Scott herd, Solomon. Top on bred cows was \$385. This cow was from the herd of John E. Bancroft, Chilhowee, Mo., and purchased by Frank Helzer, Barnard, Mo. Top female lot was Lot 41, a 10-year-old cow with a March bull calf. The bull calf sold for \$225 to Bergman & Roach, Avenue City, Mo. The cow sold for \$250 to Harry Davis, Richmond, Mo. This top female lot was consigned by David R. Miller, Smithville, Mo. The second top on female lots came from the Miller herd, a 1943 cow with a heifer calf. The cow sold for \$270 to Harry Davis, Richmond, Mo., and the calf for \$200 to M. McGuire, Nelson, Mo.

There is a definite need for sales occasionally where registered cattle of all beef breeds that

are not highly fitted can be sold. Many small breeders or beginner breeders become discouraged because they cannot find a good sales outlet without highly fitting their cattle. Many cannot do this and must sell them in just good breeding condition but not in choice sale condition. The Heart of America Association used this sale as an experiment to find out what could be done. Prices received were satisfactory and no doubt will lead to other sales of this kind. Roy Johnston and Ray Sims, Belton, Mo., were the auctioneers. Press representatives assisted with the sale. Clay Woods, 918 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, is president of this association and Edward F. Moody, Olathe, is field representative. They played a very active part in putting the sale over. Most of the offering went to Missouri and Kansas buyers but other states were represented as owners of Angus in this sale.

Good prices for registered Holsteins prevailed at the PAUL G. JAMISON Holstein dispersal at this breeder's farm near Atchison, on December 9. It was a cold, disagreeable day but a good crowd from a wide area appraised the 35 lots for an average of \$375.

Top cow sold for \$800. Four head sold for \$500 each and another at \$540. The yearling bull sold for \$310 which was the high-selling bull in the sale. Other bulls sold were too young for service and several baby bull calves were sold.

This herd was started in a small way several years ago. They had paid for the farm, paid their way and were a group of high-producing cows and these good cows and their offspring were appreciated sale day by farmer breeders. They had made their records on alfalfa and home-grown feeds.

Elmer Dawdy, sale manager, Salina, said, "This herd proves the value of using good bulls and testing for production."

Lot 12, the sale top at \$800, was purchased by H. C. Herschell, Oskaloosa. Clyde Coonse & Son, Horton, bought 6 head for \$2,885. Among the 6 head selected was a cow at \$540 and 2 young cows at \$500 each. Carl W. Gotti, Tescott, bought 6 head at \$2,400 including a \$500 cow. The bull went to Clarence J. Hays, Topeka, at \$310. Seven head went to Missouri. Auctioneers were Bert Powell and Wilson S. Hawks, Effingham.

THE NORTHWEST MISSOURI HAMPSHIRE SHEEP BREEDERS SALE at the purebred livestock sales pavilion in South St. Joseph, November 26, indicates increasing interest and a growing demand for this popular breed of sheep. Forty-six bred ewes and 2 ewe lambs were sold for an average of \$68.80. Prices on bred ewes ranged from \$32.50 to \$200. The top ewe at \$200 was consigned by Glen Armentrout & Son, Norborne, Mo., and was purchased by Clarence Sturm, Ravenwood, Mo. This yearling sale top was sired by B & D 60 and bred to Tring Dante the 1947 Chicago international champion. The 2 ewe lambs selling were from the Armentrout consignment and they sold for \$77.50 and \$75. Milton Hubbard, Shelbyville, Mo., had the second and third high-selling ewes at \$135 and \$115. Both were sired by Hot Shot and bred to Foxhill's General. Eleven head sold for \$90 and up. Thirty-seven head went to Missouri buyers, 10 to Kansas, 1 to Oklahoma. Kansas buyers in this sale were Henry Bock, Wichita, who purchased 2nd and 3rd high-selling ewes, Charles O. Burnett, Leroy, 5 head; Dana Taylor, White Cloud, 1 head; Ronald Jensen, Whiting, 2 head. The show before the sale brought out Hampshires with desirable type, good quality. Interest in both the show and sale was excellent. R. T. Wright, of the Northwest Missouri Teachers' College, was the judge and the 48 head were placed in blue, red and white ribbon groups. Bert Powell was the auctioneer, assisted in the ring by Press Representative Keith Walker and Glen Armentrout, president of the Northwest Missouri Hampshire Association. F. B. Houghton, Maryville, Mo., is secretary of the association.

