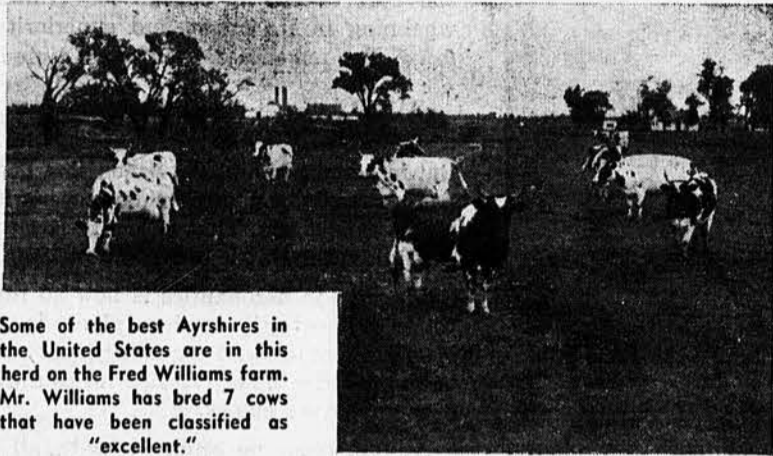


KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Some of the best Ayrshires in the United States are in this herd on the Fred Williams farm. Mr. Williams has bred 7 cows that have been classified as "excellent."



Don Ingle, right, and Ray Smith, talk over Reno county dairy problems. A progressive, county-wide program has brought Reno county up to No. 1 position in Kansas dairying since 1934.

AGRICULTURE AND LIBRARY
JUL 7 1945
MANHATTAN
KANSAS

WORKING IN . . . *Reverse* Made Reno Tops in Dairying



MAYBE you don't know which came first, the hen or the egg. But Reno county dairymen have proved what comes first in dairying—it is markets. And by markets they mean adequate and profitable outlets for both quality dairy products and quality dairy animals. Working in reverse—from markets back to production—they have brought their county up to the No. 1 spot in Kansas dairying. This has been done with the help of Don Ingle, county agent, and J. W. Linn, Extension dairyman of Kansas State College.

What are some of Reno county's achievements? Well, here are just a few examples: During 1944, Reno county produced 90,724,000 pounds of milk. This is one third more than produced by Labette county, nearest competitor and one-time banner dairy county

of the state. Pretty good for a wheat country.

Three cow testing associations are organized within the county. Fifty-seven herds now are on test with 62 days of testing a month. The county has 29 classified herds, leading all others in the state—possibly in the nation. Half of the officers in all 6 major state dairy associations live in Reno county.

Every dairy breed except Guernsey is organized and there now are 52 active registered herds in the county—14 Ayrshire, 8 Brown Swiss, 4 Guernsey, 10 Holstein, 10 Jersey, and 6 Milking Shorthorn.

There is one certified dairy, the John Braden dairy, under supervision of the American Medical Association. "Certified" is the highest rating any dairy can achieve. Mr. Braden's Brown Swiss herd of 100 head is the largest of the breed in the state.

T. Hobart McVay is strong for following high-producing cow families in the breeding program. He is shown here with Macksimum Connielee, sired by a son of Tillie Ann and closely related to the Fairy family, which has a history of high production.

Three dairymen, R. L. Evans, T. Hobart McVay, and A. Lewis Oswald, have been designated as "Progressive Breeders," a National Association recognition for outstanding breeding work done on the farm.

With 939 cows on test, the Reno county cow testing associations reported in 1944 an average production to the cow of 7,166 pounds of milk and 341.7 pounds of butterfat. Average production to the cow for Kansas in 1944 was 4,000 pounds [Continued on Page 12]



Here Mr. McVay holds Macksimum Femco Foxy Lou, another descendant in the Fairy family. The calf on right is Macksimum Tovarich Jemima May, which carries 14 crosses back to the original foundation cow.



Buildings on the Fred Williams dairy are being remodeled to put all milking and feed-handling work in as compact a space as possible. The milkhouse and calf stalls form a link between silo and milking parlor.

THE JOKER IN AIR POWER



EVERY PILOT who wings his Liberator or Fortress over Germany or Japan knows what the joker in Air Power is.

Every ground crewman whose job is to keep a Mustang, Thunderbolt, or Corsair in hair-trigger fighting trim knows what it is.

Every aircraft engineer who ever saw the inside of a wind tunnel knows what it is.

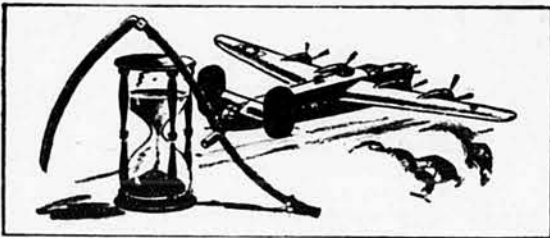
Do you know the joker in Air Power?

