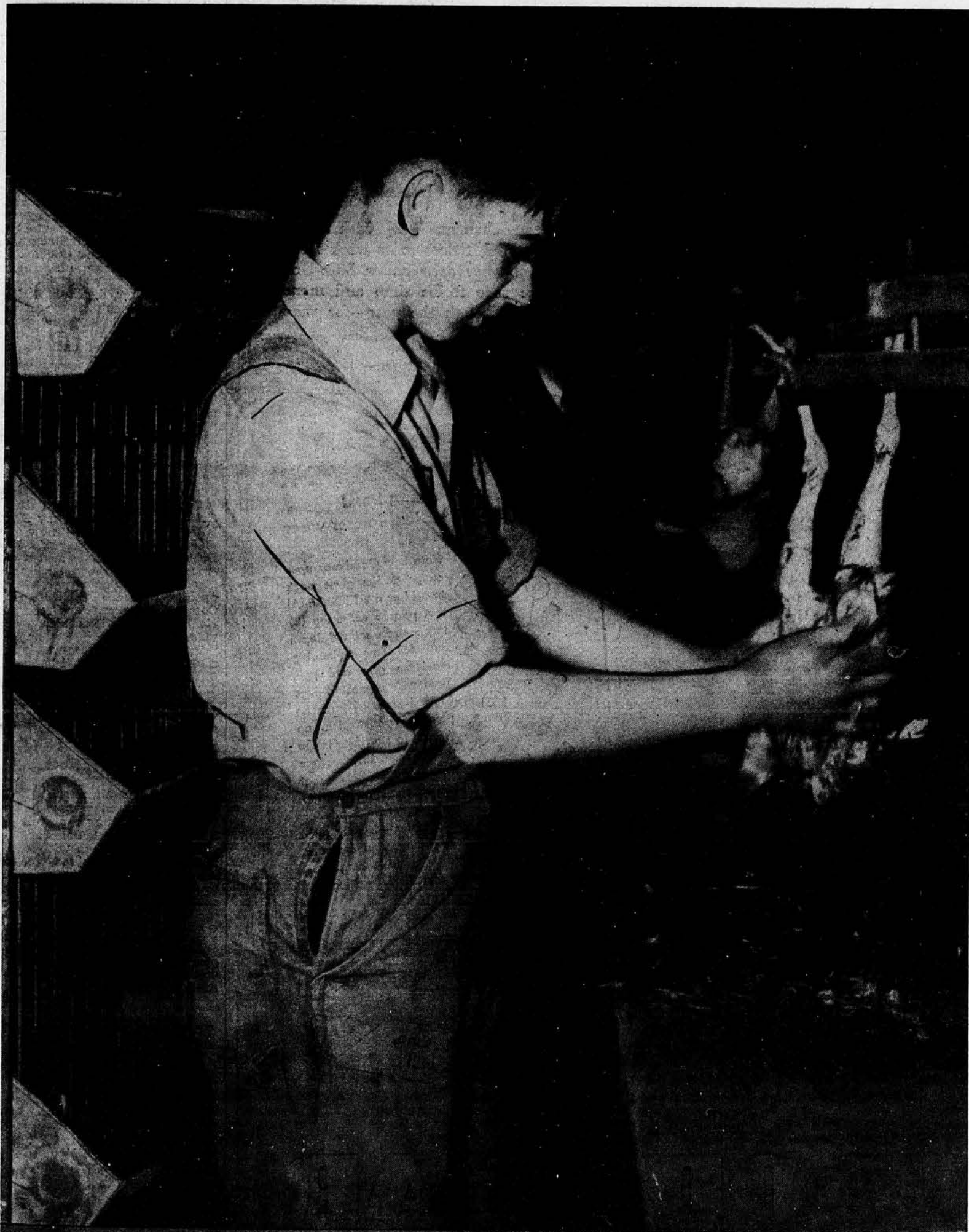


KANSAS FARMER

JUNE 15, 1946

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

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Broilers Pay at Shawnee Mission . . . See Page 9

Get work done faster with Goodyear's PROVED O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R TREAD

—its O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R traction gives more grip, more drawbar pull!

As C. R. Lapp of Isleta, Ohio, puts it: "Slip trouble's gone now since I'm using Goodyear open center Sure-Grips for my deep plowing. They outhaul other tractor tires."

That's plain talk from a practical farmer. And it's backed by similar experiences of farmers everywhere. Their years of work have proved that Goodyear Sure-Grips with open center self-cleaning tread give superior traction in every type of farming!

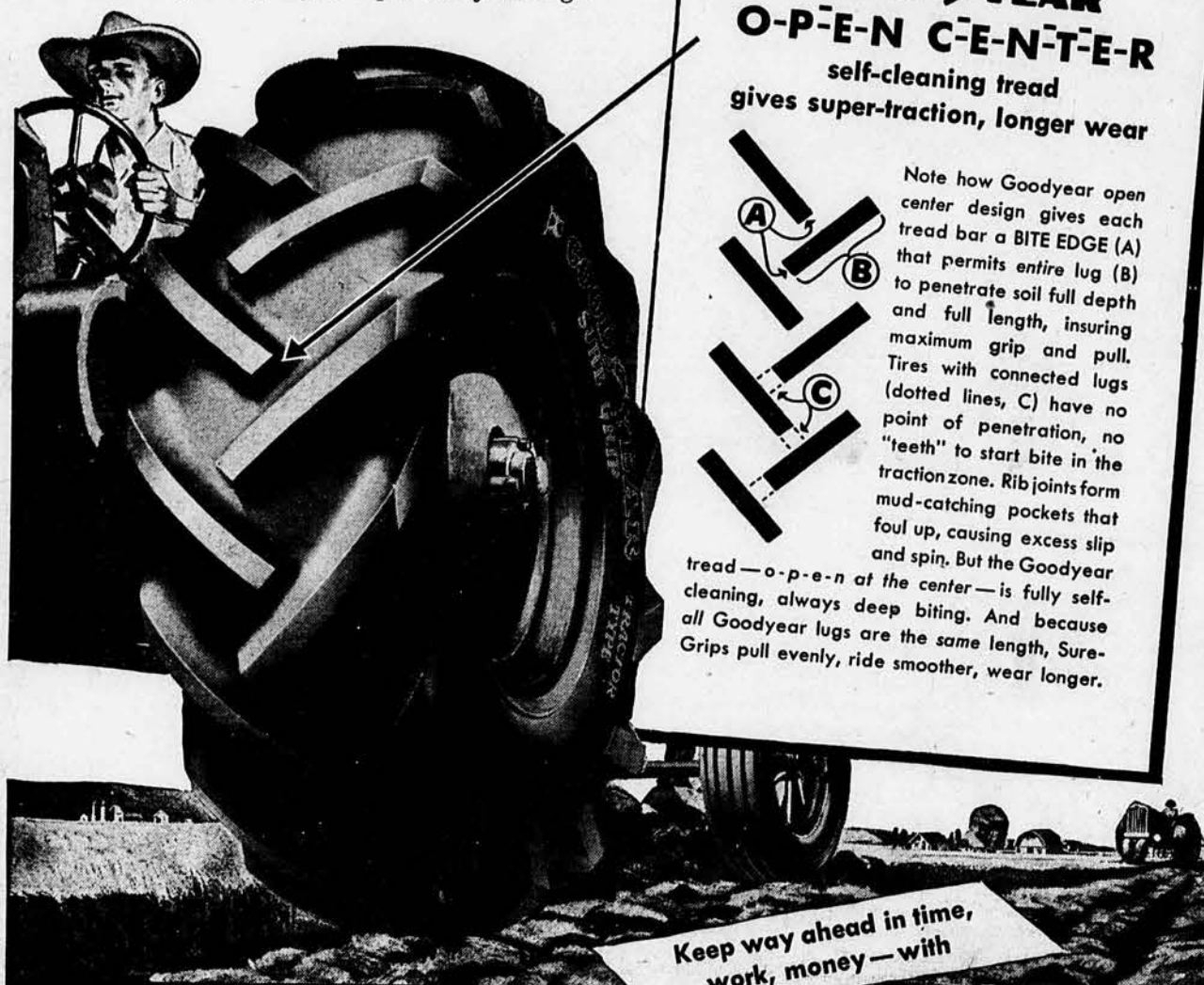
And tests by impartial farm experts have proved it, too—have proved that Goodyear open center Sure-Grips grip better, pull heavier loads, do more work in less time. The reason? Goodyear open center tread design gives EACH lug a bite edge that permits the whole lug to dig in full depth and full length

without shearing off soil or gumming up.

Study the diagram below and you'll see why this powerhouse tread takes a full, firm grip and pulls sure and steady—how its self-cleaning open center design prevents gumming up, assures less slip, more grip:

So why take chances? Work with the tire that has proved it does more work faster: Specify Goodyear open center Sure-Grips and you're sure to be time and money ahead right through the year—for years!

Sure-Grip—T. M. The Goodyear T. & R. Co.



Keep way ahead in time,
work, money—with

GOOD YEAR

Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

State 4-H Camp Free of Debt

ALMOST 1,000 4-H Club members from Kansas watched with silent pride while state officials of the group burned a scroll signifying that the new Rock Springs state camp site, in Dickinson county, had been paid for in full. More than \$23,000 has been raised during the last 6 months by 4-H Clubs over the state and by friends of the organization.

This fund-raising campaign was climaxed June 5 on the state camp site by an impressive ceremony. Of the total amount raised, the 4-H Clubs of the state contributed more than \$13,000, while the balance was given by business men of the state and friends of the organization.

Another fund campaign now is in progress to put the camp in temporary condition for the first state camp meeting. Work already has been started on some of the improvements, it was announced.

A week of fun and education was enjoyed by the 4-H youths at Kansas State College during the annual 4-H Club Round-up. Musical programs and plays were presented by various county groups and by a state chorus, directed by Catherine Strouse, of Emporia State Teachers College.

Classes for Round-up delegates offered a wide range of interests. Dr. Robert Walker, director of the Institute of Citizenship, taught a class for both girls and boys, on "Political Stooze or Active Citizen." A discussion group followed each class.

"Why You Are What You Are" was the subject of a class conducted by Dr. J. S. Hughes, of the college chemistry staff. Dr. A. B. Cardwell, of the physics department, taught classes on "Changes in This Physical World." Members of the entomology department offered a class in DDT control for insects, and Dr. W. E. Grimes, economics and sociology, one on inflation.

Boys' classes included those on: Grasses and pasture, by Professor Kling Anderson, and new developments in dairying, by Professor Glenn Beck. Eula Anderson lead a class on frozen foods for the girl delegates, and Mrs. Lois McKenzie, registered nurse, one on "What To Do Until the Doctor Comes." Handicraft and food preparation demonstrations also were provided.

The week's program was brought to a close with the annual banquet, June 6, which was broadcast over Station WIBW, Topeka.

Attendance at the annual Round-up was limited this year because of a shortage of housing facilities at the college.

Rainy Day Job

Handles on all garden and farm tools will be more serviceable and look better, too, if they are well painted. First be sure the handles are dry and clean, then rub down with sandpaper. If painted a bright red, the handles show in strong contrast against the green grass or plants and are more easily found when misplaced.—E. A. K.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 4:45 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

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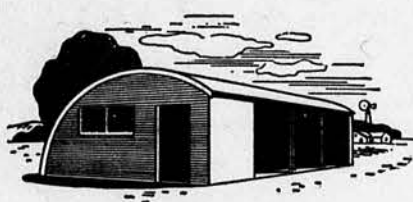
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Width, 40 feet; length as desired, in extensions of 20 feet. Big, free-sliding doors, four windows and ventilating louvers in each end-section are standard. Side windows also available.

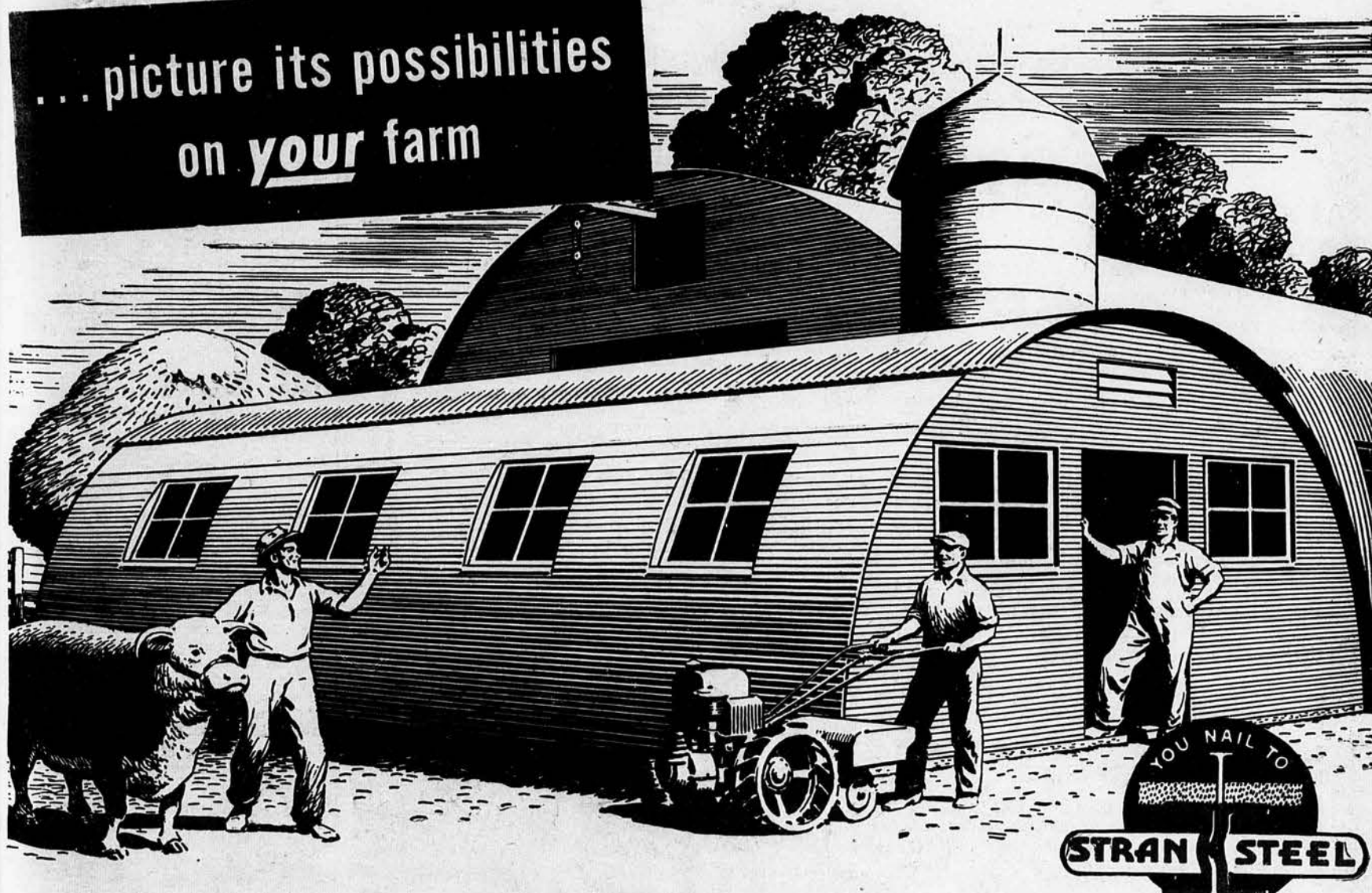


"Quonset 24"

Width, 24 feet; length as desired, in extensions of 12 feet. Supplied with front sliding doors, front panels or open front. Walk doors and windows also available in end panels.



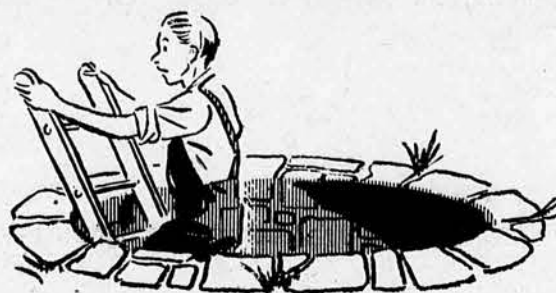
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"FOR GOOD SERVICE... PHILLIPS 66"

Big War Plant Makes Fertilizer

ANNOUNCEMENT has just been made that the Jayhawk Ordnance Works, near Pittsburg, soon will be manufacturing chemicals for industry and fertilizer for agriculture, under the name of the Spencer Chemical Co. Thus the first great war plant in Kansas is changing over from war to peace.

Of particular interest is the fact that it will be one of the largest fertilizer companies in the country and about the only one of any size in the state. For three generations the Spencer family has been engaged in the development of natural resources in and around Pittsburg, principally in mining coal and its by-products.

In order to help create a better balance between industry and agriculture in the Midwest, Kenneth A. Spencer, president of the company, worked years ago toward a plan that would make the abundant natural resources of the area available to agriculture and industry. During 1939 and 1940 engineering studies were made and submitted to the War Department proposing the utilization of the mineral resources of the Midwest, including coal, pyrite, natural gas, salt and phosphate rock thru an integrated family of plants to produce strategic war materials. The location and construction of the Jayhawk Ordnance Works resulted as a part of this plan.

On V-J Day the company renewed its formal proposal to the United States Government to acquire for commercial operation the Jayhawk Ordnance Works. This contract was completed on January 29, 1946, with the War Assets Administration. By that date Spencer Chemical Company had become the largest producers of ammonium nitrate fertilizer in the United States. Forced production of agriculture and the scarcity of commercial fertilizers, together with the increased demands for food from this country, have created an unprecedented demand for chemical fertilizer and other nitrogen products.

Need Harvest Help

Advance reports of a discouraging wheat yield may do serious harm to the farm labor program, believes Frank Blecha, farm labor supervisor, Kansas State College.

Mr. Blecha points out that recent crop reports have been revised upward, and that this year's crop probably will exceed the prewar Kansas average of 144 million bushels.

About 60,000 workers, 15,000 of them from out-of-state, will be needed for the wheat harvest, Mr. Blecha says. Harvest wages will range from \$7 to \$10 a day with board and room included. Combine rates will run at \$3 to \$3.50 an acre, or modification based on yields.

Early reports from county agents in Southern Kansas, where harvest is under way, indicated that sufficient combines were on hand in that area to handle the crop.

Field Day Soon

The annual agronomy field day at the Kansas State College agronomy farm, near Manhattan, will be held June 11, beginning at 1 o'clock. There will be no official program. All the time will be taken up by discussing work in the field, with special emphasis on wheat and oat varieties, soil fertility, soil conservation and grass improvement, alfalfa, and management methods.

Some time also will be given to the new weed sprays, of which 2,4-D is one of about 40.

