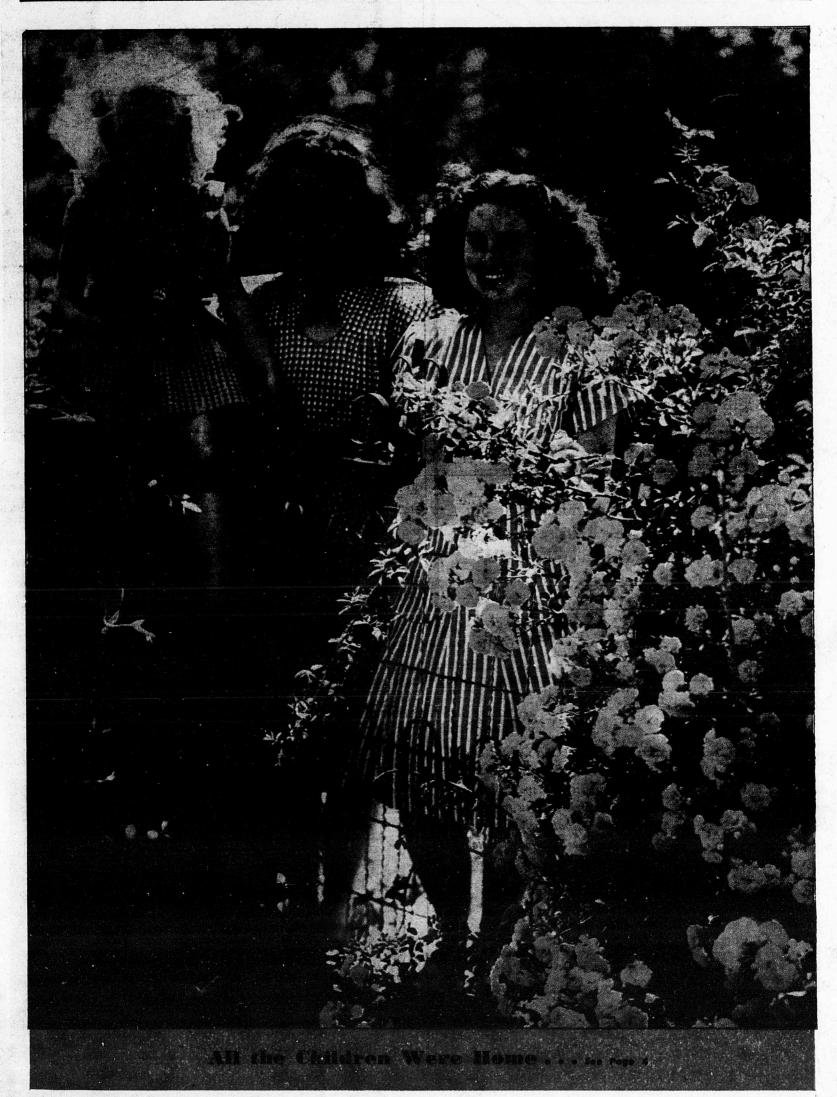
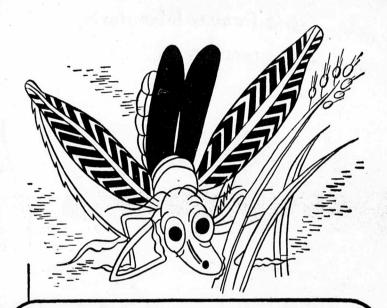
Kansas Farmer

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

JULY 3, 1948







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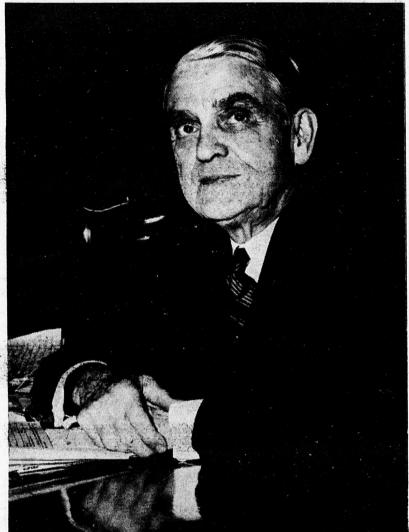


Photo courtesy New York Times Magazine

Senator Arthur Capper

OR the 41st successive year, Sena-

FOR the 41st successive year, Senator Arthur Capper will celebrate with a birthday party in Topeka. He is making plans to be the host himself this year. He expects his Washington duties to be in condition so he can be back with the home folks on his 83rd birthday, Wednesday, July 14.

As usual, everyone, young and old is invited to Ripley Park in Topeka for the all-day affair. There will be plenty of ice cream cones for all, several times around. Free rides on the merry-goround, the Ferris wheel, merry-mixer and kiddie ride will be provided without cost to all the children. Softball games will be in progress early in the day.

Charles Johnson, chairman of the entertainment committee for Senator Capper says, "I am pleased that Senator Capper will be with us this year. His duties in Washington during and since the war have prevented his returning for his birthday party."

WIBW radio entertainers will be on hand and will entertain the guests most of the day. During the noon hour their program will be broadcast to radio lis-teners. Senator Capper is expected to make a talk.

make a talk.

All those planning to attend are urged to bring lunches and spend the day. The picnic will begin at 9:30 o'clock in the morning and continue all day.

Mr. Johnson recalls that the first birthday party was held in front of the Capper Publications building with about 150 in attendance. The next year the line-up extended across Kansas

about 150 in attendance. The next year the line-up extended across Kansas avenue, Topeka's main street. With the crowd increasing in size, it was held in parks the following years.

Guests come from far and near. Children and grown-ups from all over Kansas are invited to come and spend the day. Remember the date, Wednesday, July 14 and the place, Ripley Park, in Topeka.

Flying Farmer Officers



George Galloway, WaKeeney, president of the Kansas Flying Farmers Club last year, introduces newly elected officers of the club. George is second from left at the mike. At far left is William Janssen, McPherson, the state's delegate to the national association. Third from left is Ailiff Neel, Windom, newly elected president. And at right is Earnest Bressler, Bird City, new vice-president of the club.

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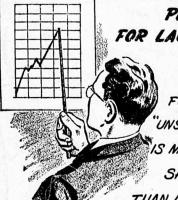
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The Cover

HINGS are humming again this

THINGS are humming again this summer on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Burl Johnston, Bourbon county, after a very quiet winter.

You see, the Johnstons have 8 children and only the youngest, Raymond, 16, was at home last winter. This summer early all the children were back home. One married daughter brought her husband for a visit, and one of the granddaughters had come out from nearly Fort Scott to get a taste of Fort Scott to get a taste of

farm life.

"Big families have a lot of fun but it's kind of lonesome after the children grow up and leave home," says Mrs. Johnston. In visiting with Mrs. Johnston we suggested that a big family was nice in another way—the children seldom are spoiled.

"You're wrong about that," she replied. "I had more trouble with the last 2 than I did with the first 6. The older children spoil the younger ones if you don't watch them."

"It must be quite a job to feed, clothe

"It must be quite a job to feed, clothe and educate 8 children," we commented. "Well," she answered, "there have been times when we didn't see how we could do it, but everything always turned out all right."

all right."

Everything certainly has turned out well for the Johnstons, as a visit to their farm will prove. They have a nice home, recently modernized following the arrival of REA lines. Mr. Johnston has managed to produce the crops and livestock to give all the children who wanted it a college education. Beyond that he has not robbed his soil in the process.

"The soil has to come first in all my farm planning," he states. A good crop rotation is used on the farm but there is no set rule in following it. "My rotation program depends on the weather, condition of the soil and world conditions," Mr. Johnston states, "but I try tions," Mr. Johnston states, "but I try to plow under as green manure from 25 to 100 acres of legumes a year." Alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover, lespedeza and soybeans all are used as legumes in the cropping system. There are 730 acres in the farm with 350 to 500 acres under cultivation. acres under cultivation.

As we mentioned before, all of the children have had a chance at college educations. Only one, so far, has not chosen to attend. He is Albert, the old-

chosen to attend. He is Albert, the oldest, who decided that he preferred farming to college. He is actively engaged now in helping Mr. Johnston operate the home farm and rented acreage.

Alma, the oldest daughter, finished college, married, and now is a homemaker. Three of the children, Ellsworth, Kenneth and Carrie, are teachers. Roy is a college Bible student now and Ruth last winter finished junior college at Ft. Scott. She plans to enter Kansas State College, Manhattan, next fall and will major in sociology, she reports. she reports.

Shown on the cover are Carrie, center, and Ruth, right, with Virginia Lea Johnston, of Ft. Scott, the daughter of Alma. Carrie now is Mrs. Coonrod and lives at Waukena, Calif., where she is teaching school. She and her husband were visiting at the Johnston farm this summer when the picture was

Senator Capper on Radio

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

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze Topeka, Kansas

Vol. 85, No. 13

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



Gladys K. Foster, Thermal, Calif., has won 125 ribbons, also trophies, with her horses.

Owns "Champagne", 1946 California Champion Stock Horse. In 14 shows he won 12 firsts. His work on cattle is as outstanding as his show ring performance, says Miss Foster. She also owns two other horses which she races extensively. One she broke and trained herself.

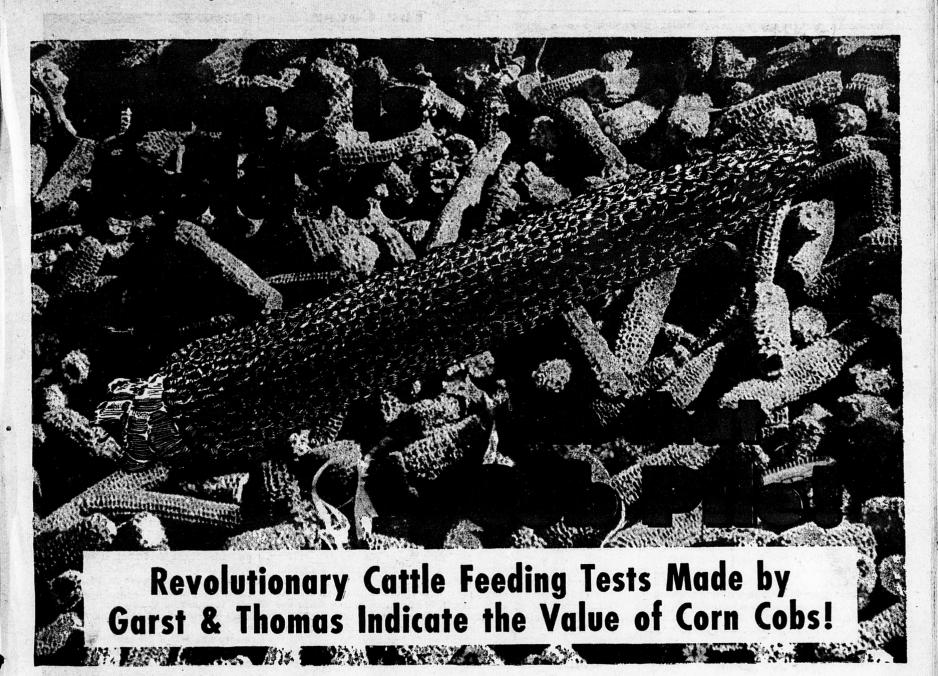


She enjoys swimming, horseback riding, attending horse shows. "I'm nervous before a horse show and all I can eat is a large bowl of Wheaties, which helps to sustain me." Eats Wheaties almost every morning. Basic nourishment in these flakes of 100% whole wheat. Famous training dish, with milk and fruit... Wheaties, "Breakfast of Champions"!

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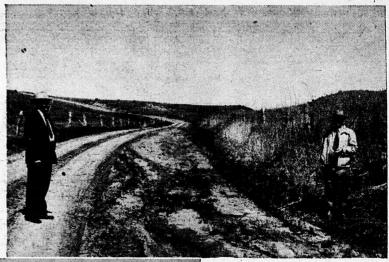
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A Good Road for Every Farm



Above: J. H. Jack, county commissioner, left; and W. M. "Max" Biays, county engineer, Russell county, stand on unimproved township road to indicate lack of ditches. This road was blocked for 9 days after the March blizzard.

At Left: Here Mr. Jack stands on the shoulder of an improved township road, while Mr. Biays, at left, shows depth of ditch, which is 3 or 3½ feet. The road drains well and is easy to clear of snow.

of snow.

By Dick Mann

COME folks believe Kansas never will solve its farm-to-market road problem except on a county and township level. They feel that if local communities ever are going to get better roads, it will be up to the people living in those communities to raise most of the money and to

work out their own programs.

Some help from the Federal Government may be possible, these folks say. But putting emphasis on a local program within the county is the most im-

portant step in getting better roads.

One county that is following this belief is Russell, in Central Kansas. To find out how the county is attacking its road problems and what has been accomplished to date, we recently spent 2 days with W. M. "Max" Biays, county engineer, and members of the county board.

Mr. Biays is in a good position to really know about farm-to-market roads. He has been a county engineer for many years. At present he is serving as president of the Kansas County Engineers' Association, and recently retired as vice-president of the American Institute of Local Highway Administrators. This organization is a national group to promote interests of county and township highway officials, and to study road problems on a strictly local basis. Mr. Biays continues to serve on the board of directors for this group.

Three things have been wrong with the federal-aid secondary road program to date, Mr. Biays explains. "First, there has been too much red tape. It has taken too long to get projects cleared thru all channels before construction could begin. Second, federal and state money had to be spent on primary county roads whether or not those roads needed improving. Money could not be spent where

local officials thought it was most needed."

Credit for cutting out much of the red tape should be given the Kansas Highway Commission, which has taken the lead in improving this situation, Mr. Biays explains.

Last January, Mr. Biays went to Washington with a committee from the American Institute of Local Highway Administrators. They met with the House Road Committee, and succeeded in getting approval of that committee in changing the law so that "Secondary and feeder roads shall, whenever used in this act, include all county and township roads irrespective of traffic volume over such roads." Later, the Senate committee killed this

recommended change.

Had the change been approved, the Kansas law allowing some 25,000 miles of roads in the secondary system could have been revised to double



the mileage of country roads on which federal aid could have been used. As it stands now Kansas farmers will have to wait until Congress can be convinced of the need for a change.

Third obstacle to getting farmers out of the mud, Mr. Blays believes, is that the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads wants a complete improvement job on each mile as the road is built. This means that all grading, culverts, bridges and surfacing have to

be done before acceptance as a complete project.

This third obstacle is the big bottleneck in most counties, Mr. Biays believes. But, we discovered, Mr. Biays and the Russell county commissioners have found a way to have their cake and eat it too. In other words, there is a way to get the maximum mileage of improved roads within a county and still comply with the federal-aid program.

But let Mr. Biays tell you how they have been handling their road problems in Russell county:

"When the federal secondary road program started," he says, "some 185 to 200 miles of secondary roads in this county were made eligible for funds. The trouble was we already had 250 miles of improved, graveled surface county roads. The only way we could use federal funds was to put a higher-type surface (such as black-top) on roads

already graveled, or put all the money into bridges.

County commissioners felt that it would be criminal to spend this money on black-top surfacing when so many farmers still were on unimproved dirt roads. Since bridges take the big money and are the hardest to build with local funds, we decided to sink all of our federal-aid money in adequate bridges.

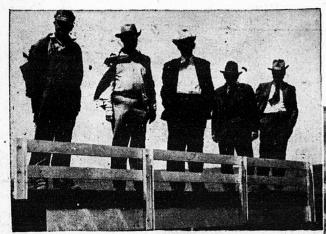
"Russell county was one of the first in Kansas to accept federal aid on a county-matching basis, and all of this money has been put into concrete bridges over major streams. As a result we now have built 4 such bridges since the original Federal Aid Act of 1939. Three of these average 430 feet long and the fourth about 400 feet. They were built at an average cost of \$40,000 in 1940. We are now building one of the same bridges for a cost of \$115,000.

"Since all of our federal-aid money is going into bridges, that leaves us with the problem of solving all county and township road-improvement programs with our ordinary funds (county and town-

"Our primary county roads already were fairly well improved since we never quit building or improving local roads during the war, as was the case in many counties. [Continued on Page 26]



Above: Federal-state aid under the secondary road program is going into large concrete bridges in Russell county, so county funds can be freed for elevating and surfacing more mileage.



Above: Most county bridge money is going into cheap, but sturdy wooden structures like-this one. Shown on the bridge are Mr. Biays, county commissioners, and a county employe

the forther properties



At Left: Lincoln township, Russell county, spent \$4,000 to cut down this hill and straighten the road. Old road, with sharp curves, is shown going around and over the hill to the left. Farmers could not get heavy machinery up or down the hill before the road was improved.



ANSAS farmers—and farmers generally in the Wheat, Corn and Cotton Belts perhaps more than those engaged in livestock and dairying—should be doing their advance planning on the basis of relatively lower prices than now prevail, if the thinking of those who have been planning for international trade and future price supports

have the correct slant on what lies ahead. Provisions of the International Wheat ment and in the Aiken bill (Sen. George Aiken, of Vermont, chairman of the subcommittee which drafted the so-called long-range farm bill) affecting wheat prices have a special significance, in my

Probably you noted in the news that the International Wheat Agreement, which I believe I discussed with you a month or so ago, failed to get action in the session of Congress just closed. The agreement, which was being handled as a treaty requiring Senate ratification, never got past the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee of which Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, was chairman. The "modernized parity" and "modified price support" program provisions of the Aiken bill, however, were approved in the closing minutes of the second session of the eightieth Congress. In my judgment these provisions may be revised in the next Congress before they go into effect, January 1, 1950.

But the significant point in both of these is, in

judgment, the provisions affecting wheat

In the International Wheat Agreement 3 exporting nations (United States, Canada and Australia) agreed to supply 500 million bushels of wheat a year to the 33 importing countries that were parties to the agreement. United States share of the export market was to have been 185 million bushels a year for the 5 years covered by the agreement.

Maximum price for wheat under the agreement was to be \$2 a bushel, Fort William, Canada, for No. 1, hard winter wheat (about \$1.87 same grade Kansas City, or \$1.78 No. 2, Kansas City). Minimum price was to start at \$1.50 (Canadian port), and drop 10 cents a bushel each year, to \$1.10 the fifth year. In other words, the representatives of the 36 nations who drew up the agreement apparently anticipated a price range for wheat on Kansas farms (after this year's crop) of \$1.65 a bushel down toward \$1.35 a bushel, or even less.

Under the modernized parity and modified price

support program in the Aiken bill, support price for wheat, if the measure had gone into effect this year, would have been down around \$1.45 or perhaps \$1.50 on the farm.

As it is, the International Wheat Agreement is out, at least for the present. And provisions of the Aiken bill will not become effective for either this year or for the 1949 wheat crop. Support price for 1948 wheat crop will be around \$2.22 Kansas

City, or about \$2 at the farm.

But the significant thing in all this, to my mind, is that—barring another war or a wild inflation that will make dollars valueless—wheat farmers in their planning for the years ahead should take into account the opinions of government planners that wheat prices will be substantially lower in the years ahead, and it would be a good idea to keep this in mind when making your plans.

Interesting thing to me about the farm plank

adopted by the Republicans in their convention at

Philadelphia last week, is the following:
"There must be . . . support of the principles of bona fide farmer-owned and farmer-operated co-operatives, and sound rural electrification."

By the way, Governor Dewey of New York, Republican nominee for President, is a member of a farmer co-operative in New York, and has been outspoken against the NTEA campaign to tax cooperatives; the GOP refusal at Philadelphia to insert an anti-farm co-operative plank in the platform had his full approval.

One Great Farm Need

WANT to put in a word every time I can for keeping more young men on the farm. Young people, I should say, because the young women have as much to do with the success of agriculture as men do. This need for youth isn't peculiar to agriculture alone. As I look over the country I find every business and industrial organization offering plenty of inducements to get the most promising young people on their staffs. They train these young folks thru their various departments and lines of work until they are thoroly proficient.

These young people bring in new ideas, keep the wheels of industry turning at efficient speed, and form the backlog of talent and ability to perpetuate the business. I can tell you industry keeps

a sharp eye on this factor of youth.

I say we must do the same thing in agriculture. I realize farming has serious competition in bidding for young men. And I am afraid it is not holding its own. What brings this to mind is a current report on farm population changes from 1940 to 1947, from the Bureau of the Census.

I learn that people living on farms in the United States in January, 1948, numbered about 27,439,-000. This is about the same number as for January, 1947. But it represents a decrease of about 3,108,-000, or 10.2 per cent, since the census of April 1,

The Census Bureau reports that altho the farm population in January, 1948, was about 2,249,000 larger than in January, 1945, when many recent farm residents were in the armed forces or working in war plants, it had still not regained its prewar level. Demobilization and a very high wartime and postwar birth rate were the main factors in the partial recovery of the level in farm popula-

So it seems plain there is a substantial loss in farm population between 1940 and 1947. This has included whole families as well as individuals.

Now, when you dig into the age groups, you find that the bulk of the decline or loss in the farm population between 1940 and 1947 occurred in the age groups under 25 years old. In plain figures the 14- to 19-year group and the 20- to 24-year group each declined about 22 per cent. I think that is a serious loss. It is easy to point out that despite this loss of young manpower on the farms, agriculture recently set new high production records. That is true. It is a fine example of the ability of the men who are on the farms. A grand tribute to the farm equipment manufacturers and the good use

farmers made of this equipment. This combination of good men and good equipment is the finest in the world.