It's very important that you should. For, partly because America forgot it during the prewar years, we came terribly close to losing this war right at the start.

But now we are winning the war, largely because a few farsighted men knew what the joker in Air Power was.

The joker in Air Power is TIME—the heart-breaking months and years it takes to design, to build, and to perfect a plane to the point where it becomes an efficient, service-tested battle plane, ready for action.

For example, America's first four-engine, long-range bomber was born back in 1934.



But when war was declared, some 7 years later, this bomber was not *even then* ready to go into action as the potent fighting weapon it is today.

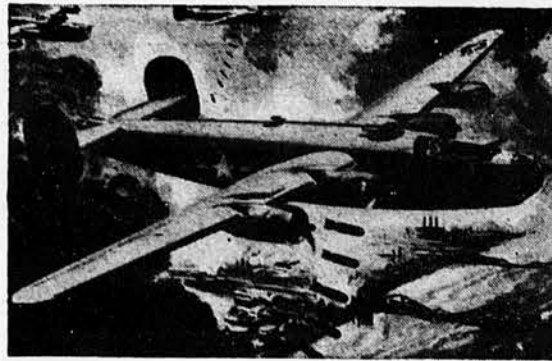
True, the first model was flown in the summer of 1935. The aircraft engineers knew then that the basic design was good.

But between the first "prototype" and the current model, there have been more than 4000 changes, involving over 4 million engineering hours.

Even by working with desperate speed, it has taken years to smooth out the "bugs"—to give our Air Forces this heavy long-range bomber, so urgently needed, in its most efficient form.

There aren't many short cuts

When the war clouds grew blacker over Europe, the U. S. Army Air Forces came to Consolidated Vultee with the request for still another four-engine heavy bomber.



Shortly afterward—in 1939—the B-24 Liberator was born.

But, even with Consolidated Vultee's long experience in building mammoth sea planes, it took over 3 years, over 1 million engineering hours, and more than 5 million hours to tool up the plants, before the Liberator was ready to go into action, as one of America's most devastating, heavy bombardment weapons.

Similarly, it took 5 years to develop one of this war's foremost fighter planes from drawing board to final test flight and mass production.

And one of the country's greatest aircraft engines has taken 11 years to develop—and ever since the war started, it's been undergoing change after change to increase its horsepower still more.



America 1941—a second-rate power

Many other examples could be cited. But there is no need to labor the point.

The truth of the matter is that America was caught napping. We had become a second-rate power in the air.

What the Axis overlooked was the undreamed-of capacity of the American people, and the American aircraft industry, to do the impossible.

Starting almost from scratch, we have been

able to design, build, and deliver war planes by the tens of thousands—an air armada overwhelming in its might and superiority, *as of today*. But remember, the elapsed time has been *five years!*

"Hot" today—obsolete tomorrow

But in aerial warfare, the nation that depends on mere quantity and present-day superiority of its planes cannot win. That is one reason why Germany lost the Battle of Britain in 1940.

Progress in aeronautics is now so rapid that today's "hottest" combat plane is virtually obsolete tomorrow. Its quality must constantly be improved—to keep it superior to the enemy's ever-improving planes.

And it must be replaced, with all possible speed, by new planes now on our drafting boards, in our wind tunnels, or undergoing their test flights.

These are facts which an alert America should not, must not, forget.

Another fact to keep in mind

If we are attacked again, there will probably be no warning whatever—no time to prepare.

There will be no other nation to hold off the enemy, as Britain did this time, while we frantically build up our power in the air.

We must be ready, and able, to protect ourselves from such attack.

Air Supremacy alone cannot win a war, and may not in itself prevent *another* war. But as long as we maintain our strength in the air, no aggressor nation in its right mind will dare think of attacking us.

Air Power is Peace Power

The backbone of Air Supremacy is a strong, independent competitive aircraft industry, constantly working in research, in the improvement of production technique, and in the development of still finer planes.

But we must understand that Air Power is a combination of *all these things*: a postwar Air Force, commercial air transport, a strong supporting aircraft industry with permanent facilities to meet any emergency, widespread personal flying, and a national air-minded way of thinking.

When we understand this, we begin to realize that Air Power can be one of America's soundest investments in the interests of a lasting peace.

**LET'S KEEP AMERICA STRONG
IN THE AIR!**

CONVAIR MODEL 37
Pan American Clipper

LIBERATOR
4-engine bomber

LIBERATOR EXPRESS
transport

CORONADO
patrol bomber

PRIVATEER
search plane

CATALINA
patrol bomber

VALIANT
basic trainer

SENTINEL
"Flying Jeep"

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

San Diego, Calif. Fairfield, Calif. Fort Worth, Texas Nashville, Tenn. Wayne, Mich. Allentown, Pa. Vultee Field, Calif. Tucson, Ariz.
New Orleans, La. Louisville, Ky. Dearborn, Mich. Elizabeth City, N. C. Miami, Fla. Member, Aircraft War Production Council

Uncle Sam Says . . .