Buyers from 16 states were at the NATIONAL SHORTHORN SALE of the American Royal at Kansas City, October 19. Sixty-eight lots brought \$44,270, averaging \$651. Twenty-four bulls brought \$18,595, with an average of \$775. Forty-four females sold for \$25,675, averaging \$583.

Top bull was lot 8, Calrossie Reputation, consigned by Mathers Brothers, Mason City, Ill., and brought \$1,700 on the bid of John Schirding, Petersburg, Ill. Lot 1, Lothian Swank, second top bull, consigned by W. L. McCollister, Dalroy, Alberta, Canada, sold for \$1,475 to Jesse and Willard Sumption, Frederick, S. D. Lot 34 bull, Edellyn Royal Leader 107th, also brought \$1,475, selling to J. L. Harshberger, Humboldt, Nebr., and was consigned by Thomas E. Wilson, Wilson, Ill. Lot 36, Aberfeldy Royal Leader, consigned by Redford Gardhouse, Weston, Ontario, Canada, brought \$1,325 on the bid of Dr. E. M. Travelstead, Harrisburg, Ill.

Sale top and top female brought \$3,350 for lot 71, Elbriaw Augusta 5th consigned by P. F. Law, Weston, Ontario, Canada, bought by Hi-Ho Farms, Phoenix, Md. Second top female brought \$1,500 on lot 45, Augusta Queen 8th, consigned by Hollis Hanson and sold to B. W. Bishop, Gashland, Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis., paid \$1,250 for lot 53, Edellyn Clara Belle, consigned by Thomas E. Wilson, Lot 59, Princess Royal C., consigned by Clausen Brothers, Spencer, Ia., brought \$1,025 on the bid of Lawrence McHue, Peterson, Ia.

Cattle from this sale went into the 16-state area of South Dakota, Texas, Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Ohio, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Maryland and Colorado. The auction was conducted by Cois. J. E. Halsey, Hamilton James and C. D. Swaffar, assisted by men of the press.

Forty registered Shorthorn bulls and females and 27 Shorthorn club calves were sold in the 16th NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS SALE, Beloit, November 15. Bulls topped at \$425 and females topped at \$365. Top club calf went at 36 cents a pound. Champion female was consigned by Julius Olson, Leonardville; reserve-champion female was consigned by Larry W. Lilak, Wilson; champion bull, consigned by Julius Olson, and reserve-champion bull, a polled bull, consigned by E. E. Booker and Andrew Petterson, Beloit.

Club calves were sold first and the first calf to sell was from the herd of H. D. Atkinson, of Almena. This calf weighed 420 and sold for 36 cents a pound to Sherley Kindler, Esbon. He was the high-selling calf in the club sale. Second top at 34 cents was from the E. H. Ruthi herd, of Bloomington, and the buyer was Leroy Pihl, Smolan. Atkinson had another calf that sold at 31 cents and Bert Saint, Mankato, sold a calf at 30 cents. These were the 4 high-selling calves at that auction.

R. R. Walker & Son, Osborne, consigned a February 23, 1949, heifer sired by Elm Lawn Premier out of the good producing cow in the Walker herd, Cumberland Lady 13th. The entire proceeds of this heifer was given to the

Osborne County 4-H work, one half of the proceeds to stay in the county and one half the proceeds to go to Rock Springs 4-H State Camp. This heifer sold for \$205 to Lee A. Meenan & Son, Clifton.