But Better Butter

About 850 creameries in the U. S. have ceased operations since 1941. This same trend is occurring in Kansas, says Karl Shoemaker, marketing economist of Kansas State College.

However, today's plans are being made to produce better quality butter. Creameries are setting higher standards. They are requesting that sediment testing be done religiously, that grading be done more carefully, and that extra precaution be taken to avoid mixing of grades in stations.

Since many cream stations have closed, creameries are improving equipment in those still operating.

They Want Working BUILDINGS

By DICK MANN

GIVE us some good detailed stories on new farm buildings." Dozens of farmers over the state are asking for them. "What we want," they say, "are working descriptions of the buildings, plus some idea of what they will cost to build."

Farmers have touched on a real problem here because there has been a radical change in recent years in the types of farm buildings needed. The trouble is that agricultural engineers were scarce like everything else during the war and few, if any, new designs have been available. Except for a few prefabricated smaller buildings, the farmer of today is confronted with the job of making "Model T" farm building designs fit into a modern, streamlined production pattern.

Many Kansas farmers have gone ahead "on their own" with surprisingly good results. All over the state you can find new farm buildings built to fit present conditions. They are the result of farmers dreams and planning turned into reality.

So, in order to give you a "bread-and-butter" story on farm buildings we turned to the farmers of Kansas. The 2 buildings we wish to tell you about in this story were designed right on the farm to fit specific needs.

If there is any one building more needed in the state than a practical, safe bull shed, we don't know about it. We think we found the answer to a lot of prayers when we discovered what we believe to be a "foolproof" bull shed located on the Albert Harms farm, in Neosho county. It was designed by Ernest Harms, a son, who is a partner with his father in operating a fairly large dairy farm.

This bull shed is designed to house 2 bulls. It is 24 feet long and 10 feet deep with a gable roof built to extend over a breeding chute that runs the full length of the building on the north. A small loft in the shed serves for straw storage and as an insulator against heat and cold.

The breeding chute is 3½ feet wide. A 12-foot gate forms part of the outside wall of the chute and opens into the cow lot. At the opposite end of the breeding chute is a stanchion to hold the cows. Ten feet back of the stanchion is a gate that swings shut behind the cow. Across the back of the building, which forms one side of the chute, is a metal rail from which 3 sliding doors are hung.



This picture of bull in breeding chute shows sliding door to stall, section of chute that opens out as a gate to the cow lot. Far end of chute has stanchion for holding cows. Entire chute is covered by roof that is part of the shed.

Two of these doors are 4 feet wide and lead into the bull stalls at each side of the building. The third door is 3 feet wide and opens into a central service alley.

By looking at the diagram on this page it can be easily seen that both cow and bull can be turned into the breeding chute without the farmer being exposed to injury.

Real feature of the shed is the central service arrangement. The farmer can enter this service alley from the door at the back and, once inside, finds everything he needs within reach without being exposed to any contact with the bulls.



This "foolproof" bull shed housing 2 bulls is on the Albert Harms dairy, Neosho county. It was designed by his son, Ernest, and cost "less than a good funeral."

Hay bunks and feedboxes in line are arranged on both sides of the alley and parallel to it. A concrete water tank inside the building extends across one end of the service section for use by both bulls. It is filled by a hydrant. Grain boxes are equipped with stanchions so the bulls can be caught and held in place for any purpose the farmer desires.

The hay bunks are about 7½ feet long, 27 inches wide at the top and 18 inches wide at the bottom. Grain boxes are 22 inches by 22 inches with concrete floors 6 inches higher than the stall floors. The water tank has 4-inch concrete walls, is 6 feet long (inside measurement), and 12 inches wide at the bottom and 16 inches wide at the top, also inside measurements.

Bull stalls proper are 10 feet deep and 9 feet wide with open fronts on the south. The 2 exercise pens are 12 feet by 272 feet. "Bulls always follow the fence line so there is no need for a lot of space between fences," says Mr. Harms. Railroad ties set 16 feet apart are used for fence posts.

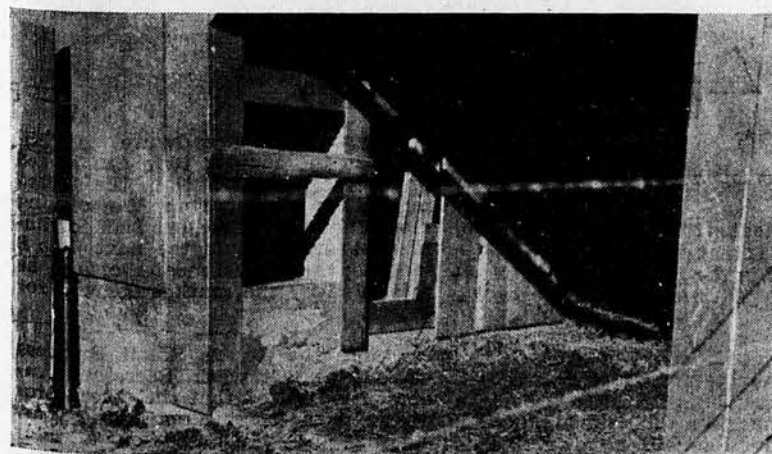
What did this bull shed cost? "Less than a good funeral," replies Mr. Harms. Actually, here are the material and labor costs on the shed:

Concrete floor, \$83. Lumber and iron roof, \$184. Other concrete and hardware, \$26. Labor, \$110. Total cost \$403.

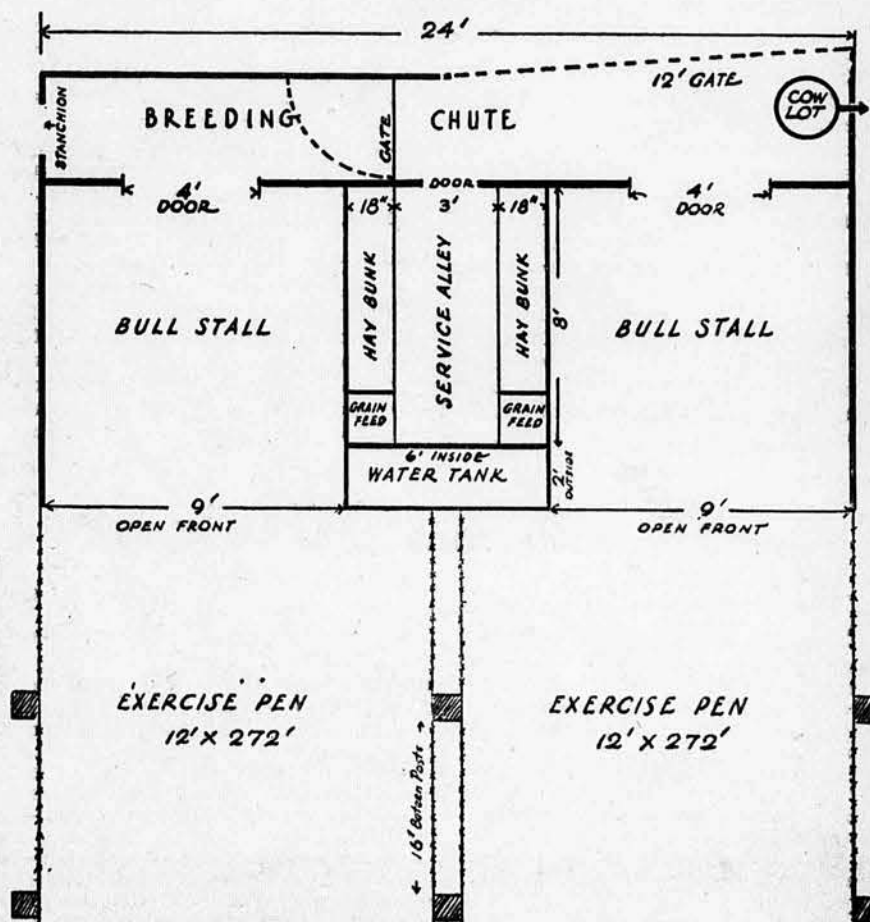
Materials used included 28-gauge channeledrain iron for roofing; 2 by 6 plates and studding, with plenty of bracing; 2 by 10's for outside chute wall; railroad ties for chute [Continued on Page 20]



This practical feeding and loafing barn, also designed by Ernest Harms, will house and feed 100 cows at a time. It is 25 by 50 feet in dimensions.



View of central feeding section in bull shed showing end of water tank and stanchion on feedbox. All servicing can be done without any danger from the bulls.



Detailed floor plan of the Harms bull shed and pens. Note safety features and labor-saving arrangement.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

AMERICAN agriculture, which has been subjected to severe strains the past few years, faces even more severe stresses in the next two or three years, in my judgment.

Right now the Government has started a program of full cereal production, and limited meat, poultry, and egg production. At the same time, the people of the United States are to be persuaded, if necessary compelled, to eat more cereals and less meat.

Reason for this is the world food shortage, which is to be relieved immediately by providing every pound of bread and other cereal foods possible for the famine areas.

Having sent 400 million bushels of wheat to the rest of the world in the six months ending next June 30, it is planned to export another 250 million bushels the coming twelve months.

This program means sharply decreased supplies of grain for feeding livestock and poultry—that means liquidation of many, very many, flocks of chickens and other poultry. It means that livestock feeding operations will be sharply reduced for the next year, (it takes six or seven times as much meat to supply a given number of calories for human consumption, we are told, as it does of wheat). So, we are to eat more cereals and less meat. Livestock producers engaged in grain-feeding operations naturally will be much harder hit than those who market grass-fed animals.

Increasing our wheat export commitments for the current marketing year from 225 million to 400 million bushels of wheat, following meat production programs that have siphoned off 300 million bushels of wheat for animal feeding, called for such heavy shipments in May and June this year that all over the United States flour mills closed down the past few weeks because they could not get wheat to grind. But we kept on exporting wheat to Mexico.

It is expected that this condition will be improved as the new crop is harvested. I hope that works out. But, the strain on our domestic economy from the combination of unexpectedly large shipments of foodstuffs abroad; transportation shortages; strikes that added to the transportation as well as industrial crises; a Government policy that penalized farmers who did what the Government asked them to do—all these conditions have combined to create grave uncertainties as to how fast the new crop of wheat will be available.

The administration apparently has realized this, because it has inaugurated a wheat-getting program that amounts to requisitioning—many feel amounts to confiscation.

Under amendment No. 8 to war food order 144, any farmer who delivers wheat to an elevator or commercial buyer or who stores it in a warehouse, must sell half the wheat. And the buyer must sell half of that to the Government. This program is to be continued until the 250 million bushels for export for the year ending June 30, 1947, are in the hands of the Government.

There is understandable resentment among wheat growers. Secretary of Agriculture Anderson promises that wheat prices will not go up during the new marketing year. But OPA promised that last fall, and since that time wheat ceilings have been advanced 19 cents and, in addition, those farmers who held their wheat until the weeks prior to May 25 got a 30 cents a bushel bonus to

boot. Combined with labor shortages, farm machinery shortages, transportation difficulties, this Government control program measurably extending to all food and feed lines is altogether much discouraging.

Let's Work Together

I THINK this is the greatest country on earth. Despite our mistakes, I am sure it always will be. But to make the most of our opportunities, I believe we must take another look at that word co-operation. Make it mean working together for the good of all. Generate a new appreciation of the other fellow's contribution to our welfare.

I know all of us were startled over the breakdown of our railroad service due to the recent 2-day strike. Men and women in all walks of life were deeply concerned over the fact that the trains actually had stopped running. It emphasized in a very dramatic way how dependent all groups in our American way of living are on other groups. Even in the short period of 48 hours, every section of the country suffered because freight trains and passenger trains were stopped dead on their tracks.

In the big cities it was virtually impossible for thousands upon thousands of workers to get to their offices. That kept orders from going to plants for the manufacture of present-day necessities. And without being able to turn out their products, orders for raw materials were held up at factories. Out in our farming districts, livestock, meat, milk, grain, perishable foods all were held up. Even in the short time of 2 days some of that food probably spoiled and somebody lost money. No doubt farmers lost money because they couldn't ship their livestock, grain, poultry products, fruits and vegetables.

It would take a lot of work to figure exactly how much the 2-day railroad strike cost. Probably no one ever will know. Wages were lost by workers in all lines, including those on strike. Factories lost out on badly needed production. Retail merchants probably felt the blow in fewer sales. It caught farmers, too. Had the railroad strike gone on for any length of time, we would have been in a bad way. Food shortages would have shown up in a few more days. Needed equipment and supplies would have been missing all up and down the line. You can just about let your imagination run to any extremes in picturing what could happen if the railroads were shut down for weeks or months.

Now, with the resumption of railroad service, the pulse of industry and agriculture gets back to its normal beat. With railroads and factories and farmers and labor all working together to turn out something useful for all, we got where we are today. I am very proud of what labor has accomplished. Eternally grateful for what farmers have done. I marvel at what industry has turned out for our use, the products of the minds of our great industrialists and scientists.

It took an idea and considerable daring to produce the first crude automobiles. But it took the co-operation of agriculture and industry and trans-

portation and labor to build the automobile business as we know it today. And to give us the service enjoyed in this country. Back in 1896, there were exactly 16 motor vehicles. Since that time American automobile plants have turned out 90 million passenger cars, trucks, busses, taxicabs and other types of motor vehicles. About 30 million are in use today. Some 54,000 U. S. communities with a total population of 6,933,217 people depend on motor vehicles for all kinds of transportation, since they are not directly served by the railroads. Passenger cars alone were driven a total of 276 billion miles in 1941, and according to Automobile Facts, that is equivalent to 575,000 round trips to the moon.

Now, it took the co-operation of railroads and labor and agriculture and industry to produce those automobiles. But in doing so a great new industry was developed that helped every other business grow; one that made countless jobs that did not exist before. I could take almost any other industry and prove the same thing. The farm implement industry is a striking example. We can trace its growth from the first hand implements to the present-day super-efficient tractors and combines and pickup hay balers. And I say it would be difficult to point out any group growing or producing commodities who haven't aided in some way or other in this development.

Because we have come so far thru co-operation among individuals and groups and industries, I know we will reach far greater goals in the future than we have enjoyed in the past, following the same principle. Working together the sky actually is the only limit. Where the speed of flight is essential and profitable, perishables and express, passengers and freight will take to the air and fly in better and safer planes. The keen competition, among automobile manufacturers—yet with close co-operation within the industry—will give us cars of greater excellence and superior service. Railroads will not lag one inch behind in serving agriculture and industry, for there will be better roadbeds, more comfortable cars, greater speed, no doubt telephone and radio service.

And, as always, I am expecting great progress on our farms. Thru the co-operation of all other industry and science we will see better crops and livestock and foods produced. There will be better tillage implements, improved seeders and harvesters. More will be proved about use of the right fertilizers. And better transportation facilities will carry these improved farm products to the consumer in less time and in better condition.

It is wise to think along these lines—what we have done, and what we can accomplish thru working together. Our problems, internal troubles, have piled up recently to virtually black out this greater and truer picture of the United States of America. We have made some bad mistakes. We will make more. But I don't believe we ever will lose faith in ourselves. We can't fail to continue being the greatest country on earth if we just remember to pull together, and show appreciation for the other fellow's contribution to our progress.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

More Rigid Controls Are Coming

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A planned farm economy for the United States, on a world supply basis seems to be in order for the coming 4 or 5 years.

During the first 2 or 3 years, the objective will be to supply as many bushels as possible of cereals to the rest of the world.

If by that time the rest of the world is comparatively self-supporting in the matter of cereals, then the problem in the United States will be to dispose of surplus cereal production, principally wheat.

During the 12 months ending next June 30, the United States will have shipped abroad 400 million bushels of

wheat or equivalents—that probably will mean from 20 to 30 million bushels of corn, small quantities of other grains. Some of the wheat goes as flour.

During the next 12 months, it is planned to ship abroad 250 million bushels of wheat or equivalent, for human feeding abroad.

In order to do this, according to Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, the people of the United States have got to shift measurably from a meat and cereal toward a cereal and meat diet; that is, expect to eat less meat and eggs and poultry and more

cereals. Meat is to become a real luxury.

Reason is that eating cereals directly instead of in the form of meat, we get about 6 or 7 times as many calories.

Therefore, for the coming year, maybe 2 years, there will be much less grain available for feeding livestock and poultry; it is hoped to provide a larger proportion for milk production. Hog production will be down. It is planned to force the reduction in beef cattle numbers. Ditto chickens. If you ask me, the reduction already is under way, particularly in poultry.

Because there already are more animals in the country than can be fed under the proposed plan, the forced marketing of these in the coming month should mean more beef for human consumption in the next 6 to 8 months; then a real meat shortage, as measured by the market demand for meats.

Before the Senate Small Business Committee last week, Secretary Anderson reiterated that the wheat program for the coming marketing year, starting July 1—based on a total wheat crop of 1,000,000,000 bushels—is this:

For human food, 450 million bushels.
(Continued on Page 18)

Inspect Trego Soil Work

Farmers On Tour See Conservation Results

TREGO county farmers had their first opportunity Wednesday, June 5, to view the results of 4 years of soil conservation work there. It was the first inspection tour conducted by the Soil Conservation Service in Trego county since the unit was formed in August, 1942. A caravan of about 25 cars loaded with farmers followed a selected route thru the northern end of the county during the tour.

The Trego Soil Conservation district is among the first 16 formed in Kansas from 1937 to 1943.

Meeting at the Brom Hixon machine shed at the northeast edge of Wakeeney, the farmers heard a review of the district's progress in establishing new grass ranges and seeding waterways for the terrace outlets. In 1945, these farmers seeded 290 acres of range and have returned 190 more acres to pasture this summer.

The broadcast seeder used is the only farming equipment which the conservation district owns. A new grass seeding drill is on order, but during the shortages of the war years, this broadcast seeder served adequately.

Seeding of grasses and their identification came in for considerable importance during the tour. During a pasture inspection on the Irving Walker farm, various varieties of grasses found in Trego county were discussed by Dr. Fred Albertson, professor of botany at Hays State College. He pointed out that when the good strains of grasses are killed out by drouth or improper grazing, the less desirable varieties take over. The answer to maintaining a pasture is to graze moderately, he said. Overgrazing and undergrazing both lead to a weedy pasture.

During the lunch stop at the Irving Walker grove south of his home, the identification skill of the touring farmers was tested on 21 clumps of grass. A few of these were the same varieties in different stages of growth and others represented the male and female divisions of the same grass.

First place in this grass contest went to Earl Kvasnicka, Wakeeney. Roy Freeland, with the State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, was in second place. Clarence Brown, Quinter, and Reuben Rasek, Ogallah, tied for third place. A \$5 award was offered in the contest by George N. Crawford a co-operating farmer in the district and a member of the Trego Soil Conservation board.