Screen Goes West

The supply of metal insect screening for civilian use is far below estimated minimum requirements because of tremendous quantities needed by the military in the Pacific area, announces WPB.

Aid to Crops

More nitrogen may be available for agricultural use in the near future, altho present supplies are not adequate to meet all demands. Some new plants and possible cuts in the munitions program may ease the situation soon but nitrogen requirements for liberated European areas are expected to be heavy.

Good Bull Important

The Bureau of Dairy Industry at Beltsville, Md., has been lending out high-quality purebred bulls among average farmers in the area around the station, with the result that milk production on these farms has been increased an average of 1,000 pounds of milk to the cow a year. The lending experiment is to demonstrate to farmers the value of selecting progeny-tested bulls.

Higher Apple Ceiling

Country shipping-point ceilings for early apples of the 1945 crop have been increased 68 cents a bushel, from \$2.85 to \$3.53, announces OPA. Retail ceilings for early apples will be increased by about 1½ cents a pound.

Need More Oil

Don't convert your heating equipment from coal to fuel oil, warns the Petroleum Administration. Fuel oil needs for the Pacific war are said to be greater than for the European war.

More Hunting, Maybe

Firearm and ammunition requirements of farmers, ranchers and law-enforcement agencies probably will be given preferential treatment when civilian production is resumed. Lead supplies will be the limiting factor for the rest of this year in increased production.

Ease Building Ban

Construction work on certain types of buildings now is permitted without WPB authorization, if the total cost of work on a unit in one year does not exceed \$1,000 for a 1-family house; \$2,000 for a 2-family house; \$1,000 for farm construction, exclusive of farmhouse; \$1,000 for an irrigation or drainage system serving more than one farm.

Cancel Big Fairs

Managers of state or regional fairs have been requested to cancel their exhibitions this year since military and essential wartime activities will require the entire transportation capacity of the country, both rail and highway, says the ODT. Troops from Europe are returning now at the rate of 300,000 a month. Their dispersal thru the country on furlough, and the dispatch of large forces to West Coast ports, have tied up all transportation. "We must move 3½ million men half-way around the world in 10 short

months, a task that took nearly 4 years during the European phase," says ODT. County and local fairs that do not involve use of intercity transportation by those exhibiting or attending may be conducted this year.

Favor Expansion

Both houses of Congress have passed a bill to provide additional Extension service funds. The increases would amount to 4½ million dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, then would be stepped up 4 million dollars yearly until a total increase of \$12,500,000 is reached for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948. The money would be used to hire additional county agents, assistant agents, 4-H Club leaders, home demonstration agents and assistants, 120 more supervisors of county agents, and 141 state field agents in marketing, rural housing, nutrition, rural youth farm management, and for their travel and clerical help.

For Women, Too

Discharged Service women are being given the same assistance as Service men with respect to employment counseling and job placement.

May Get Tubes

Four million radio tubes a month for use in existing radios may be authorized by WPB. On the basis of figures supplied by the industry, it is estimated that 60 million tubes would be needed the first year to satisfy replacement demand.

Soybean Ceilings

Ceiling prices for the 1945 crop of raw, unprocessed soybeans, for a 60-pound bushel, are as follows: U. S. No. 2, Classes I (yellow) and II (green), \$2.10; U. S. No. 2, Classes III (brown) and IV (black) and V (mixed), \$1.90. Ceilings will not apply to any sale of soybeans to be used as seed for the 1946 crop or to soybeans specially cleaned for use in production of any products for human consumption not involving extraction of oil.

Keep on Working

Reconversion will, in many cases, not even mean the shifting of jobs for many workers, reports WPB. Of the 51,200,000 civilian workers in this country, 44,600,000 are in agriculture, railroading, steel, retail trades, and other jobs that will continue, regardless of war schedules. Jobs most likely to be affected by cutbacks include aircraft, ships, ordnance and signal equipment, war chemicals, and Federal war agencies, hiring a total of 6,600,000 persons. Many manufacturers now making materials will use the same employes after converting to civilian production.

Best Hospital Ships

Each of 6 new Navy hospital ships, built on U. S. Maritime Commission C-4 hulls, is about twice the size of an average city hospital, is capable of caring for 800 patients, and is fully air-conditioned—the first completely air-conditioned hospital ships in the world. Every berth is equipped with a radio receiving set or pillows with built-in radio loudspeakers for those unable to wear earphones. Programs may be selected from 2 record systems and 2 broadcast circuits.