However, that doesn't answer the problem of the future. If in the few years between 1940 and 1947

we have had a net loss of 22 per cent of our young men under 25 years old, and that trend continues, where will we get enough men to make up that "good men, good equipment" combination for the future?

I would not attempt to tell any man what kind of work he should do. But I think I know an essential job when I see one. And to me, farming leads the whole list. To my way of thinking, farming demands more of a man than virtually any other business. So my encouraging young men to stick to the farm is done in a spirit of sincere respect. A farmer has to be a good business man, producer, market authority and a dozen other experts all rolled into one. It is a way of life that challenges the most capable men and women.

I wish there were some more direct way to recruit young men for agriculture the way industry does. Because agriculture must keep a sharp eye on this factor of youth in its ranks. And it isn't just the concern of farm people. We frequently have heard the statement that soil conservation is equally as important to the man in town as it is to the man on the farm. Because it is from the soil that he gets his food, clothes and lumber for housing. If that is true, then it is an indisputable fact that conservation of our young farm manpower is quite as necessary. Because it is this continuing supply of farm manpower that makes it possible for the soil to feed, clothe and house the whole population.

While there are many inducements that pull young men away from the farm, the farm isn't devoid of them by any means. Industry does offer high pay. But agriculture offers farm ownership, and the challenge to see what a man can do on his own. City life does offer jobs that require less physical labor. But I feel that farm life actually offers greater security. It would be possible to pair up many more advantages—and disadvantages, depending upon the individual ideas of those concerned. But without doubt, to my way of thinking, the big point in favor of sticking to agriculture is the possibility, and finally the fact, of farm owner-

It has grown more difficult to become a farm owner, the same as it has become more difficult to start any other business. But here is a point of attack on that "under 25 years old" movement away from the farm. Make farm ownership possible. I realize the trend has been toward larger and fewer farms. But that doesn't need to go on forever.

On every hand you can see things favoring smaller farms and more of them. Farm machinery manufacturers now make efficient equipment for any size farm. Better seed produces higher yields on fewer acres. Use of fertilizers makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before. I think we need smaller farms and more farm families for the strength and security of our country. It is time to keep a sharp eye on the factor of youth on our

Thun Capper

Now Let's See What Congress Did

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

ASHINGTON, D. C.—Farm leaders and farm-minded Congressmen who had been taking it for granted that the farm price-support program would be extended another year, got the scare of their lives at 2 a. m. Sunday morning, June 20. With 2 a. m. Sunday morning, June 20. With adjournment a matter of so few hours that it could almost be measured in minutes, Congressman Clifford Hope for the House conferees and Senator George Aiken for the Senate, informed that the conference had broken up with no chance of agreement.

House conferees had been holding out for price-support extension only by this Congress. Senator Aiken, backed

by his Senate conference committee, had been insisting that the Aiken longrange farm bill be taken instead.

The Aiken bill proposed to reorganize the Department of Agriculture, so far as its dealing with farmers was concerned, by in effect turning over Department "action" programs to the Extension Services of the Land Grant Colleges, including the Soil Conservation Service. It also carried the "modernized" parity formula, parity to be established in relation to the 10 (lat-

est)-year moving base, instead of the 1909-14 (or other period) fixed base; price supports ranging from 60 to 90 per cent of parity (new formula), with 75 per cent price support when supplies were officially found to be "normal." Supports would be scaled down toward 60 per cent with surpluses in sight; upwards toward 90 per cent when increased production was found desirable by the Secretary of Agriculture. by the Secretary of Agriculture.

There was some politics played in the

next hour. Republican leadership, not liking President Truman's taunts that the "worst" Congress in history (save one) would not enact long-range farm legislation, laid down on the conferees. At 3:15 o'clock these met again, and agreed to the proposal House Chairman Hope had advanced at the previous session. The 3 Democrats on the House committee refused to sign the report; one Republican Representative (Keefe of Wisconsin) resigned from the conference committee, but the report was agreed to at 4 p. m. by the other conferees. It took nearly 3 hours to get the new bill and conference re(Continued on Page 28) next hour. Republican leadership, not

WHY INDIANS USED TO PUT FISH IN EVERY HILL OF CORN

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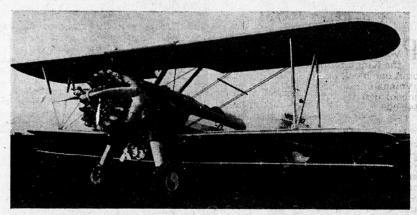
Box C-1

ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY

PHOSPHATE DIVISION

Sagebrush Can't Take It

By RUTH McMILLION



Here is one of the airplanes that helped spray 13,500 acres of sagebrush in Clark county this spring. Judging from this year's results, spraying for weeds in wheat also will be a full program next year.

THIS spring 13,500 acres of range-

THIS spring 13,500 acres of range-land have been sprayed for sage-brush-kill in Clark county, and be-ginning June 14, Clark county sprayed wheat for weed-kill.

It is yet too early to determine the exact per cent of sage kill, but from the air the sagebrush on the Harper Ranch, near Sitka, looks as if it had been swept by fire. Two other acreages, the first to be sprayed, are showing a the first to be sprayed, are showing a good kill—the Barth Gabbert Ranch and the Ralph Gardiner land.

one landowner said the 2,4-D formula is to sagebrush what a rattlesnake bite is to animal life. That is a good description. When they dug at the wilted sage the root was swollen as if poisoned.

In reality the kill is this. The 2,4-D formula originally was a hormone or

In reality the kill is this. The 2,4-L/formula originally was a hormone, or growth promoter. When some plants are sprayed with 2,4-D, they put forth abnormal growth and break down their own plant cells.

One pound of pure acid, 0.6 soda ash, 4 callons water and 1 gallon of Diesel

One pound of pure acid, 0.6 soda ash, 4 gallons water and 1 gallon of Diesel oil are used for the sagebrush spray. The wheat weed spray consists of 1 pint ester 2,4-D, and 2 gallons Diesel oil to the acre. The cost of both spraying jobs is \$2 an acre.

Spraying is definitely proving itself in Clark, Comanche and Barber counties but it means a lot of work for those promoting it. County Agent Dale Engler and Soil Conservation Specialist Leo Brown have put in many long days in co-operation with the landowners and pilots. and pilots.

and pilots.

The pilots get up at 3:30 A. M. to mix their spray, and both Dale and Leo roll out to help them and to get the landowner and his flagmen lined out for the day. Generally there are 3 flagmen stationed along the path of flight. One at each end and 1 or 2 between on knolls to assist the pilot to keep in line as he sprays back and forth. While the pilot makes his turn at the end the flagmen makes his turn at the end the flagmen move over about 27 or 30 feet. The pilot flies from 2 to 10 feet off

the ground, and the flagmen usually

duck as he goes over even the he does "jump" them. The formula is not harmful to men and cattle, and before the day is done the flagmen are plastered with the white spray.

day is done the flagmen are plastered with the white spray.

E. W. Schadeck, Crop Services, Inc., of California, who has 2 pilots here, Don Lee and Bob Johnson, says spraying sagebrush is hard work. The young pilots thought better of wheat spraying as the fields were uniform and no hopping of sagebrush clumps was necessary.

ping of sagebrush clumps was necessary.

County Agent Dale Engler and Ray Cleaver experimented with one field of Ray Cleaver's wheat by having it sprayed. In 48 hours the tall weeds had wilted to where a combine could get the wheat without getting weeds.

The pilots like to beat a rain by 2 hours in sage spraying, and by 30 minutes in wheat spraying.

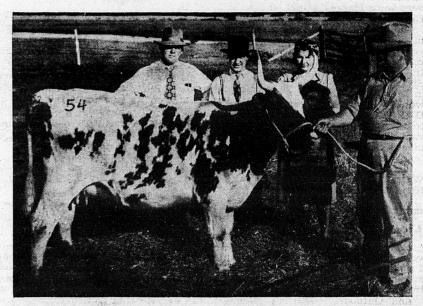
Mr. Schadeck says in California the planes can carry 180 gallons of spray, but in Kansas only 120, due to the different atmospheric conditions. Frequently here they have to cease spraying on a hot, still day for several hours because the air is dead and there is nothing to hold them up.

The planes average about 4 loads an hour. The spray lasts only about 12½ minutes, then the pilots hie back to their improvised landing strip for a refill. Usually the strip is close by.

The pilot leaves town at 4 A. M. and sprays until dark if the weather permits. Mr. Schadeck says the 2 planes have sprayed 1,750 acres a day and adds they never seem to get in a full day due to weather, shortage of spray, gas, oil or something. Two other planes have been spraying in Clark county, also.

The crop service uses Stearman biplanes with 450 horsepower Pratt & Whitney engines. Mr. Schadeck and his pilots sprayed 20,000 acres in the 3 counties and next year expect to spray 75,000. If the wheat-weed kill is what all expect next year Clark county's all expect, next year Clark county's spraying program will be a full one.

Topped Ayrshire Sale



Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cummings, of Nortonville, pictured in center, topped the McGennis Canadian Ayrshire importation sale at Nevada, Mo. This registered Ayrshire bred heifer pictured, lot 54, sold for \$420. The cattle were imported from Canada by C. C. McGennis, of Rich Hill, Mo., standing to the right side of picture. The sale was sold and managed by Donald J. Bowman, livestock fieldman for the Missouri Ruralist (a Capper Publication), standing to the left. Seventy lots sald for \$20,600 with 52 head going in Missouri and 17 head to Kansas.

Vocational Agriculture

By HELEN ANKENY

PLANS are being drawn for a new Vocational Agriculture building for the Kingman high school. It will be built one block north of the high school gymnasium on property owned by the school district. The estimated cost is

Howard Bradley, Vocational Agriculture instructor at Beloit, and a group of his Future Farmers, were guests of honor recently at a dinner meeting of the Beloit Rotary Club. The boys who competed for honors in the

recent state judging, farm mechanics and F. F. A. activities held at Manhattan, provided the program.

Both the Beloit judging and farm mechanics teams placed in the upper 10 top teams at the state meet. Vernon McKee Beloit Future Fermer, won 10 top teams at the state meet. Vernon McKee, Beloit Future Farmer, won 4th place in the state F. F. A. public speaking contest. The Beloit chapter, winner last year of the K. S. C. agricultural education club plaque, awarded for making the highest total score in all events covering 15 areas of competition in the 3 major fields, judging, farm mechanics and F. F. A. activities, lost the plaque this year to the Olathe chapter by just one point. E. L. Raines is instructor at Olatha.

A display of various pieces of equipment constructed by Oberlin Future Farmers, exhibited at Oberlin's first big Power Farm Machinery Show held recently, attracted much attention. The exhibit was evidence of the skills taught in the Vocational Agriculture department and Lloyd Moody, instructor, and his Future Farmers were and his Future Farmers were highly complimented on their work.

Figures from 16 Vocational Agricul-Figures from 16 Vocational Agriculture departments in Kansas, show that Future Farmers of these chapters killed a total of 42,741 pests in pest eradication contests last fall. Pests destroyed included blackbirds, coons, cottontails and jack rabbits, coyotes, crows, fox, gophers, hawks, magples, mice, mink, moles, muskrats, oppossum, owls, pigeons, prairie dogs, rats, skunks, sparrows, starlings, squirrels and badgers. and badgers.

and badgers.

Sparrows headed the list of number killed, with a total of 21,238; mice were second, with 7,646; and cottontails, third, with 2,540 shot; 1,462 rats were destroyed, 2,451 starlings accounted for, and 360 coyotes were shot.

The Atwood F. F. A. chapter ran up the highest total score, with 8,091 pests destroyed, with the Clay Center chapter, in second place with 6,259.

ter, in second place with 6,259.

In the South Central Kansas district Milking Shorthorn show held at the state fair grounds, Hutchinson, the Inman team, W. J. Braun, coach, placed first in F. F. A. judging. Second and third places were won by Buhler, J. A. Johnson, coach. High individual score was won by James Heidebrecht, of Inman. Second and third place winners were Harvey Pauls, Inman, and Ray Schroeder, Buhler.

The Parsons F. F. A. judging team, F. R. Brandenburg, coach, won first honors at the annual Black and White cattle show, at Parsons. Members of In the South Central Kansas district

honors at the annual Black and White cattle show, at Parsons. Members of the team were Don Stuteville, Don Spriggs and Jack Aitkens. First place in the individual judging contest was won by Donald McWhirt, Cherryvale, C. H. Young, coach. Second place went to Martin Roseberry, also of Cherryvale, The Cherryvale F. F. A. team placed third in the contest. Sixteen teams were entered.

teams were entered.
At the annual Sabetha Black and White show, staged by the Northeast Kansas Holstein Association, the Cen-

For a Lively Picnic

Outdoor games are in vogue now. In order to help you plan a successful picnic or outdoor party, we have prepared a leaflet, entitled "Fifteen Games for Indoors and Outdoors." Another leaflet, "Games for Young and Old," suggests additional outdoor entertainment. For copies of these leaflets, please address Entertainment Editor. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Price tor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c each.

tralia F. F. A. team, A. K. Banman, coach, won first place in the team contest; Horton, L. O. Gugler, coach, was second, and Fairview, Robert Turner, coach, third.

tractor-driving contest for high ol Vocational Agriculture students, held in co-operation with local implement dealers, was one of the projects carried on recently by the Manhattan Future Farmers under the supervision of their instructor, J. W. Taylor, Floyd Comfort was high man

in the 5-part contest.

The Future Farmers were given a complete written test, attempted to pull a harrow between 3 rows of stakes without knocking any down, belted a tractor to a grinder, backed a trailer in a small space, and hitched a tractor

to a plow. The field tests were held during the boys' regular shop periods. Freshmen, sophomores and junior-seniors competed in 3 separate classes. seniors competed in a separate classes. Floyd Comfort won a tractor seat cover as junior-senior winner and a tractor umbrella as grand champion. Harold Hudson, was second in junior-senior and Darrell Deibler, third.

In sophomore competition first place was won by Lester Beiter and William Piner second

Piper, second.
Winners in the freshman class were
Charles Roberts, first, and Dennis Heider, second.

Information concerning Future Farmers Vocational Agriculture de-partments, gleaned from reports filed in the office of A. P. Davidson, Kansas State College, Manhattan, executive

adviser of the Kansas F. F. A. Associaauviser of the Kansas F. F. A. Association, reveals that members of the state association had a total net worth of about \$1,599,888.56. This is an average net worth per member of \$624.47. Some 3,221 pieces of farm machinery were repaired and 2,807 pieces of farm equipment were built in school shops. equipment were built in school shops.

equipment were built in school shops. During the past year, 5 chapters were chartered. Two chapters were reactivated. There are 141 departments of Vocational Agriculture in Kansas with a total enrollment of 4,989 boys. At present the Kansas F. F. A. Association has 137 active, paid-up chapters with a total membership of 5,202. Practically 100 per cent of the chapters co-operated with the state program in safety, fire prevention, pest eradication, soil conservation and livestock loss prevention.

stock loss prevention.



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Small but powerful. Delivers 20 HP at the drawbar yet is only 37 inches wide and

drawbar, yet is only 37 inches wide and

54 inches high. Extremely maneuverable and easy to operate. Economical - cuts fuel costs as much as one-third over wheel type tractors. Will operate in wet, loose ground where a wheel tractor would bog down. Ideal for early spring plowing, harvesting in muddy fields, etc. A real cropsaver on low, wet farms. No weather is too tough for the USTRAC — use it vear-round!



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er and capacity on dozing jobs - the 5 ft. bulldozer has double hydraulic arms - 800 lbs. per sq. in. working pressure

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Cuttings Root Like Magic

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

If YOU have been having trouble getting cuttings to root properly, you should see the way they do it at Kansas State College. Cuttings of almost any kind of plant one could mention are rooted like magic in the college experimental greenhouse. Even those most difficult to propagate from cuttings like the evergreens and fruit trees are inthe evergreens and fruit trees are in-

difficult to propagate from cuttings like the evergreens and fruit trees are induced to grow healthy root systems. The secret, of course, is growth promoting hormones, together with a regulated amount of humidity provided by a fine mist spray just over the sterilized sand-filled propagating benches.

This was just one of many experimental projects conducted by the department of horticulture, which more than 90 nurserymen, fruit and vegetable growers from all over Kansas saw on Horticultural Field Day at the college, June 14. On this occasion the visitors had an opportunity to see experiments, varied in their scope, ranging from greenhouse varietal tests to practical pruning and spraying projects on the college horticultural farm.

Of especial interest in the greenhouse was the work that is being done with tomatoes under the direction of Professor Willia One eventure trees.

tomatoes under the direction of Pro-fessor Willis. One experiment was an effort to determine how tomatoes responded to different kinds of soil and the effect of deficiency in certain plant

food elements. Another experiment was trying to find an answer to the ques-tion, "What kind of light is best for forcing tomatoes?" Lights of different colors and of different intensities were used on certain blocks of tomatoes in the greenhouse. It has been found that a blue fluorescent light most nearly approaches the effect of sunlight in promoting plant growth. Tomatoes produced under a green light are found to be low in vitamin C (ascorbic acid).

Another experiment is an effort to

be low in vitamin C (ascorbic acid).

Another experiment is an effort to determine the wilt resistance of several varieties of tomatoes. This is done by introducing a virus of the disease into the tissues of the plant. Doctor Bates was conducting another experiment in which the visitors were especially interested. Hormone sprays were being applied to the tomato plants for the purpose of causing more blossoms to set fruit. The resulting fruit is seedless. set fruit. The resulting fruit is seedless. These hormone sprays have the property of translocation; that is, the effect of the spray spreads to every part of the plant regardless of the area to which it is applied. A 66 per cent increase in yield may be expected from use of hormone sprays in the open field, Doctor Bates stated.

The campus at Kansas State College enjoys the reputation of being the most beautiful college campus in the world.

Professor Quinlan conducted a tour of the vis.ting nursery and fruit men over the campus pointing out outstanding trees and shrubs, calling attention to various groupings and individual speci-mens and how they were used to bring out the desired landscaping effect

mens and how they were used to bring out the desired landscaping effect.

Of especial interest was the 65-year-old tulip tree, standing 65 feet high with a trunk diameter of 3 feet. Every effort is made to prolong its life such as watering during periods of drouth. Another rare old specimen was the London Plane tree, a species of sycamore which one is not likely to find listed in any nursery catalog. Another listed in any nursery catalog. Another unusual tree was the Japanese Pagoda

Visitors appreciated the cool shade of the arboretum, in which virtually every species of evergreen that can be grown in this climate is to be found. Everyone enjoyed the leisurely jaunt Everyone enjoyed the leisurely jaunt thru the formal gardens and learned much about the use of many kinds of perennials. Centers of interest were the broken bird bath, the pool with its beautiful water lilies, and the memorial sundial bearing the bronze tablet on its pedestal in commemoration of members of the horticultural staff who gave their lives in World War II.

Nurserymen, fruit growers and members of the horticultural staff lunched

bers of the horticultural staff lunched together at the college cafeteria. Dean L. C. Williams brought greetings and Doctor Elmer told of his recent trip to Michigan and Wisconsin to study work that is being done in those states along the line of plant diseases.

Fishing Hints and Tips

There is still time to order the new 1948 booklet, "Fishing—What Tackle and When." It contains illustrations in full color of various species of game fish, as well as fishing and tackle hints and tips. Every fisherman will want a copy of the booklet, which is free as long as the supply lasts. Please address your order to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Harvey Kopper, recently appointed marketing research specialist, told of plans for waxing tomatoes and of putting them on the market in one-pound packages. He also mentioned the possibility that sweet potatoes would be washed and waxed before being put on the market. Dr. William F. Pickett, head of the horticultural department, introduced the speakers, after which he

head of the horticultural department, introduced the speakers, after which he outlined the plans for the afternoon's sight-seeing at the horticultural farm west of Manhattan.

Here, Professor Campbell had charge, and the first thing he did was to demonstrate the 2 new spray units recently acquired at the hort farm. One of these is a Pott & Spencer concentrate mist blower, wheelbarrow type. The other is a Niagara duster, operated by power take-off from the tractor that pulled it.

Almost every variety and species of fruit adapted to this climate may be found on the hort farm. The grape vineyard was of interest to the visiting fruit men, because it contained so many different varieties. And they saw demonstrated

different varieties. And they saw demonstrated there the various methods of grape pruning, as well as the different ways in which they may be trained on wire trellises.

Cherry Orchard Popular

In the apple orchard, trees that had been top-worked with standard varieties on hardy rootstocks were pointed out. And likewise trees that were growout. And likewise trees that were growing on various kinds of Malling rootstocks showing various degrees of dwarfing. The cherry orchard was a popular place as many of the trees had not yet been picked and each one was allowed to help himself. One variety of sweet cherries, Royal Duke, happened to be ripe and the visitors found them most delicious.

The crop of Early Richmond had just

The crop of Early Richmond had just been harvested. These were not picked in the usual way. Instead the pickers used scissors to cut the stems about midway. This method was said to im-prove the appearance of the cherries in the box. It slows down picking consid-erably. But cherries harvested in this way can be sold at a premium. Those

erably. But cherries harvested in this way can be sold at a premium. Those from the college orchard were marketed for 30 cents a pound.