Use Sound Truck

A sound truck was taken along on the tour. Over this loudspeaking arrangement, individual farmers visited were able to tell their own experiences. Worden R. Howat, one of the co-operating farmers, was on-the-mike during the tour and introduced the farmers.

The first stop was at the Gerhard Musseman farm, west of Wakeeney. Mr. Musseman represents the second generation of his family farming Trego county land. Mr. Howat pointed out that Mr. Musseman's father was one of the early settlers that made a wager with the Government. "The Government bet these boys \$14 that they couldn't stay in Western Kansas 5 years without starving," Mr. Howat said. The Mussemans were the winners.

During many years of farming in Western Kansas, Mr. Musseman has learned the value of summer fallowing. But when I summer fallow, Mr. Musseman says, I know I must terrace to hold the land. He now has a total of 225 acres terraced and plans to terrace 240

more. A good job worth doing well.

A small amount of summer fallowing has been practiced in Trego county a number of years. But, only since the advent of the Soil Conservation Service, has it become systematic. Instead of leaving land idle only when planting conditions are not right, these farmers now plan to summer fallow a certain amount each year.

More farmers than ever before say this year they are going to fallow half their land, Brom Hixon pointed out. Mr. Hixon is secretary of the Soil Conservation district. One of the large wheat farmers in the county, he also does a large amount of summer fallowing. Hand in glove with his fallowing is a rapidly developing program of conservation. "Terraces make some disadvantages in farming," Mr. Hixon says, "but the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages."

Some of the work Frank Rinker has done was viewed during the tour. Mr. Rinker says last year his continuous cropped land was not worthwhile harvesting. In contrast, his summer-fallow wheat produced up to 26 bushels. Some, of course, produced less. "I can see a 50 per cent increase in yield from summer fallowing," Mr. Rinker says. "I intend to summer fallow half my ground this year."

Adam Deines had the same thing to say about resting the land. He believes he is lucky to get 10 bushels to the acre on continuous cropped ground. This year, he believes some of his summer-fallow wheat will make 30 bushels. He has been farming since 1928 and has the best prospects this year he ever has had. He plans to fallow half his ground this coming season.

Irving Walker reports his summer-fallow wheat is pretty good this year where the other is thin and weedy. His plan is to fallow a third of his ground each year.

All these men agree that summer fallowing is the thing, but they also emphasize that the practice is out of the question unless they nail the soil down with a good conservation program.

Spoofing the Rats

Rats soon get wise to food baits so I use this method when others fail. Pieces of soft white cotton and white feathers, or strips of white cloth are used as bait. Rats like these materials for nest linings and "presto!" they're trapped.—Mrs. L. E. R.

A Boxcar Laying House

Dale Scheel, Lyon county, installed a used boxcar in his back yard a few years ago as a storage place for feed. After the boxcar was put in place, he decided to build a chicken house next to it, using the car for the north side of the house. Had he originally intended to build in this manner, Mr. Scheel says he would have located it differently, but as it now stands it has provided comfortable quarters for his 400 White Leghorns. The feed is conveniently close to the laying flock.

Soil Needs Help

Farmers in the Mooney Creek community, in Northeast Jefferson county, have learned in the last few years they need to help the soil which has been cropped too heavily. That is the opinion of Ben Domann, one of the leading certified Pawnee wheat growers in the community. Mr. Domann says he aims to have 50 acres of red clover growing all the time. Each year he breaks up some clover and seeds more.

There is evidence that many more in the community are doing the same thing and finding it pays. Mr. Domann bought a new self-tying baler last fall. He has found out this spring that his neighbors raise more than enough legumes to keep his machine going steadily all summer.

Last year Mr. Domann's Pawnee wheat made 22 bushels to the acre. Most of the seed stayed in the community. The combination of legumes and good seed has made a telling difference. Late in May when the wheat was completely headed, it was evident that some of the best wheat in Northeast Kansas would be harvested around Mooney Creek.

Remember the Fable of the Grasshopper and Ant:

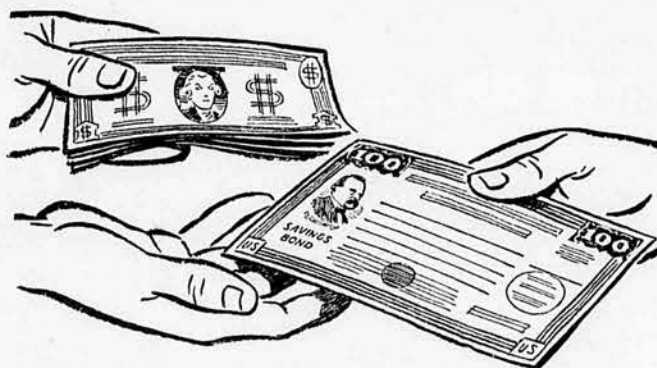


ONE THOUGHT
OF TOMORROW

ONE JUST
OF TODAY



ONE FOUND TO
HIS SORROW
THAT SAVING
DOES PAY



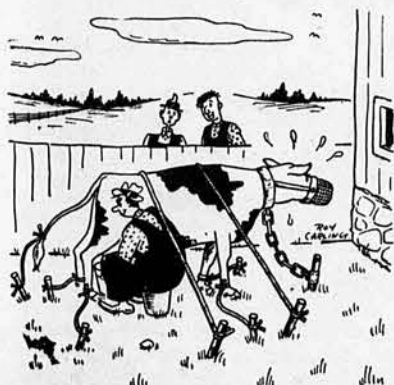
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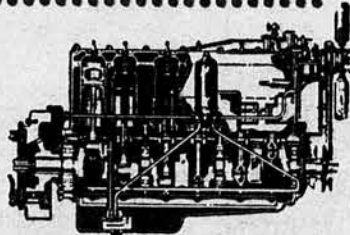
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SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC., White Eagle Division, Kansas City, Missouri

Buy 4,000 Ewes

A group of Kansans recently went to San Angelo, Tex., where they purchased 4,000 yearling breeding ewes for distribution in Kansas. Carl Elling, Kansas State College extension specialist, who headed the group, reports that they paid \$11 a head on the car, at San Angelo.

It was difficult to bid on ewes carrying any flesh, because of packer demands and the subsidy, said Mr. Elling, but good quality ewes were obtained.

The ewes were distributed in Crawford, Marion, Jackson, Nemaha, Ottawa, Wabaunsee, Lincoln, Osborne, Miami, Woodson, Mitchell, Sumner, Meade, and Kiowa counties.

Those making the trip to represent the buyers were Mr. Elling; Frank Hagans, Marion county agent; Harry Duckers, Jackson county agent; Reuben Nehr, Crawford county farmer; Roy Gillilan, Jackson county farmer; and Mr. Williams a banker from Hoyt.

Kansas farmers who usually handle feeder lambs are having a difficult time this year report Mr. Elling and Rufus Cox, of the animal husbandry department. Most of the feeder lambs are contracted for by June 1, says Mr. Cox. This year, range producers just won't set a price on the lambs. This situation is due, say sheepmen, to the uncertainty over the Government program, and because of the high prices being paid for anything that can be slaughtered. Some Kansas sheepmen are contracting lambs without any price being established by the producers.

Thank You, Neighbor

From H. A. Graham, executive secretary of the National Flying Farmers Association, comes a letter of congratulations on the outstanding meeting of the Kansas flyers at Hutchinson. "I know you must have been well pleased with the attendance and the accomplishments made," he says. "To me, it was well managed from beginning to end and certainly the enthusiasm was at a high pitch. This Kansas meeting had the largest attendance to date. Naturally, this means that the folks of the state not only knew of the meeting but of the program and its objectives. You are certainly due congratulations."

Thank you, Mr. Graham, and you can count on the Kansas flyers taking an active part in the national association.

Needs Nitrogen

It looks as if something will need to be done about the available nitrogen in our soil. That is the opinion of Robert McCullough, Jefferson county.

A small fertilizer test plot was located on his brome grass pasture this year. An application of 33.5 per cent ammonium nitrate was spread on one section at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre. Another section, equal in size, was unfertilized. The fertilizer increased the grazing capacity of the grass about 5 times.

He had a small amount of the nitrate left over. It was spread on a small section of an oats field. This area is easily recognized by its tall growth and dark green color. Estimates of yield on the whole field vary from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre. Appearances indicate that nitrogen would have doubled the yield.

A Better Shade



A useful improvement on the tractor parasol has been put on the market by an Omaha manufacturer. It is a waterproof canvas canopy, supported by a post that is anchored on the side of the tractor instead of the middle, so as not to obstruct vision or operation. It can be obtained with brackets for any make of tractor.

Every Job Must Pay

Shawnee Mission Boys May Run a Farm

EVERY project sponsored by the Shawnee Mission vocational agricultural group must pay its way, altho the school district, located in Johnson county, is the richest in the state.

Many of the boys in the group are from wealthy families; some from city families who moved to Shawnee Mission so their boys could get just the kind of practical training they receive from H. D. Garver, vocational agriculture instructor.

Just how seriously these boys take their work is indicated by the fact that Shawnee Mission F. F. A. was chosen as one of the outstanding chapters in the state 9 times since 1929. In 1935,

chicks and produce 3-pound birds in 8 weeks. The average broiler project on the farm takes 13 to 15 weeks to get the same weight.

The boys take turns coming to the schoolhouse to care for the birds. No disease has hit their project in the 6 years, as they dust the batteries twice daily with hydrated lime and chlorated lime 20 to 1, and buy only quality chicks.

Here are the figures on one of their typical broiler projects: 200 baby chicks, \$25.80; feed \$68.94; miscellaneous, \$7.55. Sale of 162 birds at \$1.25, \$202.50; sale of surplus feed, \$4; sale of extra chicks, \$3.15. These figures show a total income for the 8 weeks of \$209.65 and expenditures of \$102.29. That made them a profit of \$107.36 for the 8-week period.

Profits from one project are used to start new projects, such as a feed-grinding service. Some old equipment was purchased and set up. It now serves relatives of the boys and other farmers in the community.

Right now the boys are completing forms in which to manufacture concrete blocks and fence posts. With a general shortage of all materials, they see a real need for this service and expect to make money from it as well.

During 1945, they raised 400 pounds of hybrid popcorn on three fourths of an acre and found a ready sale for it at 15 cents a pound.

A milk-testing class is held once a week, some 30 to 40 major farm implements are repaired each year, and there are many other things to keep these boys busy.

But the real dream of Mr. Garver is to rent an 80-acre farm with 60 or more acres of crop land. If it can be found, the group will purchase a tractor and farm it. They have been doing truck farming, but Mr. Garver believes they will get more actual farm experience working on a field-size scale.

One of the finest projects the chapter has had is an F. F. A. newsletter sent to every former member in the armed services. This letter was started immediately after Pearl Harbor and has been issued monthly since.

One hundred twenty-five boys get the newsletter. The chapter roll has 2 captains, 2 first lieutenants, at least 10 second lieutenants, one ensign, 2 army warrant officers, and about 70 non-commissioned officers.

Cover Picture

The Shawnee Mission High School vocational agriculture students have a broiler project that annually provides the money for financing additional projects. During a visit to the school we found Charles Russel, nearest to camera, and Larry Horner dressing broilers for local retail sale. Russel is chairman of the broiler project. Shawnee Mission High School is located at Merriam, in Johnson county, in the richest school district in the state, but all class projects must pay their own way. Broilers are raised in batteries in the school building. Students take turns feeding and caring for the birds.

it was declared the best chapter in the national better chapter contest. Honorable mention for this honor was received again in 1939 and 1941.

How projects are started and made to pay is interesting. The answer is that they are not started unless there is a need for them in the community.

For instance, the broiler project has brought in a profit of about \$200 a year for 6 years. There was a need in the community for high-quality broilers dressed for cooking. The boys set up a broiler project, raising the birds in batteries right in the schoolhouse. They start with day-old New Hampshire



Making concrete blocks and fence posts is a new project for Shawnee Mission vocational agriculture students. The project is designed to relieve the material shortage in the community. Shown working on concrete forms in the shop are: Nearest camera, John Allison, who is arranging the block forms; second from camera with back turned, Donald Bogard; background, sawing board, Charles Dean, assisted by Charles Owsley; Perry Palmer is at the mixer; and instructor H. D. Garver is at the right.



"I look at it this way:"

"WHILE WE WERE all busy battling down the Axis, wartime needs naturally had first call on the railroads. Everybody knows how they stood up to their overwhelming job, including carrying the record-breaking crops we farmers raised.

"And now that the war is over and the railroads can get the materials they need for new cars, new engines and new equipment, they are going to be able to give us better service."

★ ★ ★

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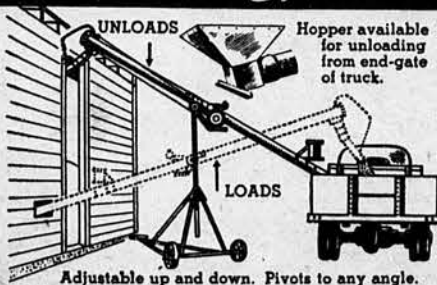
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Look at Czechoslovakia

Fourth Article on Europe Today, Giving Plain Facts

By JOHN STROHM



Every section of Czechoslovakia has its distinctive costumes. In some sections they wear them every day—in others they just put them on for a national holiday.

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA — You would like Czechoslovakia! It has the beauty of the Ozarks, the good farming of Iowa. It is as modern as the farm girl who goes picnicking with her boy friend and works in the fields in shorts. Its social legislation makes our New Deal look like a relic of the horse-and-buggy days.

And, after talking with farmer, worker, and President Benes, I think its people know as much about practicing the kind of democracy we preach as any I've ever met.

Czechoslovakia today should be required visiting for all statesmen and people who are afraid of the future. For this nation, whose constitution was written in Pittsburgh, is bouncing back from the terrible ordeal of war to become one of the most progressive countries with the highest morale in Europe.

It is well balanced between agriculture and industry. The farmers are small landowners—94 per cent of their farms have less than 50 acres. There has been a lot of eloquence expended and a lot of tears shed over the small family farm. Czechoslovakia is doing something about it.

Strange Price System

The farmer with fewer than 48 acres of arable land gets \$1.40 for his wheat. The farmer with 48 to 120 acres gets but \$1.29 a bushel. And the farmer with more than 120 acres gets only \$1.21. The same goes for hogs—the small farmer gets 24 cents a pound, the middle-size farmer gets 22½ cents, and the big farmer gets only 21 cents. (Not a bad hog price is it, boys?) There are three prices for practically all farm commodities, and the little farmer always gets the highest. He also pays less taxes to the acre than the others.

The biggest farm news in Czechoslovakia is the fact that near the German frontier there are German farmers no more. They have been moved out—back to the Fatherland Hitler prompted them to holler for in the days leading up to the tragedy of Munich.

Franticek is one of the 120,000 farmers who have been resettled on the 3,600,000 acres of land thus taken from the Germans in the Sudetenland. He was plowing with a cow and a horse, his wife was planting potatoes and their little tow-headed boy was playing under a tree when I visited them. They insisted that I come to their home, a quarter of a mile away in the village, and have a bite to eat. So I sat in their neat kitchen munching brown bread and delicious pork tenderloin while they enthusiastically told me about their new life in the new Czechoslovakia.

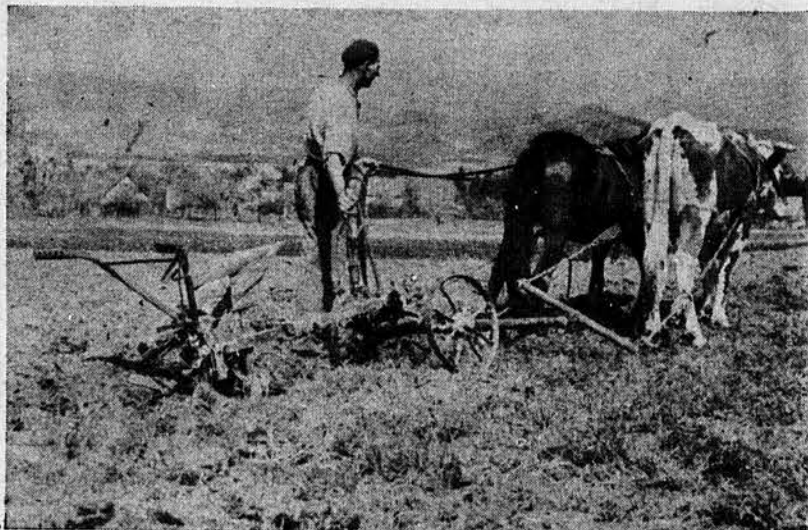
They had lived in Central Bohemia until Franticek was rudely moved off his acre of land, and sent to forced labor in Germany. With liberation came opportunity. He and 40 of his neighbors were given land around this village. Franticek got 18 acres—good land, too.

Neighbors Swap Work

He uses a mower to cut his hay, rakes with a big hand rake. He and his neighbors have a threshing machine and swap work. Some of his neighbors hire their plowing done from one of the government tractor stations. He says the land needs fertilizer very badly, altho he is very careful to save every bit of manure, including the liquids which are pumped into a tank and carried to the fields. He raises a couple of hogs for meat, has 6 cows for working and for milk, and plants wheat, barley and sugar beets.

Along with half his neighbors, he belongs to the farmers' organization which keeps the Parliament informed of farmers' needs. He buys from a co-op store and sells all of his produce to the co-op which handles three fourths of the farmers' produce. He plans to join one of the breeders' organizations which seeks to improve livestock thru feeding and breeding, and which hires experts to give the farmers advice.

Just a week ago, after several months of probation, he got the decree to his land—his wife dug it out of the bureau drawer so I could see it.



The Nazis took their good horses, so the Czechoslovakian farmer hitches a cow with a horse—a common sight in this country today.—Pictures by John Strohm.



Czech farmers want more American tractors. This one is being used by a co-op to deliver eggs.

It says they can't sell the land, must be loyal citizens and do a good job of farming. "It's up to us—and while it will be hard work, we know we'll make it," Franticek said. His wife told how they already had made plans to send their 3-year-old son to agricultural college so "he can take over the farm."

Franticek's farm, like most of the others in this country, has a manicured look like a formal garden or a country club golf course. The Czech farmer is as finicky about his land and home as an old maid is about keeping house. They weed their wheat like we take dandelions from lawns.

When I went into a piggery (that's what they call the building where a farmer had 3 sows and some pigs), his wife apologized that things "weren't cleaned up yet," hurriedly took a broom made from rushes, and swept bits of stray chaff from the whitewashed concrete alleys between the pens. The place was as clean as a kitchen, and equipped with electric lights. The big white hogs looked like blue ribbon stuff to me. Incidentally, they even have county fairs over here.

Spring Drouth Cut Crops

Czechoslovakia expected a 90 per cent normal crop this year, despite the resettlement program, the lack of fertilizer, and shortage of draft power which makes a cow-horse hitch the most popular working team. But a spring drouth already has cut production below that.