Thanks to Farmers

Comparing the food picture of this war with that of World War I, Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, says the U. S. has produced 50 per cent more food annually in this war with 10 per cent fewer workers on farms, with a total national population of one third more, and that our population has had about 10 per cent more food per capita than in the 1917-18 period. During the present conflict twice as much food has gone annually to the Armed Services and for overseas shipments as was used for these noncivilian outlets each year of the last war.

Senator Capper on Radio

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



"Pay, hours and quarters are okay—but I have plenty of milk and fruit for my Wheaties!"

JUL 7 1945



by Betty Crocker

VITAMINS? Yes indeed! Wheaties provide important food values—whole wheat levels of two B vitamins, the mineral iron, and food energy. Honest-to-goodness nourishment in these whole wheat flakes, Wheaties, our famous "Breakfast of Champions."

MAPLE NUT DELIGHT: For those dessert hounds! It's sweet, wholesome, and minus ration restrictions. Fill a bowl with Wheaties, add chopped nuts, then maple syrup and top milk. This combination sound good? It is. Just ask our General Mills staff of food experts.

CART BEFORE HORSE? Not necessarily! First your fruit in cereal bowl, then milk, then Wheaties on top. You might prefer this change-about from the old way. Try it. Why not?

AT BREAKFAST: Here's where Wheaties do yeoman duty, week in, week out. Crunchy toasted flakes of nourishing whole wheat. A generous helping of Wheaties with plenty of milk and fruit makes a good foundation for a backer-upper breakfast.

SECOND-HELPING GOOD: One bowlful of Wheaties just seems to lead to another. These whole wheat flakes are so light, crackly. Nut-rich, malty-sweet. America's favorite whole wheat flakes. Had your Wheaties today?

BIGGER PACKAGE: Have you seen the new bigger package of Wheaties? It's specially designed for farm families. Extra-Big-Pak, it's called. Holds 50% more Wheaties than the regular size. Just what you need at your house—the new bigger package? Get the Wheaties Extra-Big-Pak.

NO SUGAR, THANKS! Wheaties are a sweet-type breakfast cereal. Many people prefer them without extra sweetening.

General Mills, Inc.

"Wheaties", "Breakfast of Champions" and "Betty Crocker" are registered trade marks of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota.



50% MORE! This new bigger Wheaties package holds 50% more than the regular size. It's the Extra-Big-Pak.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kansas

Vol. 82, No. 13

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Member: Audit Bureau of Circulations, Agricultural Publishers Association, National Publishers Association.

Published the first and third Saturdays each month at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan., U. S. A. Entered as second class matter at the post office Topeka, Kan., U. S. A., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Five years, \$1; one year, 25 cents.

Every Accident-Trap Is Loaded

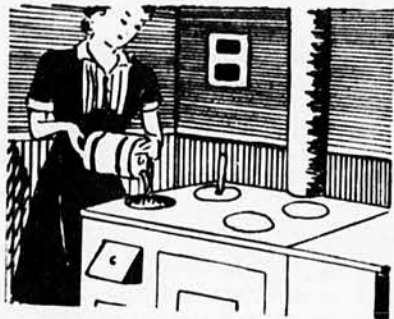
A Farm Safety Check-up May Save the Life of a Loved One

THIS isn't a pretty story. But unfortunately it is true. It is a picture of stark tragedy taken from the official records of the Kansas State Board of Health at Topeka. Every case mentioned here tells how a precious life was snuffed out. Names are not mentioned out of consideration for the families concerned. However, these fatal accidents may call the attention of others to accident-traps on their farms, make them more conscious of the fact that every accident-trap is loaded.

The Kansas State Board of Health is co-operating with Kansas Farmer in presenting this information for two important reasons. One is to call attention to the fact that July 22 to 28 is National Farm Safety Week; the other is to urge Kansas farm folks to make every week a farm safety week by getting rid of hazards that threaten their safety.

Cases mentioned here are just a few recorded in a very few recent months. These were fatal accidents only. There were far too many accidents in addition that caused intense suffering, loss of time, impairment of health and permanent disability.

President Truman has proclaimed July 22 to 28, National Farm Safety Week. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, endorses it for his great organi-



Explosions, deaths, and fires frequently are the results of pouring kerosene on fires. Take your chance on a "slow fire."

zation. James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, pledges the co-operation of his forceful organization. A. S. Goss, master of The National Grange, assures the full support of his powerful organization. Indeed, every farm family is for it, too.

But the only folks who actually can do anything about it are those who live on the farms. Will you please join in this nation-wide farm safety week July 22 to 28?

Just think! During the 3 minutes you have been reading this, 10 farm dwellers have been injured in accidents; today 40 to 45 farm folks may die as the result of accidents. That is the daily average. The yearly toll in the United States is between 15,000 and 17,000 members of farm households killed and 1,500,000 injured.