In the vegetable-growing section there was a fertilizer experiment on potatoes that proved of great interest. It showed so conclusively what a good commercial fertilizer will do in the way of increasing yields. There were several experimental projects under way in the large area that was devoted to staked tomatoes. Two different sprinkling systems were in operation so growers could judge for themselves which was the more practical. The efwhich was the more practical. The effect of 2,4-D on very large weeds in a strawberry patch was pointed out. The strawberry plants seemed to show no ill effects from the spraying.

Water for Feed

Irrigation is moving into Wichita county. Herb J. Barr and Sons, Jack, Bill and Ken, have leveled 93 acres of

Bill and Ken, have leveled 93 acres of land and have drilled a well that has a potential of between 1,200 and 1,300 gallons of water a minute. This field will be used mainly for alfalfa production, Jack Barr reports.

They intend to level another area of about 100 acres in the near future and put down another well. This acreage will be used for feed production. When completed they will be in a position to rotate the feed and hay crops.

The Barrs feed 1,200 and more cattle a year. These irrigated fields will have

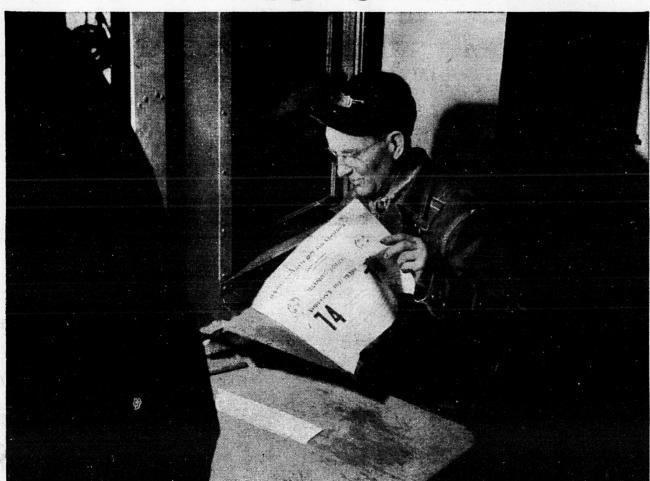
a year. These irrigated fields will have a stabilizing influence on this feeding program. It will guarantee winter feed for their cattle when wheat pasture is not available. not available

not available.

Then in fall they will be able to use the well for flooding other ground to build up subsoil moisture.

Helping them with the technical planning of the system is Paul Harbison, conservationist with the Wichita county soil-conservation district. The Barr well is the first in the county.

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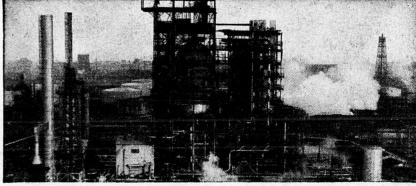


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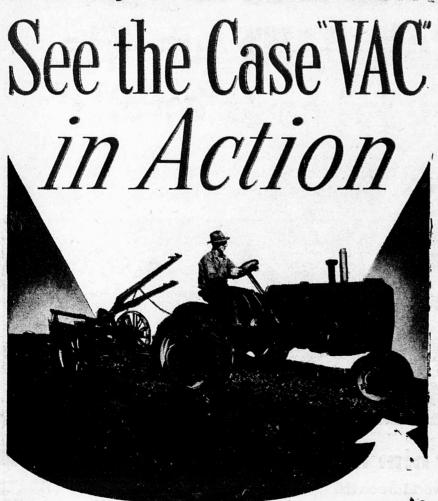
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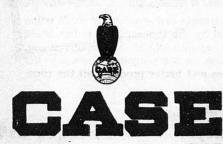
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New Irrigation Interest Develops in Scott County

RRIGATION of farm land in Scott county has been going on for 40 years. But it is one of the hot spots in the state right now as far as development of additional irrigation is concerned. About 49,000 acres in the county now are fixed for irrigation, according to H. Y. Cott, unit conservationist with the soil-conservation service.

ice.
Early this spring Mr. Cott had 185 wells tabulated on his county map. Of this total, 142 were under agreement with the soils district. Three months later applications were on file from some 30 more. When completed, these additional wells will boost the total in the county well beyond the 200 mark. Perhaps a better conception of what

Perhaps a better conception of what is happening along the irrigation front out at Scott can be gained with a glimpse at the heavy equipment being used to level land. Mr. Cott reports

there are 13 crawler-type tractors in operation and 7 rubber-tired wheel tractors. There are 17 pickup scrapers which will move from 10 to 18 yards of dirt a haul and 5 big land planes. In addition 6 motor patrols are at work and 6 bulldozers are busy preparing acres for irrigation. And much of this equipment is farm-owned.

ment is farm-owned.

Altho irrigated land has a wide assortment of uses, the principal benefit is in growing feed and hay. It will aid in stabilization of the livestock industry in the high plains. With water these farmers can be reasonably certain of winter feed for their cattle when when pastures are covered with snow. There pastures are covered with snow. There is some irrigated wheat, of course, as well as sugar beets, cantaloupe, potatoes, onions and watermelons. But milo and sorghums along with some acreages of alfalfa will lend security to livestock-feeding programs.

Has Good Results Spring Seeded Alfalfa

THIS year was the first time Dale Galle, McPherson county, ever tried seeding alfalfa in spring. His luck was so good he is going to try some more next year. He seeded the alfalfa with wide-spaced oats as a nurse crop. The oats went into the ground the last day of March. When seeding he used 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate and 100 pounds of 20 per cent phosphate. Every other hole in his drill was closed and the regulator set at 2 bushels an acre. This setting gave him an actual seeding of 1 bushel.

About a week later when the 20-acre field of oats was up, he seeded 12 pounds of alfalfa an acre with a double-row surface packer. The alfalfa went

row surface packer. The alfalfa went into dry ground, but it came up with the first rain. The rain had some dash to it and he was afraid it might wash the seed under too deeply. But it came up without difficulty. Seeding with a packer seems to prevent covering the small grains too much.

small grains too much.

Mr. Galle estimated a yield of about 25 bushels on his oats and had an excellent stand of alfalfa beneath it. And

there were not enough weeds in the field to be noticeable.

His brother, Richard Galle, had tried seeding 20 acres of alfalfa last fall. But last fall was not the time for alfalfa. It wasn't a question of enough moisture. There was none.

This spring he respected helf the

This spring he reseeded half the acreage, using the same surface packer for the job. This field, too, was fertilized and alfalfa was seeded at the rate of 12 pounds an acre. Richard Galle got an excellent stand, too. His alfalfa had made more growth but there were weeds in the field which did not appear in the field with wide-spaced

Looking the 2 fields over, the Galle brothers are inclined to believe it is safer to use oats for a nurse crop. It reduces the danger of blowing in early spring. Altho growth was retarded

somewhat by the oats, as soon as the nurse crop had matured, the alfalfa showed evidence of renewed vigor.

In both fields the legume stand was thicker than necessary. These men wonder whether it is necessary to use 12 pounds of seed when seeding with a double-row packer.

a double-row packer.

The other advantage they see in using the packer is to get the seed in the ground ahead of rain instead of after rain. Seed packed in dry ground will come up with the first moisture and have an even start with weeds. If seeded after rain with a drill, many weeds will already have started before the sail is dry enough to permit entry the soil is dry enough to permit entry

Will Need 175 Teachers

Another 175 teachers will be needed for Kansas schools when Vocational agriculture instruction is added to schools desiring it, L. B. Pollom, To-

peka, says.

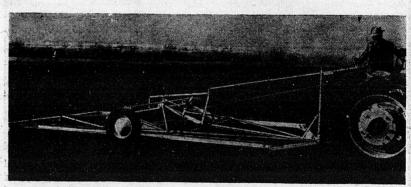
To put the training in Kansas high schools more funds and more qualified teachers are necessary. It is up to the farmers and business men who want this training in these Kansas communities to let their desires be known, Pollom said.

It is not uncommon to find an average net worth of \$1,000 for individual boys in Vocational Agriculture departments of the state ments of the state.

Good Steer Gain

Feeding 1½ pounds of cottonseed meal a head daily from August 2 to October 29, resulted in 96 pounds of gain more to the steer on pasture than steers grazed without cottonseed meal. Each pound of cottonseed meal resulted in about ¾-pound of gain. This additional gain made the meal worth about 314, times its market price. B. B. 3½ times its market price.— Cathcart, K. S. C.

Farm-Size Leveler

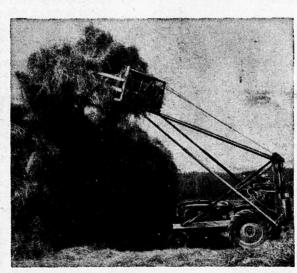


THIS automatic, farm-size land leveler is finding acceptance among many farmers in the irrigated sections of Kansas. It is small enough so an ordinary farm tractor can be used to pull it. And it is easy to use because of its automatic action. When the rubber-tired wheels go down into a depression the blade lifts, spilling soil into the low spot. And when the wheels raise, the blade goes down to cut the high spot. Except for transporting, the only purpose of the wheels is to activate the blade.

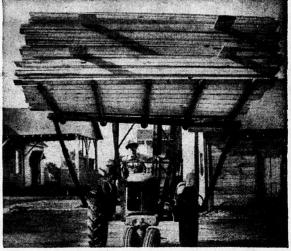
Farmers who are using the machine are finding it equally usable for seedbed preparation even where irrigation is not contemplated. Following after the plow or disk, it does an excellent job of "clod-busting," packing and smoothing. The leveler is built by the Eversman Manufacturing Com-

"It's 50 machines in one! My FARMHAND out-lifts, out-loads, out-hauls 'em all!"

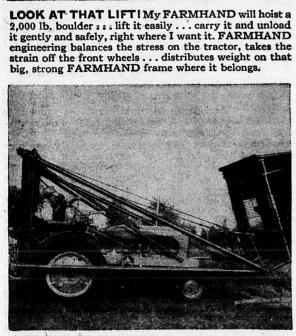
I'M TELLING YOU ... no other farm implement except a tractor does so many jobs ... so quickly and cheaply ... all day, every day in every season ... as my FARMHAND Hydraulic Loader.



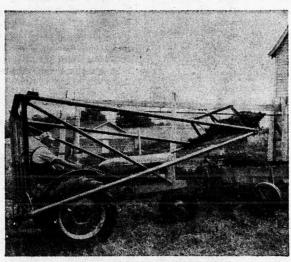
LOOK AT THAT REACH! Actually, it's 21 fcet... the highest reach of any loader on the market. And it stretches to 27 feet when you add a "Push-off" attachment for building high hay stacks. With FARMHAND'S famous reach you lift over fences, carry loads high and clear of tractor, use the machine as a high scaffold.



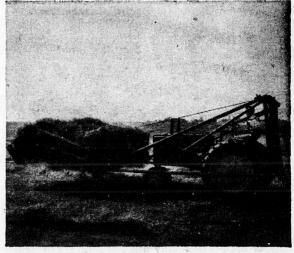
LOOK AT THAT CAPACITY! A half-ton of hay is a featherweight load to the FARMHAND. 1,000 lbs. of manure in one bite is a routine lifting job. And FARMHAND moves huge stacks of lumber, huge loads of wood and pipe, heavy machinery and bulky freight with the same smooth power... the same unbelievable ease.



LOOK AT THAT BALANCEI See how that husky FARMHAND frame with its powerful hydraulic lifting tubes and braces extends behind rear axle. That's where the leverage comes...that's where the weight rests. No wonder FARMHAND practically prevents overload or damage to your tractor, tires or front wheels.



LOOK AT THAT CONTROL! Tremendous hydraulic power operated through one simple lever swings loads up and down ... stops them where you want them ... lifts and deposits them neatly and precisely. It's a cinch to load spreaders and wagons, now... because FARMHAND is so responsive, so flexible, so easy to control.



LOOK AT THAT "WRIST ACTION" It's an exclusive FARMHAND feature... the special lever-action that pries loads loose from ground or stack... rocks loads free from the mass so that all the initial strain of lifting is taken up by the base of FARMHAND fork attachment. See why you can lift bigger loads more easily and safely?

How many of these 50 jobs do you do on your farm?

Stacking hay
Loading manure
Hauling grain bundles
Sheveling sand and gravel
Loading hay wagens
Loading hales
Pulling lence posts
Moving dead animals
Butchering
Loading scrap from
Building dams
Loading boots
Filling dirt
Sheveling snew
Handling ear corn
Plling stumps
Lifting rocks
Loading bundle wagens
Hauling top
Lifting rocks
Hauling taw behind combine
Harvesting beans
Repairing roads
Repairing heavy machinery
Handling chopped hay

Putting on storm windows
Loading corn bundles
Lifting farm machinery
Moving small buildings
Removing hay from stacks
Harvesting peas
Painting buildings
Pouring concrete
Shingking reefs
Picking fruit
Trimming trees
Building fences
Lifting construction materia i
Leading weel sacks
Leading cattle
Dipping cattle
Dipping cattle
Dipping rattle
Dening reads
Clearing leed lets
Elevating grain
Leading lumber
Sheveling coal
Carrying and pilling legs
Setting telephone poles
Pulling well reds
Leading straw out of stack

Farmhand does them all . . .

easier, cheaper, better!





Ars. Allen Bilderback displays her blue ribbon floor basket arrange-ment of iris.



Mrs. Herman Putthoff, of Effingham, demonstrated the making of a white rose corsage, which she later gave to the oldest mother present, Mrs. Robert Waller

Clear Creek unit won the blue ribbon for the best club display. Grown by Mrs. Joe Nelson, they are shown by Mrs. Julius Peterson.

Annual Flower Show.

A tradition in Atchison County

By Florence McKinney

N A JUST right day, not too warm, not too cool, flower-loaded cars started arriving in Atchison. By 10 o'clock, flower baskets and flower vases were being filled with the blooms . . . arrangements of all kinds began to take form. The 14th annual spring flower show had begun. With 26 classes in the competition, a considerable amount of ingenuity was mustered ... there was first a home demonstration unit basket contest, then classes for all the single specimen garden flowers, then bouquets for various purposes, dinner table arrangements, corsages, miniatures, house plants.

While some women were busy arranging their entries and placing them for judging, others were just as busy in the kitchen preparing for serving, the covered-dish dinners brought from home. The menu clearly stated meat loaf, scalloped potatoes, salad, vegetables, buttered rolls and pie and coffee. But when we went down that line, the menu looked limitless for every cook had given her offering a special individual appearance and flavor. Eating is a

pleasant part of a flower show.

But when the eating was over, the program began. And early we decided. But when the eating was over, the program began. And early we decided the Atchison county women can sing as well as they can cook. And they are as skillful at flower culture as at either cooking or singing. Under leadership of Mrs. Ernest Thorne, and with Mrs. E. R. Zeek at the piano, they sang "Tiptoe Thru the Tulips," "I'm Looking Over a Four-Leaf Clover," and "Country Gardens." That last number still rings pleasantly in my ears and I catch myself humming, "In an English Country Garden," as I go about my work. Printed programs in delicate flower shades and pastel napkins and handmade nut cups adorned the dining tables. These were made by the Parallel unit, the hostesses this year.

Under guidance of Mrs. Hugh Needham, chairman of the advisory commit-

Under guidance of Mrs. Hugh Needham, chairman of the advisory commit-

tee, every event during the day went off according to schedule.

The purpose of the flower show is to create interest in flower culture and

in flower arrangement. Fourteen years ago, the members knew little about either. From instruction and demonstrations, better techniques have been acquired in every phase. Judges are experts and chosen for their knowledge. They were busy explaining their reasons for the various placings to the interested participants.

All sorts of arrangements were entered, everything from wild flowers to house plants, to the rose of all roses, the hybrid tea. Mrs. Thomas Schletzbaum, president of the Atchison Floral Culture and Study Club, pointed out in her afternoon talk that the red field clover in one display was as beautiful as more highly cultivated flowers, if arranged properly. She added that "a rose is not a rose," among rosarians, that is, despite [Continued on Page 15]

Yes, It's Milk

ITH plenty of good cold milk, a "milk bar" in the kitchen will rival the corner drug store in popularity. For with chocolate, fruit juices, flavoring and milk you can make such de-licious drinks that you will have to scheme no longer to get Susy and Junior to drink their milk quota. Even grown-ups will show up for their share. Recent tests indicate that the elderly need a pint of milk a day.

Every child needs 3 to 4 cups of milk every day, and adults 2 to 3 cups. Milk is said to be nature's most nearly complete food. For health and refreshment, serve your family these cold, tasty milk

FOR SUMMER DRINKS

Lemon Buttermilk

To those who think there is nothing better than buttermilk for a hot afternoon, this recipe is a jewel. For the overweight buttermilk is a boon. The fat has been removed. Make it like lemonade, adding slightly more sugar and lemon juice than in lemonade. Serve with ice.



Grape Ade

½ cup grape juice ½ tablespoon sugar

½ tablespoon lemon juice 1 cup milk

Combine grape juice, sugar and lemon juice. Chill, add cold milk gradually, beating constantly. Serve ice cold in tall glasses with cubes of ice. Prune, apricot and other fruit juices may be used instead of grape juice.

Chocolate Milk

1 cup cocoa 1 cup sugar 1 tablespoon flour milk

¼ teaspoon salt 2 cups water few drops vanilla

Boil the cocoa, sugar, flour, salt and water to-gether 5 minutes. Add the vanilla. When cool, add 1 tablespoon of chocolate sirup to each cup of cold milk. Beat vigorously. Chill and serve at once.

Banana Milk

% cup banana pulp 3 tablespoons orange juice 3 tablespoons honey

few grains salt ½ teaspoon vanilla 2 cups milk

Mash bananas to a pulp. Add orange juice, honey and seasoning. Mix until creamy. Add to the milk. Blend thoroly, strain, chill and serve. For extra flavor, add a sprinkling of nutmeg.

Egg Nog

1 egg pinch of salt 1 teaspoon vanilla

% cup milk ½ tablespoon sugar

Beat the egg lightly. Add sugar, salt and flavoring. Mix thoroly. Add milk and strain. Chill and serve. A dash of nutmeg may be used in place of vanilla. One half cup of grape juice and 1 tablespoon of cream may be used to give a flavor variety.

Children enjoy apricot ade, egg nog, grape ade and chocolate; all made from ice-cold milk,

Flower Show

(Continued from Page 14)

the old saying. She complimented the group sincerely in commenting on their displays. She prefers those roses that resemble hothouse roses and stay in bud a long time. These are the hybrid teas. For a list of favorites, she mentioned the President Hoover and the Sonata, in pink. In red she likes Etoile de Holland, Mirandy and Christopher Stone. In yellow she prefers Eclipse and Lowell Thomas; in white the Caledonia. "Make your rose bed small enough to fit your time and energy," said Mrs. Schletzbaum. "If too big, roses cease to be a pleasure. But with a rose bed the right size, your back may ache beyond all description, but when the first buds come out, you will have unbounded pleasure and satisfaction. A desirable spot has partial sun, morning sun preferable. Put the new rose into the ground deep enough so the crown is an inch or more under the top of the soil."

Mrs. Schletzbaum, herself a successful rose grower, went into the matter

Mrs. Schletzbaum, herself a success-Mrs. Schletzbaum, herself a successful rose grower, went into the matter of soil, cautioned against winterkilling and all the other techniques any good rosarian knows. Much is hard work, but gratifying indeed.

Usually, making corsages is left to the professional florist. But Mrs. Herman Putthoff, who recently attended a florist's school of instruction, gave a demonstration of the techniques of making two corsages, one of white roses, the other of wild flowers and recen wheat stams and heads. She deroses, the other of wild flowers and green wheat stems and heads. She de-lighted her audience with frequent

asides and ended with pinning the wild flower corsage on Clarence Vetter, the county agent. The white rose corsage went to the oldest mother present, Mrs. Robert Waller, who admitted to the age of 72.

"When flowers are worn," said Mrs. Putthoff, "they should stand up, not heads down," as is all too commonly seen. Mrs. Putthoff uses 7 different sizes of wire and parafilm in arranging and holding the flowers.

Every flower in season apparently was on display. There were columbines, syringas, iris in many colors, wistaria, pinks, painted daisies, lilies, Chinese forget-me-nots, poppies, peonies, single specimen of hybrid tearoses, an entire table of foliage plants, one big bowl of pink oxalis, African violets, one table of miniature bouquets, the tiniest of flowers arranged in the tiniest of bowls, single and double buttercups. One dinner-table arrangement was placed on a long oval mirror, flanked with two candlesticks. In the bowl were roses, iris and purple clematis. The Dorothy K. Williams was pointed out as a very fine specimen of iris and was recommended as a must for Atchison county flower lovers.