Altho UNRRA tractors have been put to good use, they are crying for many more. Gasoline is so scarce they have equipped many of their old tractors, automobiles and trucks to burn wood or charcoal. I saw an old Fordson tractor fixed up as a wood burner. So instead of hunting filling stations you just stop to get a bundle of wood.

(Speaking of filling stations—this is the first country on my trip which has all of the earmarks of modern civilization including filling stations and hotels with towels.)

A casual drive thru the country would convince you the Germans drove off all of their livestock. (They did lose a third of their milk cows, nearly two thirds of their poultry, and half their hogs.) But in Czechoslovakia they keep their livestock indoors for two reasons: They use every available acre for crops and it saves building fences.

They hope to put more emphasis on livestock in the future. UNRRA has brought in a few Holsteins but it's quite a new thing in this country to have a cow just for milking—they're just discovering her most important secret.

Altho Czechoslovakia could teach us a thing or two about better farming—how to save liquid manure, for instance—they have their problems. Along with many other European nations, this country is cursed by the fact that a farmer's land may be divided into two or three dozen tiny strips and scattered as far as 5 miles from his home. He wastes much of his time getting to and between his fields, and he can't make very good use of machinery.

A commission is now at work trying to consolidate these scattered strips. Around one village they combined 200 strips into 11 farms. Moravia and Bohemia now have a law which prevents a farmer from dividing his land among his children.

I just wish every 4-H'er and Future Farmer could have been with me when I visited the family of Olga, a 20-year-old girl who was helping her father weed the wheat on their 60-acre farm. More of that Czech hospitality—she insisted that I come to her home in the village for some of the sausages for which this region is famous.

It was a lovely home. They had Venetian blinds at the windows, beautiful oil paintings on the walls, some lilacs in a vase on the piano, many books, a radio, electric lights—Yes, this was the home of a prosperous Czech farmer who was raising his family on 60 acres.

Olga helps her father in the fields and also knows how to handle the purebred Hana-Swiss bulls he raises to sell. Olga went to a home economics school for a year and her sister is now studying pharmacy at the University in Prague.

Always a Surprise

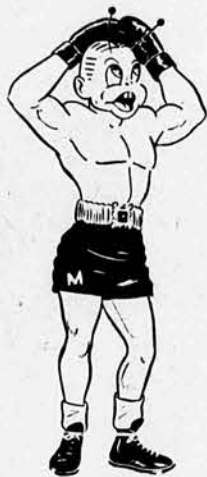
We stepped out of the kitchen door (after those delicious sausages) and into the courtyard behind the house. It was lined with the stables where they kept their cows, hogs and horses. It's always a surprise to me to have the stables, the kitchen and the living quarters grouped into one continuous building. But if you'd see the way they whitewash and sweep their stables, you wouldn't mind a bit.

Just to prove their hospitality was impartial, they told me they had entertained another distinguished visitor there—the son of Marshal Vorishilov, the famous Russian general, who had stayed there a week when the Russian armies liberated Czechoslovakia.

All of this might suggest that Czechoslovakia has not suffered. It has—terribly. Thousands of farm homes were destroyed, thousands of farmers were driven from their farms. A farmer on his new UNRRA tractor was blown up when he hit one of the many hidden land mines in Slovakia.

But it's the mental scars that will never completely heal. I went out to where the little village of Lidice used to be, saw nothing but a grass-covered hillside. The Germans shot the men and boys, killed most of the women and sent others to concentration camps, and scattered the little children all over Europe. They burned the village, even carted away the stones

(Continued on Page 17)



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This Slovak family pounds clods—they have no oxen—while the baby swings in his little hammock on the tripod.



Officers of the Sedgwick County League of Women Voters: Seated left to right, Mrs. Albert Ottaway, Viola, treasurer; Mrs. Charles Basse, Wichita, sponsor and first vice-president; Mrs. George Schnackenberg, Valley Center, president for 1945-46; standing, left, Mrs. Laura Willison, home demonstration agent; Mrs. Roy Phillips, Valley Center, vice-president. Two officers not in the picture, Mrs. O. J. Redmond, Wichita, secretary, and Mrs. Z. Wetmore, Wichita, finance chairman.

Rural Women Study Issues

By FLORENCE McKINNEY

IT WAS 8 years ago last winter that rural Sedgwick county women first became actively interested in studying legislative matters on which they eventually would be required to vote. At that time, 2 women from each of the home demonstration clubs of the county formed a study group and attached themselves to the Wichita League of Women Voters. For 4 years, these in-

spired women met with the city group and presented the program in turn to their own farm groups. Four years ago, they decided to have an organization of their own; they elected officers and officially called themselves the Sedgwick County League of Women Voters, an organization independent of the parent city organization.

Now this rural league meets 8 times yearly, be-

ginning in October and meeting monthly thru May. It is strictly and thoroughly nonpartisan, and organized only for the purpose of studying all sides of controversial issues, national, state, county and local. It is a convenience to meet together, for they are better able to hear prominent speakers, who present the merits and demerits of all sides of current issues.

Mrs. Laura I. Winter, now on the Extension staff at Kansas State College, was home demonstration agent in Sedgwick county at the time the organization was formed and much credit is given her for its success. This League of Women Voters is the only strictly rural group of its kind in the country as far as is known by its members. Some of the women drive as far as 30 miles to attend meetings.

At a recent meeting the women heard Dr. Hugo Wall, dean of political science at Wichita University, speak on the adequacy of the United Nations Organization charter which was drawn at the San Francisco meeting. Floyd Souders, chairman of the Sedgwick county school reorganization committee, discussed the matter of reorganization of rural school districts. The speaker for the March meeting was Dr. Lloyd McKinlay, head of the department of chemistry, Wichita University, who spoke on atomic energy.

Recently the labor situation, both from the viewpoint of industry and labor, was brought up for discussion. Last October, Mrs. John Mitchner talked on the pros and cons of flood control, the proposed Missouri Valley Authority and the Pick-Sloan plan. In November, Orle Garnett, a director of the Chamber of Commerce, discussed the flood control plan for Sedgwick county, a vital, even an imminent subject for many rural families due to the frequent overflow of the Arkansas river and its tributaries. [Continued on Page 14]

FROSTED SUMMER DESSERTS

WHEN the mercury begins to soar and meals become commonplace, it's time to liven them a bit with ice cream, ice-cold drinks and sherbets. Nothing hits the spot on a summer day like a frosty dessert—it's one of America's favorites. They're just right for company meals and just as right for the family.

Fresh Banana Frost

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 3 ripe bananas | 3 scoops vanilla ice cream |
| 2½ cups milk | |

Combine all the ingredients. Beat with a rotary egg beater until creamy. Serve at once.

Honey Ice Cream

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 2 cups milk | ½ teaspoon salt |
| ¾ cup honey | 2 eggs, well beaten |
| 1 cup whipping cream | |

Scald the milk in double boiler, add honey and salt. Pour into the beaten eggs and stir until well blended. Return to double boiler and cook 3 or 4 minutes. Cool. Whip the cream and fold into the first mixture. Freeze in refrigerator trays. Stir twice while freezing.

Chocolate Mint Ice Cream

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 4 cups milk | 3 egg yolks, slightly beaten |
| 1 tablespoon gelatin | 3 egg whites, stiffly beaten |
| 2 squares chocolate | 1 tablespoon vanilla extract |
| 1 tablespoon flour | 1 teaspoon mint extract |
| 1½ cups sugar | |
| ½ teaspoon salt | |
| 2 cups cream, whipped | |

Scald milk with gelatin and chocolate. Mix sugar, flour and salt and add to milk mixture, stirring frequently until it begins to thicken. Add part of the hot mixture to egg yolks, return to hot mixture, cook 1 minute. Chill until thickened, beat until light. Add egg whites, cream, vanilla and mint extracts. Pour into refrigerator tray, freeze about ¾ hour, then beat until smooth.

Peppermint Ice Cream

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 pound peppermint stick candy | 1 pint whipping cream |
| 1 pint milk | |

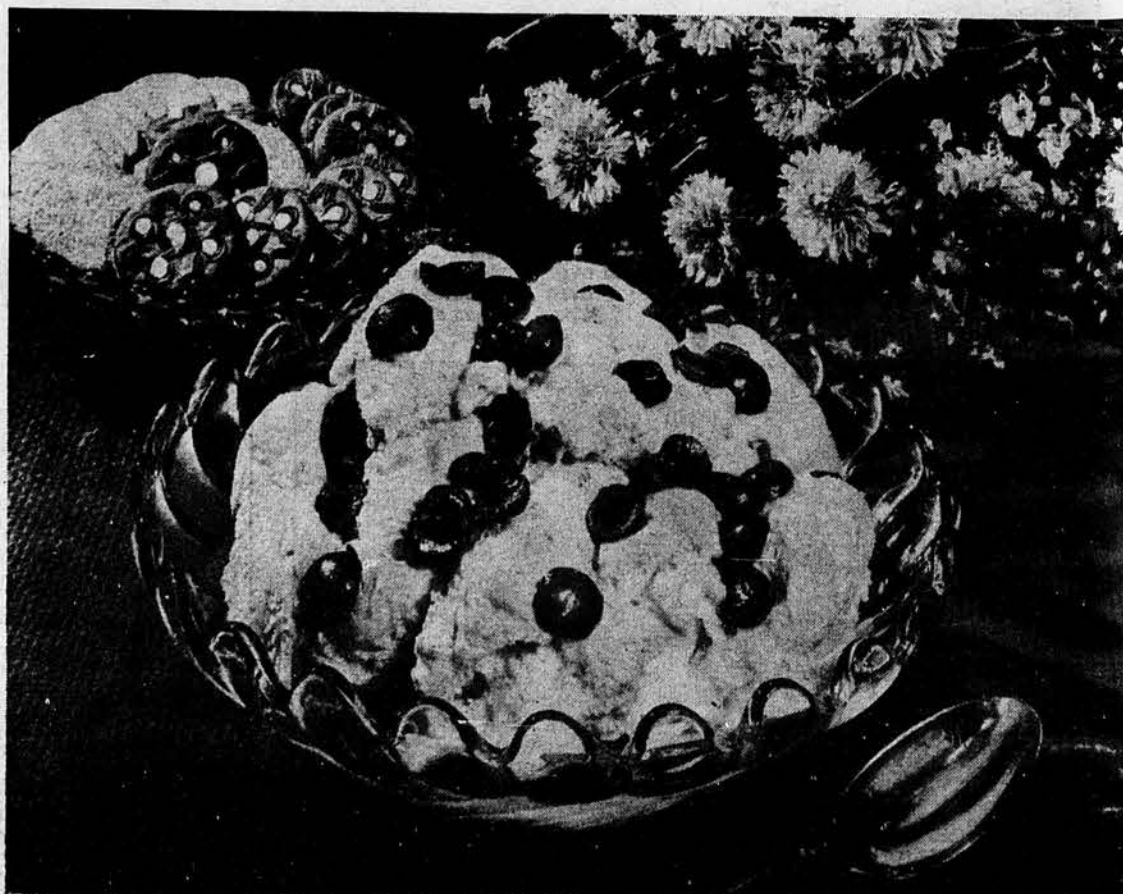
Soak candy in milk overnight. Whip cream, combine with candy and milk. Pour into refrigerator tray. Freeze and serve.

Grapenut Ice Cream

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| ¼ cup sugar | 1½ teaspoons plain gelatin |
| ½ cup hot water | 2 tablespoons water |
| 1½ cups rich cream | 1 teaspoon vanilla |
| 1 egg, beaten | ½ cup grapenuts |
| ½ cup cold water | ¼ teaspoon salt |

Caramelize the sugar to a light brown. Add hot water slowly, stirring constantly until sugar is dissolved. Mix ¾ cup of the cream, the beaten egg and the cold water together and add to the

sugar mixture. Cook, stirring constantly until mixture coats the spoon. Remove from the heat and add the gelatin which has been soaked at least 5 minutes in the 2 tablespoons of water. Cool, add the other cup of cream and the vanilla. Pour into refrigerator tray and freeze 20 minutes. Pour into a bowl and beat thoroly, add the grapenuts. Put back into tray and repeat the 20 minutes freezing and beating operation 2 more times. Finish freezing.



Master Farm Homemakers Meet



Kansas Master Farm Homemakers assemble for the annual dinner given by Kansas Farmer's women's editor. Lower row, left to right: Mrs. Malford Hendrikson, Atchison; Mrs. Anna Hansen, Minneapolis; Mrs. O. M. Coble, Sedgwick; Mrs. H. L. Brownlee, Sylvia; Mrs. E. M. Perkins, Richmond. Standing: Mrs. Samuel Fields, McPherson; Mrs. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; Mrs. Harlan Deaver, Sabetha; Mrs. Alvin Baker, Baldwin; Mrs. S. A. Gardner, Hartford; Mrs. Clayton Martin, Princeton; Mrs. Bertha Jordan, Liberal; Mrs. M. M. Melchert, Ottawa.

THIRTEEN Master Farm Homemakers traveled to Manhattan 2 weeks ago, to attend the functions of the organization, and also to attend the meetings for Kansas farm women at the college. They were entertained at dinner by the women's editor of Kansas Farmer for Senator Arthur Capper. Eighteen college friends of Kansas Farmer, as well, took part in the dinner festivities at which W. Pearl Martin entertained the group by recounting some humorous and some serious experiences in her 26 years with the Extension service. Mrs. O. O. Wolf read letters from members unable to be present, and Mrs. Anna Hansen told of her trip to Columbus, Ohio, where last fall she attended the meeting of the National Guild of Master Farm Homemakers.

The college friends who attended the dinner were: Georgiana Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader; Ella Meyer, Margaret Kirby

Burtis and Mrs. Velma G. Huston, district agents; Mary Fletcher and Gertrude Allen, nutrition specialists; W. Pearl Martin, home health and sanitation specialist; Gladys Myers, Vera Ellithorpe and Mrs. Ethel Self, home management specialists; Naomi Johnson, clothing specialist; Ellen Bachelor, assistant in home economics; Mrs. Vivian Briggs, family life specialist; Mrs. F. D. Farrell; Mrs. Milton Eisenhower; Miriam L. Dexter, assistant editor, Extension service; Mrs. Harry Umberger; Mrs. Lucile Rust, professor of home economics education.

The morning following the dinner, the group met at the college cafeteria for breakfast and a business meeting. As there had not been an official meeting of this group since 1944, considerable business was at hand. Mrs. Bertha E. Jordan, class of 1943, now home demonstration agent at Liberal was elected president; Mrs. Clayton W. Martin, class of 1931, Princeton, vice-president; Mrs. Samuel Fields, of McPherson, class of 1943, secretary-treasurer. The group voted to give \$25 to the college dormitory fund, and also voted to pay half of the expenses of the delegate to the National Guild meeting.

Mrs. S. A. Gardner, Hartford, reported on the program outlined by a special state committee of which she is a member. This program on rural education is to be presented to each farm women's unit meeting in the state. The dues for 1946 are \$1.50 of which 50 cents is sent to the National Guild of Master Farm Homemakers.

Pot It Right

Whether a houseplant is intended to bloom or to foliage may depend on the size of its pot. Coleus, for instance, which are grown for their foliage alone, need large containers so their roots may spread and favor heavy leaf growth. Flowering plants on the other hand, should be potted in small pots which limit the size and amount of roots, thus giving the plant encouragement to bloom instead of to produce heavy leaves.

Scientists explain that this is the way the plant adapts itself to a favorable or unfavorable situation in its struggle for survival. In a favorable situation it can afford to make its normal growth in leaves. In an unfavorable situation, the small pot for instance, it concentrates on providing for the next generation by blooming. It is interesting to know why!

A Darning Hint

I make the men's wool socks last the season out by mending in the following way. I save all discarded wool socks of the previous year. These I use for patches for the large holes in the heels. Stretch the patch over your left fist, stitch into place with small stitches, without turning the edges in. The fist makes for the spring in the material making the heel. Turn on the right side without trimming the edges in, and stitch with small stitches. Your men folks will find this new heel more comfortable than a clumsy darn, and often will outlast the sock itself.—Blanche Campbell.

Cut in One Piece



She'll look like a little doll in this easy-to-make dress. Pattern 9080 has only one main piece. Stitch up the side seams, add drawstrings and tie ribbons. It comes in sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Size 2 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch fabric.

Pattern 9080 may be obtained by sending 25 cents to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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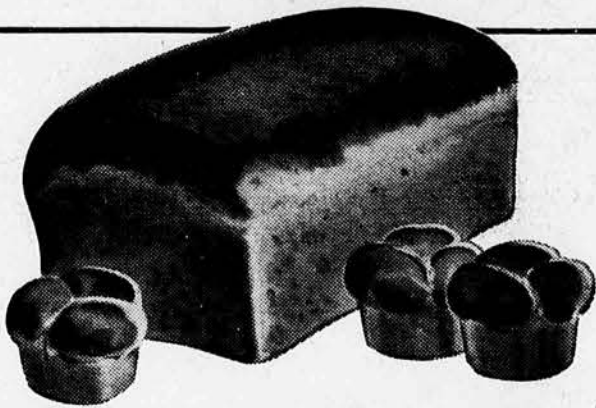
Do you live on a farm? Yes ☐ No ☐ If you live on a farm, what is the chief crop?.....
Did you shop by mail this year? Yes ☐ No ☐
Check the items below that you are most interested in—
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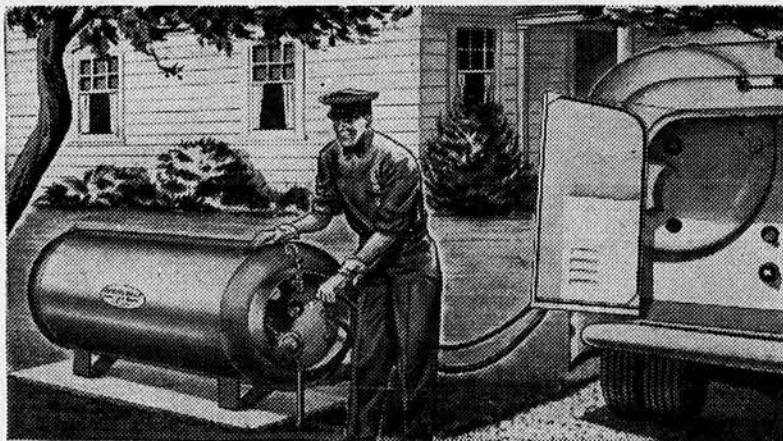
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A Country Woman's Journal

By MARY SCOTT HAIR

TO THE farm woman warm weather presents two major problems. Problem number one is house cleaning and fixing over old things to look like new. Number two is basket dinners, family reunions—and what to prepare in the way of food. The crowning achievement is that delicious cake made without sugar.