Here are a few of the fatal accidents on Kansas farms in a few recent months:

Making a sharp turn on a steep hill caused the tractor he was driving to overturn, pinning the driver—a farmer 56 years old—underneath and crushing his head. The tractor was being used to haul a load of timber. The death of this farmer was a tragic loss to his family comprised of the widow and 5 children, the youngest 14 years old.

While this victim was driving a team of horses on the farm, the team ran away. The young farmer was thrown from the wagon and suffered a fractured skull, which caused his death. He was only 36 years old.

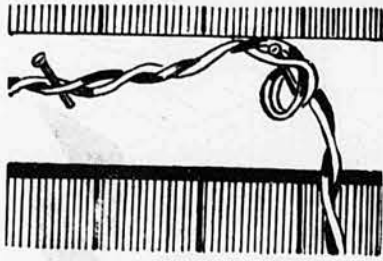
Injuries received when thrown from a horse, as he was driving cattle, caused the death of a 61-year-old farmer. The horse slipped, unseating the rider. This man had operated one farm for 35 years, and in that time had made a valuable contribution to the agricultural industry. His death was a distinct loss to the state.

While cutting wood near his farm home, a flywheel on a buzz saw broke striking a man and killing him instantly. He was standing only 4 feet

from the rig when the accident occurred.

A farmer, 80 years old, was repairing a corner. He was climbing, the boards were slippery, and he fell, suffering injuries which caused his death 6 months later.

As he was trying to help raise a hay baler, a crowbar slipped, striking a



Fire "Current." Hooking an electric cord over a nail may start a fire; electric connection cords should neither be bent nor knotted. Electricity is hot.

farmer on the left jaw, breaking his neck. This man was 55 years old when he was accidentally killed, and his death was a great loss to the community.

Injuries received when he was run over by a team of horses hitched to a wagon, caused the death of a 64-year-old farmer of Sheridan county. He died the day of the accident.

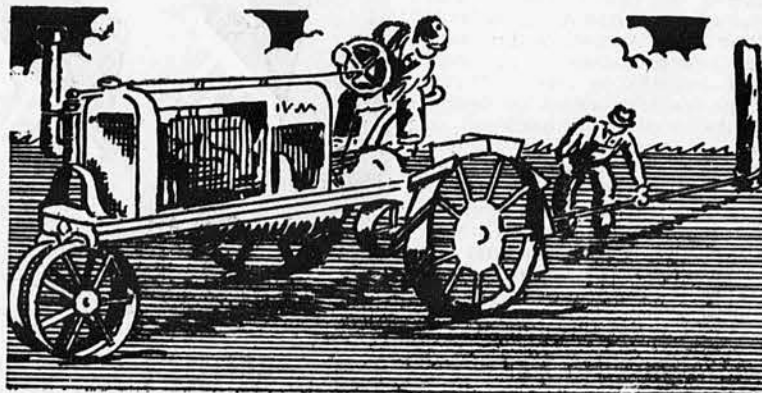
A young farmer, aged 24, was instantly killed when a tractor fell on him. He was using it to pull wood up a creek bank. The tractor backed down the bank, into the creek—the young man fell off, and the tractor fell on him, submerging him. His death was



It wasn't loaded? Guns fascinate children, but they are dangerous playthings. Guns should be kept out of reach of children.

instantaneous. When he did not return home in the evening, his wife was worried. She drove to the creek, called to him, and when there was no response, she went to a neighbor's home for help. They immediately made a line call, and a group of farmers went to look for the young farmer—and found a tragedy.

A farmer, 45 years old, following a common and highly dangerous practice, was trying to "hurry" a fire by pouring kerosene on it. There was an explosion, and nearly all of the man's body was severely burned. He died soon after the accident.



Powerful Stretch. Tractor power cannot be equaled when pulling posts and trees. Be cautious; do not stand between tractor and post. The cable may break or the post may crush you. It is more sensible to be cautious than to be crushed.

A young farm housewife—she was 25 years old—threw kerosene into her kitchen stove to start a fire. Coals in the stove caused an explosion and the young woman suffered burns over her entire body. She died the following day.

Another victim of a supposedly "unloaded" gun, was a farm woman whose 12-year-old grandson got out the gun to go hunting. He went to a cupboard for some shells; the gun, which had defective action, was accidentally discharged—and his grandmother was instantly killed.

Two farm boys were hunting—one of them went thru brush, carrying a loaded gun, which accidentally discharged, killing him. The boy was only 17 years old. His brother tried to help



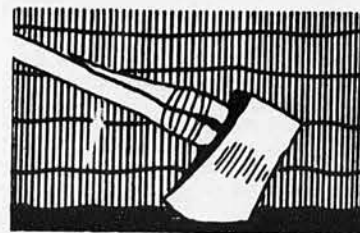
A Trap-door Trap. Closed cellar doors are safe cellar doors; open cellar doors signal danger. Especially is this true when such doors are placed in porch floors. Keep doors closed to keep safe.

him home, but the injured boy collapsed, and died shortly afterward on the way to the hospital.