The following were blue-ribbon winners:

The following were blue-ribbon win-

Unit basket, Clear Creek unit: single specimen of iris, Mrs. Oscar Olson; single specimen of peony, Mrs. Harold Spillman; single specimen of rose, Mrs. Fred Draper; single specimen of oriental poppy, Mrs. Roy Furkman; single specimen of lily, Mrs. Charles Law-less; display of iris, Mrs. Roy Morri-son; display of peonies, Mrs. Oscar Baker; display of roses, Mrs. Jack Gardener; display of poppies, Mrs. Allen Bilderback; display of lilies, Mrs. Allen Bilderback

Allen Bilderback.
Display of wild flowers, Mrs. J. F.
Herbst; display of pansies, Mrs. Bert
Baumner; display of petunias, Mrs.
Delbert Shockley; display of pinks,
Mrs. Herman Kley; display of daisies,
Mrs. Bert Baumner; dinner table arrangement, Mrs. Allen Bilderback;
floor basket arrangement, Mrs. Allen
Bilderback: floor vase arrangement. Bilderback; floor vase arrangement, Mrs. Jack Gardener; display of colum-bine, Mrs. Morris Nielson; corsage, Mrs. Bert Baumner; all white bouquet, Mrs. Roy Cormode; miniature bouquet, Mrs. Bert Baumner; novelty arrange-ment. Mrs. Jack Gardener; blooming plants, Mrs. Leslie Long, foliage plants, Mrs. Walter Braun.

Make and Play It

From magazines or picture books that are ready to be discarded, cut pictures of animals, bugs, butterflies and birds. Paste each picture on a piece of plain paper, stick a common pin. in each. When the party gathers start the game. Ask mother to pin a picture on the back of each player, so that no one may see what picture is pinned to his or her back.

The players then circulate and ask questions of one another as they try to guess what is pinned on their backs. But they cannot ask, "Is it a cat?" or "Is it a horse?" Instead they may say, "Has it 4 legs?" or "Would it kick me?" As soon as a player guesses the right name his picture is unpinned. He sits down, keeping his picture covered. The last 2 left still guessing, end the game.

Check Pressure Canners

If a check were to be made of all pressure cookers in the state it is likely the majority would need small repairs or at least some adjustment. This is espe-

cially true of the gauges.
Dial-type gauges are the ones that need accurate checking. Weighted-type gauges need no checking, only a good cleaning. The gauge is the homemaker's guide as to the temperature inside the center A gauge that registers. the cooker. A gauge that registers in-

accurately without her knowledge may mean that the food is heated too little,

causing spoilage later, or is heated too little, causing spoilage later, or is heated too much, with loss of flavor and food value.

There are ways to test gauges and get repairs. First the home demonstration agent may have facilities for testing, local dealers have repairs, and too, the parts may be shipped back to the the parts may be shipped back to the manufacturer for testing, if packed and wrapped as carefully as glass.

If the gauge registers high or low, it

is wise to tie a reminder tag to the can-ner, stating how many pounds must be

allowed in canning.
Clean the release valve and petcock. The little ball inside the valve, if neglected, becomes cemented to the valve, a highly dangerous condition, one that can cause an explosion. The gasket also needs removing, washing and turning.

Plastic Finish Is New



New plastic finish is applied to table top with a cloth.

A new plastic finish has been developed by the Reyam Plastic Products Company which may be wiped on any surface with a cloth. It leaves a hard, transparent finish on linoleum, painted walls, varnished floors, tables and woodwork. The new plastic gives the appearance of a high wax polish.

But unlike wax, it is not slippery when used on floors or linoleum. It dries to the touch in 30 minutes and gots head in 8 hours.

gets hard in 8 hours

Books on Review

WITH Russia in the news every day, accurate knowledge of how Russians live, what goes on politically behind the "iron curtain," the forced labor of millions . . . these are some of the things all of us should know more about. We recommend 2 books especially for this purpose. Both were written by Russians who lived there many years and took active parts in the government and business.

Forced Labor in Soviet Russia

The author of "Forced Labor in Soviet Russia," David J. Dallin, while a student at the University of St. Petersburg, in the time of the Czars, was arrested and imprisoned for taking part in an underground revolutionary organization. He escaped to Germany where he lived 7 years, then returned to Russia. From 1918 to 1921 he served as a member of the Moscow Soviet as opposition deputy. Arrested Soviet as opposition deputy. Arrested again, he escaped and since that time has lived in several countries of the Western World. Since 1940 he has lived

Western World. Since 1940 he has lived in New York.

One of the most important elements in the life of Soviet Russia, and one about which little is known by the outside world, is the forced labor of millions of people. Workers, peasants, intellectuals, party officials have been taken from their homes and occupations and transported to the bleak wastes of the north to forests, to mines, to construction jobs of all kinds. Somewastes of the north to forests, to mines, to construction jobs of all kinds. Sometimes this work is done with machinery, but more often with bare hands that have dug the foundations of Soviet economy and have kept it going. They have died by the thousands of malnutrition, exhaustion, punishment and disease, but the supply is endless. This book contains a full account of the forced labor camps, how they are organized and first-hand stories of former inmates. Forced labor camps

organized and first-hand stories of former inmates. Forced labor camps have become an essential structure of Soviet society. The book is a record written with the help of many authentic documents and eyewitness accounts. In the early days of the Communist regime in Russia, the labor camps were established to replace the prisons of the Czars by providing work as a means of rehabilitating people who had been corrupted by capitalism. They soon became, however, a means of dealing with anyone who had been aring with anyone who had been ar-rested by the secret police. Since the war, they hold Russian prisoners of war sentenced on the ground that they had no business being captured.

The book reminds the reader that

any of the industrial achievements in

Russia by these people in camps is drenched in the blood of the Russian common man and woman. They are managed by dictators. Many estimates have been made of the number of prisoners in the hundreds of camps and they vary widely. Most authorities estimate that they total anywhere from 15 to 30 million. This is why forced labor must be considered one of the main classes in Soviet Russia's social structure . . a class more numerous structure . . . a class more numerous and economically no less important than that of free workers in industry. Forced labor is cheap and since so much is hand labor, little capital is required. required.

These are only a few of the facts

contained in this authoritative book. It is published by the New Haven Yale University Press

I Chose Freedom

Here is the personal and political life of a Soviet official, Victor Krav-chenko. In this book, "I Chose Free-dom," a former Russian tells the astonishing story of his life in Russia, his experiences as a member of the Communist party, and of his eventual break with the Soviets after he had been sent to the United States on a buying mission during World War II.

The author was born in the Ukraine

The author was born in the Ukraine in 1905. His father was a revolutionary and the boy was raised in an atmosphere of revolt against the Czars. In 1929, when Stalin was consolidating his personal authority over the land, the young man was admitted to the Communist party.

He was a trained and educated technician and restrict the statement of th

nician and metallurgist. Being also an ardent party worker, he seemed to have ardent party worker, he seemed to have a bright future. It was during the hor-rors of collectivization and the result-ing famine that his doubts began to grow. He kept his thoughts to himself as do millions of other Russians today. In World War II he became a captain of engineers in the Red army, and fi-nally was sent to America as a member nally was sent to America as a member of the Soviet purchasing comission. On April 4, 1944, he walked out of his job in Washington. His escape was frontpage news all over the U.S. He was followed from city to city sometimes scarcely one jump ahead of the Russian spies and police in this country. He began this book at the time of his persecution and while under constant threat by his countrymen. He had escaped from the totalitarian strait-jacket. This book covers one of the most serious subjects before Amermost serious subjects before Americans today. I Chose Freedom is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New

TAKE MARY'S ADVICE ...

SAVE TIME WITH THIS NEW RED STAR RECIPE

COUNT ME OUT, MARY, I

FINISHED IN TIME TO GO IT WON'T TAKE L QUICK RISING

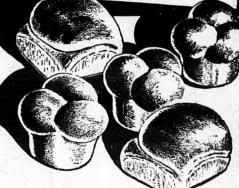
DOES RED STAR REALLY SAVE TIME? RED STAR STARTS WORKING-THE INSTANT YOU

ADD WARM WATER

GIVES YOU TASTIER Red Star QUICK RISING Dry Yeast QUICKER . EASIER FOR EATING . FOR BAKING

QUICK METHOD ROLLS 2 packages Red Star Dry 1 cup lukewarm water 2 eggs, beaten 54 cups sifted flour 44 tablespoons Yeast Yeast water a cup sugar 24 teaspoons salt

Dissolve 2 packages Red Star Dry Yeast 1½ cup warm water. Let stand 2 to 3 minutes. Place 3½ cup sugar, salt and 1 cup lukewarm water in a large bowl. Stir yeast solution thoroughly and add to this mixture. Add beaten cggs and half the flour, mixing well. Add melted and cooled shortening, stirring vigorously. Add remainder of the flour stirring until well mixed. Place dough on lightly floured board and knead for 3 minutes. Shape into smooth ball and place in greased bowl. Brush top lightly solutions are supported by the stirring until well mixed. Place dough to lightly 30 minutes. Punch dough down, then roll to ½ inch biscuit cutter. Make crease through middle of each piece with floured knife handle. Brush with melted butter and fold over pocketwise. Place close together and let rise in warm place for 45 minutes. Bake in moderately hot oven (425° F.) 15 to 20 minutes. Makes 30 rolls.



KAY ROGERS SAYS: 'Take Mary's advice, and earn how really delicious baked things can be. Start today with this RED STAR Quick Method recipe for rolls,"



ED S YYEAST



M.C.P. JAM and JELLY PECTIN with Other Leading Pectins . . . In Price and Yield . . . and You'll Find That . . .

1. M.C.P. PECTIN Costs You No More.

2. M. C. P. PECTIN Makes More Glasses.

LOOK AT THESE TYPICAL FIGURES:

PACKAGE	STRAWBERRY JAM	VIJEL VARBOWARTE
PECTIN #1*	10 Medium Glasses	6 Medium Glasses
PECTIN_#2*	8 Medium Glasses	6 Medium Glasses
M. C. P.	34 Medium Classes	& Medium Glasses

*Name On Request. Manufacturers' Recipes Used.

and as always - It's JAM AND JELLY INSURANCE!

Complete dependability has always been an outstanding quality of M.C.P. PECTIN-jams and jellies of finest texture and frue fruit flavor-made in less time. with less work, than ever.

-YOU GET MORE FOR YOUR MONEY WITH . . .

IN THE NEW & LARGER PACKAGE! M. C. P.



FITZ RANGERS have that smooth, easy way of going along with you. They don't bother you anywhere. You feel well put together and all ready to go in a pair of FITZ RANGERS, available at your dealers in seventy-five sizes.

THE FITZ OVERALL CO, Atchison

IF IT'S A

RELIABLE ADVERTISERS ONLY ARE ACCEPTED IN KANSAS FARMER



HOWLEY-GRAHAM ASSOCIATES 1327 Land Title Building Broad and Chestnut Streets Phila, 10, Pa, Dept. W

For a July Fourth Party

TRY a modern Declaration of Independence. Pass out slips of paper on which each guest is to write a modern declaration. These may relate to the nation, the town or community, the home, either serious or humorous. Perhans germanical or woman may rehable haps some girl or woman may rebel against the tyranny of dishwashing. The declaration should not contain more than 50 words. The hostess then collects and reads them aloud. Stick candy wrapped in red paper to represent firecrackers may be awarded as prizes. Select the most humorous and the otherwise most original.

For the second game, select some picture of historic interest such as "Washington Crossing the Delaware." Allow the contestants to examine the

Allow the contestants to examine the picture for 2 minutes, then take it out of sight. Read a list of 20 questions bearing on the picture. The hostess prepares the questions before the party and the contestants write the answers on separate slips of paper.

For example, ask whether Washington is holding the flag, whether one hand is inside his vest, whether he is holding his hat in one hand. Is Washington standing in the front or rear of the boat? How many other men are in the boat? Everybody enjoys this when they learn how little they really saw when looking at the picture.

Give some small gift, a Fourth of July whistle, fireworks or red candy for the prizes.

for the prizes

A Not-So-Corny Quiz

Each question is answered by one word. Each word contains the corn. To answer the questions, choose the correct prefix or suffix of one or more letters to complete the word.

1. What is the fruit of the oak tree? 2. Give the name of a well-known

American university.

3. A word meaning disdain or to sneer.

4. A small wind instrument of the trumpet class.

5. What is the tenth sign of the

Zodiac?
6. Give the word which means preserving by the salt-brine method.

A girl's name from old Roman

8. Where did little Jack Horner eat his Christmas pie?

9. What is an outer part of the eyeball?

10. Corning is the name of a city in Arkansas. Other states of the United States have cities named Corning. Can you locate another?

Answers:

1. acorn 2. Cornell 3. scorn 4. cornet 5. Capricorn 6. corned 7. Cornelia 8. corner 9. cornea 10. Corning, N. Y.; Corning, O.; Corning, Ia.; Corning, Kan., and Corning, Mo.

Prepare for Layers

A helpful bulletin which is now A helpful bulletin which is now available, is entitled "Compartment Nest for Laying House." Another useful bulletin is "Kansas Poultry Equipment," No. C145. Both of these Kansas State College bulletins may be ordered from Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. They are free.

Make Dustcloths

Excellent dustcloths may be made easily by placing squares of soft cloth into a glass jar containing a small quantity of furniture polish. Allow the cloths to become saturated with the polish, then remove and allow them to dry. They are then ready to use on the furniture.

Mark the Spots

Before dry-cleaning clothes, I sew around the spots with white thread and then when the garment is wet, the spots are easily found.—X. Y. Z.

For Summer Sewing



9183 --Ruffly pinafore with angelwings and beading. Bloomers and bonnet to match. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 6, pinafore and bonnet require 2% yards of 35-inch material; bloomers 1 yard.

9237—A wrap-around, easy to sew, to slip into, to iron. No shoulder seams, no collar. Alphabet transfer included. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Size 16 requires 2% yards of 39-inch material.

9081 — New and softly becoming. Scalloped sleeves and closing. Paneled skirt. Sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 35-inch material.

Dress in 2 versions, all done 4987 with button on yoke and sun-tan straps. Teen sizes 10 to 16. Size 12 requires 2% yards of 35-inch material; 1 yard of contrast.

9137—Gay frock with pretty bow, inset belt, full skirt. Easy sewing with 2 main parts and set-in belt. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 3% yards of 39inch material.

Send 25 cents for each pattern to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Fifteen cents additional will bring you the Summer Pattern Book, with a free pattern printed in the book.

AMAZING FAGIS

0

about a modern washday miracle!

IT'S TIDE

Procter & Gamble's brand-new discovery!

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Homemaking



By MARY SCOTT HAIR

"I found my white chrysanthemum

A hurrying little lad had gone that way, I did not scold, I did not even frown I did not scold, I did not even frown,
For flowers will bloom, when boys are
gone away.
And, is any flower as lovely
As a little lad at play?"
—Mary Elizabeth Muhnkey.

NICE, big stack of my favorite A NICE, big stack of my favorite magazines accumulated during the winter, and in my spare time (altho to be perfectly honest, I used time that wasn't "spare") I've been catching up on my reading. There have been half a dozen or more articles on how to keep from being lonely, how to be an interesting person when you're past the age of 40, how to make people love you and so on.

Boiled down, 2 contrasting bits of advice seem worthwhile. First, if one is past 40, when life is supposed to really begin, one needs more rest and relaxation. Second, there should be some new experience, something interesting enough to make one forget little upsets and heartaches. It all sounds very simple very easy. very simple, very easy.

Taking stock of my own outlook for the summer, I considered first, the more-rest idea. How about that last dish towel with the vegetable design in cross-stitch . . . the last one in the set I started last summer? I finished all of the others and gave them away. This last one, with beets to be done in bright red and green, has remained unfinished thru the two "beet seasons." The beets I grew in the garden last summer and I grew in the garden last summer and made into delicious pickled beets are all eaten. A second crop is ready, and the dish towel isn't finished. But I've made a dozen or more Raggedy Ann dolls for little girls since then, and put fancy stitches on their petticoats and sewed on yards of lace. Yes, the dish towel must be finished while I relax!

The major project, the new experience of absorbing interest, is a choir of 22 boys and girls, the oldest members being 12 years old and the youngest 7. My friend, Mary Jo McHolland, is choir director. Always I've worked with young people except for special programs and my knowledge of little boys, particularly, is very limited. We meet half an hour before time for Sunday school and have our practice peday school and have our practice priod. It is amazing how much can be accomplished in such a short time!

The Dean twins, Paul and Jerry, are The Dean twins, Paul and Jerry, are the life of the group. They are no more alike than peas and beans, except for that zest for living which is every child's birthright. They keep us laughing at the wrong times, and somehow blunders and squeaky notes are quickly forgotten . . . everyone makes mistakes!

Plans for the summer include good times along with choir practice. Farm boys and girls, and those living in little boys and girls, and those living in little towns, have many priceless gifts unknown to city dwellers. There are wide, open spaces to explore, living things to love and care for, a wealth of sunshine and fresh air and wholesome tasks to do. Busy children are nearly always happy children. And happy children like to sing!

It seems to happen every year when spring is in the air that we have a season of cool, rainy days. Old-timers call it blackberry winter, for the "snow" on the bushes is the white blossoms bending them over with their weight. The shivering rain in the air makes a fire comforting. makes a fire comforting.

A fire in the fireplace, on these cool days, would be wonderful. I voiced this wistful comment to a friend who asked rather bluntly, "Why don't you use your fireplace?"

The reason is the same, every spring. The chimney swifts or chimney sweeps as they are often called, seem to time their arrival, take over my chimney and are well established with their homemaking when the first snowy blos-soms herald another blackberry winter. But whatever warmth I am denied

as a result of giving up my fire on the hearth, I am more than repaid when I watch the antics of these queer, sooty little bird neighbors.

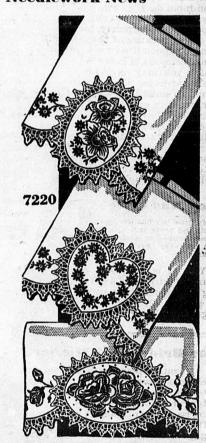
That dusky time just before twilight draws her curtain is my favorite time of a summer's day. Just try lying out in the grass on an old quilt and letting in the grass on an old quilt and letting your eyes roam skyward . . . you'll be amazed at the number of high-soaring birds that are up there circling, diving, soaring higher and higher. Familiar forms take shape as the swifts dive down into the dark depths of my chimney and the purple martins wing their circling way toward the apartment house my young ex-veteran neighbor made for them with such loving care.

Several cool, rainy days in a row halted my gardening and window-washing temporarily. Instead, I made mincemeat, for we took advantage of the weather and butchered our hog. Talk about the spices of Araby, as the poet John Milton did in "Paradise Lost"... he'd have decided that some of the good things he considered "lost" were found, if he could have ventured inside my kitchen door during that inside my kitchen door during that mincemeat-making time! I canned 10 pints of the precious mixture for next winter's pies.

Gardens and lawns are being policed Gardens and lawns are being policed these days, in part at least, by the bird friends we fed during the winter. In actual cash value the robin is said to be worth \$12 each year to the farmer, and a pair of wrens are worth equally as much for their tireless efforts in ridding vegetables and flowers of myriads of bugs and worms. of bugs and worms.

It is interesting to watch these birds as they go about their bug-catchings. Note how energetically and systematically they go after them . . nothing half-hearted about it! Seems that it takes an endless number of bugs for 1 bird's support and one wonders where they all come from. Look up into the air . . . it's full of millions of insects! And every tender plant in your garden has an endless number of insect enemies. The birds are still your friends when it comes to "bugging" the garden.

Needlework News



Here's something new! Flowers in a crocheted frame. Use them on towels, pillowcases and scarfs. Pattern contains transfer of 6 motifs, 4 by 11 inches and crochet directions.

To obtain pattern 7220 send 20 cents to the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Keeping Your Family Well

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

OCTOR A H KEMP heads a mis-OCTOR A. H. KEMP heads a mission hospital in West Central Africa where wild lions are encountered and lion hunting is a business. One hunter, coming off second best, was brought to Doctor Kemp with badly infected

wounds such as wild beast inflict. As reported in the May 1 Journal of the American Med-ical Association, Doctor Kemp injected 300,000 units of penicillin daily



for 5 days. The hunter recovered without gangrene or cellulitis. Another victory!
Familiar as the story of penicillin now is to physicians, teachers and students of all degree, there are vast numbers who are in ignorance as to its dents of all degree, there are vast numbers who are in ignorance as to its origin. Penicillin is not a drug; let us rather think of it as a remedy. In its first discovery it was Penicillium Notatum, a mold. It still springs from mold but different strains are developed. Not long ago a moldy cantaloupe found in a Peoria fruit market was cultivated until it produced a fine strain of Penicillium Chrysogenum. The search for new strains of penicillium goes on thruout the world, and from these are developed various products marketed as penicillin, (note the changed name).

The great laboratories engaged in the manufacture of drugs now have

The great laboratories engaged in the manufacture of drugs now have immense workshops which are wholly devoted to development, preparation and refining of penicillium into the finished penicillin products, which your doctor may carry in his bag; preparations are so concentrated that the 300,000 unit dose administered hypodermically to the lion hunter was little more than one spoonful.

It would be of no value to you or your

than one spoonful.