There are other problems of course, lighter ones, like wondering how and where you'll get any kind of hose to wear to church and how to fix your hair when you have a worn-out permanent and no money for a new one.

And serious ones that get down next to you, such as how to come out ahead with the baby chicks with feed so scarce; what to do first when wolves make a raid on the sheep.

For some time now I've been trying to do some cleaning. On bad days I began sorting things; bundles of scraps, old letters, clippings, boxes of keepsakes. What to keep and what to discard becomes the problem of the moment. If you throw away something, you're sure to want it. If you keep it, chances are you'll never need it.

There's a story about a holy man who was the contented possessor of one piece of dirty cloth and a begging-bowl. In his longing for freedom, he threw away the bowl.

I, too, would like to throw away many unessential things, but, you've probably guessed (and are guilty of the same) I put things—old letters, scraps tied in bundles, clippings and old books—right back where I found them. Only difference, they have been straightened up a bit.

Isn't it wonderful what all you can do with a can of paint? For ever so long I've had an iron bed I've wanted to do something about. This year, since there was no money for new furniture, I used the foot of the bed for the head. My handy man saved the head piece off, making it much lower and I use it for the foot. I gave the whole thing two coats of ivory enamel and the result is most gratifying.

I used what was left of my enamel on some tin cans. With Dutch figures added for decorations, I have beautiful containers for my house plants. And I'm saving some of the nicest ones to use for gifts. A house plant always is an acceptable gift and is more appreciated when it is in a pretty pot.

And I think of a little poem I read the other day, about the snail. Here it is:

"The snail, he has no fixed abode
But restless as a sailor
Each morning takes the open road
Each night sleeps in his trailer."

Seems to me I've never before heard of so many basket dinners, and all day meetin's with dinner on the ground! I know I was never before invited to so many. But no wonder—with boys home from the war and city relatives coming to visit, family reunions are very much in vogue.

Then comes the big question of what to fix to go in the basket. Food right now constitutes the world's biggest problem.

Whether it be for the family reunion or the Sunday School convention, farm women "set" the nicest dinners, always. Somehow there's always enough and something extra to send the family with an invalid father or to remember the shut-in member of the Bible class. Farm women are the salt of the earth.

Here and there over the hillsides, one sees many lighted lanterns fastened to posts. Sometimes they are in barn-lots, but mostly just out in a small pasture. These are used in the hope that wolves will not bother sheep left for the night within the circle of light.

Down thru the years man has used a lantern. It would be interesting to know how many lives have been saved, how much comfort and cheer has resulted from the glow of friendly lan-

terns. Railroads use them as signals. They are used by ships and on the streets and in the deep earth.

In the country oftentimes a lighted lantern swings from under a wagon and on many a lonely road and in isolated homes the comforting glow of a lantern has brought hope and cheer.

Women Study

(Continued from Page 12)

In December, the members listened to Town Meeting of the Air on the radio, followed by a round-table discussion by Dr. Frank Neff, of Wichita University, who acted as moderator at their own town meeting on the matter of the relationship of wages and prices.

At a recent meeting Mrs. C. M. Andrews discussed international trade and its relationship to full employment. Each October they hold a membership tea in conjunction with their meeting and in May a picnic. Otherwise at each meeting, the members stick purely to matters of political importance, thus avoiding the reputation that women's groups frequently get of meeting for social purposes.

The league is affiliated with both state and National League of Women Voters and they are guided to some degree by the suggested programs studied by other groups in the country. It is their purpose to help rural Sedgewick county women understand the complicated machinery of government. The league program simplifies the issues on government so that the necessary and most vital issues can be voted upon with intelligence. The national league realizes that the strength of democracy lies in the intelligence of individual citizens and in their concern for government. Its members never endorse candidates. The sincere interest of these rural women in getting a well-rounded viewpoint on important public issues makes intelligent voters. Mrs. George Schnackenberg, of Valley Center, serves as president for 1945-46.

Crochet for Beauty



Here's real elegance for your home. Combine these 2 filet crochet squares or use them singly. Wonderful for both tablecloths and bedspreads. They may be made in fine cotton or string. Pattern 7492 has charts, directions for 2 squares.

Pattern 7492 may be obtained by sending 20 cents to the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Flying Farmers

WITHIN 10 days after the first meeting of the Kansas Flying Farmers Club at Hutchinson, May 24, two state groups met in Topeka to discuss state-wide airport facilities, and what Kansas can do to benefit private flying. The meeting of the Flying Farmers emphasized the urgency of action. For leadership in personal aviation, Kansas is a natural. But there are a lot of toddling steps to take before we can get into full stride.

The first action was taken by the Kansas Chamber of Commerce aviation committee. This group is planning a state-wide meeting of city officials and civic leaders to present them with pertinent technical information about the development of airport facilities. In the words of Harry L. Stevens, Hutchinson, chairman of the committee, "The information is so new, and means so much to the development of aviation in Kansas, that it must be put into the hands of officials from every community."

Kansas is one of 3 states in the Union without a central aviation group. The committee recommended to its legislative subcommittee that such a step be taken to help Kansas keep in step with the times.

In the meantime, the committee suggests that schools or local organizations take the lead in marking their towns for the convenience of the air traveler. The name could be painted on the school roof or other large centrally located building in each town.

The second group to take aviation action was the Interstate Corporation Commission. Headed by Lt. Gov. Jess C. Denious, of Dodge City, the commission expressed a desire to aid communities in establishing small airports for servicing individually owned planes, especially those owned by farmers. The commission will draft a recommendation to the 1947 legislature, designed as an aid to these communities.

Otis Hensley, Glasco, vice-president of the Kansas Flying Farmers Club, says he will have 4,000 hours flying time after he gets 2,000 more. Mr. Hensley reported the correct hours on his registration card but the aviation editor erred in his report. Normally, this error would have gone unnoticed, but Mr. Hensley says there are a lot

of boys over the state with whom he flew in WTS, and they would ride him to the ground about it if they thought he reported the larger number.

Charles H. Blosser, Flying Farmer of Concordia, has been a pilot more than 20 years and held the oldest pilot's license among those attending the Hutchinson meeting. He holds a commercial license and has 5,200 hours of flying to his credit.

The oldest member of the Kansas Flying Farmers Club is C. C. Trostle, Nickerson, who also is a director of the organization. Mr. Trostle is 62 and has 200 hours logged. Among those registering at the Hutchinson meeting, there was one pilot older than Mr. Trostle. He is Virgil O'Neal Standish, of Larned. Mr. Standish is 63 and has 40 hours of flying time.

Youngest pilots at the Hutchinson meet were Melvin Christner, Jr., Marion, and Charles Angell, Plains. Both are 17. Mary Grilliot, Syracuse, was the youngest lady pilot present. She is 18.

July 1 is the deadline for plane inspection. Any ship not licensed in the previous year, will need to be inspected before July 1, or it will be grounded automatically. Before the war these inspections were made free by the C. A. A. If the ship was not airworthy, the inspector recommended that you take it to a mechanic and have it fixed. Since the war, the job has been delegated to licensed mechanics for the convenience of the flying public.

The background of the program is safety for passengers and pilots. But some Flying Farmers consider it a nuisance. In its place they suggest an appropriate educational program. What do you think? Write us your opinion.

It appears to be a certainty that some farm planes will be grounded because of cover jobs. Covers are old and may not pass the minimum tear test of 35 pounds. New covers cost several hundred dollars and may be difficult to find.

Membership in the Kansas Flying Farmers Club is nearing the 130-mark. Flying Farmers who wish to join the club can mail their dues to the aviation editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Dues are \$5. Three dollars goes to the National Association and \$2 remains in the state treasury.

Only farmers are eligible for membership. Minimum requirements are a student's permit with a certified solo.

Protective Service Helps Readers Get Adjustment

By J. M. PARKS, Manager
Kansas Farmer Protective Service

HAVE you ever ordered merchandise by mail and failed to get what you wanted when you wanted it? And then have you written and written and for some reason or other still were unable to get the matter straightened out to your satisfaction? If so, maybe the Kansas Farmer Protective Service can be of help to you as it has to many other subscribers. Here are a few typical cases:

Wouldn't Answer Letters

We received our battery solution from the ——— Co., this morning and thanks for the Protective Service help. We had written twice but they would not answer our letters until we wrote to you. Thanks so much.—A. L. Augur, Wright.

Tried 15 Times and Failed

I have received the full shipment including radio and two other packages from the eastern company, and am thanking the Protective Service for help in getting the goods. A friend had tried to see them about this at least 15 times. We appreciate your free help.—U. V. Metsker, Muncie.

Settled After 11 Months

The ——— company sent me a merchandise check, I reordered and the goods came yesterday. So that is settled after waiting about 11 months. I thank the Protective Service very

much for what it did.—Jacob G. Ren, Route 1, Kansas City.

Trees Did Not Grow

I want to thank you for the kind service rendered me. Today I received my check from the ——— nursery for trees and roses that did not grow. I had written three or four times without getting a reply before I reported to the Protective Service. Again thanking you.—F. M. S.

Makes a Difference

Thanks a lot for helping me get my money back. I wrote to this hatchery twice, and they refused to make good the loss, then I called upon the Protective Service. It surely makes a difference who writes.—G. R.

We Get Both Sides

Most of the firms referred to here are reliable, but because of some error or misunderstanding they were slow about making adjustments. The Protective Service endeavors to get both sides of any case submitted to us and, usually, if the subscriber is entitled to an adjustment, we are able to get it for him. We can't guarantee favorable results in every instance. But we are glad to consider the facts involved and then recommend what we believe to be a fair settlement for all concerned. We invite all service members to call upon the Protective Service when you need our help.



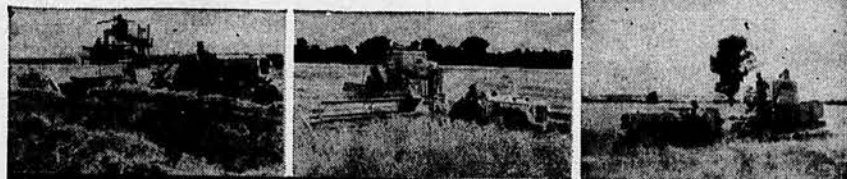
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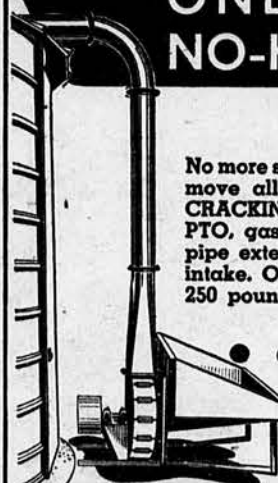
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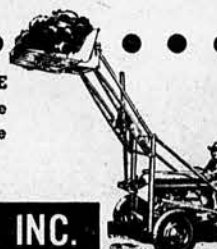
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Elated Over Peach Promise

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

GROWERS in Northeast Kansas are elated over the promise of a wonderful peach crop in this section this year. In most orchards the set is so heavy that many growers have found it advisable to do some thinning, a practice that is seldom followed here. There are several different ways by which this is accomplished. Some knock the peaches off with a split hose. Others use the brush method. This is the way they do it in South Carolina, according to John T. Bregger, government soils specialist and a frequent visitor in Doniphan county. George T. Groh, of Wathena, has his thinning done by hand and instructs his thinners to leave the peaches spaced from 6 to 8 inches on the tree.

But whatever the method used, thinning is one of the horticultural arts that could well be practiced more generally for it accomplishes some very definite results. It prevents exhaustion of the tree by overbearing, and the extra tree vigor and the extra increase in the size of next year's crop more than pays the expense of thinning. The habit peach trees have of bearing every other year is largely the result of overbearing one year and trying to recover from it the next. Thinning remedies this.

Will Be Fewer Culls

Production of peaches of more uniform size may be expected as a result of thinning and the practice likewise results in fewer culls at picking time. For in the thinning process all fruits showing damage by hail or insects are removed. By not having to handle so many culls and little peaches during harvest much valuable time is saved. Thinning makes possible the more even distribution of the load over the tree, and often will prevent the breaking down of trees from overload.

Few peach growers these days agree with the deeply religious old-timer who contends that what God has put on the trees should be allowed to stay there. This same argument could be used against spraying for God undoubtedly had a hand in placing the insects and diseases on the trees. Digressing for a moment from peach thinning I am reminded of a story the late Albert Dickens, professor of horticulture, Kansas State College, liked to tell.

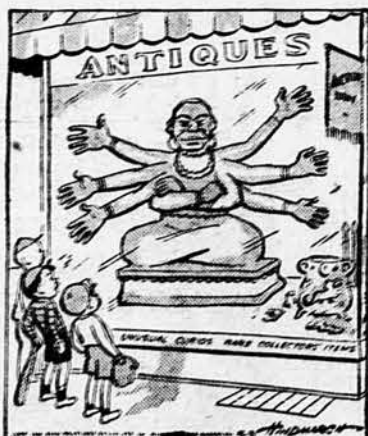
Years ago when farmers' institutes were the vogue Professor Dickens was discussing at one of these the merits of the then new practice of pruning. Before he had finished a man in the audience interrupted by saying, "Young man, do you mean to tell me that you can make a better tree than God can?"

"No," answered the resourceful professor, "but both of us together can make a better tree than either one of us alone."

His Poorest Land May Become the Best

WILLIS COLMAN, Douglas county, is entering the poorest land on his farm in the pasture improvement contest this year, and he may have a winner.

The top soil is exceptionally thin and what little is left has a tendency to go down the river if an attempt is made to crop the land. Last year the 25-acre patch was in oats. Mr. Colman sowed sweet clover in with the oats,



"Boy! What a first baseman he'd make!"

The effectiveness of thinning depends upon the vigor of the tree and the number of leaves per fruit. With 60 to 80 leaves per fruit the size of the peaches will be large and the color exceptionally good, while with 18 to 20 leaves per fruit many of the peaches will be small and unmarketable and the color poor. Somewhere around 30 to 40 leaves per fruit is a desirable number to have.

Here at Echo Glen Farm a crew of 6 women and girls thinned all our peach trees in 2 days doing the job more or less systematically. First, the thinners were taught how. Here is the way we went about it. A tree will produce a certain number of bushels of peaches. It takes about 180 No. 1 peaches to fill a bushel. If a tree has a capacity to produce 5 bushels of peaches, that particular tree should be thinned to 900 peaches (5x180).

Quality Would Go Down

If 2,000 peaches are left on that tree it will still produce the 5 bushels but they will not be No. 1's. The tree would have to have a capacity to produce about 11 bushels to develop 2,000 No. 1 peaches. In thinning the first tree we first estimated its capacity in bushels and for every bushel of its estimated capacity we left 180 peaches.

The bearing twigs were divided into 3 lengths as follows: First, those 6 inches and under; second, those 6 to 12 inches; third, those 12 inches and over. On all twigs and spurs under 6 inches we left one peach. Two peaches were left on all twigs 6 inches to 12 inches long, and on all twigs 12 inches and over we left 3 peaches. After the tree was thinned in this manner we counted the peaches on one half the tree. If twice the number counted equals the estimated capacity of the tree the thinning is about right.

If, however, we had left 700 peaches on half the tree instead of the 450 that would be 1,400 for the whole tree or enough to develop about 8 bushels. But if the capacity of the tree is estimated at only 5 bushels we must not leave that many peaches so more must be taken off. This first tree is then taken as a guide for thinning the rest of the orchard.

The thinning method described here is the one used by A. Grant Fox, of Normandale, Ontario, Canada, with whom the writer and Paul Stark, Jr., once made an orchard tour. Mr. Fox has more than 200 acres of bearing peach trees and has made a marked success in growing fine peaches. He has many varieties which ripen thruout the season and he sells his entire crop at the farm. Large peaches are what the consumer wants and on big crop years the only way to get large peaches is by proper thinning, says Mr. Fox. We followed his practices and found it good.

getting ready for his pasture planting this spring.

Rather than put all his chips on any single variety of grass, he sowed a mixture of 5 varieties. In the rear section of his fertilizer drill he used a mixture of sweet clover, timothy, lespedeza and bluegrass. Mixed in equal portions, the seed was sown at the rate of 18 pounds to the acre. At the same time, the front section of the drill was filled with brome seed and 20 per cent phosphate fertilizer. He used 10 pounds of brome with each 200 pounds of phosphate to the acre.

When sowing the pasture, it was not his intention to enter the contest, but he now has a little bit of everything growing there and is a likely candidate.

About the first of April he gave his grasses and legumes a boost with 200 pounds of 32.5 per cent ammonium nitrate. A small test strip left unfertilized in the center of the field shows his pasture improvement attempt would have been a poor entry without the nitrogen. The test strip is yellow.

Keeps Meat Cold

When getting frozen meat from the locker, I wrap it in several layers of newspaper so that the meat will thaw more slowly.—Mrs. R. E. L.

MASH-NIC

IN THE MASH



STABILIZED
NICOTINE
Controls
LARGE
ROUNDWORM
(Ascaridia galli)

Your feed manufacturer can furnish you with a deworming mash containing Mash-Nic. For easy control of large roundworms (Ascaridia galli) feed for 10 consecutive days—repeat as necessary.

ODORLESS—TASTELESS—ECONOMICAL

In Mash-Nic the nicotine is locked up until acted upon by juices of the intestine. Feed safely to growing chickens or laying hens—no upset, no growth stoppage, no loss in egg production. Retains its strength when properly stored—may be made up and used as needed. Ask your feed dealer for further information, or write.

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IN DUST OR SPRAY

CCC 3% DDT
25%

KILLS Potato Leafhoppers... Flea Beetles... Caterpillars... Cabbage Worms... Japanese Beetles... Thrips... Borers... Codling Moths... and other pests!

Keep your garden plants and farm crops free of these destroying insects! Spray with CCC 25% DDT, a wettable powder... or, if you prefer, spread ready-to-use CCC 3% Garden Dust. Long lasting activity. Get CCC Spray or Dust at your dealer's.

Low Cost As CATTLE SPRAY

"Spray me with CCC 25%—quick!"

Ask the Cow That Needs It!

CCC 25% DDT will keep your cows relatively free of flies and lice and help increase milk production, maybe by 15%. Mixed 2 lbs. per 30 gallons of water, cost is less than 5 cents per gallon of spray! It pays to spray cows with CCC every 15 days. Follow U. S. Dept. of Agriculture recommendation: "Under no circumstances should oil solutions be applied to animals; DDT dusts or water dispersible suspensions should be used."

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
Natural Bridge, N. Y.

THE NEW Duplex ROTARY SCRAPER

Most modern, simplified scraper on the market. Automatically loads. Bulldoze backwards. Many other exclusive features.

Write Today for Details and Literature
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Temporary relief for symptoms of bronchial ASTHMA and HAY FEVER

The patented inner construction of the nebulizer, produces micro-fine droplets, making a completely inhalable vapor which permits the medication to reach the bronchial area.