A Morris county farmer, 45 years old, was climbing thru a fence, carrying a loaded gun, which accidentally discharged and killed him.

When his coat caught on a tractor wheel lug, a 59-year-old farmer was jerked from the machine and was run over by the tractor and a disk. He died the day following the accident. Altho mortally injured, he remained conscious and was able to give details of the accident.

A Harper county farmer had just shot a rabbit to use as fish bait. As he was placing the rabbit in the trunk of



Splintered and wired ax handles are dangerous. Hands are pierced; ax flies off handle. Good handles pay!

his car, the loaded gun accidentally discharged, and the man died of gunshot wounds of the neck and head.

A 40-year-old Cloud county farmer was accidentally shot and killed when removing a loaded gun from his car.

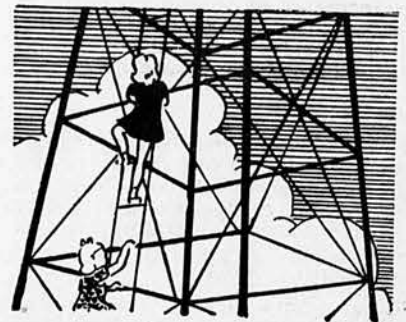
An elderly farmer—87 years old—went out into his backyard at night, fell on the ice, and was fatally injured.



The stepless, nailless, rotting ladder makes good firewood. Replace before there is disaster.

A farmer, 71 years old, climbed a windmill to oil it. He lost his balance and fell from the windmill into the barnyard, and died from shock and internal injuries.

When he went out in the evening to gather the eggs, an 83-year-old farmer fell and suffered injuries which caused his death less than a month later. It



Sightseers. There is a thrill for young folks in climbing the windmill tower. By cutting 10 feet from the lower end of the ladder the temptation will be removed. A shortened ladder may lengthen life.

had been snowing all day, and the ground was very slippery.

A Hodgeman county farmer, 50 years old, was riding a horse on a blacktop highway, driving a herd of cattle. The horse slipped and fell on the man, inflicting injuries which resulted in his death 11 days later.

While working in a metal brooder house, a middle-aged Cherokee county farmer and his wife were struck by lightning and killed.

While working in a field, a 75-year-old farmer was crushed between a tractor and a lister. He stepped between the machines and the tractor rolled back.

A baby girl, the 16-months-old child of farm parents, fell into a stock tank while playing and was drowned.

A Barber county farm boy accidentally shot and killed his twin brother, while playing with a .22 rifle. The boys were 11 years old. The gun had been left loaded, after its last use, and the boys who were playing with it "didn't know it was loaded."

Crawling thru a fence, carrying a loaded shotgun, proved fatal for a Clay county farmer.

A 58-year-old farmer was killed immediately, when he was gored and trampled by a bull.

An Allen county farmer died 5 days after he was trampled and crushed by a horse.

An Osage farmer, 77 years old, died of peritonitis 2 days after he was kicked by a mule.

While hauling wheat, a 38-year-old farmer started to climb on a wagon. He lost his balance, fell, and was kicked in the head by a horse, and run over by the wagon. He died at once.

A 30-year-old farmer cranked his tractor hitched to a corn planter. The tractor engine was in reverse gear, and after the motor started he attempted to climb on the tractor seat, tripped,

and fell between the tractor and the planter as the planter jackknifed. The young man was caught between the planter frame and the moving tractor wheel, and his chest was crushed. He was trying to hurry, after long hours of work. Otherwise, he probably would not have attempted to climb onto a moving tractor, an act which caused his death.

The team an elderly farmer was driving ran away with a hayrack. The farmer's foot became entangled in the doubletree, and he was dragged a considerable distance. He died 5 days later.

While doing farm work, an 82-year-old man fell from a horse, sustaining fatal injuries.

A Lyon county farmer lived 5 days after he was goared by a mad boar.

A girl, 26 years old, was killed instantly while doing farm work. She was driving a team pulling a mowing machine. The team became frightened and she was dragged by the machine.

A 37-year-old farmer was breaking a horse hitched to a wagon. When the



Spiked Boards. The soles of shoes are made to protect the feet; but there is a limit. Rusty nails point to crutches.

horse started to run away, he jumped out and broke one of his ankles, from which fatal infection developed.

An aged farmer was planning to mow weeds along the road near his home. The team ran away and the farmer was caught by the sickle of the mower. One leg was severely lacerated and he died from loss of blood. He was 81 years old.

A young Phillips county farmer—he was only 24 years old—was carrying a loaded rifle on his tractor. After dinner he was filling the tractor, preparatory to returning to his work in the field. As he stood with arms up-lifted, pouring fuel into the tanks, the rifle apparently slipped, fell forward and discharged, the bullet entering his side, a few inches below the arm. He left a widow and 3 small children.