The high-selling female in the auction at \$365 headed her class in the show before the sale. She was consigned by Julius Olson and was purchased by F. D. McKenney, Colby. This breeder also bought the grand champion heifer from the Olson herd at \$350. He bought several of the top females, which included the reserve champion female consigned by L. W. Lilak, at \$345. A cow and calf consigned by Booker & Petterson sold for \$350 to Frank Langer, Weber. Top bull, the champion, sold for \$425 to Russell Kimmell, Concordia. Julius Olson was the owner of this bull. Divide Onward was the sire of the champions sold by Julius Olson. Reserve champion bull from Booker & Petterson sold for \$235 to C. M. Pixler, Lebanon. The second high-selling bull at \$300 came from Booker and Petterson, a polled bull that was purchased by Earl Feiser, Norwich. Eighteen females averaged \$262.50, with 22 bulls averaging \$242.50. Forty head averaged \$251.50. Bert Powell sold the cattle, assisted by Carson Hanson, H. H. Shearer, and press representatives. Ross Schaulis, auctioneer, Clay Center, represented Kansas Farmer at this sale and he sends us this sale report.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
March 6—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.
March 21—U. S. Center Angus Association, Smith Center, Kan. Leonard Patman, Secretary.

Ayrshire Cattle
December 21—National Promotional Ayrshire Auction, Lincoln, Nebr. Elmer Schmidt, Sale Manager, Walton, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
February 4—Northeast Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association, Topeka, Kan. Elmer Becker, Sale Manager, Meriden.
February 8—Kansas Hereford Breeders Range Bull Sale, Dodge City, Kan.

February 10—A. R. Schlickau & Sons, and Oliver Bros., Harper, Kan.
January 14—Sam Gibbs, Manchester, Sale at Clay Center, Kan.

February 25—CK Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
March 6—Marshall County Breeders Association Sale, Marysville, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
December 22—Earl A. Johnston, Parsons, Kan. Maurice I. Wyckoff, Sale Manager, Altamont, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
April 11, 1950—Floyd O. Revert, Forgan, Okla. Roy Pauli, Sale Manager, Broken Arrow, Okla.

Duroc Hogs
January 16—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.
January 31—Kansas Duroc Progress Sale, Manhattan, Kan. Lee Brewer, Sale Manager.
February 1—Karl Martin & Son, DeKalb, Mo. Sale at South St. Joseph, Mo.

Hampshire Hogs
February 21—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.

No Rust

Put mothballs in the box with fine small tools and they will not rust.—E. D.

Beef CATTLE

PVF ADV WORTH 36
Calved March 10, 1947, son of PVF ADV Worth 2 (Jesse Riffel's 1942-43 grand champion). His dam was sired by Worthmore's Beau Jr. 2 (1937-38 national champion). Reason for selling, keeping his heifers and all of our cows are bred to him. We purchased his half brother in Riffel's recent sale.
EARL R. BOHLING, Florence, Kan.

FOR SALE REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS
6 to 19 months old. Great grandsons of Hazford Rupert 81st 2348825.
ELIAS W. SCHRAG, Moundridge, Kansas

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Demand for Angus cattle continues at strong, but sound levels. Everywhere the trend is toward the Blacks. Generations of selective breeding produced today's modern breed. Share in this premium market by breeding and feeding Aberdeen-Angus. For information write: Dept. MR, American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Chicago 9, Illinois.

Offering Shorthorn Bulls
18 months of age and under. Priced to sell.
W. A. YOUNG & SON, Clearwater, Kansas

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Purebred Livestock. Real Estate and Farm Sales. Ask those for whom I have sold.
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JESSE E. JOHNSON, Livestock Editor
MIKE WILSON, Fieldman
Kansas Farmer - - Topeka, Kansas

GIBBS
12TH ANNUAL HEREFORD SALE
SATURDAY, JANUARY 14—1 P. M.
CLAY CENTER, KANSAS
(Sale Pavilion)
Will Sell 20 BULLS and 20 FEMALES
from 8 to 14 months old.
This offering is very select and well developed, picked from following herds:

Gibbs	21	Chamberlin	6
Lyne	8	Hazlett	5

For catalog write SAM GIBBS, Manchester, Kansas

GEDAR NOLE HEREFORD FARMS
wish to announce the purchase of our new herd sire
WVHR Royal Star 4th
Champion and second top-selling bull at the recent Sunflower Futurity



WVHR ROYAL STAR 4TH

He is a son of OJR Jupiter Star 12th, the bull that has done so much good for the Waite Brothers, at Winfield, Kan. Royal Star 4th has for a dam, the good cow Wilam Rupert 2nd by FRC Rupert Tone 4th. We selected this bull to head our good cow herd because of his outstanding breeding, and he comes from a well-known herd of cattle. He is good headed, thick, deep, smooth, mellow fleshed and a lot breed character. We feel sure that this good bull will make an excellent herd sire. We are consigning 12 head of cattle to the Blackwell, Okla., Hereford Sale, on February 15th. Four of the females will be carrying the service of this new bull. The remainder of the females will be bred to our Warrior Domino Jr. Visitors always welcome at the farm.