HERE'S THE DIFFERENCE



Nebulizer and solution comes in flexible case. CAUTION—Use only as directed.

ASTHMA NEFRIN
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AT YOUR DRUGGIST!

STRAIGHT-WALLED STACK 25 Feet or Higher

● The GUNCO vertical track stacker easily builds a compact, solid, straight-walled stack 25 feet or higher. Easily attached to any row-crop or standard 4-wheel tractor with belt pulley on side.

This mechanical type cable-operated loader is fast, powerful, simple to operate and easily repaired—has no expensive precision parts to break down or require factory reconditioning—cannot injure any part of your tractor.

Quickly convertible to low 7-ft. manure loader for use inside barn or sheds at no extra cost. Two machines for the price of one.

Buck rake, manure fork and dirt scoop attachments make this an all-year-around farm tool—loads manure, gravel, dirt—stacks hay or straw—loads bales or bundles on wagon and picks up loose hay or straw in the field.

A permanent, dependable, modern farm tool priced low enough to pay for itself in one season.



Model D-17
With 17-Foot
Track
Other models
available with
7, 10 or 14-ft.
tracks.

See your dealer
or write for
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FRANKFORT, INDIANA

Can't Keep Grandma In Her Chair

She's as Lively as a Youngster—
Now her Backache is better

Many sufferers relieve nagging backache quickly, once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking the excess acids and waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.

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

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.



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New, modern, extra heavy, extra wide friendship ring. Fashioned in solid sterling silver, beautifully embossed, they are the perfect symbol of friendship and good luck.

Rush your name and address and ring size. Pay postman \$1.65 plus .33 tax and postage on arrival. You'll be delighted and proud to wear this ring.

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Low Price OTTAWA "Buzz" Master

CLEAR LAND FAST! Powerful 6-HP motor with friction clutch for safe operation. Cuts down timber, brush and hedge; turn blade vertically and saw logs to length. Can be equipped to fell largest trees. Has clutch pulley for belt work. Fully guaranteed. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1811 Brush Ave., Ottawa, Kansas

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Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back! When excess stomach acid causes painful, suffocating gas, your stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicines known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Bell's Tablets. No laxative. Bell's brings comfort in a jiffy or double your money back on return of bottle to us, 25c at all druggists.

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Built to last a lifetime of certified concrete, double power-tamped, vibrated and thoroughly cured. Corrugated stave holds heavier inside plaster.

Write for FREE folder giving additional information.

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Topeka, Kan. Wichita, Kan.
Boonville, Mo. Enid, Okla.

Let's Look at Czechoslovakia

(Continued from Page 11)

and changed the road to literally wipe Lidice from the face of the earth.

I talked with a farm girl who had escaped from the country and came back to find her mother and father had been sent to the gas chambers. Her sister had simply vanished. I saw grim-faced Czech soldiers standing over German prisoners who were exhuming 20,000 bodies from three huge mass graves—Czech political prisoners killed by the Nazis. There was the girl of 19 who was locked for 7 days without food in a cattle car crowded with people, all naked and with no sanitary arrangements. This girl doesn't like to wear short-sleeved summer dresses—an ugly mark of the concentration camp is burned into her arm.

All of this gives you some understanding as to why Germans who still remain in Czechoslovakia are required to wear white or yellow armbands. The Czechs cannot so soon forget.

There has been a lot of talk back home about Russians running this country. That's an insult to the Czechs. If there are any more Russians than Americans here they must be hiding behind bushes. This nation seems to have enough self-confidence to say a friendly "hello!" to Russian and American alike, without fear of either. And why not? This is a free country.

There is no question that Czechoslovakia has moved towards the left. A good share of their industry has been taken over by the government. I drove thru many towns and villages on May Day, one of their biggest holidays, and saw tremendous celebrations. Always the Communist party parade was biggest of the 4 parties. And the hammer-and-sickle flag flew alongside of the red-white-and-blue of Czechoslovakia.

"How Different Today!"

But let me tell you of a visit I had with Stransky, who had just been given an opportunity to buy some land taken from a German landowner who burned his buildings and fled with the retreating German armies. It was just a year ago, Stransky's wife recalled, that Germans machine-gunned their village, and their 3 children narrowly escaped.

"How different it is today," she sighed. They have a home, enough land to support their family. Their boy could go to the agricultural college, their daughter could go to school, too. They knew there was hard work ahead of them, but they knew their own strength and had confidence in their future. They were sure their government was of, by, and for the people. They had just given up a few bushels of precious wheat which they really needed themselves—had given it to the government because they knew others needed it worse than they. Stransky was certain there could be peace if every individual took it on himself to work for it. His wife chimed in to say, "Yes, but there must also be a unity and co-operation among nations and the peoples of the world. Tell your Mr. Truman the best gift he can give us is to help keep the peace."

Now prepare yourself for a shock (and please look into my long rock-ribbed Republican fetching up before you start throwing rocks). This farmer and his wife told me they were Communists. I immediately asked them if they would prefer collective farming.

"Of course not," they replied. "Just because we're Communists doesn't mean that we don't prefer to have our own land. That's not what Communism means."

Whether their names be Stransky, Jones, or Strohm, the more I see of farmers around the world, the more I believe we all have things in common.

President Benes, of Czechoslovakia, had something to say to me along this line: "Surely, you are doing a fine thing in writing for the farm people of America about the farmers and small town people of Czechoslovakia and other countries. They'll believe you because you are actually visiting us, and when you tell them how we live and what we think and about our problems—it's going to help the whole cause of peace."



Kenny Ott of RFD 7, Wichita, says, "We've used Wings Oil in 5 makes of tractors, several different trucks and all of our power driven machinery. We change oil at regular intervals and check all equipment every season. Our implement dealer says that our tractors are in the best condition of all that he works on. We've used Wings for 15 years, so we know it's good".

There's no question about lubrication when you use Wings motor oil. It's superior quality has been recognized for many years by tractor and truck owners. If you want the utmost in motor performance just ask your dealer for Wings motor oil.



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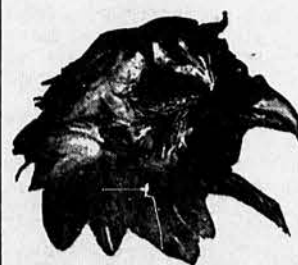
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Avoid big losses later by vaccinating NOW! Laryngotracheitis strikes suddenly, swiftly, and is highly infectious. FOWL POX is widespread, almost sure to attack, and the aftermath of colds, roup, swollen eyes, cankers, is often worse than the pox itself. Both diseases are caused by tiny filtrable viruses. Both are extremely difficult to cure. BUT BOTH CAN BE POSITIVELY PREVENTED BY VACCINATION... IF YOU VACCINATE IN TIME! And NOW is the TIME!

Dependable Egg-Propagated (Chick Embryo) Vaccines are now available for Laryngotracheitis and Fowl Pox. They are produced in the finest modern laboratories by The Gland-O-Lac Co., Omaha, Nebr.

Ask your hatchery, drug store, feed or poultry supply dealer today, for...

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With DANNEN CHICK GROWER

If you started your baby chicks on Dannen Chick Starter, by now they should be raring to grow . . . with nice full bodies, bright eyes, sturdy legs, and show plenty of action.

So keep them growing . . . keep them on the Dannen Complete Feeding Program for Poultry . . . start feeding Dannen Chick Grower when they are 7 weeks old.

Dannen Chick Grower supplies the minerals, proteins, and vitamins growing birds need for better health and better development . . . plus Amino Acids . . . a potent nutritional element which helps produce rapid growth, vigor, and fast feathering.

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Walko TABLETS **FOR BABY CHICKS AND OLDER BIRDS**

The reliable drinking water antiseptic. At all druggists and poultry supply dealers.

50c, \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00.
Money Back Guarantee.

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MOTOR and TRACTOR OIL

THE NOURSE BRAND

100% HOMOGENIZED

NOURSE OIL COMPANY
Business is Good

More Rigid Controls Coming

(Continued from Page 6)

compared to 550 million bushels the current year, ending June 30.

For animal feeding, 150 million bushels, compared to 300 million bushels the current year.

For seed, 85 million bushels.

For industrial uses, 2 million bushels, compared to 20 million this year and 82 million the preceding (1944-45).

For export, 250 million bushels compared to 400 million bushels the current year.

Estimated carryover June 30, 1947, to be 140 million bushels compared to perhaps 90 million bushels this marketing year.

Now here is where the layman may get lost.

The American people are being warned they must expect to eat more cereals and less meat in the coming months.

But Secretary Anderson's own figures show there will be 100 million bushels less wheat for human consumption in the United States the coming 12 months (450 million bushels compared to 550 million bushels current 12 months) than during the current 12 months.

Just how we are going to eat more cereals with 100 million bushels less wheat for human consumption is one of Washington's mysteries. Judging from past history, the solution of the mystery will be to supplant it with another mystery.

Must Look To Government

Just at present, the Government is right busy helping the American people consume any surplus supplies of flour and bread, by the simple device of closing down the flour mills thru preventing them from getting more wheat. It is expected to use up wheat inventories in the mills this way. By the end of another year, wheat growers (and livestock producers) should be pretty much dependent upon Government. Also, the packing houses and flour mills will be dependent upon Government. And consumers will be dependent upon Government for bread and meats, thru Government control of supplies for mills and packing houses. Later, if all goes well, world food production, supply and distribution will be handled by a world food supply committee, and living standards of America and the rest of the world will be more nearly equalized thru international and national government controls.

As Dr. J. D. Black, economist on the Harvard faculty, explained to the Senate Small Business Committee last week, carrying out this program will make the going hard for feeders of livestock and poultry. Beef cattle are to be marketed with a minimum of grain feeding. Beef program will be for good beef, he put it—grass fed plus a little grain—and not to produce choice or prime beef. And hatcheries and poultry producers will see their business cut down materially. The same will apply to many small processors, Doctor Black explained.

"But these should be recompensed by the Government," is Doctor Black's solution. "Then a few years later, when the surpluses develop in the United States, a program will have to be devised for distributing these surpluses, thru enlarged school lunch programs, minimum adequate diet programs with the Government distributing these surpluses where they are most needed."

Secretary Anderson confirms that the Government plans to go thru with its wheat set-aside program, as previously announced, to insure that one fourth of the 1946 wheat crop (250 million bushels on a billion bushel crop) is obtained by the Government for export to the starving world. Under this program, wheat producers who take their wheat to elevators or other commercial handlers must sell one half of what they deliver to the elevator or other commercial handler.

Then, in turn, the elevator or other commercial handler must set aside half of his take from the producer for delivery (sale of course; no confiscation is involved) to the Commodity Credit Corporation for export. In this way the Government takes one fourth of all wheat that leaves the farm. The other three fourths, or as much of it as leaves the farms, will be allocated

for milling and many other purposes.

Flour mills have been closing rapidly this spring as a result of the Government's forced takings of wheat for export. But Secretary Anderson says that "it (closing down of 90 per cent of the mills) will not be allowed to happen."

To meet the situation the following proclamation was issued June 3—the text follows so readers may know exactly how the plan is to be worked so that mills will not be closed down where that would entail hardships on bread consumers:

"The U. S. D. A. announced that it will be prepared to loan wheat to mills in special hardship cases. The wheat will be released to loan wheat to mills to supply flour areas where consumer bread supplies are found to be definitely short of the reduced emergency levels.

"The loan plan is made possible by the large Government purchases of wheat under the recently concluded bonus plan. Reported purchases thru May 25 totaled 81,250,106 bushels, with the possibility that later reports may increase the total somewhat. The recent rail strike and local floods have also slowed shipping schedules. As a result, it is now possible for the Government to transfer some wheat to meet domestic flour shortages without interfering with the wheat export program. The 'loaned' wheat will be replaced before it is needed to meet future shipping schedules.

"Determination of eligibility of a mill to receive Government wheat under the hardship provision will depend upon the relative shortage of consumer flour supplies in the specific areas served by the mill's distribution, and upon the amount of wheat available to the mill after it has exhausted all possibilities of obtaining additional supplies thru other than Government channels. Requests for Government wheat will be considered only in the case of mills having wheat and flour totaling less than one half of the authorized June grind for domestic distribution.

"The Government wheat will be supplied the mills thru merchandisers. Mills desiring wheat will request it of a merchandiser who is handling bonus wheat for the Production Marketing Administration. The merchandiser, in approved cases, will obtain release of the wheat from PMA for delivery to mills and will complete a replacement agreement thru a Grain Branch office of PMA. These offices are located at Kansas City, Chicago, Minneapolis and Portland, Ore.

"The Department also will supply wheat to mills which are in a position to expedite milling of wheat for export shipment. The wheat will be released (1) to mills that will grind their own wheat and furnish export flour immediately to PMA—the wheat to be replaced by PMA later, and (2) to mills that are direct line of export where there will be no delay in milling PMA wheat while it is in transit for export."

Spreading Controls

There also are set-aside orders for meats, for lard, for eggs, for whatever other commodities are needed for export, or to supply domestic needs where exports have created shortages in domestic supplies that must be met by substitutes. The United States Government is doing everything in its power to supply food to the rest of the world, and to insure control of the domestic economy to the extent the Government considers necessary to carry out Government policies and programs.

Rexford Guy Tugwell's dream of a Government controlled economy is on the way toward becoming a reality, just as Labor's dream of a labor-dominated Government is coming closer toward being realized than the recent frantic flare-ups of resistance to Labor's demands by the White House and the Congress would indicate.

More and more controls, and more and more rigid controls, seem to be the price Americans must pay for the four freedoms everywhere.

Rebuild Their Herd

After selling many of their registered Ayrshires 2 years ago, Verland and Loren Hoffman, Dickinson county, are rebuilding their herd and expect to be in the running again soon with quality stock. Their herd average last year was close to 300 pounds of butterfat, but during the first 3 months of this year their 15 Ayrshires were producing at the rate of 325 pounds. Four or 5 of their better milkers show promise of producing 425 pounds this year.

The Hoffman Brothers have 40 head of cattle in their herd and expect to do some culling again this year, keeping the best and disposing of the others.

Besides pasture and roughage, the Hoffman Ayrshires receive a 4-2-1 ration of grain. Four parts of corn, 2 of bran and 1 of protein. They believe in feeding grain to milk cows but will not waste grain on a cow that does not produce. In other words, they gage the amount of grain which any cow receives by the proportion of milk she will produce from the extra feed.



With DANNEN PIG STARTER!

To get those little pigs up to 80 lbs. fast . . . in good condition and healthy . . . feed them Dannen Pig Starter . . . adding grain when they're about 40 lbs.

Dannen Pig Starter not only is fortified with vitamins, minerals, and proteins . . . but also contains AMINO ACIDS . . . a potent nutritional element which helps aid digestion. And with better digestion, there's bound to be better food assimilation . . . less wasted feed . . . better growth and development.

So see your local feed dealer for your supply of Dannen Pig Starter, and keep on the Dannen Complete Feeding Program for Hogs. If your dealer can't supply you Dannen Feeds, write us.

DANNEN MILLS
St. Joseph, Mo.



OTTAWA Post Hole Driller

A high speed, one-man driller equipped with fast new type auger. For any row crop tractor. Easy to operate from driver's seat. Make big money doing custom digging. Fully guaranteed. Write for details.

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611 Elm St. Ottawa, Kans.

Make Your Own DDT Spray

Easthills 20% DDT Emulsifiable Concentrate for control of flies, lice, ticks, waterbugs, mosquitoes. Costs just 10c per gallon when diluted with 80 parts water for livestock spray. Costs just 4c per gallon, when diluted with 200 parts water for cattle dip, fruit tree and shrub spray. At feed, drug, or farm supply stores, or order direct.

1 Pint \$1.05 1 Quart \$1.90

Rx: For Worms

Easthills Phenothiazine Powder is proving wonderfully effective for removing stomach worms, hook worms, and nodular worms from cattle, sheep, and goats . . . nodular worms from swine, and cecal worms from poultry. Easy to use.

1 lb. Carton . . . \$1.50

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Easthills Farm REMEDIES
FOR LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Marketing Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, Feed Grains, Poultry and Eggs, and Dairy; C. P. Wilson, Livestock.

What is the shrinkage on wheat stored in good farm bins?—H. P.

The amount of shrinkage on farm-stored wheat depends chiefly on loss of moisture while in storage. Since wheat must be relatively low in moisture to be stored in farm bins, the loss in weight is not great. The shrink will seldom be more than 2 per cent and may be considerably less if the wheat is dry. In fact, wheat of low moisture content, around 10 or 11 per cent, may actually gain weight in storage.

The loss from waste, leakage of bins, rodent or insect damage, depends primarily on the kind of bin and conditions of storage. Such losses may vary widely.

Would you advise holding this year's wheat crop?

If the price ceilings on grains should end on June 30, wheat prices probably would advance sharply for a short period.

If price ceilings and other controls remain in effect, supplies of wheat offered for sale in terminal markets probably will be far short of millers' requirements. If, during the fall or early winter, the supply situation should be as tight as it has been in recent months, some action would be necessary to encourage the movement of wheat from farms. The bonus or certificate plans might be revived or price ceilings might be increased or removed. Requisitioning of wheat from farms appears to be unpopular.

I handle cattle on the Kansas deferred feeding program. Will I be able to buy my calves as cheap as I did last year?—A. S.

The price of feeder calves this fall will depend primarily on three factors: (1) Congressional action on the extension of OPA and its controls on livestock and meat prices, (2) the size of the corn crop as it affects the demand for cattle to go on feed in the Corn Belt, and (3) weather in range areas as it affects the movement of cattle to market.

At least the normal amount of seasonal price decline is expected this summer unless OPA controls are lifted after June 30. However, it seems doubtful if prices of calves will be as low this fall as they were at the low time last fall. Good to choice steer calves at Kansas City now are quoted at \$16.50, which is \$1.75 higher than at this time a year ago. A normal seasonal price decline from now to fall would put them down around \$14.85, which would be about \$1.50 to \$1.75 above last year's lows. It is doubtful if prices will decline to last fall's levels unless (1) there should be a small corn crop or (2) an unusually dry summer in range areas should force considerable liquidation of cattle numbers.

A Kansas Loss

Kansas lost another outstanding farmer May 27, with the death of J. F. Rankin, Sr., of Montgomery county. A farmer in that county since 1905, Mr. Rankin was nominated and selected as a Kansas Master Farmer in 1932. He was active in the Farm Bureau and rural school affairs.

Funeral services were held in Neodesha, May 29.

Cheap Gain on Pasture

The cheapest gain you can get on lambs is on rye or wheat pasture, in the opinion of LaVerne York, young Dickinson county farmer and stockman. Altho he gets a lot of gain from pasture, he creep-feeds his lambs. He starts them on grain with a mixture of oats and shelled corn, shifting later to corn alone with plenty of alfalfa hay and silage.