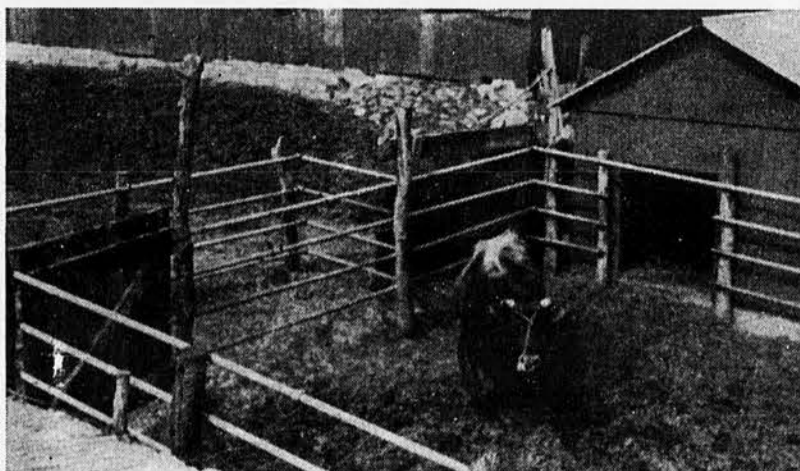
A tractor, which was being pulled to the harvest field by a pickup truck, overturned, falling on a 57-year-old Kingman county farmer, who was riding the tractor. The driver of the truck felt a jerk, looked back and saw the tractor in the ditch at the side of the road. The injured man was crushed beneath the tractor and lived only a short time.

A farmer, 77 years old, was thrown from a hayrack when a team of horses ran away. His skull was fractured when his head struck the ground.



The shelf on the front of the stepladder is not made to stand on. It provides a place for holding tools and utensils. Broken limbs result from thoughtless actions.

Built "No Risk" Bull Pen Considers \$140 Low Price for Safety



This fine Jersey bull on the Walter Marxen farm, Wyandotte county, has living quarters and an exercise pen that are designed for the animal's comfort and the protection of his handlers. He is "safely" penned. At right is a comfortable bull shed and at the left the breeding chute.

THE safest bull is the best-penned bull. That is the belief of Walter Marxen, Wyandotte county, who takes no chances just because a bull has the reputation of being "gentle." "There is no such thing as a 'gentle bull,'" says Mr. Marxen, "because any bull will have periods during which his actions are entirely unpredictable."

And Mr. Marxen practices what he preaches when it comes to safety first around the bull pen. Just before the war he built a pen and bull shed that are virtually foolproof from the safety standpoint.

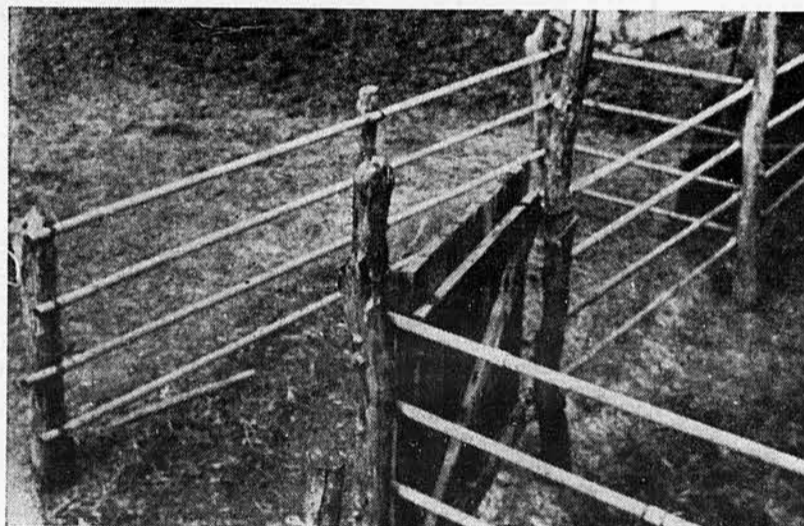
The Marxen bull pen is made of 1 1/4-inch pipe and is 4 rails high. All rails are on the inside of the posts so fastenings cannot be loosened by butting or pressure against the rails. Dimensions of the pen are 20 by 50 feet.

A gate at one end of the pen opens into a 13-foot breeding chute and this gate is hinged so that when opened it forms the fourth side of the breeding

chute, thus eliminating one gate entirely. Mr. Marxen has learned from experience that 13 feet is not long enough for the breeding chute, however, and he plans to extend it another 3 feet this year.

The bull shed, opening into the pen, is 8 by 10 feet and is so well insulated the animal heat from the bull is sufficient to keep it comfortable in the coldest weather. A side door at the rear of the shed opens into a small compartment just large enough to accommodate Mr. Marxen. From this safe "cubbyhole" he is able to feed the bull without ever placing himself in a position where he can be suddenly attacked.

