The abundant production of agricultural commodities has been the primary objective of Kansas farmers since the first sod was turned nearly 150 years ago. But, as Michael J. Grant reminds us in this issue, the perception that bountiful harvests mean prosperity for the farmer is often just that: the perception, not the reality. Farmers certainly attained their objective during the years after the Great Depression, but they have continually searched for methods—some of which have involved the federal government—that would ensure them a "fair" return on the fruits of their labors.

As farmers adjusted to a new and more activist government role in the farm economy, they continued to adapt to an ever-changing industry. Before World War II technology generally meant machinery or mechanization; during and immediately after, it took the form of increased application of chemicals and more widespread use of hybrid seeds. Both increased the productivity of Kansas farms by greatly improving per acre yield, while mechanization has made farmers themselves more "productive."

The change wrought by this technological transformation was immense. With regard to wheat production, farmers, who rose to the wartime challenge and made Kansas an integral part of the "granary of democracy," set new records. For only the second time in the state's history wheat production topped 200 million bushels in 1942, and that mark was surpassed in 1945 and again in 1946. In the latter year wheat sold for $1.83 per bushel, and its total farm value was $396,685,000, making it by far the most valuable crop in the state's history to that date.

Nevertheless, farm income, which rose dramatically during the war, still lagged well behind that of the nonfarm sector. Throughout the United States, agricultural workers received on average $1,735 in 1950, while the average annual income for industrial workers was $2,900. This disparity persisted through the 1950s and beyond, and the farm sector continued to wrestle with an abundance dilemma, which one historian of the 1930s ironically titled "The Dread of Plenty."

This is the fourth in a four-part series of photographs on the inside front cover of Kansas History during 1997 highlighting twentieth-century change in harvesting technology.
"A PRAYERFUL PUBLIC PROTEST": THE SIGNIFICANCE OF GENDER IN THE KANSAS WOMAN'S CRUSADE OF 1874
by Nancy G. Garner

OF DROUGHT AND DUST: EXPRESSIONS IN KANSAS LITERATURE
by Thomas Fox Averill

"FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR AND WRITE THE PEACE": THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND KANSAS FARMERS DURING WORLD WAR II
by Michael J. Grant

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TEMP'RANCE MEETING

Mrs. L. O. ROBINSON,

Who has been conducting the revival services at the Methodist Church, will lecture on Temperance,

FRIDAY EVENING,
at 7:30 o'clock, at the new M. E. Church.

Mrs. Robinson is a pleasant and eloquent speaker.

Let Everybody Attend.