Mr. York has 61 lambs this year which were produced from 52 ewes in October and November. They will be ready for early selling.

He will attest to the value of sheep. He has been farming for himself 7 years and has maintained a sheep program each of those years.



ENJOY pure, uncontaminated water, at the turn of a tap, from deep or shallow wells. To supply your needs...investigate the PEERLESS Jet Water System. Fully automatic; unfailing. No underground mechanical movement. Capacities from 5 to 125 g. p. m.



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MAKE MORE MONEY
'EASIER' with a DODSON
It's easy to top the market with "Dodson" silo fed stock. "Toppers" mean extra profit which pays back original Silo cost. Write for literature on Silos, farm buildings and Blizzard cutters.
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SHADE-MASTER TRACTOR-CANOPY



Durable WATER-PROOF Canvas Canopy
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\$15.00 F.O.B.
INCLUDING CLAMPS
Waterproof canvas (not sheeting) keeps hot Kansas sun out. Off center steel post enables you to sit under center of canopy at all times. Be sure to name make of tractor when ordering. Special brackets to fit all makes of tractors. Price \$15.00 plus postage. C. O. D. orders accepted. Money back guarantee. Write for folder and sample of canvas. Department K.
CENTRAL STATES FARM IMPLEMENT COMPANY
BOX 116 OMAHA, NEBR.

NOW FREE YOUR LIVESTOCK of FLIES! THE Automatic WAY

WITH THE AMAZING NEW Automatic DDT DUSTER

DDT AUTOMATICALLY APPLIED

FIGHTS FLIES, LICE, TICKS, MOSQUITOES WITH

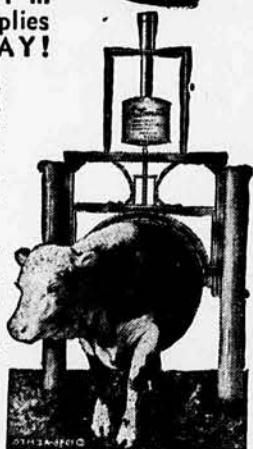
Sensational New and Improved Machine applies DDT in powder form directly to animal's back. . . Also applies Rotenone Dust or Medicated Oil. Order TODAY!

DDT TREATMENT PAYS BIG!—Tests in Kansas and Texas showed gains of \$10 to \$20 per head for treated herds. With the amazing DDT Currier and Duster you are assured of DDT treatment as often as the animal needs it.

Applies DDT directly through brush perforations to shoulder, back and rump where flies settle in their blood-sucking quest. Gets flies the animal can't touch!

Discharges insecticide only when animal rubs. ECONOMIC! Small treatment works wonders. Uses safe, low-cost DDT, especially prepared. RUBS IT IN! Easier and cheaper than spraying or dipping.

Regardless of labor shortages or weather—your livestock can be free of flies—growing, gaining and making money for you. Install one Automatic Currying and Dusting Machine for each 50 head. Place near water supply, salt licks or barn. Keep filled with DDT and let the animals do the rest. Machine used in winter to kill grubs, lice, other pests.



This sensational new machine is the result of more than 20 years' experience in Automatic control of livestock pests. Unequaled in this field. Get the only genuine Automatic Cattle Currying, Dipping and Duster Machine at this special price of \$45.50. Mail the coupon! IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT!

GET OUR PRICES ON AUTOMATIC INSECTICIDES!
Special Offer—Limited Time Only—DDT Duster, \$45.50 complete! Act now!

25 lbs. DDT DUST FREE
with each Automatic DDT DUSTER

AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT MFG. CO.
PENDER, NEBRASKA, U. S. A. Dept. 23

☐ Rush.....Automatic Currying, Dipping and Duster Machines, including DDT per your special introductory offer. Enclosed is \$5.00 partial payment.

☐ Send literature and name of nearest dealer.

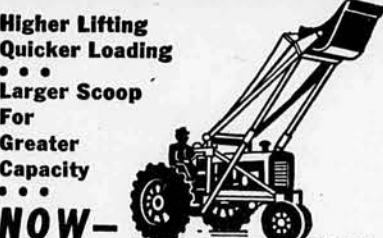
Name.....

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I own.....head of cattle, and.....hogs.

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Made by OTTAWA Mfg. Co.
Our 42nd Year



Higher Lifting
Quicker Loading
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The WORKMASTER

Haymaster-10 owners can easily convert this unit into Workmaster by purchase of a few conversion parts. Workmaster is efficient manure loader; with this lifting-loading machine, you can own a Bulldozer attachment that levels ground and roadways, fills ditches and has numerous other uses. Another Workmaster attachment is the Buck Rake, labor-saving sweep rake.

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Distributor
Hiatt Implement Company
Gallatin, Missouri

THE NEW METHOD EQUIPMENT CO. INDIANOLA IOWA

Want Working Buildings

(Continued from Page 5)

posts; gate of 1 by 6's, extra-well braced and made; metal railing for door hangings.

Because the 2-way roof was extended to cover the breeding chute, the roof peak was placed to the north of center. See pictures and diagram for details and floor plan.

Another very practical building designed by Ernest Harms is a 25- by 50-foot loafing and feeding shed that he claims will shelter and feed 100 cows.

A feeder bed runs the length of the building near the center of the floor. A 10-foot wide driveway running full length is provided for in front of the feeding rack, and another drive-thru area 15 feet wide at the back of the feeder. The north, or back side, of the building is enclosed to the ground. The back drive-thru area has an opening at the east end 15 feet wide. A sliding door closes this entrance on the west end. The sliding door affords additional wind protection when needed.

Total cost of this building was \$591.37 with lumber, iron and hardware coming to \$441.37, and labor at \$5 a day amounting to \$150. Here are the details on construction:

Bottom of feeder bed is 2 feet off ground and has 2 by 8 sides. Floor of the rack is 5 feet across. Feeder slats are 2 by 4's, 5 feet long, set at a 60-degree angle, 4 1/4 inches apart. This makes the top of the rack also 5 feet across.

The Front Is Boxed

Twenty-eight gauge channel drain was used on the roof and back. The front is boxed down 4 1/2 feet from the top. Ends are boxed down to a height of 8 feet from the ground, except where the sliding door serves as part of the wall. Two-by-four studding with 2-foot centers are used at the back. Rafterers are 2 by 4's with 16 inch centers. Center uprights and those at the front are 4 by 6's placed 10 feet apart. The roof ridge is 12 feet high and slopes to 10 feet in front and 8 feet in the rear.

The center feedrack idea doubles the number of cows able to feed at one time. The 2 driveways make filling the rack easy and cut down the job of cleaning out the shed. Cows waste very little hay thru the 4 1/4-inch openings in the feeder, says Mr. Harms.

A stock water tank will be installed near the feeding shed and will be supplied by water pumped from a nearby pond.

We have described only 2 of the Harms buildings because these are the 2 that offer features we have not seen duplicated on many farms. The Harms also have a modern, finely equipped dairy barn 31 by 60 feet, which has a feed room at one end and a milk room completely equipped with a heater and mechanical cooler. Near the barn, too, is a feed mixing plant built last year at a cost of \$419.60 completely equipped.

Electricity is put to work in every way possible on the Harms farm and electric bills run around \$33 some months. This might seem high, but electricity is used to grind feed, pump

water to the dairy barn, the milkhouse, the calf barn, the bull pens, to the turkey brooder house, the turkey range, and to the house. In the house the family uses electricity for cooking, refrigeration, hot water, washing machine and lights.

Of course, good farm buildings don't guarantee profits. But, if they are well designed for comfort of the animals, utility, and ease of labor management, they go a long way toward making profits possible.

At present the Harms are milking 51 cows and plan to increase the herd to a goal of 70 cows. In 1944 they milked an average of 42 cows, producing 13,664 pounds of butterfat or 276,722 pounds of milk. Average production to the cow for 1944 was 332.7 pounds of butterfat or 6,712 pounds of milk. Whole milk is marketed.

The dairy herd consists of high-grade Jersey cows. Receipts showed they brought 76 cents a pound of butterfat in 1944 with a return of \$131.70 to the cow above feed cost. These records were taken from the Dairy Farm Record Association figures.

Back in 1941, the first year they were in the association, the Harms milked an average of 33 cows that produced 262.7 pounds of butterfat to the cow or 5,262 pounds of milk. Thus, the herd has shown an increase of about 70 pounds of butterfat a cow and 1,500 pounds of milk. In 1941 cream was sold and the average price received was 42 cents a pound butterfat. This brought an average of about \$54.20 to the cow above feed cost. So labor returns to the cow were increased \$77.50 a year.

Good purebred Jersey bulls have been used to improve the herd and figures show the 2 men have done a good job of breeding, as well as to work out the best possible management and building program to house and handle an expanding herd without hiring more labor.

Kills Honeysuckle

The new chemical 2,4-D, could change the appearance of the landscape in Southeastern Kansas if used widely. Fred V. Bowles, extension agent in Cherokee county, has found a small amount of the chemical is damaging to wild honeysuckle. Honeysuckle has a tendency to clutter up hedge rows and fences in that area with a thick mass of undergrowth.

Mr. Bowles made the test with 7 tablespoons of 2,4-D, mixed with 1 gallon of water. Two weeks later the small test strip was leafless and brown. Wild blackberry, elm, grasses and plantain weed were not damaged. Dandelion, of course, bowed its head in the test.

Soap-Saver Bag

I make a white cloth bag about the size of a bar of soap and fill it with leftover scraps of toilet soap. Then I tie it with a white cord and use it as a cake of soap. It makes a good suds and is definitely a soap saver.—E. R.

Making Moisture Tests



John Smerchek, Kiowa county agent, making moisture tests on terraced field of continuous wheat cropping land on the farm of Nathan Hayse. Mr. Hayse and his 2 children watch with interest. Mr. Smerchek found 27 inches of moisture on top and below the terrace, better than 4 feet in the channel, 39 inches 15 feet above the terrace, and 29 inches 30 feet above the terrace.

English Girl Likes Kansas



Mr. and Mrs. Otto F. Schneider, of Hodgeman county, introduce their son, "Barry," to some prize Hereford calves at the Hodgeman County Hereford Breeders' Association Show, at Jetmore. Mrs. Schneider is an English girl from near London who met and married an American farm boy. She arrived in Hodgeman county March 15, 1946, and likes Kansas farm life and Kansas people.

Expenses Are Up, Too

All of this increased farm income you read about isn't profit. Annual records for 182 Kansas farm families in the Farm Management Association show the following results:

Net farm income for the lower one third income group was only \$1,267; for the middle one third, \$3,165; and for the upper one third, \$7,778.

Household expenses for the 3 income groups ranged from \$1,332 for the lower third to \$2,152 for the upper third. A similar study of 802 farm family records showed that farm families during 1934 to 1940 spent an average of \$811 annually for household expenses, compared to an average of \$1,630 for all income groups in 1945.

One dairyman in the Neosho Valley testing association, has this to say about income versus expenses: On 15½ cows during 1945 he used 264 days consisting of 12 hours each, so figures labor at \$1,584. Depreciation on his dairy buildings amounted to \$240, interest on \$6,000 investment at 2.9 per cent, \$174; livestock tax, \$23; insurance on same, \$25; bull service, \$200; fence repairs, \$21; registration with city, \$4.75; silo depreciation, \$25; milker depreciation, repairs, water, lights, cooler depreciation, and power, \$200; milk hauling cost, \$269.50; feed cost, \$1,845.50; fly spray, \$10; veterinary, \$60. This made a total cost of \$4,681.75, or 84½ cents for every pound of butterfat produced on the farm.

Value of all milk produced, including subsidy, was \$4,602.21, or 83 cents a pound on a grade-A milk market. Average yearly test was 5.2 butterfat on an average production of 357.4 pounds a cow.

As a matter of fact, Farm Management Records kept by farmers in Virginia show that while gross incomes have increased every year from 1940 thru 1944, net income has been decreasing yearly since 1942.

For instance, 1944 receipts were 137 per cent higher than in 1940, but farm expenses increased 173 per cent in the same period.

Maybe these are good things to remember. How do such figures compare with your own records on the farm?

A Big Job—But Good

It is a big order for one man to run a 520-acre farm, raise between 50 and 70 head of cattle a year and about 40 hogs. But that is what Cecil C. Shotwell, Coffey county, has been doing. He is completely alone on the farm since his parents died some years ago.

For cleanliness, his farmyard is fine to see. His fields, too, are inviting.

Nearly 15 years ago, Mr. Shotwell recalls, he started using lime on his land. Nearly the whole farm has been limed since then and it has more than

repaid him. Careful pasture planning and crop rotation have kept his acres in top condition thru the years. Terraces winding thru 77 acres of his land also play a large part in maintaining the soil.

Each year he raises about 130 acres of corn which he uses for his livestock. He tended about 80 acres of this corn himself and has a renter take care of the remaining 40 or 50 acres.

Preceding his corn, Mr. Shotwell builds the soil up with sweet clover or lespedeza and oats and some alfalfa. He believes that in the long run a good variety of open-pollinated corn is still the best.

Hogs Do the Job

Making hogs a major project right in the heart of the cattle country, is a successful program for Fred Shaw, of Greenwood county. Altho he has 90 head of beef cattle, he says his hogs are what keeps things going. He produces 250 to 400 pigs a year and has 7 miles of hog fencing on his farm.

Sows are run on alfalfa pasture before the pigs arrive and again after pigs are large enough for pasture. For 30 days after pigs arrive the sows are slopped.

Mr. Shaw has a laborsaving method of slopping the sows. He has a large stockwater tank on a raised platform at the edge of a concrete feeding floor and also only a short distance from the well. Water is pumped into the stock tank and the other feeds stirred in to make the swill. This is allowed to stand until the next feeding time. Then a 1½-inch pipe that sticks up perpendicularly from a socket in the bottom of the tank is unscrewed, allowing the swill to run into the trough by gravity. Mr. Shaw says he can slop 250 head of hogs in an hour by this method.

And Mr. Shaw is a great believer in slopping hogs. He thinks that the swill increases a hog's digestive capacity so it will fatten better when put on corn.

FARMS—KANSAS

160 Acres, 10 miles from Emporia, 1½ miles to High School, good roads, well improved, electricity, timber, some bottom land, good pasture. \$55 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

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A few good serviceable bulls still left at the farm. Inspection invited. T. and Abortion tested.

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Enterprise (Dickinson
County), Kansas.

Reg. Hereford Cattle

Leading bloodlines, all ages. Lots to suit buyer. Prices for all purposes.
SHAWNEE CATTLE COMPANY, Dallas, Texas

Registered
Aberdeen-Angus
Cattle

For Sale, Choice Breeding.
L. E. LAFLIN
Crab Orchard, Nebr.

REGISTERED
SHORTHORN BULLS

Yearlings and calves. Excellent bloodlines and of good quality.
WALKER BROS., McPherson, Kan.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

POLLED MILKING SHORTHORN BULL for sale. Dark red, calved November 24, 1945, sired by Corner View Knight MX 2030103, out of a dam by Corner View Choice.
MAX CRAIG, Osage City, Kan.

Livestock Advertising Rates

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Per Column Inch.....7.00 per issue
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Kansas Farmer is now published on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and we must have copy by Friday of the previous week.

JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman
Kansas Farmer - Topeka, Kansas

Please Mention the
Kansas Farmer
when writing to Livestock Breeders
who advertise in
the Kansas
State Farm Paper

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman,
Muscotah, Kansas.

The HEART OF AMERICA ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION will hold its annual fall sale American Royal Week in the American Royal sales pavilion at Kansas City. The offering will be limited to 50 head and they will be very carefully selected. This is the first association to advise us that its sale will be part of one of the biggest livestock events of the year, the American Royal.

Frank Yost, secretary-treasurer, Salina, advises that THE CENTRAL KANSAS GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION held its type school at the home of Ralph E. Brown, June 1. Professors Beck and Stover, of the Extension Service, conducted the classes, with the assistance of Mr. Ralston, Guernsey fieldman for this area. A nice crowd was there and all took part in scoring the different dairy cattle that were used. A picnic dinner was enjoyed by all present.

O'BRYAN HAMPSHIRE RANCH, at Hiattville, has 1,100 spring pigs to date, with 8 to the litter saved. Every litter is weighed and vaccinated at the same time and careful records made as to weight. In this way every litter has a production test. Individuals from each litter are slaughtered and proof of quality from the standpoint of type production can be gained. This plan has been followed with good results for the past 3 years. With a large number of litters to select from, it is possible to locate and standardize the best possible Hampshire type from the standpoint of economical pork production.

WAITE BROTHERS take time from the barley harvest to write interestingly of the new Hereford bulls recently purchased from the J. L. Frazer herd, down in Texas. They say many visitors have come to the ranch to see the new addition, purchased to use on daughters of the already famous Hazlet WHR bulls already doing service in the herd. The new bulls are O. J. R. Royal 9th, by O. J. R. Royal Domino 11th, and O. J. R. Jubiter Star 12th, by WHR Star 12th by WHR Jubiter Star. The cattle went on grass in unusually good condition, with practically a hundred per cent calf crop. All sired by the WHR herd bulls except a few by the son of Real Domino 51st. A big crop of oats is in prospect and pasture was never better.

Kansas Farmer readers will recall OTTO B. WENRICH and his herd of good beef Shorthorns, kept at Cloverdale Farm, near Oxford, before the exciting days of oil production. High-producing wells and others coming in almost daily, made a dispersion sale necessary. But within a short time another herd was established, and this time wells, no matter how numerous, were unable to drive the Shorthorns out. The herd grew in quality and numbers. Max, the only son, grew to love the business and now, in the center of what was one of the greatest oil fields in Kansas, the original farm home and other buildings still stand. The herd has been reduced in order to breed better quality. But oil never will be first in importance to Wenrich & Son.

The RAVENSTEIN'S drew one of the finest days of the season for their fourth annual Polled Hereford sale. The rain of the night before encouraged better buying and added interest to the sale in general. Buyers came from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, and Ontario, Canada. The 30 females brought an average price of \$640, with a top of \$1,650 paid for a choice daughter of Plato Domino 9th, bred to WHR Leskan 2nd. Second top went to Seco Farms at \$1,500. This heifer also was bred to WHR Leskan 2nd. The top heifer went to Harold Gengriss, Sedgwick. The bulls averaged \$343, with a top of \$850 paid by Earl Bohling, of Florence. All of the bulls but 2 stayed in Kansas, and about half of the females went back to Kansas farmers and breeders. The big attractions were heifers sired by or with service to the Leskan bulls. Chas. Corkle was the auctioneer, assisted in the ring by fieldmen for the various publications.