It would be of no value to you or your family to give the details of such production. The effort put into the development of penicillin has cost one single laboratory millions of dollars and it is money well expended. In cases of acute illness the remedy is best administered by hypodermic injection and sometimes is injected directly into the vein, for best effect. With advanced production it is now possible to administer it in tablets by mouth, in ointments for the skin, in suppositories, and by inthe skin, in suppositories, and by in-halation as a vapor or gas. The truth still remains that this re-

The truth still remains that this remarkable remedy originates in common mold such as you may find in decaying fruit or old crusts. It is not so expensive as formerly, but will always be costly because of the intricate processes of specialized preparation. Altho non-poisonous, it is not something with which you may experiment. Its preparation for use as a curative remedy demands scientific treatment by trained personnel in order to secure accuracy. personnel in order to secure accuracy. It is not a cure-all. Physicians finding it effective in one disease were surprised at its failure in other like ailments. But its fields of usefulness are increasing daily, and the doctor best fitted to serve your family should be well informed as to penicillin.

Boy Has Colic

My little boy has lots of colic. The spells come often and never last long. One doctor says it is appendicitis—our own doctor says pinworms. Did you ever hear of pinworms making colic?—Mrs. D.

Yes. It is frequent enough, althomany children and grown persons having pinworms have rectal itching but no pain at all. There are ways in which a good M. D. can make sure. It is im-

For Brides and Mothers

If you are planning a simple or an elaborate wedding for the daughter, our leaflet, "Mary Ann's Chapter for Brides and Mothers," gives ter for Brides and Mothers," gives correct information on everything from the announcement of the en-gagement, the showers and gifts, thru the wedding and reception. The leaflet will be mailed promptly to anyone ordering a copy. Price 5c. Entertainment Editor, Kan-sas Fermer Toppels. sas Farmer, Topeka.

white is the construction of the construction

portant to have the matter cleared up but it is a job for an M. D. who can see

Test Whole Family

Our school sent 2 of our children home with a "positive" report on the tuberculin test. Does this mean they have tuberculosis? They are not sick at all.—S. R. T.

None the less they probably have primary symptoms and should be given X-ray examination of chest to see what X-ray examination of chest to see what that will show. While doing that you should make sure about all the adult members of the family. This is very important. Every member of your family should have X-ray chest examination—including old persons. Since 2 of the children are "positive" the inference is strong that there is contagion somewhere in your family.

Is Nature to Blame?

I am a seemingly healthy girl, 20 years old, but possess an ugly complexion. I have blackheads and pimples and my face is spotted with light brown spots. I think they are liver spots. I use nothing on my face but cold water, a vegetable soap and talcum powder. My diet consists of vegetables and fruits. I sleep in the open

and work 2 to 3 hours daily outside. Please tell me what to do for my complexion. Could it be impure blood, or does Nature allocate to certain folks a dark, unattractive complexion?—Rosa C.

Nature does seem a little partial about complexion, but quite often she is willing to be corrected. Don't give all your attention to the skin of the face but improve the whole skin by taking a daily bath and brisk rub. You need not turn vegetarian but should avoid fat meats, and limit starches and sugars. Be particularly careful to masticate thoroly. Avoid constipation. Drink water freely. The trouble does not indicate impure blood but sluggish, oily skin, and is susceptible to cure. As you get out of the teens the trouble tends to improvement. tends to improvement.

Don't Worry

My brother (twin) has a blood pressure of 180 and seems quite well. His doctor tells him not to worry, so he won't do a thing about it. Is there any difference between men and women as to blood pressure?—C. R. J.

Blood pressure is a relative matter. Some persons are very comfortable and live long with a blood pressure much higher than normal, while others

show great distress at a blood pressure approaching 150. A man's blood pressure is normally higher than that of a

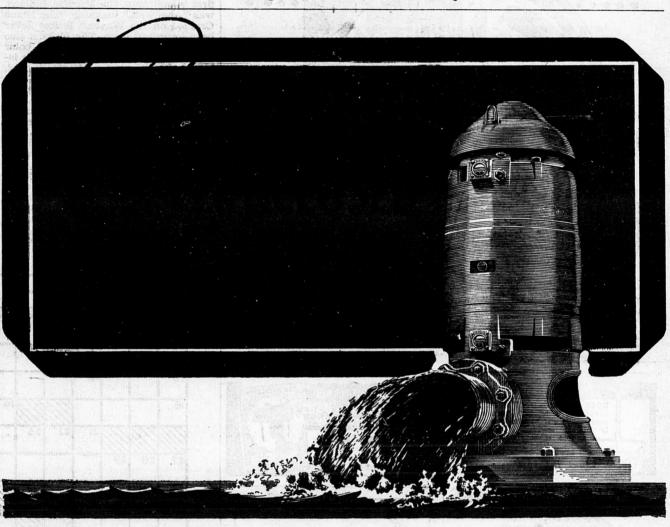
Do Not Delay!

I have a baby coming and for several years have had some trouble with inward goiter. I would like to nurse the baby if it would not be harmful.—Mrs. F.

The only set rule in childbirth is to do your best to get first-class individual attention from a good doctor. Inward goiter (toxic goiter) might well develop conditions that would make nursing a baby impossible, or in any event unsatisfactory as to the health of infant and mother alike. Do not delay in having your doctor study your lay in having your doctor study your case. Toxic goiter often produces miscarriage.

Try Acetic Acid

To Mrs. B. S.: If the warts are not very numerous try applying glacial acetic acid. Use it carefully. Apply to the warts 2 or 3 times daily and keep it up until the warts turn black.



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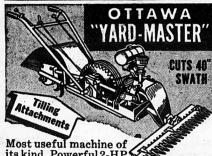
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We Are Seeing America

Why Don't More Farm Folks Take Vacation Trips?

By FRANCES R. WILLIAMS, Marshall County

Whew! Did you take (in your easy chair) that ride with Mrs. Williams and her husband around the Gaspe peninsula? It was printed in the June 19, Kansas Farmer. After that trip they camped in the wilds of New Brunswick. Then followed the Canadian coast line to visit the Maritime provinces of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

PRINCE Edward Island or P. E. I. is the smallest of the Grant the smallest of the Canadian provinces. The width varies from 4 to 40 miles, the length is 140 miles. It is cresent shaped and lies in the great semicircle bay of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The coast line is a lacy pattern of deep inlets and bays. While no portion of the land rises above 500 feet, the land appears relling.

inlets and bays. While no portion of the land rises above 500 feet, the land appears rolling.

The name given "The Island" by the first inhabitants, the Micmac Indians, was "Abegweit," meaning "The Home Cradled on the Waves." It has never been improved upon. The Indians also had an explanation for the red color of the soil, which disting ishes the island. According to the Micmac legend, P. E. I. owes its bright red soil to Glooscap, the great Indian god worshiped by the Micmac tribe. He wanted to create for himself a cheerful home where he could retire when the cares of life on the mainland had tired him. Therefore, he took his fairy paintbrush and colored the rocks and the earth of Abegweit a bright red.

Jacques Cartier was the first white man to visit the island in 1534. He described it as "the low and beautiful land." After seeing the wild, rugged grandeur of the Gaspe peninsula, the virgin forests of New Brunswick, two Kansans found P. E. I. and her people most charming.

Kansans found P. E. I. and her people

To reach the island, 2 different ferry-To reach the island, 2 different ferryboat routes are available. The one most used is from Cape Tormentine on the mainland to Port Borden on the island. This also is the shortest crossing. The other ferry is located on the southern tip of the island, and connects Pictou on the mainland with Wood Island landing on P. E. I. We crossed to the island on the upper ferry, which carries autos, passengers and railroad cars.

Two different boats were in use. The new boat had been in operation only a short time. It is said to be the largest ice-breaker ferry in the world. Three railroad tracks run the full length of the lower deck, with plenty of room for

Kansas Karmer for July 3, 1948

the lower deck, with plenty of room for autos and passengers. We missed the new boat by 5 minutes and had to wait for the older, smaller boat. Boats leav-

for the older, smaller boat. Boats leaving the island were crowded with cars and passengers who had visited the island during "Old Home Week" celebration, which had been in progress and closed that day.

Ours was the first of a long string of cars to drive up the ramp and onto the boat. When we purchased tickets for the passage the purser remarked, "Yours is the first Kanjas car we have carried for a long time. Only last week a car from the neighboring state, South Dakota, crossed with us. We had a car from the Hawaiian Islands not long from the Hawaiian Islands not long

ago."
The cruise crossing the Strait of North Umberland to the island was delightful. We sat on the deck, sheltered from the stiff breeze, which stirred up innumerable whitecaps. We enjoyed the antics of a large group of Air Corps cadets who made the crossing. While the lads were well disciplined, like all teen-age youth they were bubbling over (Continued on Page 21)

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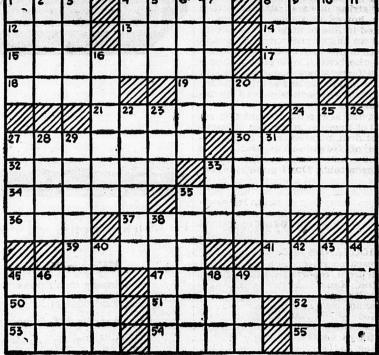
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CROSSWORD - -By Eugene Sheffer



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with the joy of living. We conversed with a doctor from Boston who had visited the island many times. He pointed out landmarks, called our attention to the lobster boats, the lobster traps, the busy tugs in the harbor, and explained the different kinds of boats we could see. We had noted the unusual coloring of the water which shaded from bright red at the shore line to the deep bluegreen farther out. He informed us it was the bright red soil that gave the was the bright red soil that gave the color to the water. One could tell the depth by the color.

There are excellent roads on P. E. I. Out of sight of the many wonderful beaches, one could imagine himself back in Kansas, except for the bright red soil. Three fourths of the people of the island are engaged in agriculture. It was harvest time. The fields of wheat and casts were being harvested with the island are engaged in agriculture. It was harvest time. The fields of wheat and oats were being harvested with binders. These were drawn by horses and tractors. We did not see a single combine in use. Production of certified seed potatoes is an important phase of agriculture. P. E. I. often is called "Spud" island because of the many potatoes produced and exported. The island has pioneered in fox farming; almost every farm has its small fox ranch. The history of the fox industry on the island makes interesting reading. Dairying has been carried on for 150 years. There are many fine purebred herds on the island. Apple trees were loaded with fruit, some of them the same variety that we had picked at home 6 weeks earlier. The crops, the flowers in bloom were like those we have in Kansas, but 6 to 8 weeks later. The fishing industry ranks next to agriculture in revenue obtained. The

The fishing industry ranks next to agriculture in revenue obtained. The quality of the island's lobsters and oysters are unsurpassed anywhere.

Proud of Its History

Charlettetown is the capital and largest city. It is a progressive city, proud of its history, of its schools, libraries, churches and wonderful parks. The scenes in the book, "Anne of Green Gables," the charming book of our girlhood days, are laid near Charlottetown. It also is the home of the author, Lucy

It also is the home of the author, Lucy M. Montgomery.

After touring the island we departed from this delightful land by way of the southern ferry. The boat was only a third the size of the northern ferry. A long string of cars and trucks loaded with horses and racing equipment waited in line to leave the island. This time we had to back the car the whole length of the wharf, down the ramp and onto the boat. The waves rocked the length of the wharf, down the ramp and onto the boat. The waves rocked the small ferry as we made the trip back to the mainland, but only one passenger became seasick en route.

News of serious fires in Northern Nova Scotia and Cape Breton I. caused us to change our route. We missed the forest fires, but also some of the scenic

forest fires, but also some of the scenic parts of Nova Scotia. Our tour included a visit to the city of Halifax. We had been told, "Don't go to Halifax. It

is a dirty place. Many a sailor has been slugged and his roll taken. Halifax has a bad reputation, don't go there. We went despite the warning. Perhaps we wanted to tell the folks back home that "we went to Halifax."

Halifax is Canada's most important seaport, open all year. Both Montreal

seaport, open all year. Both Montreal and Quebec are closed during the winter because of the frozen St. Lawrence. The back bay or Bedford basin extends some 20 miles inland. Many ships were anchored in the basin. Across on the opposite hillside we could see the concrete gun employements, used during opposite hillside we could see the concrete gun emplacements, used during the war. In this basin, large convoys gathered to wait for escort ships. One evening the basin would be filled with freighters loaded with vital supplies for the front, the next morning the basin would be empty. During the night the vessels had slipped out, thru the narrows, past the city with its dock and warehouses. By daylight they were well out to sea on the dangerous trip overseas.

overseas.

Steep, narrow, cobblestone streets lead down to the wharfs and docks. The streets swarmed with sailors. It was during the noon hour, but even in broad daylight, the streets and alleys had a sinister look. There were no parking places. We recalled the warnings and proceeded to get out of the harbor district. No doubt we missed some interesting sights.

Has Never Been Attacked

As at Quebec, the Citadel of Halifax attracts many visitors. It is located on the highest of several hills on which the city is built. It overlooks the wonderful harbor where most of the Canadian fleet is based. The Citadel is a squat gray structure, erected in 1749. It has never been attacked. The Province house or capitol building is famous

ince house or capitol building is famous for the type of architecture used, the carved cornices and balustrades.

The city has a fine park system. As we left Halifax, our route led us past a large playground where a host of Negro children were engaged in a hotly contested game of baseball. No doubt these children were descended from slaves who gained their freedom by fleeing to Canada prior to the "War Between the States." We saw one of the several forts in and near the city, with tween the States." We saw one of the several forts in and near the city, with the many rows of barracks, the parade grounds and groups of soldiers about. Many railroad tracks connect the seaport with the interior. South from Halifax the highway follows the coast line and the scenery is breath-taking in its beauty. The province is rich in historical sites. The Land of Acadia remains much the same as in the time of Evangeline. There are great churches Evangeline. There are great churches and quaint fishing villages. Carts pulled by oxen contrast with cars of the tour-

More travel experiences by Mrs. Williams will be printed in an early issue.

—The Editor.

Small Investment Brings Big Returns

THOUSANDS of dollars invested in research return millions of dollars in profit, reports Dean R. I. Throck-morton, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Annual returns from increased production which resulted from experiments with wheat, milo, cattle and poultry exceed 200 million dollars, according to the report.

Tests show that Pawnee wheat, originated at the Kansas Experiment Standard at the Manage Experiment Standard at th

inated at the Kansas Experiment Sta-tion, yields an average of 11.7 bushels an acre more than Turkey, the variety

a year.

The early feathering characteristic, developed by Dr. D. C. Warren at Kansas State and used thruout the United States, saves the broiler industry alone 1½ million dollars annually in time saved in picking feathers from chickens, the report says.

that put Kansas in the winter wheat

that put Kansas in the winter wheat business. The 30-million-dollar return is based on the traditional price of \$1 a bushel. Actually it was nearly twice that last year.

Disease resistant varieties of milo, initiated at the Kansas station and developed with Oklahoma and Texas stations, added 175 million bushels of grain in those 3 states during the war period in those 3 states during the war period 1940-45. At \$1 a bushel, this represented an additional 175 million dollars.

sented an additional 175 million dollars. The deferred method of feeding cattle and the use of protein concentrates to fatten forage-fed cattle, both developed at Kansas State College, account for several million dollars of added profit according to Dean Throckmorton's report.

The Kansas strain of White Rocks, produced thru genetics work at Kansas State, is given credit for adding at least another million dollars to income of

State, is given credit for adding at least another million dollars to income of White Rock breeders. Five years progress in developing this strain of chickens showed a 3 per cent increase in hatchability of eggs, and one-fourth pound additional gain in chicks at 2 months old. Hens also produced eggs 12 days sooner and 25 more per bird

"OH, LOOK, JOHN ... here's a pleasant surprise" *A Double-Wall Speed Queen Costs

*A Double-Wall Single-Wall Washers!

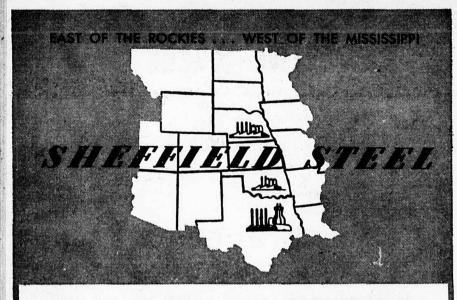
LESS than Most Single-Wall Washers! Most washers have just a single-wall,
The Speed
This double-wall
This double-wall
This doubleThis double-Do you want a pleasant surprise? Then go to your nearest Speed Queen dealer and check Speed Queen prices. Have him show you (1) how a Speed Queen saves you money; (2) how it washes faster and cleaner; (3) why it lasts years longer; (4) why upkeep cost is virtually nothing; and (5) why over 1½ million Speed Queen users are so thoroughly satisfied.

See your dealer this week, or write the factory for Folder "P". dealer for a demonstration BARLOW & SEELIG MFG. CO. RIPON, WISCONSIN



Specialists in Home Laundry Equipment Since 1908





There Is No Better Fence Than That Made In Mid-America's Own Steel Mills

Much of Mid-America's rich crop and grazing lands have been fenced and crossed-fenced with Sheffield Fence. Ten times more of the money paid for it stays at home because Sheffield Steel pays it out for Mid-America's own materials such as scrap iron and steel and for wages to Mid-America's own manpower.



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Summer-Winter Comfort

Orrell Home Is First in Kansas With Gas Air Conditioning



ay be hot outdoors, but Mrs. Orrell and daughter, Linda, are comfortable inside. And a complete set of automatic household equipment permits her to enjoy more of the comfortable climate indoors with her daughter.

To winds of summer will not be noticed in the Lloyd Orrell home, near Peck, south of Wichita. A flip of the switch and the house will be cooled to a desirable temperature. They have a complete air-conditioning system. By flipping the same switch in the opposite direction, they can have heat in 4 minutes when the first cool breezes of fall come out of the North.

The conditioning system in the Orrell OT winds of summer will not be

The conditioning system in the Orrell home is distinctive in several ways. In the first place it is operated on gas, butane gas. It is new to this region. In the second place, when the system was installed, the only electric service at the Orrell home ways from a home award. Orrell home was from a home-owned 110-volt system. Early this summer electric light poles were in place along-side the road in front of Orrells, and they expected REA service to begin at any time. Electricity, of course, drives blower fans in the system and operates. blower fans in the system and operates the controls

The combination heating and cooling rine combination heating and cooling system which they have installed was developed by Servel, the same people who make the well-known gas refrigerator. It was first available to the public in 1934, but did not come West until last year when the gas shortage was felt in the East.

Last September Mrs. Orrell enter-tained with a tea for a study club. There were 65 guests in her 7-room home. In-stallation of their air-conditioning system had been completed that morning. Altho the temperature outdoors was 103 degrees, the conditioner kept the home to a cool 74 for the afternoon's social event. It was really too cool, Mrs. Orrell says, but it was her first oppor-tunity to try the equipment. She wanted to see whether it really would cool the home. It did.

Ordinarily she expects to cool her home to 78 or maybe even 80 degrees when the outside temperature hovers near the century mark. Too much difference between temperatures just isn't good. But a day or two after the installation was completed, it was put on a test run just to see what it would do. Outside temperature was 102 degrees. Their home was brought down to a cool 68. It felt like an icebox inside, Mrs. Orrell recalls.

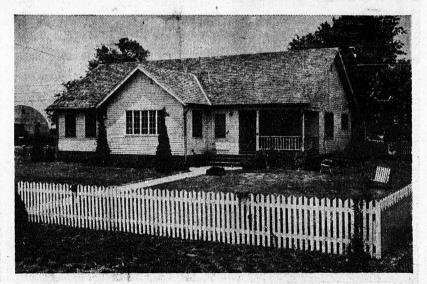
Mrs. Orrell recalls.

When the Orrells constructed their home in 1941, they made provision for LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) heat.

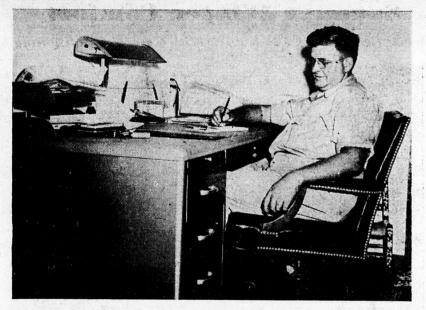
(Continued on Page 23)



Mrs. Lloyd Orrell demonstrates simplicity of operation of the combina-tion gas heating-cooling system. A flip of the Selectrol switch and the unit is in full operation in 12 minutes. By moving the second switch it can be changed from heating to cooling in 4 minutes, or from cooling to heating.



The 7-room modern home of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Orrell, near Peck, was the first in Kansas to be conditioned with both gas cooling and heating. Water from the cooling system helps keep grass and shrubbery beautiful, too.



Mr. Orrell enjoys the comforts of gas heat in his finely appointed basement office from a radiant panel heater. In the basement, cooling is not so essential to comfort. And he has little time to spend in his office in summer anyway.

From a 250-gallon tank, heat was supplied thru floor furnaces. But in the conversion last fall, the complete heating-cooling system replaced the olheaters. From the basement installation of the conversion of th tion, conditioned air is taken into the attic of the home thru a central duct. There it is divided and distributed thru the various rooms. Air comes thru the small vents in the upper regions of the walls and is taken out of the rooms thru baseboard return ducts.

This slight turbulation of air makes for solid comfort winter and suppose.

for solid comfort, winter and summer. There just isn't a cold layer near the floor in winter, which would mean cold feet when the wall area is warm.

feet when the wall area is warm.