RAY RUSK & SON, Wellington, Kansas



HERE ARE NINE EMPLOYEES of Standard Oil's Casper, Wyoming, refinery who have something to smile about. Left to right are Larry Schwartzkopf, John Anderson, Earl Ray, Roy Lawson, John

Taylor, Paul Moore, C. C. Conger, Russell Stoehr and Paul Jarisch. These men, like 48,000 other Standard Oil men, have behind them an average investment of \$26,700 in tools and equipment.



THE STANDARD OIL EMPLOYEE EARN'S HIS LIVING WITH \$26,700 WORTH OF TOOLS

The better a man's tools, the more he can produce and the more he can earn. Every member of the Standard Oil team—drillers, transportation workers, refiners, marketers—is backed by an average investment of \$26,700 in tools and equipment.

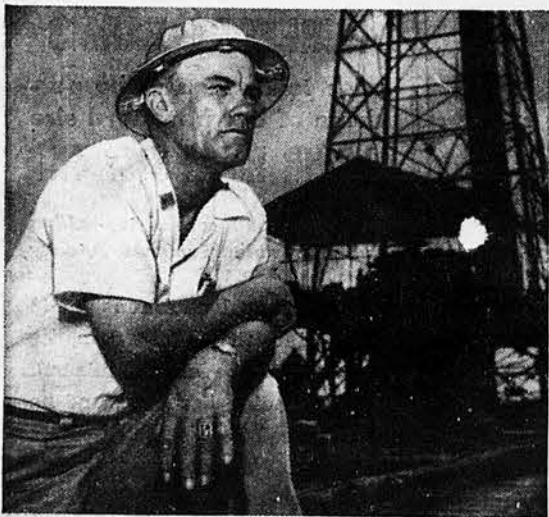
In the last three years, this company and its subsidiary com-

panies borrowed against the future in order to spend more than twice our earnings for new tools. Our investment in equipment helped our 48,000 employees to average over \$4,400 in wages and benefits last year. Today, it helps them bring you more of the petroleum products you need.

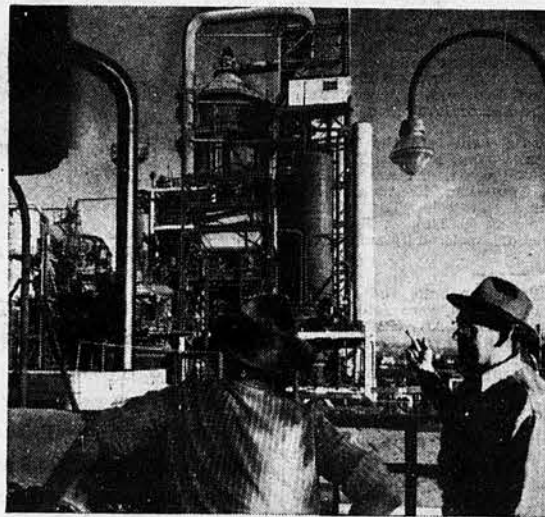
Last year 29 cents from each dollar of net earnings—the money left after deducting all costs and taxes—went in dividends to our 97,000 owners. This was a return on savings invested in this company. The other 71 cents from each dollar of earnings paid part of the cost of new tools and equipment.

Everyone benefits from high production—owners, employees, customers like yourself. High production depends on modern tools. So it is good for everyone—owners, employees and customers—that Standard Oil believes in modern tools.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (INDIANA)



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THE NEW CATALYTIC CRACKER, one of eight now operated by Standard, can produce enough gasoline in a day to run the average motorist's car over 250 years. Our employees depend on equipment like this to help them meet your huge demand.



WILLIAM YATES of Chicago and the other thousands of independent businessmen who sell our products are able to serve you better because this integrated Standard Oil team plans and spends and works together.