For 25 years CHESTER JOHNSTON and his interesting family have devoted themselves to the improvement of registered Jersey cattle. At first on a rented farm, and later buying one of their own and making it into a modern place, both as a home and for the best convenience for breeding and caring for the livestock. Mr. Johnston has searched far and wide for the best in herd bull material and at this time has one of the very high producing officially classified herds in the entire state. The junior herd sire, Lonely Crag Glorious, was bred at Twin Oaks and his sire was classified Excellent. His granddam was an Excellent cow and winner of grand championships twice in succession. Every female in the herd was bred on the farm. The herd classifies from Good to Very Good, with individual cows having yearly official butterfat records up to 641 pounds. Calfhood vaccination has been practiced for the past several years. And the herd is regularly tested for Bang's and T. and B. The farm is located a few miles northwest of Ft. Scott.

B. C. "PAT" BEEZLEY and his son, Bill, of Girard, have one of the largest and most efficient milk-producing plants in the entire country. Kansas who meet the senior member of the firm, in State Fair and Board of Agriculture meetings, would understand better the real man by visiting the plant and following him thru the fields and pastures, where the big herds of registered Holsteins are kept and carefully cared for. Right now 39 head are in milk. Records officially made may be seen, showing the amount of butterfat every cow produced last year and the profit made after feed and labor costs have been deducted. The records show where every bull calf has gone and, if possible, how his heifers have measured up in production. The great bull, Lou Ormsby Lad, sired the twin heifers that won produce of dam at the All-Kansas Salina show. Seventeen of his daughters now are in milk in the Beezley herd. First-calf heifers have made up

to 598 pounds of fat. The herd has been in existence for about 25 years. The latest and best tried methods of feeding and grazing are being practiced and the Beezleys plan to keep on improving the herd.

Public Sales of Livestock

August 26-30—North Central Kansas Free Fair, Belleville.

October 17—Triple F Ranch, Mt. Hope, Kan.
November 12—North Central Kansas Hereford Show and Sale, Concordia, Kan. Dr. George C. Wreath, Belleville, Kan., Sale Manager.
January 7—Northeast Kansas Hereford Breeders, Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
October 28—Kansas State Holstein Breeders' Sale, Abilene, Kan. Herbert Hatesohl, Manager, Greenleaf, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
October 23—J. E. Kraus & Sons, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

October 24—Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society, Hutchinson, Kan., Joe Hunter, Secretary, Geneseo, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle
June 17—Mrs. Carrie L. Rupp, Ottawa, Kan.
October 9—Southern Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association, Hillsboro, Kan. Secretary, J. E. Sinclair, Hillsboro, Kan.
October 18—Kansas State Guernsey Breeders, Topeka, Kan. W. L. Schultz, Hillsboro, Kan., Chairman of Sale Committee.

Shorthorn Cattle
November 6—Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Polled and Horned, Sale Hutchinson, Kan. Frank Leslie, Sterling, Kan., Sale Manager.

November 25—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association (Polled Shorthorns) Hutchinson, Kan. Sec., Lot F. Taylor, Manhattan, Kan.
November 26—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Secretary, Lot F. Taylor, Manhattan, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs
August 24—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

Sheep—All Breeds
June 28-29—Midwest Stud Ram Show and Sale, Sedalia, Mo. Secretary, Glenn Chappell, Green Castle, Mo.

August 2—Nebraska Sheep Breeders Ram and Ewe sale, State Fair Grounds, Lincoln, Nebr. Secretary, M. A. Alexander, Lincoln, Nebr.

Hampshire Sheep
July 17—Southwest Missouri Hampshire Breeders' Association, Joplin, Mo. Secretary, D. J. Tucker, Willard, Mo.

Shropshire Sheep
July 26—Missouri State Show and Sale, C. of C. Sale Pavilion, St. Joseph, Mo. Alden N. Marks, Canton, Mo., Secretary.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$17.65	\$17.65	\$17.40
Hogs	14.55	14.55	14.50
Lambs	17.75	17.75	15.75
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	.21 1/2	.23	.24
Eggs, Standards ....	.32 1/2	.33 1/2	.34
Butterfat, No. 1. ....	.45	.45	.46
Wheat, No. 2, Hard. ....	..	..	1.72 1/2
Corn, No. 2, Yellow. ....	..	..	1.15 1/2
Oats, No. 2, White. ....	..	..	.78
Barley, No. 2. ....	..	..	1.20
Alfalfa, No. 1.	30.00	30.00	21.50
Prairie, No. 1.	14.00	14.00	13.00

Increase in Awards

There will be a large increase in the awards in several classifications at the 1946 International Livestock Exposition. The show will be from November 30 to December 7, at the Chicago Stock Yards, after a wartime lapse of 4 years.

Uniform awards, amounting to \$6,000 per breed, will be offered in the Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford, and Shorthorn breeding classes. This represents an increase of nearly 100 per cent over 1941. There also will be a \$2,000 classification for Polled Shorthorns.

Increased awards also will be offered in the swine and sheep classes. A new breed of swine will be added, with the admission of Hereford hogs. Yorkshire swine, not included at the 1941 International, will be reinstated.

Other portions of the show will include the International Junior livestock feeding contest and the Collegiate and Junior livestock judging contests. The International horse shows again will be a daily feature.

Carlot feeder cattle will be dropped this year from the International's competition. In their place, a show featuring feeder cattle only in carlots will be held at the Chicago Stock Yards October 28 and 29.

Late Lambs Are Costly

Paul Danielson, McPherson county, proved for himself last year that the most profit in lambs can be made by selling them before the first of July, rather than holding them thru the summer and fall. He had the top pen of lambs at the Kansas Lamb and Wool School last year, but had 20 lambs that were late in arriving. He held them over. The 20 lambs hit a good market in February and weighed about 110 pounds. Altho he received a good return, the increased cost in production did not justify holding them over.

SHEEP



QUALITY

HAMPSHIRE
CORRIEDALES
SHROPSHIRE
SOUTH DOWNS
AND OXFORDS
Over 200 Selling

In the Second Annual
Midwest Stud Ram
Show and Sale,
SEDALIA, MISSOURI
State Fair Grounds
Show—June 28
Sale—June 29

Yearling rams, aged rams, ram lambs and yearling ewes show and sell. Plenty of the flock improving kind from which to make selections.

See the Sheep Dog Trials.

Write sales manager Rollo E. Singleton, State Department of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo., for a Sale Catalog.

Auctioneers: Bert Powell and Ed Caldwell.

HOGS

CHOICE DUROC GILTS

Bred to Uneda Broadway, and Klassy Tops for May, June, July farrowing. Two outstanding 12-months boars by Proud Cherry Orion and Orion Compact. Fall boars, spring boars. Herd improving kind. Prices right.

G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kansas

MILLER OFFERS
DUROC BRED GILTS

For sale now—Gilts bred to Knockout, the best son produced by Kant Be Beat. Inquire of CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KANSAS

REG. DUROC BOARS Short-legged, thick fall boars. Some good enough for the best purebred herds. Also bred gilts. Literature. Shipped on approval. No inflated prices here. Willis Huston, Americus, Kan.

DUROC FALL BOARS AND GILTS

Sired by Fancy Cardinal and by Improved Ace, by the Ohio Champion. One spring boar by Reconstruction. On approval.

BEN M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kansas

ETHYLEDALE
FARM

In Service
SPOTLIGHT SUPREME
and
OUR WIZARD
Breeding stock for sale
at all times,
HAMPSHIRES Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

Sunnybrook Farm Spotted Polands

For Sale: Bred gilts, sired by Keepsakes Pride, a very compact desirable type boar and they are bred to Feeders Wide Back Jr. bred by C. W. Nelson, Harlan, Iowa. Also fall boars by Keepsakes Pride. (Registered - Immune). Farm 17 miles S. E. of Topeka.

H. E. HOLLIDAY & SON, Richland, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Boars

Two good herd boars for sale or trade. Ambition 2nd, grand Champion Kansas State Fair, 1945. Also Silver Row Flash, full brother to the \$620 Silver Row. Weanling pigs by above boars.

DALE KONKEL, Haviland, Kansas

Fiesers' Spotted Polands

Last call for serviceable boars. Spring pigs are ready to go. Also bred gilts. By Top Flash and True Model. Thick, low type. Registered & vaccinated. Earl J. & Everett Fieser, Norwich, Kan.

Poland China Bred Gilts

Bred for September litters to Challenger's Best, one of the breed's greatest sires. Better be safe than sorry.

O. B. ROWE, Scranton, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS

Buyers Pay the
Auctioneer

If he is capable, understands his audience and knows values. His fee is reflected in increased profit to the seller.

HAROLD TONN
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1529 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer
Alden, Kansas

July 6
Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section
must be in our hands by
Saturday, June 29

DELLFORD RANCH

Hazlett Herefords

HERD SIRES
FRC BOCALDO
FRC RUPERT TONE 9th
ROYAL ESSAR 22d

Top bulls for both registered and commercial herds. Foundation females for sale.

FRANK R. CONDELL
 EL DORADO, KANSAS



Locke's Real Dual-Purpose Red Polled Cattle

Bred for the best balance beef and milk. **SENIOR HERD BULL**—Red Boy 60770, a ton sire. One of the best of the breed. **JUNIOR HERD BULL**—Ideal Sunshine Perfection 66971, grandson of Double Perfection (National Grand Champion). Our cow herd is the result of 30 years of constant improvement. If you want two-purpose cattle, come and see for yourself. Supply of surplus breeding stock is exhausted for the present. Stock for sale later.

G. W. LOCKE
 Box 709, El Dorado, Kansas

Southeast Kansas Livestock Breeders



O'BRYAN'S Packer-Feeder-Breeder Type Hampshires Balance a Better Farm Program

More pigs per litter. More pork produced with less feed. Serviceable boars. Weanling pigs \$35 each, 3 for \$100.

O'BRYAN'S RANCH
 Bourbon Co. Hiattville, Kansas

Cloverdale Farms

Home of Modern Type Registered Shorthorns

For a quarter of a century our best efforts have been given to the improvement of this, our favorite breed of cattle.

IN SERVICE NOW

Divide Revelation 2161177 (a son of Duke of Killlearn) mating mostly to cows sired by **Sni-A-Bar Just-right 1855152** (a good son of Collyne Justright) and **Edellyn Time Command 2043437**. Augusta, Lavenders, Rubys, Merigolds, Foxgloves, etc. Young bulls for sale.

OTTO B. WENRICH & SON
 Oxford, Kansas

Successful Sales

For breeders and associations throughout Kansas. Arrange your date early as I am busy during sale season.

CHAS. W. COLE
 Livestock Auctioneer,
 Wellington, Kansas



Beezley Farm Dairy



Registered Holsteins Since 1919

HERD BULLS IN SERVICE

Lou Ormsby Lad 764913, classified Excellent, has 17 milking daughters in our herd, the first 5 head averaged 494.3 lbs. fat, 3.9% at two years and 7 months of age. The highest record was 598 lbs. 4.1% in 365 days. Mating daughters of Lou Ormsby to **Pabst Burke Tritomia's**. Every registered female on the farm but one bred by us. No serviceable age bulls for sale, but some very promising youngsters coming on.

Pabst Burke Tritomia 869936

R. C. "PAT" BEEZLEY and WM. M. "BILL" BEEZLEY
 Girard, Kansas

Guernsey Herd For Sale

Am moving to Colorado and to avoid public sale expenses offer at private treaty what is practically a dispersal sale.

Registered and High Grade Guernseys

12 Cows and bred heifers, only one older than 7 years of age.

7 Open Yearling Heifers.

1 Yearling Bull and his 2 months old full brother, out of the State butterfat cow, 530 lbs. of fat.

8 Heifer and bull calves.

Also the herd bull, Butterfat's Golden Winner 274746. His sire was the AR bull, **Hilltop Butterfat Jewell** and his dam, **Golden Belle's Goldie** with a record of 303 lbs. fat as a 12-year-old. The bull, Butterfat's Winner, has daughters with yearly records up to 500 lbs. fat. The lowest two-year record was 297. He has never sired a heifer that failed to increase production above that of her dam. All but 4 head of cows in the herd have lifetime records.

For sale in lots to suit purchaser.

Hycrest Guernsey Farm, H. Dean Hyer, Olathe, Kan.



Nearly a Half Century of Poland Herd Improvement

by the use of better sires and careful mating.

HERD BOARS



legged type. Bred gilts, fall boars and spring pigs for sale.

Milking Shorthorns

35 head **Rosecroft Prince 6th** cows of Gage, Craig, Haag, and Breckenridge breeding. Young bulls for sale.



A. L. WISWELL & SON, Olathe, Kansas

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

Announce the Addition of Two Herd Bulls

O. J. R. Domino Royal 9th by O. J. R. Royal Domino 11th and out of a daughter of Prince Domino C.

O. J. R. Jupiter Star 12th by WHR Jupiter Star and out of a daughter of WHR Royal Domino 51st.

They join WHR Worthy Domino 41st, WHR Contender Domino 1st and Real Domino Return by Real Domino 51st.

We invite inspection of these bulls and our cow herd. Visitors always welcome.

WAITE BROS. WINFIELD, KAN.

Johnston's High Producing, Classified Registered JERSEYS



SENIOR SIRE: Sparkling Draconis Wonder 419143, dam, Fillpall Wonderous Sparkle, an Excellent Medal of Merit daughter of Fillpall Wonder Volunteer. Sparkling Draconis Wonder is most sure to become a Superior sire, helping to build that great family of Xenia's Sparkling Ivy's. He is a grandson of Ivy. **JUNIOR SIRE**: Lonely Crag Glorious 449454, son of Volunteer Royalist Glory 1306328, daughter of Les Geonnais Volunteer, making him a line bred Dreaming Royalist bull.

Springer cows, open heifers and bull calves for sale.

CHESTER JOHNSTON, R. F. D. 3, Ft. Scott, Kansas



Double X Bar Ranch

Reg. Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

100 HEAD—Bloodlines as good as the breed affords.

BULLS IN SERVICE

SENIOR BULL—Oak Ridge Els Revolution 766589 (grandson of Revolution 81st).

JUNIOR SIRE—Revemere of Silvertop (son of Revemere of Wheatland 20th.). Mating these bulls with cows sired by Elber of Lonejac 15th 513794. All of our cattle trace to Earl Marshall (The king of all sires). Everything in the herd except the herd bulls and two cows were bred by us. Bulls and females for sale at all times.

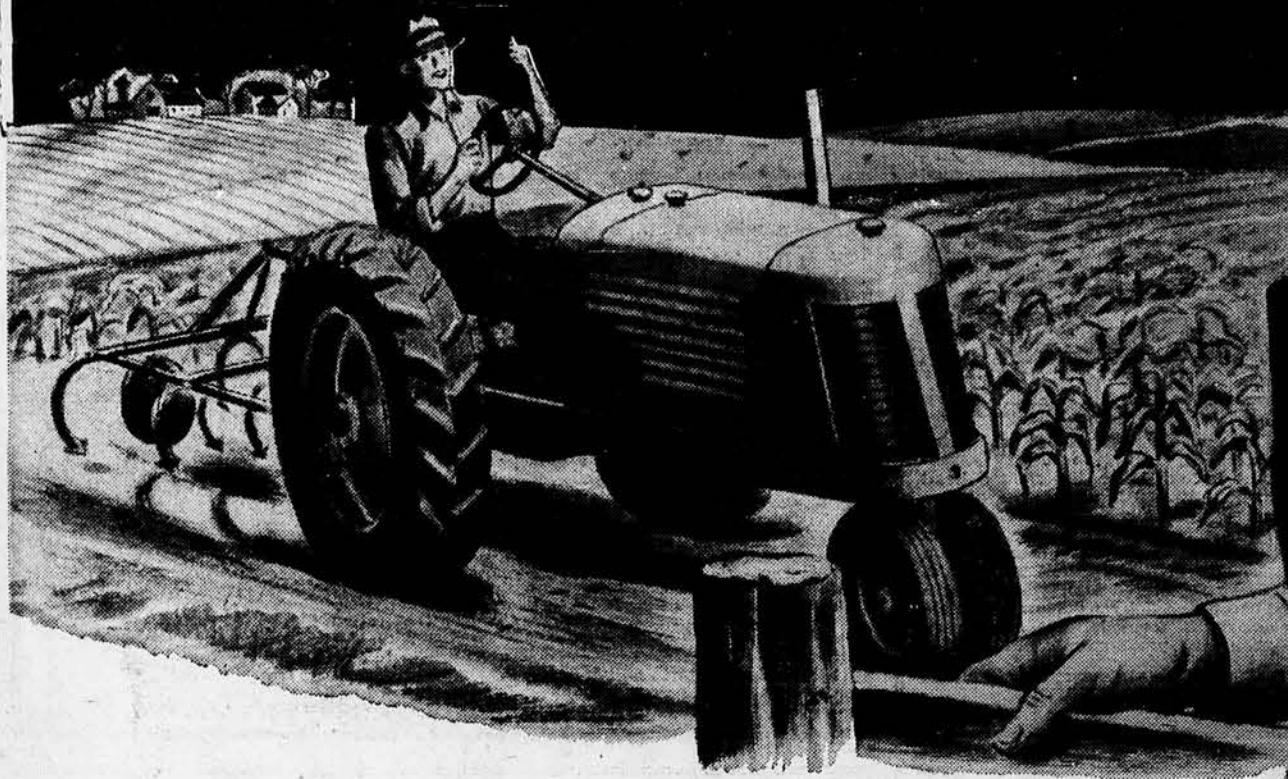
CLARENCE C. ERICSON & SONS
 Savonburg (Allen County) Kansas

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KANSAS

I hear you've switched to **POWER FUEL!**

You bet! STANDARD POWER FUEL does more
work for less money than gasoline!



**Besides . . . STANDARD POWER FUEL
is NOT subject to Kansas Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax**

WANT TO SAVE a good sum of money on tractor fuel this season? Then note these facts:

Tests made by a famous tractor manufacturer showed that Standard Power Fuel did 16% more work per gallon than gasoline in a 2-fuel tractor. That's equivalent to saving 1 gallon of fuel in every 7. What's more, you don't have to pay the Kansas Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax when you use Standard Power Fuel.

And saving isn't the *only* advantage of this popular fuel. Look what it gives you in the way of *performance*:

—gives full power under peak or variable loads.

—helps maintain uniform speeds with little stopping to change to lower gears.

—good starting under normal conditions—fast warm-up—smooth idling.

What do Midwest farmers think of this fuel for 2-fuel tractors? Well, they buy 4 times as much of it as they do any other brand of volatile distillate. That's pretty good evidence that Standard Power Fuel is really something out of the ordinary!

Your Standard Oil Man will be glad to give you full information about this thrifty, hard-working fuel. Ask him—and start saving with Standard.

STANDARD
SERVICE

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