This is the missing link to give farm people everything that can be found in home conveniences in the city. So believes Carroll Willis, president of Siebert and Willis, Wichita distributor of the product. You know it is going to be hot in Kansas. You know there will be pollen and dust in the air. This system not only cools or warms the air, but also filters the air in your home.

The Orrell home was the first in Kansas to be conditioned with this type of equipment. Since it was made available in this area, about 25 more installations

sas to be conditioned with this type of equipment. Since it was made available in this area, about 25 more installations have been made in the state. In addition to that, Mr. Willis believes this is the first farm home in the nation to be completely air conditioned with LPG and without the services of a high-line.

Altho initial cost of equipment is nearly 30 per cent higher than more common types of air conditioning, both heating and cooling, operation costs make up the difference. In the first place, Mr. Willis points out that like the Servel refrigerator, there are no moving parts in the cooling-heating system. The only parts that can wear are the blower fan and motor.

Then, too, fuel costs are surprisingly low. Since bottled gas must be stored up in summer when demand is low, Mr. Orrell supplemented his 250-gallon tank with another that holds 500 gallons. The highest bill he had last winter was \$23.90 for a 5-week period that included the month of January. And they use LPG all over the place.

In addition to the central-heating system, they use this gas for hot-water heating. And Mrs. Orrell has an automatic washer. It is used in their refrigerator, cooking range, gas logs in the

matic washer. It is used in their refrigerator, cooking range, gas logs in the fireplace, gas heater in the bathroom, a radiant panel heater in Mr. Orrell's office in the basement. There is another heater in the basement laundry room. And gas from the same source keeps baby chicks warm in late winter.

Less gas will be required for summer cooling than is consumed in winter for heating. Altho the Orrells will know more about this cost next fall, it is estimated that top cost for cooling will be less than half the cost for heating. That certainly will help take up the slack from initial investment.

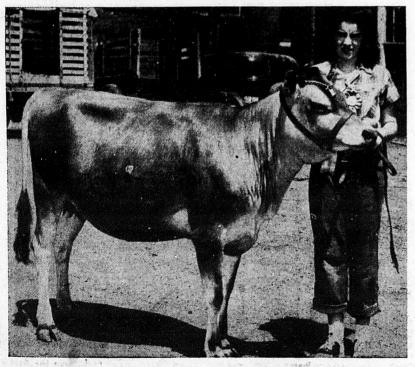
The interior of the Orrell home is attractive, inviting. It looks like home.

The interior of the Orrell home is attractive, inviting. It looks like home. But it is only in balance with the well-kept lawn of African Bermuda grass outside. And the roses peeping over the white picket fence. Lots of water helps keep the lawn in perfect condition. That is what happens to the water from the conditioner in summer. It is piped out on the lawn.

conditioner in summer. It is piped out on the lawn.

The gas-conditioning system is safe, too. It has to be to pass all the restrictions and requirements for this type of installation. If gas stops momentarily for any reason or should the pilot light go out, the supply is automatically cut off. Should power go out, the same thing happens

A Grand Champion Jersey



Beryl Smith, of Highland, is seen here with her Jersey helfer that won the grand championship at the recent St. Joseph, Mo., Junior Dairy Show.

KILL HIM NOW!



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

ace to American Agriculture. Since 1927, principally in the western two-thirds of the nation, they have destroyed food and feed crops worth more than 656-million dollars. At their biggest feast on record, in 1936, they gobbled up 102-million dollars in crops. These are losses in dollars!

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

Grasshoppers Can Be Controlled

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

Now Is the Time to Act!

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

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

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NATIONAL VITIFIED SILOS Everlasting TILE SILOS Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reenforcing.



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SPECIFICATIONS



Yes, and they'll be ready for laying sooner, to give you extra profits from the early egg market!

With GOOCH'S BEST Growing Mash and farm grain, birds can be ready for laying at 5 or 6 months. Just 7 pounds of GOOCH'S BEST Growing Mash is needed from six weeks to egg laying maturity . . . and just one dozen fall eggs will probably pay the entire feed cost ... Prepare your flock for heavy production the year 'round, and get those extra

Remember . . . start your chicks on GOOCH'S BEST Growing Mash, plus scratch grain, at 6 weeks. You'll build a strong foundation for a profitable, early-laying flock. See your Gooch Dealer today, for a supply of GOOCH'S BEST Growing Mash. Available in granule, mash and pellet form.

I SHOULD MAKE A "LINE RING" ON THIS!

PRINT SACKS

Each sack is an attractive dress print, on fine quality, washable cloth.

GOOCH'S BEST GROWING MASH

FAST GAINS ATLOW

Feed GOOCH'S BEST Pig and Sow Meal (containing Sardine Fish Solubles) for fast, healthy gains. Puts on high-profit weight at low cost.



See Your Gooch Feed Dealer



PIG & SOW MEAI

GROWING MASH

How to Sell Purebreds

Explained at Midwest Hereford Council



Shown here, right to left, are 4 generations of cows from the J. J. Moxley herd, Morris county, showing type improvement accomplished in 3 years of breeding. The demonstration was part of the Midwest Hereford Council program, at Moxley Hall, June 19.

OMPLETE details on how to manage, show and sell purebred Here-fords were explained to some 1,000 persons attending the Midwest Here-

ford Council, June 19. The meeting, followed by a barbecue, was held at Moxley Hall, Hereford ranch owned and operated by J. J. Moxley, Morris county.

county.

One high light of the meeting was an actual demonstration of herd improvement over 3 generations of breeding. It was conducted by Mr. Moxley, using 4 generations of cows selected from his herd.

using 4 generations of cows selected from his herd.

Lined up for inspection of visitors during the progress report were 4 animals, starting with one of the Moxley foundation cows. As Mr. Moxley explained the various goals toward which he was working in his breeding program, cows from the next 3 generations were led out for inspection. The demonstration illustrated very clearly how breeding had succeeded in shortening the legs and body, increased depth and breadth of the body, and improved the head. All of this was done, Mr. Moxley explained, without losing body weight.

Improvement of type in the herd also has paid off financially, Mr. Moxley told visitors. His first-generation calves from the foundation herd, for instance, sold for an average of \$576. Calves in the third, and improved, generation, sold for an average of \$922.

Using a third-generation heifer as an example, Don Good, Kansas State College judging team coach, gave a fine type demonstration, explaining all

an example, Don Good, Kansas State College judging team coach, gave a fine type demonstration, explaining all the various points that must be con-sidered in determining an animal's

To Pick Show Animals

The breeder is more important than "The breeder is more important than the feeder in fitting show and sale cattle," visitors were told by W. B. Roberts, manager, Flat Top Ranch, Walnut Springs, Tex. Mr. Roberts has shown cattle in every state in the nation. "You can't make up with feed what an animal lacks in breeding," Mr. Roberts said. In picking an animal to prepare for showing, he suggested choosing one of good type with plenty of loose hide

of good type with plenty of loose hide and mossy hair.
"Fitting and showing cattle is the only method by which a breeder can assure himself that his cattle will con-dition under proper feeding," stated dition under proper feeding," stated Mr. Roberts, "and is valuable from that standpoint. It also gives the breeder a chance to see and compare his livestock with that produced by other breeders"

other breeders."
Selecting uniform foundation breeding stock from a single herd gives the new breeder the best chance for suc-

cess, stated Dr. E. L. Scott, Suncrest Hereford Ranches, Phoenix, Ariz., and Gunnison, Colo. He advised very strongly against choosing foundation stock from a number of herds.

stock from a number of herds.

Technical answers to nutrition problems were given by Dr. A. D. Weber, head, animal husbandry department, Kansas State College; and to breeding troubles by Dr. E. R. Frank, veterinary division, Kansas State College. Bruce Taylor, of the American Hereford Association, talked on advertising and selling Herefords.

Other features of the day included a

Other features of the day included a musical program by WIBW entertainers, Topeka, and a barbecue with A. G. Pickett, secretary, Kansas Hereford Association, in charge. Elmore Stout, president, Flint Hills Hereford Association, presided at the evening pro-

The Midwest Hereford Council was sponsored by the Kansas Hereford Association, the Flint Hills Hereford Association, and the Morris County Hereford Association, in co-operation with the American Hereford Association and Kansas State College.

Farm Holiday

Afarmers' holiday had been declared in Greeley county for Monday, June 21. And for a good reason. That day had been set aside to pour the foundation for a community building at the new fairgrounds just north of Tribune. Labor, of course, would be contributed by farmers farmers.

The date was set before it became apparent that harvest would strike apparent that harvest would strike dangerously close to June 21. County Agent Laurence R. Daniels was concerned about the approach of harvest, thinking it might upset the holiday plans. Ed Rupp, of Kansas Farmer, overheard him discussing the matter the preceding week with Jess Toylor

the preceding week with Jess Taylor, prominent farmer in Greeley county.

"I believe I could blow your holiday plans sky-high," Mr. Taylor remarked. There was a playful glint in his eyes.

A little bit worried, the county agent asked him to explain

A little bit worried, the county agent asked him to explain.

"Well, I have one patch of early wheat that is ripening pretty fast," Mr. Taylor told him. "I think it will be ready to go by Monday. Now, if I get out there and make a few rounds and haul the wheat to town, all those boys will see the new wheat. And I'll bet you every one would drop whatever he is doing and run for his combine."

Mr. Daniels conceded that very thing could happen. He knew Mr. Taylor would not do that to him, but he was hoping the wheat would not be quite ripe by June 21.



A large crowd at the Midwest Hereford Council, June 19, at Moxley Hall, watches a type demonstration conducted by Don Good, judging team coach at Kansas State College.



ake 5 practical wagon u ALL-USE CONVERTIBILITY

TRACTOR or HORSE HITCH EASY HANDLING

SPEED with SAFETY Ask for our nearest Dealer.

THE PERFECTION STEEL BODY CO.







UNIVERSAL PUMPS and Water Systems give depend-

able performance to dairymenfarmers, housewives, vegetable growers and industrial plants ... You get all the water you can use with plenty of pressure. Only one moving part assures faultless

operation at the minimum of cost. Mail this today!

CITY___STATE_

Easterners **Are Surprised**

N THE East, Kansas is known pri-

marily as a wheat state. But writers for national magazines and newspapers on a recent tour of the state, learned that sales of livestock and livestock products have totaled more than half the cash farm income of the state between 1935 and 1946.

between 1935 and 1946.
On the tour were staff writers for the New York Times, Fortune Magazine, the Boston Herald, Reader's Digest, Collier's Magazine, and others interested in agriculture. In Kansas they were guests of the Kansas Livestock Association, on a tour planned by Kansas State College. Armour and Company arranged the trip thru the entire Southwest.

It was while at the College the writ-

pany arranged the trip thru the entire Southwest.

It was while at the College the writers learned the importance of grass in this beef-producing area from A. D. Weber, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at K-State.

Quoting John J. Ingalls and the late W. J. Tod, Weber indicated "grass is perhaps the most important crop in the state." Nearly two thirds of the 6 million acres of farmland in the 12 Flint Hills region counties of Kansas is in grass, according to Weber.

These 12 counties range from Chase with 78.8 per cent of the farmland in grass, to Lyon with 50 per cent. Less than 40 per cent of the total farmland of Kansas is in grass, however.

Stressing that converting grass to meat is big business in Kansas, Weber said thousands of head of cattle are grazed on native grasses of the Flint Hills. These grass-fat steers of the region bridge the gap between spring and fall marketings of grain-fed steers.

Make Good Gains

Make Good Gains

Make Good Gains

Thin, aged steers from Texas often gain from 250 to 300 pounds a head during the grazing season here. However, the practice of pasturing older cattle is decreasing, Weber said. New conditions have demanded greater efficiency. Young cattle require less feed per unit of weight gain than older cattle, so ranchers are using younger cattle, Weber explained.

He said animals of good breeding with beefy, thick-fleshed, early maturing tendencies are replacing the rangy, plain and late-maturing stock.

Farms that produce both grain and roughage use a deferred feeding system now, according to Weber. This system consists of wintering quality steer calves well, grazing them 90 days, and then full-feeding them about 100 days on bluestem grass or in a dry lot.

The eastern writers and agricultural men inspected the pasture utilization project at the College in the morning, and were guests of President Milton S. Eisenhower at a luncheon in the College cafeteria at noon. Dan Casement, Manhattan rancher, spoke at the luncheon.

Manhattan rancher, spoke at the lunch

In the afternoon they visited cattle In the afternoon they visited cattle on ranges in the Smiley pastures near Manhattan, at the Wayne Rogler ranch near Matfield Green, and cattle of Frank Condell and Floyd Sanford at the Dellford Ranch, north of El Dorado.

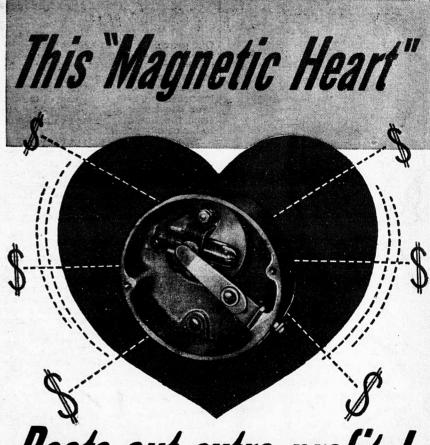
Listening to the comments, here are some of the remarks your reporter heard on the tour:

"This is guite an education" R. Frank

"This is quite an education," B. Frank Wells, president of the Western New York Meat Dealers Association, said. After viewing \$337,000 worth of "meat on the hoof" in the 1,005 head of (Continued on Page 30)



"Certainly I love you for yourself alone—and when we're married I don't want any of the family thrown in!"



Beats out extra profits!

- Only De Laval Can Give You the **Magnetic** Milker
- Only the Magnetic Milker Can Give You Uniform Milking
- Only <u>Uniform</u> Milking Can Give You <u>Highest Milk Production</u>

"Now's the time for YOU to change to THE NEW DE LAVAL"



New De Lavat Magnetic Speedway Milker

Laval engineered for better, faster, cleaner ting. New stainless steel and new Pulso-Pump.



New De Laval

Another great new De Laval Milker for still better milking. Stainless steel units.



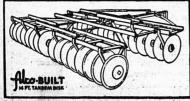
New De Laval World's Standard Series Separators

The cleanest skimming, easiest-to-clean separators ever built. Every part milk touches is stain-less steel. Hand or motor drive.



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MORE SUGAR MORE FAT MORE CAR-BOHYDRATES **ADDED Ingredients** Now BETTER Than Ever! 20% 0%



by duty, high clearance tandem disks 20 foot. Singles 10 to 24 foot. Write fo

A. R. SAFF CO., JULESBURG, COLO.

A Good Road

(Continued from Page 6)

Our graveling crews have been working the year around for 7 years. We ing the year around for 7 years. We think our primary county roads are in pretty good shape.

"During the last few years we have branched out with a program of taking over the toughest improvement jobs from the townships and adding them to the county program.

"We are getting twice as many miles of country roads out of the myd as we

of country roads out of the mud as we could under the federal program by using all local funds and making our own rules. We are doing it by first elevating and surfacing as many miles each year as we can. Then, later, we can come back to improve culverts and

bridges.

"For instance, we are elevating and surfacing 30 additional miles of township roads this year. If we had to complete every mile as we went along by replacing every culvert and bridge, we would be doing well to improve 15 miles.

"Of course, we will have an occasional mudhole on this type of road, and a bad culvert may go out during the year and need replacement. But, and I think this is important to farmers, isn't it better to have a 50-foot mudhole for a short time on a good road than to have a mudhole 5,280 feet long in every mile for several years more?"

More Miles This Year

This policy has allowed Russell county to improve and gravel surface 307 miles out of a total of 583 miles of mail routes that fall on county and township roads. Thirty-two more miles are ready to surface and will be completed before January 1, 1949.

The county uses its own equipment and men. Two bridge crews and 2 road-elevating crews are kept busy. One sand-graveling crew is using 7 trucks and a loader.

and a loader.

Graveling, or sanding, is done at the rate of 600 yards a mile. All major concrete bridge structures are let out on

crete bridge structures are let out on contract. Larger bridges put in by the county with county labor but without federal aid, are of rock. But, wherever possible, a sturdy, low-cost bridge of heavy creosoted timber is used.

The average road improvement in Russell county calls for a 3- to 3½-foot ditch, with the roadbed elevated to at least one foot above the level of adjoining fields when possible. "Snow doesn't stay on the roadbed when it is above field level," says Mr. Biays, "and after either a snow or rain the elevated road (with a crown) will drain better and dry faster."

How does Russell county determine

dry faster."
How does Russell county determine what township projects it will take over? We asked Mr. Biays this question. "We don't have any hard and fast rule," he answered, "but generally we take jobs that require equipment not take jobs that require equipment not owned by a township or jobs where townships cannot raise enough money to make the improvement."

Look Over a Project

Accompanied by Mr. Biays and the county commissioners, J. H. Jack, Floyd E. Willson and J. E. Evans, we drove over a 5½-mile project in Paradise township. This was one of the project taken over by the county. This ects taken over by the county. This 5½-mile stretch has been elevated, graveled, straightened in 2 places, and there was one huge cut on a hill. The type of construction needed obviously

was beyond the ability of the township.
This improved stretch ended at a low water bridge. Just across the stream the road was unimproved for the next 15 miles. When the big blizzard struck this area last March, the improved end of the road was opened almost immediately, but, farmers on the unimproved. ately, but farmers on the unimproved end didn't get their mail for 9 days. All improved roads were opened up by the second day. It was a graphic illustration

improved roads were opened up by the second day. It was a graphic illustration of what good roads mean to a farmer. Incidentally, that other 15 miles now has been taken over by the county and will be improved this year.

Townships in Russell county have not been idle either. They are not sitting back and letting the county do it all. By December 31, 1947, the 12 townships had completed 225 miles of improved roads. These included 141½ miles elevated and graveled, 34½ miles elevated, and 83½ graded and graveled. Two of the leading townships are Lincoln and Fairfield, along the south edge of the county. Lincoln township has 22 miles elevated and graveled and 10 miles graded and graveled. Fairfield has 51 miles graded and graveled. Lincoln township had a \$10,000 road budget in 1947 and contracted several heavy jobs. Contract jobs included cut-

ting down 3 big hills, and straightening 2 roads. One cut cost \$4,000 but was worth it, states Paul Nuss, township trustee. "Before we straightened the road and put in the heavy cut," says Mr. Nuss, "the old road curved around and up the hill. It was extremely dangerous, with sharp curves, and farmers couldn't get machinery up or down. In another instance, it cost \$1,500 for a road change as the old road ran thru a farmyard, endangering the farmer's family and livestock."

There still are 20 miles of road in Lincoln township to improve. One mile of this is under construction now and 10 miles are staked, ready for elevating. As many miles as possible will be elevated this year. "If we don't run into some unusual trouble," says Mr. Nuss, "we hope to have all roads in the township improved within the next 6 years. That still will leave us needing some bridges, but right now we don't have either the money or equipment to replace them. All our efforts are being put into getting every farmer out of the mud."

Russell county is raising the limit allowed by law for road purposes, Mr.

Russell county is raising the limit allowed by law for road purposes, Mr. Biays reports. This includes a special road and bridge levy of .82 of a mill, the regular consolidated road and bridge levy of 1.09 mills, and a special levy (for this year only) of 1 mill for new machinery. The regular road and bridge levy is held to 1.09 mills by the aggregate limit law, explains Mr. Biays.

Several townships are planning to vote this year on special levies of 1 to 10 mills in response to a special act of the last legislature. Most townships in the county already have a one-mill levy for special gravel funds. Three out of 12 will hold special elections this year on 2- to 5-mill levies for special township road-construction funds.

How About Costs? Russell county is raising the limit al-

How About Costs?

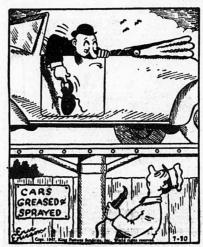
So far we have stayed away from mentioning costs. Where county equipment and county help are used, figuring exact costs is very difficult. Mr. Biays figures that the average road improvements in the county will run less than \$1,500 a mile. "Of course," he points out, "our improved roads are not classified as completed highways from an engineering standpoint because of the culverts and bridges and, because, in some cases, hills are not cut because, in some cases, hills are not cut down to standard grades. Neither do our costs include depreciation on maour costs include depreciation on machinery, bonding costs, loss of time moving from job to job, bad weather delays, or profits. All of these have to be considered on contract jobs. However, we have put a lot of farmers on all-weather roads, and we think our program is sound."

Maintenance costs definitely are low in Russell county. Mr. Biays has accurate figures showing his cost of maintaining improved roads at \$45 a mile a year for blading. Regraveling, when necessary, is done at the rate of 350 to 400 yards a mile at 68 cents a yard.

necessary, is done at the rate of 350 to 400 yards a mile at 68 cents a yard.

In summing up the Russell county road situation we find that the county possibly has 2 advantages over many others within the state. These include an abundance of gravel pits and considerable oil wealth on which to levy for funds. On the other hand, the termin in Russell county is much more for funds. On the other hand, the terrain in Russell county is much more rugged than in many counties, and nearly all cuts on hills must be made thru either shale or rock.

Taking everything into consideration, it would appear that Russell county is about average. What has been done there could be done in other counties.



"Isn't it funny? I just discovered the squeak is in my shoe!"





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Marketing Viewpoint

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

Would you give me an idea of how the grass cattle market might be this fall?—F. O.

The grass cattle market is expected to decline less than the usual seasonal amount this year. The demand for meat is unusually strong and the supply of all kinds of livestock other than grass cattle is short. This indicates that grass cattle should move at a good price this year, especially if they are carrying enough finish to go to killers. If the corn crop continues to develop favorably, the demand for thin cattle also will be strong. High prices for grain-fed cattle are a strengthening factor for grass cattle. On the other hand, if the corn crop should be short, or if there should be a forced movement of grass cattle due to dry weather, the market for thin stuff might be the market for thin stuff might be weak, at least for a short time.

Will the Government loan program provide an effective support for wheat prices?—W. H.

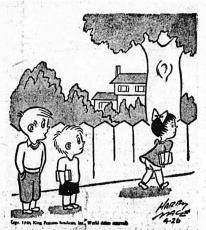
The loan program is expected to be effective in providing support for the season. Prices may drop below the loan rate for brief intervals during periods of heavy harvest movement, but there are indications that farmers will be reluctant to sell at prices equal to or below the loan rate. The withholding of wheat from market at this price level is expected to make the support effective.

Do you think it would be profitable to expand my dairy herd during the fall months when milk prices are usually higher than at present?—A.D.

This, of course, is largely an individual problem as well as a market problem. From the standpoint of fluid milk markets, it would seem that some farmers could profitably increase their herds by a few cows during the fall months, in order to take advantage of seasonal increases in producers' milk prices at that time. Most fluid milk markets in Kansas are always short of grade-A milk during the fall months. The relative profitableness of dairying compared to other enterprises probably will be more favorable during the coming months if we do not have another short corn crop this year. Most reports indicate that feed supplies will be somewhat more abundant during this feeding season than during the past season. A strong demand still exists for fluid milk, and this demand is expected to continue for some time. This, of course, is largely an indi-

About how much higher will turkey prices be this year than last year?— C. G.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, turkey prices during the marketing season this fall and winter will average "at least 10 per cent above 1947 and thus establish a new high record." Contributing factors to the higher turkey market will be smaller supplies of red meats and chickens than in 1947 and high meat prices. Another factor is a probable strong demand for storing turkeys since the 1947 storage season was relatively profitable. Usually a profitable year is followed by an increased intostorage movement of turkeys the following year. According to the Bureau of Agricul-iral Economics, turkey prices during



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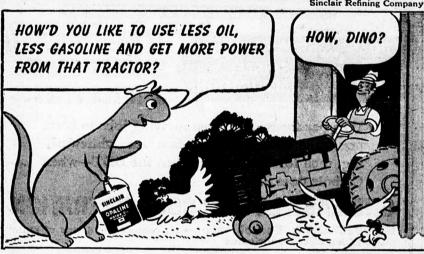
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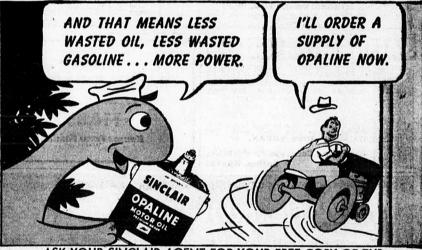
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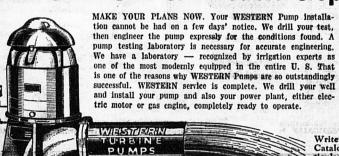




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WESTERN

What Congress Did

(Continued from Page 7)

port written and thru both branches of Congress.

port written and thru both branches of Congress.

In summary, this is what came out of the Sunday morning final huddle:
Price supports for 1949 harvested crops will be at 90 per cent of parity (old parity formula), on basic commodities wheat, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco and peanuts; also on milk and milk products, and on hogs, chickens and eggs. Wool support price for this year will be continued thru 1949. Potatoes produced in 1948 will get the 90 per cent price protection thru marketing months of first half of 1949.

Other Steagall commodities are to get not less than 60 per cent parity (old parity) on 1949 production, marketed prior to June 30, 1950, including 1949 potato crop. Also, the Secretary of Agriculture is given authority to support the price on any other agricultural commodity if he finds prices too far out of line with those of specifically protected commodities, at his own figure, and up to the limit of funds at his disposal.

The titles of the Aiken bill concerned with reorganizing the Department and enlarging the scope of the Extension Service to include administration of "action" programs, were discarded en-

The sections of the Aiken bill provid-ing for the "modernized" parity for-mula (10-year moving base), and the mula (10-year moving base), and the sliding scale of mandatory price supports for the basic commodities from between 60 and 90 per cent (potatoes specifically included at not less than 60 per cent of parity) were included. Other commodities get price supports at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Tobacco gets a preferred position. Of the 15 commodities eligible for either mandatory or optional price supports, tobacco is the only one that gets 90 per cent parity price support in the "permanent" long-range bill.

But the catch in the final action on the Aiken bill provisions is that what the conferees left of the Aiken measure does not go into effect until January 1, 1950. Aiken and Hope agreed that the next Congress, after more hearings and studies by the 2 committees, will draft the new, long-range farm bill before January 1, 1950. The fight among the Farm Bureau, the Grange, the Soil Conservation district supervisors, and the Department of Agriculture over who will run the Soil Conservation Service and the soil-conservation program will have to be fought out again in the Eighty-first and perhaps succeeding Congresses.

Other major decisions affecting agri-

Other major decisions affecting agriculture made by the Eightieth Congress in its second session (it may be recalled into session after the party conventions; may not) include the following:

conventions; may not) include the following:

International Wheat Agreement died in a Senate subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; chances of early revival are regarded as slight. Department of Agriculture is authorized to plan an Agricultural Conservation program up to \$262,500,000 for 1949, payments to be made in 1950; limited to \$750 per farm operator. The limit this year was \$150,000,000. The ACP authorization was a compromise between the House \$225,000,000 and the Senate \$300,000,000.

Total appropriations for the Department were \$723,847,080 plus \$400,000,000 lending authority for REA, or \$1,123,874,080 total, compared to \$1,191,877,708 for the current fiscal year (including deficiency appropriations made by the present session of Congress).

Senate had its way—school-lunch

tions made by the present session of Congress).

Senate had its way—school-lunch program gets 75 million dollars, House had allowed originally \$65,000,000.

Research and Marketing Act operations get \$13,850,000 against \$9,000,000 allowed last year. Payments under this head to states for experiment stations, \$4,250,000; research on utilization, \$3,900,000; co-operative research other than utilization, \$1,950,000; marketing research, \$4,750,000.

Production and Marketing Administration (including ACP payments) \$372,797,135 next fiscal year.

Farmer's Home Administration, salaries and expenses, \$22,000,000 against \$21,000,000; production and subsistence leans, \$75,000,000 compared to \$60,000,000; tenant loans, \$15,000,000, same as for current year.

Bural Electrification Administra-

as for current year.

Rural Electrification Administration, salaries and expenses, \$5,450,000

against \$5,000,000; loan authorization, \$400,000,000 against \$225,000,000—however, deficiency appropriation this spring of \$175,000,000 made the loan authorization actually \$400,000,000 for current fiscal year.

Soil Conservation Service operations, \$43,500,000 against \$38,000,000; research, \$1,548,000 against \$1,048,000. Extension Service, \$31,498,000 compared to \$28,364,860 (expenses and state payments combined).

Federal Crop Insurance, \$3,725,000 against \$5,000,000.

Section 32 funds (for moving crop surpluses) \$58,606,535 against \$44,000,000.

000,000.

Meat inspection, \$11,500,000 instead of \$5,000,000 revolving fund. Cost of meat inspection comes back to the Federal Government, instead of being charged to packers. Office of Foreign Agricultural Rela-tions, \$4,363,900, no change.

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Floa Feed Rasi Rich

Commodity Credit Corporation got a permanent charter, with more restriction than in its old Delaware Charter. Only 3 of the 5-board members are in Department of Agriculture; 2 trade or other members will be named by President, with Senate approval. CCC buying, selling, warehousing, etc., to be thru commercial channels, "wherever practicable." Not allowed to acquire real estate, except for office facilities. Congress provided a revolving fund of \$150,000,000 for selling cotton and wool to occupied countries (thru Army).

Omaha, Kansas City, Muscatine Government-owned alcohol plants will be operated to process farm commodities into industrial alcohol.

Oleomargarine tax repeal died on

Oleomargarine tax repeal died on Senate calendar. Farm tenant loan rate was increased

Farm tenant loan rate was increased from 3½ per cent to 4 per cent.
Authority for Government to recruit and handle farm labor from Mexico barely squeezed thru.

Bill to allow co-ops to take over Government stock in co-operative banks died in Senate committee.

Tractor and farm machinery export limitation is \$75,000,000 instead of \$60,000,000 limit attempted to be set by the House.

Army is required to supply not less than one-half nitrogen fertilizer ex-ports to Europe; should allow 27,500 more tons for U. S. soils.

Government "experts" evidently feel that wheat prices could, or at least should, drop to around \$1.40 a bushel. That would have been the support price this year's crop if Aiken bill had passed and gone into effect at once. And the International Wheat Agreement contemplated less than \$1.50 after next year. As it is, the wheat-loan rate set next month probably will be about \$2.23 (Kansas City) for No. 2 hard red winter. winter.

Government economists feel the coun-Government economists feel the country is entering on the third round of inflation, may last a year or even more. Will be marked by rising prices as well as wage increases—and accompanied by gradually falling farm prices, perhaps requiring price-supports for more commodities than have been supported so far

A gasoline supply survey by Department of Agriculture indicates no overall gasoline shortage this summer and fall—but local shortages may be expected. If supply in your territory is short, it may comfort you to know that there is a plentiful supply elsewhere. Shortages most likely in farming areas, however.

Farmers who run into gas shortages should report to County Agricultural Conservation Committee.

How to Tie Knots

Two small booklets regarding rope will be found most useful on the farm. One is entitled, "Useful Knots and How to Tie Them." Often two lengths of rope must be joined together. This booklet tells how in more ways with the \$6. joined together. This booklet tells how in many ways with its 65 illustrations. The other booklet, "Rope on the Farm," suggests helpful hints on making rope last longer. There are many illustrations which make the instructions easy to follow. For a free copy of each of the booklets, address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Toneka.

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Coming Events

July 8—Johnson county disease control meeting. C. L. King, K. S. C., leader.
July 9 — Jefferson county units leaders

lesson school.

lesson school.

July 11-14—Coffey county. Camp at Rock Springs for all 4-H members.

July 12—Pottawatomic county 4-H council meeting, Belvue grade school, 8 p. m.

July 14-17—Pottawatomic, Riley and Wabaunsee counties 4-H camp at Rock Springs Ranch, Junction City.

July 15-17—Lane county, 4-H camp (tentative).

tive).

July 16—Chase county beef tour.

July 17—Lyon county beef tour.

July 17-20—Reno county. Older 4-H camp, at Camp Horizon, Arkansas City.

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

July 19-21—Shawnee county. Eastern Kansas counties, agricultural agents, home demonstration agents and 4-H Club agents, meet with specialist and extension leaders to plan 1949 work program. Topeka, city auditorium.

plan 1949 work program. Topeka, cry torium.
July 22—Barton county-wide picnic at
Lake Barton for Chamber of Commerce.
July 22-24—Northwest district summer
program planning conference, Salina.
July 22-24—Nemaha county 4-H camp,
Sycamore Springs.

program planning conference, Salina.

July 22-24—Nemaha county 4-H camp,
Sycamore Springs.

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

July 26—Butler county beef tour.

July 26—Rush county soil conservation
tour, LaCrosse.

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

July 29-31—Reno county. Younger 4-H
camp, Camp Bide-A-Wee, Wichita.

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

July 31—Pottawatomic county 4-H Club
members broadcast over radio station
KSAC, 12:30 noon.

August 1—Pottawatomic county annual
Farm Bureau picnic, Wamego city park.

August 1-6—Rush county 4-H Club camp,
Hays.

Farm Bureau picnic, Wamego cuty park.
August 1-6—Rush county 4-H Club camp,
Hays.
August 1-4—Barton county camp at Hays
(younger group).
August 2-3—Reno county livestock judging school for 4-H at Wichita.
August 4—Nemaha county. Kansas plow terraccing contest.
August 4-7—Barton county camp at Hays
(older group).
August 4-7—McPherson county 4-H camp—Bide-A-Wee, Wichita.
August 5-6 — Reno county grass tour,
Woodward, Okla.
August 8-10—Ottawa county. Women's camp, Rock Springs.
August 9—Woodson county beef tour.
August 9—McPherson county. Kansas
Angus Association field day, Triple S Ranch,
Rosalia.

Rosalia.
August 9-10—Reno county. District 4-H dairy judging school, Hutchinson.
August 10—Barton county 4-H clothing judging school, Great Bend.
August 11—Johnson county terracing demonstration

onstration

onstration.

August 12—McPherson county Round-Up and barbeque.

August 12-14 — Nemaha county agricultural fair, Seneca.

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

August 13—Coffey county beef tour.

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

August 13 — District 4-dairy judging school, Washington.
August 17-19—Barton county 4-H fair, Great Bend.

Great Bend.
August 18-20—Lane county free fair.
August 18-21—Harper county 4-H camp,
Ponca City, Okla.
August 18-20 — Reno county 4-H fair,
Hutchinson fair grounds.
August 18—Scott county clothing school
for unit leaders, Naomi Johnson, leader.
August 19—McPherson county businessmen's chicken fry.

• PRODUCE WANTED

Ship your cream direct. Premium prices for premium grade. Satisfaction guaranteed on every shipment. Riverside Creamery, Kansas City. Mo.

We want brollers, springs. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

• FARMS—KANSAS

400 Acres, Improved; 50 farmed, 90 meadow, balance pasture. No brush, some hedge, ponds, REA signed for. Box 165, Elk Co., Longton, Kan.

Two Choice Farms, 80 and 160. Immediate sale. Chester Peterson, Osage City, Kan.

Several Good Quarter Sections and one good half section at \$75, all well improved. T. B. God-sey, Emporia, Kan.

■ FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Electricity, Nice Location—80-acre Kansas farm close to town, disabled owner includes crops and garden, all for only \$2,500 down! Gravel RFD road, only mile U. S. highway, 2¼ high school depot town; 50 cultivated, 10 bottom, 10 alfalfa, blue stem, brome and lespedesa pasture watered by well, barb wire fencing; 6-room house, electricity, gas, running water indoors, basement, 2 porches, small barn, windmill, 3 poultry buildings, hog house, cattle shed, double granary, calf shed; you'll find this hard to beat at \$8,200, only \$2,500 down including growing crops! Write for details and big free Summer catalog many states, United Farm Agency, 428-KF BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

Strout's Spring-Summer Farm Catalog—Free.

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

800 Acres Elbert county, Colorado, Well improved general-purpose farm. REA, school bus, telephone, main highway, Price \$20,000.00. Louis Miller, Frankfort, Kan.

August 19-20—Hodgeman county 4-H fair, Jetmore. August 23-25 — McPherson county 4-H fair.

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

servation district tour.
August 24-27—Harper county fair and 4-H

Show, Harper. August 25-27—Pottawatomie county fair and 4-H Club show, Onaga,
August 26-27—Butler county 4-H Club

Augusta

fair, Augusta.
August 30-September 2—Rush county fair co-ordinated with 4-H Clubs.
August 30—Barton county livestock judging school and contest, Great Bend.
-September 2—Barton county 4-H home improvement judging school and contest, Great Bend.

Bend.
September 3—Barton county 4-H crops judging school and contest, Hoisington.
September 10—McPherson soil conservation district tour.
September 17—Hodgeman county leather tooling work day, Jetmore court house, 10 a. m.

a. m. September 19—Johnson county terracing

10 a. m.
September 19—Johnson county terracing demonstration.

September 22—Pottawatomie county. Union Pacific railroad agricultural improvement car at Onaga.

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

September 29—Morton county. Agronomy meeting, Frank Bieberly, K. S. C., leader.

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

October 6—Wichita county. Unit leaders training meeting, conducted by Vera E. Ellithorpe, Kansas State College.

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

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

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

October 22—Hodgeman county knitting work day, Jetmore court house, 10 a. m. October 25—Morton county. Foods and nutrition meeting, Gertrude Allen, K. S. C. specialist, leader.

October 28-Sedgwick county beef tour. October 28—Sedgwick county beef tour.

November 6—Shawnee county. Annual Farm Bureau meeting, Topeka, city auditorium, 8 p. m.

November 12—Shawnee county. Farm Bureau stag night, Garfield Park shelterhouse, North Topeka.

November 14-19—Twentieth National F. F. A convention. Kansas City, Mo.

F. A. convention, Kansas City, Mo. November 19—Hodgeman county crocheting work day, Jetmore court house, 10 a. m.
November 23—Chase county Flint Hills
Hereford Association sale.
November 23—Pottawatomic county fall beef tour, sponsored by Wamego Lions Club.

December—Lane county Farm Bureau annual meeting, first week,
December 6—Ottawa county, Farm Bureau annual meeting, Minneapolis,
December 8—McPherson county, Annual meeting, Farm Bureau.
December 11—McPherson county 4-H banquet.

Stops His Gullies

You cannot fill gullies and expect them to stay filled without changing farming practices. John Hineman, Lane county, feels certain about that. Four

farming practices. John Hineman, Lane county, feels certain about that. Four or 5 years ago his father, the late Albert Hineman, used a blade to fill gullies on a 210-acre tract. The ditches were so deep they could not be crossed with machinery.

But the gullies were beginning to reappear. This spring Mr. Hineman terraced the field and prepared it for early sumac to raise feed for his cattle. The feed went in along the contour lines. Ifr. Hineman says he is not particularly fond of working on the contour, but he was getting tired of seeing the soil wash away.

There is another angle, too. He can expect greater yields by holding the rainfall on his farm and letting it soak in. Experiments show feed planted on the contour vill produce up to 20 per cent more than feed planted up and down the slope. And increases up to 15 per cent have been recorded for wheat.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Ago	Ago	Ago
Steers, Fed	\$38.75	\$35.00	\$28.50
Hogs	28.50	24.75	25.00
Lambs	31.50	30.00	24.50
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs	.22	.21	.241/2
Eggs, Standards	.41	.401/	.42
Butterfat, No. 1	.76	.74	.62
Wheat, No. 2, Hard .	2.46	2.34	2.21
Corn, No. 2, Yellow .	2.36	2.321/	2.13
Oats, No. 2, White	1.21	1.21	1.01
Barley, No. 2	1.59	1.68	1.57
Alfalfa, No. 1	25.00	25.00	26.00
Prairie, No. 1	16.00	16.00	27.00



Kills flies and other barnyard insect NOURSE OIL CO pests on contact—repels them for hours after spraying. It's Safe—has no harmful effects on humans

or livestock. Quick acting-long lasting.

Don't split your profits with flies. Get Nourse Knok-em-Kold fly killer from your dealer today. Backed by the Nourse "Iron Clad Guarantee."

Nourse Sprays are farm and laboratory tested. Full instructions on every label. See your dealer now.

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Old Live Horses and Dry Bones
We Pay More for Them
Than Anyone Else

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or dry. This feeder reddles or bale flakes and large capacity guaran; Grinds grain, ear or separate. Has cu Get full information Grinder. Write

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NOW... Get Your Work Done FASTER-EASIER WITH A FIFTH Write for profit facts. Available right now! Fifth-wheel

GENERAL EQUIPMENT CO.

Available Fight how: Fifth-wheel steering for sharper turns, more jobs, easy handling. No sway, no skid. All welded steel. Hauls 3 tons easily. Any box fits. The rugged, heavy-duty trailer for every farm use.

Easterners **Are Surprised**

(Continued from Page 25)

choice 2-year-old steers being pastured by Wayne Rogler, Matfield Green, for the J. S. Bridwell Ranch, Wichita Falls, Texas, the consumers could only see higher meat prices for them this fall. "Looks as if cattle will go to 40 cents," Wells commented.

Wells commented.
Dr. L. A. Maynard, director of the School of Nutrition, Cornell University,

was inspecting the cattle from a different angle.

"I am interested in the type of cattle this mineral-rich area produces," Doctor Maynard said.

The visitors were able to identify the Herefords shown them on 3 of the stone.

Herefords shown them on 3 of the stops, but the well-bred Brahma steers pas-turing on the Dr. H. B. Smiley pasture south of Manhattan, drew quite a little comment.

"They don't look like beef cattle," Louther S. Horne, of the Chicago Bu-reau of the New York Times, and others exclaimed

Admiration of the visitors went to the Herefords of the Hazlett strain shown by Frank R. Condell on his ranch north of El Dorado. He is fitting 30 heifers and 30 bulls for his annual sale.

The visitors enjoyed the hospitality shown them by the Kansas cattlemen. Dan Casement, Manhattan, told the Easterners the Kansas stockmen are constant partners of creative enter-

prise.
"You will go back East not only with the knowledge of the livestock business but with the experience of meeting the type of independent, self-reliant people who are in it," Casement said.

Position Is Threatened

Col. Ed Wentworth, director of Arcol. Ed Wentworth, director of Armour's Agricultural Department, and conductor of the tour of livestock production in 7 states, was on hand to explain how the stockman's position is being threatened in talk of controls by politicians inexperienced in the livestock business. Wentworth told the

stock business. Wentworth told the Easteners stockmen had liquidated their herds down to breeding stock because of the uncertain markets.

After a pleasant afternoon touring the Blue Stem region, luxuriant from recent rains, the Easteners were entertained with a steak dinner by the Kansas Livestock Association at the Stockyard Hotel, in Wichita.

Carlos Ronstadt, president of the

Carlos Ronstadt, president of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, told the group of the foot-and-mouth disease threat to the American livestock industry.

stock industry.
"If you want to find New York City without milk, you will ignore this virus," Ronstadt said. "For it causes milk animals to lose their calves and their milk production, as well as killing off meat animals."

Will J. Miller, secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Livestock Association and chairman of the National Livestock and Meat Board, told visitors the interstate movement of cattle spreading disease made it necessary to establish livestock sanitary agencies both on the state and national scale.

state and national scale.

Ray Cuff, National Livestock Loss
Prevention Board, Kansas City, graphically told the dinner guests the importance of saving livestock loss, now that
numbers had dropped to dangerously
low levels. Cutting down on market
losses on bruises, cripples and deads,
eradicating bovine and tuberculosis and
controlling cattle grubs, parasite and controlling cattle grubs, parasite and lice will make what cattle we have go further to feed and clothe more people, Cuff said.

Answer to the **Crossword Puzzle**

(See Page 20)

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A NEW ONE-MAN SAW



Post Hole Digger and Sickle-Bar Attachments Available. New improved OTTAWA Buzz Master. 2 speeds for cutting heavy brush and for road travel. Clears land of brush, saplings and large trees. Goes anywhere on its own power. Hills no obstacle. Most useful saw ever built. Pulley for belt jobs when not sawing. Reclaim waste land this easy way. Make plenty of money doing custom work. Endorsed by Conservation experts. Ottawa leads for fast and professional professional contents.

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Model WD Stahmer Wagon is wide to give it sure ground grip steadiness on side hills and slopes. It will take plenty of slant without tipping. The Stahmer is engineered to turn shorter . . all the better to follow such equipment as corn pickers and hay balers. Then, when ready to go the Stahmer will not weave at fast speed on the highways. Adjustable length from 84" to 134". Add many other features that are built in for strength, longer and better service and you can't find a wagon that is so well adapted to all types of farm and field work.

A NEW LOW PRICE!

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Please send Stahmer Wage	further on.	information on the

Name Address

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson Topeka, Kansas

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Pieldman, Muscotah, Kansas.

JESSE RIFFEL, Polled Hereford breeder of Enterprise, writes: "Our Polled Herefords are doing very well. We have been very busy caring for the breeding, and the show herd." The Riffels are now making arrangements to ship 10 heifers and one bull to V. H. Simmons, Johannesburg, South Africa. Besides caring for this great breeding herd, the Riffels are operating 500 acres of crop land. The crops in their vicinity are in very fine condition.

I have just received a very interesting letter from HOMER ALKIRE, secretary of what promises to be the biggest and best fair ever held by the NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS FREE FAIR, Belleville. The dates are August 30-31 and September 1-2-3. Shortage of labor is delaying the building of the big new hog barn but, as always, the management of this enterprising association, with the help of Belleville's active Chamber of Commerce, will overcome ever obstacle. New classifications have been made in the livestock department. In the Milking Shorthorn classes more prizes are offered and more publicity is

Beef CATTLE

MAPLE DELL FARMS Reg. Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

to pick from. Revolution, Elleend Prince Sunbeam breeding. We a car load, Bulls, Cows and Heifers. L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

BEEFMAKER BULLS (Aberdeen-Angus)

Have become a fixed type in the opinion of good judges. They do well for others, Come see them.

see them.
C. E. REED
4114 East Central Ave., Wichita 6, Kan.
Telephones 6-8318 residence; farm 5-3868

REG. HEREFORD BULLS

Hazlett and WHR Breeding
12 big, rugged bulls from 12 to 14 months old.
WAITE BROS., Winfield, Kansas

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Bulls — FEMALES — 4-H Calv C. H. RALSTIN, Mullinville, Kal

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

One dark red, short legged, well built 12-110 old bulk. Also several young cows. J. E. ROESLER & SONS, Claffin, Kan.

Dairy CATTLE

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

We bred and developed the first and only Holelin cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of the 365 consecutive days. Young bulls with \$35-production dams or granddams.

H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Since 1906 High Production. Correct Type. Popular Bloodlines. Ransom Farm, Homewood (Franklin Co.), Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle

October 15—Frank R. Condell, Dellford Ranch, Fil Dorado, Kan.

November 8—Cowley County Hereford Breeders' Assn., Winfield, Kan. Chas. H. Cloud, Sales Manager, Winfield, Kan.

November 9—North Central Kansas Hereford Show and Sale, Concordia, Kan. George C. Wreath, Sale Manager, Belleville, Kan.

November 17—Wabaunsee County Hereford Breeders' Association, Alma, Kan.

November 22—Filint Hills Hereford Association, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle
October 23—Mid-West Polled Hereford Breeders' Show and Sale, Deshler, Nebr. Vernon
Kuhlmann Deshler, Nebr.

Holstein Cattle

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

Guernsey Cattle

October 15—Kansas Guernsey Breeders' State
Sale, fair grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Max
Dickerson, Secretary, Hiawatha, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle 27 — George A. Vaupel Dispersal Sale, Brookville, Kan. C. O. Heldebrecht, Sale Manager, Inman, Kan.

Brown Swiss Cattle

July 17—Monticello Farms, Olathe, Kan. Don-ald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Duroc Hogs

July 17—Monticello Farms, Olathe, Kan. Don-ald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton,

Sheep August 6—Nebraska Sheep Breeders, Lincoln, Nebr. M. A. Alexander, Secretary, Lincoln,

July 17—Monticello Farms, Olathe, Kan. Don-ald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton,

being printed. The expected large attendance will justify as never before livestock entries to this, the third big fair of Kansas. For information concerning livestock entries, write Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.

Adjusted figures show that the 8 head of Holsteins consigned by KANSAS HOLSTEIN breeders to the National Congress sale, at Kansas City, averaged \$865 and that the top animals from Kansas brought \$1,300. Consigned by Raymond Bollman, of Edna, and purchased by Edith Clark, of Columbus, Miss. The Kansas consignments comprised 8 head instead of 7 as previously stated.

I am in receipt of a nice letter from GERALD M. JENKINS, formerly of Wichita, where he developed a good herd of registered Guernseys. He now is with the Lookout Valley Guernsey farm, at Lake Geneva, Wis. In the Missouri Guernsey consignment sale held at Columbia recently, a helfer consigned by the above farm topped the sale at \$1,025, and was led in the ring by Mr. Jenkins, who expressed himself as quite happy over the incident and the further fact that the helfer went into good hands.

HARRY W. LONG, of Ellsworth, breeder of Durocs, Herefords and Shropshires, writes interestingly of his business. Tells of recent sales of sheep and Hereford bulls. He has over 300 head of Durocs on hand and purchased the top ram at the recent state sale held at Hutchinson. The Long farm has been headquarters for good registered livestock for many years. Crop contitions are good in the locality where the farm is located, especially for all kinds of feed grain. Mr. Long says he was never before better supplied to furnish breeding stock, especially Durocs.

GUS HEIDEBRECHT, of Inman, reports an active season in the auction business. Besides managing a big farm and taking care of the Milking Shorthorns, he finds time to rush out to Filer, Idaho, and sell the State Milking Shorthorn sale. The sale was held on May 18 and it was hard to leave the alfalfa field and other farm work, but the temptation was great and now he isn't sorry he went. Claims the family was glad to see him back. The offering, over half of them yearlings, sold for an average price of \$429. Gus claims Idaho is a coming Milking Shorthorn state. Mr. Heldebrecht also officiated at the Reimer Milking Shorthorn sale, where an average price of \$462 was made on registered cows and \$290 on grade cows. Other registered cost and \$290 on grade cows.

In a recent letter HAROLD SCANLAN, manager of. ST. JOSEPH ORPHAN HOME HOLSTEIN farm, at Abliene, gives some interesting information regarding the great herd of cattle maintained at the farm. Among other things the fact that 20 daughters of Sir Bess Tidy are now in milk on the farm, and there are 14 more growing up in the herd. The first 20 daughters of the above bull to complete records have an average of 442 fat with a 3.77 test. This includes several 2-year-olds. The George Stowe heifer, sired by Tidy and sold thru the sale, made 15,121 lbs. of milk and 660.3 fat in 198 days as a 3-year-old; probably a record never equaled by any 3-year-old in Kansas.

The Milking Shorthorn sale of CHESTER AND CRYSTAL DAVIDSON, Rocky Comfort, Mo., June 21, had an excellent attendance and 37 head sold for an average of \$285. Buyers from 3 states made purchases—Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas. Top of the sale was Rinda Lass, a choice, red, 1942 dry cow sired by Edgewood Ringleader, Jr., and bred April 16 to Roe Minstril. She sold for \$500 to Boswell Acres, Fair Grove, Mo. The senior herd bull, Roe Minstril, sold to E. E. Robertson, Topeka, for \$450. This buyer purchased 6 head in the auction.

\$450. This buyer purchased 6 head in the auction.
While this was a complete dispersal, the owners had not kept production records, none of the herd was classified for type, and only 4 cows were in production at the time of the sale. On this basis the average made was considered very satisfactory to the owners. W. E. Dixon, national fieldman for the American Milking Shorthorn Society, was present and commented on pedigrees as the animals were sold. Donald Bowman, Hamilton, Mo., was the sale manager, and Bert Powell, Topeka, assisted by Lefty Lawson and Junior Whitman of Neosho, Mo., conducted the sale. Twelve head went to Kansas buyers.

Neosho, Mo., conducted the sale. Twelve head went to Kansas buyers.

Five hundred, 4-H and F. F. A. members were on hand May 15, at the O'BRYAN RANCH field day, at Hiattville, to learn the fine points in judging Hampshire hogs, Hereford cattle, and Quarter horses. They came by bus, auto, train, airplane and horseback. Competition was in 3 divisions—Veterans, 4-H and F. F. A. groups with veterans leading in numbers present.

The groups competed for 27 prizes with identical prizes given for each group. Contestants were briefed on points to consider before making off was a class of 4 farrowed Hampshire sows ing their placings in each of the 7 classes. Leadwith 38 pigs at side, followed by classes of gilts, fat barrows, Hereford cows, heifers, calves and a class of Quarter horses.

On hand to explain the placings were Carl Elling, of Kansas State College; R. B. Elling, county agent, of Ottawa; George Fritz, Kansas Livestock Association: A. M. Patterson, secretary of American Royal: and Don Bowman, Livestock Fieldman for Missouri Ruralist.

Joe O'Bryan gave 3 registered Hampshire gilts to the 3 group winners. They were: K. W. Brandt, Chanute, Veteran; Kermit Adelgren, Chanute, F. F. A.; and Henry Erickson, Allen county, 4-H. A tour of the farm was made with production, sanitation and other subjects being discussed.

One of the oldest, largest and strongest herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the entire country is located at the little village of Crab Orchard, just across the line from Kansas in Nebraska. The herd numbers over 400 head that have been culled over the years. They are bred deep in the blood of the Revolution, Elleenmere and Prince Sunbeam 46 bloodlines. The cows are the lowdown thick type, the type that has been adhered to over the years. While nothing pleases the proprietor, L. E. LAFLIN, more than to send indvidual bulls in to small breeders and farmer herds, the Lafiin farm is headquarters for many large commercial herds in different states. The Masterson's, of Tescott, Texas, have used Lafiin bulls for several years and recently came to the farm by plane and purchased a carload of past yearling bulls for use in their herd of 4 to 5 thousand cows. The Masterson ranch is one of the largest establishments of its size anywhere. Planes are used for salting and checking the cattle. The bulls recently selected from the Lafiin herd were carefully picked for type and quality to insure the highest and best commercial beef production.

Monticello Farms PUREBRED LIVESTOCK SALE

Near Olathe, Kan., Saturday, July 17 at 12:30 Noon Farm located 15 miles west of the Country Club Plaza in Kansas City, Mo., on highway 10. Also 10 miles east of De Soto, Kan. on highway 10. Watch for Monticello Farms sign. Sale in tent with plenty of comfortable seats. Lunch at noon.

Over 100 Head of Good Purebred Livestock



26 Head of Registered **Brown Swiss Cattle**

A complete dispersion of this herd.

17 Reg. Cows, all good ages, mostly fresh or heavy springers. Many popular bloodlines as Jane of Vernon; Maries Royal of Lee's Hill; Swiss Betty Boy; Swiss Betty I; Jane Royal of Vernon; and Illini Nellie Chalenger. Several noted show winners and cows with noted production records. One of the finest set of Reg. Brown Swiss in the Midwest. 3 Open Heifers. 2 Outstanding young Herd Bulls. 4 Bull Calves. Several head from the noted Bradenburst Farm at Hutchinson, Kan.

40 Head of Good Saddle Horses

American Bred: Quarter Horses; and Palominos. Pleasure Horses, Show and Stock Horses. Brood Mares, Colts, Yearlings, all good ages. Many well broke.

7 Stallions Sell—Reg. Bny 7-year-old American Saddle Horse; Palomino 6-year-old, eligible to register, a real show horse; 5-year-old Spotted Stallion, well broke, good breeder; 5-year-old Pony Stallion; coming 2-year-old Jenny Wren Pony Stud; Double Eagle Palomino Stud, Reg. P. H. B. A., eligible to Quarter Horse Association, 5-year-old, a show winner in 1947; Gold Miner Palomino Stud, 8-year-old, N. Q. A. No. 6522—P. H. A. No. 2038, sired by Yellow Wolfe by Waggoners Bailey. A real set of horses. Also a Silver Mounted Show Saddle sells.



35 Head of Registered **Duroc Jersey Hogs Sell**

Springs Gilts, They carry the following bloodlines: Double Cherry Orion, Cardinal News, Seco Lo Down, Tops All, and Nebraska Specialty. All stock in good health. Your opportunity to secure some top breeding stock. Plan to be with us on July 17, 1947 Chevrolet truck and rack sells — low mileage. For catalog or further information write — Donald J. Bowman, Livestock Sale Service, Hamilton, Mo.

DR. G. FARRELL WEBB, Owner, Kansas City, Mo.

T. BRADFORD, Farm Manager, Olathe, Kan. ctioneers: Cols. Roy Johnston and Ray Sims, Belton, Mo

SHEEP

Nebraska Sheep **Breeders' Twelfth** Annual Ram & Ewe Sale State Fair Grounds

Lincoln, Nebraska Friday, August 6

70 RAMS — All Yearlings — 40 EWES Hampshire, Shropshire, Southdown Cheviot, Corriedale and Oxford

10:00 A. M.—Judging Sale Sheep, Shropshire
Sheep Type Conference and Sheep
Information.

1:00 P. M.—Auction Sale of Sheep, Mail
Orders Filled.
CHARLES CORKLE, Auctioneer
M. A. Alexander, Secretary, College of Agriculture, Lincoln 1, Nebraska

Hampshires Lead

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AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSN. 72-K Woodland, Detroit 2, Mich.

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Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer Alden, Kansas

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BERGSTEN'S Improved Hampshires

Now offering outstanding Fall Boars. Immune and registered. New breeding for old customers. R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Randolph, Kan.

ETHYLEDALE FARM

PRODUCTION HAMPSHIRES

Top fall boars ready to go. Fall glits now being bred for fall farrow. Weanling pigs of high quality. Proven bloodlines.

Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

REGISTERED DUROCS 300 to Pick From

Fed right. Bred right. They are right. Boars serviceable age. Bred gilts. Spring pigs. un related pairs. No better breeding in the book HARRY W. LONG, Ellsworth, Kan.

Offering Duroc Bred Gilts

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

SHEPHERD'S SUPERIOR DUROCS Offering Excellent sows and gilts bred to Super Spotlight and Lo Thickmaster for late August and September farrowing. Choice, serviceable and spring boars. Our Durocs please. Write, call or come. G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

DUROC BRED GILTS AND BOARS es. By Top Crown by the Illinois Champion Prince. Satisfaction or your money back. Best we ever raised. BEN M. HOOK & SON, Silver, Lake, Kansas

Weller's Superior Spotted Polands Choice spring boars and gilts. Sired by Chief Rock of Ages and Weller's King. Registered and double immune. The regular farmers type. Write visit farm. W. F. WELLER, Dunlap, Kan.

Livestock Advertising Rates

14 Column inch (5 lines) \$3.00 per issue 1 Column inch...... 8.40 per issue The ad costing \$3.00 is the smallest accepted.

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

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

July 17 Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, July 10 If your ad is late, send it in Special Delivery to 912 Kansas Ave.



Mr. Thornburg's young "pardner" is his son, Dean. Dean is an active member of the Young Farmer Class of Future Farmers of America, and has twenty-seven acres under cultivation as his project.

"N地 Oil is Cheap Insurance!

Mr. Elroy Thornburg, who farms near Beatrice, Nebraska, has been a Conoco customer for more than 15 years. In a recent letter Mr. Thornburg writes, "I insist on Conoco Nth Motor Oil, as it provides cheap insurance against costly repair bills and having my equipment tied up, when needed most.... My twelve year old Case Tractor has been lubricated with Conoco Oils since date of purchase, with one exception. I was doing some threshing with another party, on a 'share expense' basis. In order to keep the expenses to a minimum, he insisted on using some of his oil. In one half day, the oil level was down

feared for my equipment, so drained and refilled with the 'old reliable' Conoco Nth.

"Last spring I installed a new sleeve assembly, replacing the original assembly. At this time it was found necessary to remove but two shims from the main and connecting rod bearings as they were found to be in perfect condition. By changing the transmission oil in the gear case at regular intervals and properly repacking the wheel bearings, my tractor has the original gears, bearings and clutch. . . . Conoco Oils . . . are "Tops', and I can sincerely recommend them."

"\$4.87 for Repairs in 5 Years!

R. A. (Bud) Davis, a large rice farmer near Raywood. Texas writes: "My nine-year-old tractor cost me only \$4.87 for repairs during its last five years of operation; which has been the length of time I have been using Conoco Nth Motor Oil, Transmission Oil and Pressure Lubricant exclusively.

That's my story, and you can 'bet your bottom dollar' that my \$12,000 investment during the last two years, in new combines, tractors, etc., will be protected the 'Conoco Way.' I regret that I did not learn sooner what the MIRACLE OF OIL-PLATING could do for me."



CONOCO

Your Conoco Agent

SPRING WALL BRACKET!



According to Mrs. Walter Anderson, So. Coffeyville, Ok-lahoma, an ordinary lahoma, an ordinary old bed spring, bent and painted as the sketch shows, makes a fine wall bracket for potted vines.

CHOPPING BLOCK!

Richard Hawley ofBarnes, Kansas, thinks this scat-ter-proof wood-chopping idea is worth passing on to other farm boys. Two old horseshoes nailed to the sides of the block keep the wood from flying in all directions.



PRIZES

Send your original ideas to The Tank Truck in care of this paper—and get a genuine \$8.00 Henry Disston Hand Saw for every idea that's printed!

by Mrs. Loree Robin son, Frederick, Okla.

4 lb. peppermint stick candy
2 cups whipping cream
12 teaspoon gelatin soaked in
1 tablespoon water
16 ladyfingers

16 ladyfingers

tush candy and put into double boiler with candy and put into double boiler with cup cream. Melt over hot water. Stir in aked gelatin until dissolved. Set aside to ol, add to whipped cream. Line a mold with lyfingers split, cover with a thick layer of this xture; another layer of ladyfingers, and set cream until mold is filled. Top with cream atture. Set in refrigerator several hours.

FARM KITCHEN



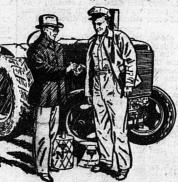
12-Year Old Tractor Never Overhauled!

Here's part of a letter from two brothers, Cletus H. and Joe B. Yochum of Vincennes, Indiana... "For the past 10 years we have farmed 450 acres in Knox County, Indiana, 7 miles south of Vincennes. We operate 4 tractors, 2 combines, hay balers, corn pickers, several trucks and 2 passenger cars. We have used Conoco Products exclusively in all of our equipment and we wish consoilly equipment and we wish especially to praise Conoco Nth Motor Oil.

The reason we know Conoco Nth is better is that we have made several tests with competitive motor oils and we find that Conoco Nth Motor Oil holds up better and operates with less consumption.... We have one John Deere tractor that is twelve years old and it has never had a major overhaul.

"... Conoco Agent George M. Flack ... has made deliveries to us early in the morning and late at night and has always been here with what we need when we need it."

Nth Oil Worth \$200 in Cash!



worth more than \$200 to me since I began using it in 1941," says Mr. E. M. Haley who farms about 440 acres near Calumet, Okla.

I bought a W-30 International Tractor in 1941 and though I had formerly used another kind of oil, I started this tractor out on N^{th} and have never used any other. . . . Recently,

and have never used any other.... Recently, I had the tractor checked over and the motor was as tight as the day I bought it."

In the sketch at left, Mr. Haley tells Conoco Agent J.L. Laughlin of Calumet, that the Nth Oil he has used in the past 7 years has saved him both time and money.