The entire cost of the pen and bull shed, says Mr. Marxen, was \$140, which he considers a small price to pay for his personal safety. Especially, when it is considered that 18 persons in Kansas died from injuries by animals during 1943.



A close-up of the breeding chute, showing how gate from pen can be swung back to close end of the chute, thus eliminating one gate.

His Precious Possessions

By A Satisfied Reader

RECENTLY, at a well-known hospital for the homeless and destitute, a small boy suffering from malnutrition was brought in. I was sent as a special nurse to care for the little fellow and soon grew to love him.

He was a homely little chap, with mouse-colored hair, but his huge, appealing eyes, glistening pitifully in his freckled, drawn face, made one feel a certain motherliness toward him. He soon grew worse, much to our dismay, and was beset by a raging fever. As the fever grew worse he became delirious and kept begging us to please keep "it" safe. He seemed to have a great fear that something would happen to this mysterious article.

We were accustomed to such incessant pleadings and usually found they were a trick of the imagination, so we ignored them. Finally, the turning point came and the little lad was on the road to recovery. His large eyes haunted us for he seemed to watch

closely every move that was made.

One day he called me to him and asked pitifully if he might have his clothes. I was quite surprised, for he still was very ill. His clothes had been both dirty and ragged, and probably had been disposed of by this time. I told him of this, but he still wished me to see about them.

I found they had been given to the janitor who had burned them, but he said he had saved a few articles from the pockets. He gave them to me and I hurried back to the boy's bedside. Among the articles was an old newspaper, a jackknife minus a blade, and an antique safety razor.

He cast aside the knife without a second's glance and turned to the old newspaper, which he examined carefully before seeming satisfied. As I looked at the tiny fellow with curious eyes, he glanced up and met my gaze. He blushed, and fingered the old safety razor.

"It was Pa's," he explained. "And where is your father now," I asked just to make conversation.

"He is dead," was the answer. Taken aback, I made no reply. The silence became embarrassing.

Finally, the boy spoke up: "This was my mother's," and he carefully picked up the old newspaper. "She wrote a piece in here," he explained. "It's purty, too," and his lips quivered.

There was a little silence, then he asked: "Would you read it to me nurse? My arms won't work."

Obligingly, I took the newspaper and unfolded it.

It truly was a lovely piece and touched a tender chord. It dealt with the loveliness of home, with the peace to be obtained at a quiet fireside; the captivating murmur of children's voices, and of true parental devotion. I looked up to find my little patient in tears and felt a mist before my eyes.

"Moms wrote that after Pa died," he explained. "We was poor. I needed shoes and she was gonna try to earn some money."

"She earned it?" I inquired.

"Yeah, she got a dollar, but then she got sick and gave me the dollar and told me to get some shoes. I went down and told a man I wanted some shoes. Finally I got a pair to fit and gave the man my dollar. He looked at me kinda funny an' told me to wait. Purty soon he came back with another man. 'He only has a dollar,' said the first man. The second man was nice. He asked me my name, where I lived, and how Moms was. He looked all tired and white when I told him she was sick. Finally, he told me that he knew Moms when they were young."

"I handed him the dollar but he gave it back to me to buy Moms a present and said to tell her it was for Mother's Day. I went and looked everywhere for something for her. Finally, I found a white, shiny pin with 'Mother' wrote on it in gold letters. I took it home and gave it to her."

Here he stopped and looked thoughtfully away. "And was she pleased?" I asked. He turned a tiny bit whiter and answered, "She looked at my new shoes and said they was purty. Then she opened the package and the little pin fell out. S-s-she put her arms around me and kinda gasped 'sonny.'" "What happened?" I prompted.

"S-s-she went to Heaven," he sobbed.

Editor's Note: No doubt many Kansas farm families have had true human interest experiences that would make good stories. Kansas Farmer will pay \$5 for each short true story accepted and printed. This hospital story is the second winner; now, let's have one from you. Send it to Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Early Work Gets Results

TIMELY tillage, by whatever method, is the most important point in crop yields in Western Kansas, farmers attending the 1945 Wheat Growers Field Day, at Hays, were told.

Long-time records at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station prove that early preparation of the seedbed for any crop pays off in increased yields at harvest time.

Use of Canada field peas as a green manure crop has been tested at the Hays station but is not recommended to farmers for the western area. The reason is that crops following peas get off to a vigorous start, then do not have enough moisture to carry them thru to maturity. For that area, field peas and other legumes often use up too much subsoil moisture, which more than offsets their value as soil-builders. Summer fallow and chopping up crop residues into the top soil produce better results than green manure crops where moisture is a problem.

A. F. Swanson, of the Hays station, told farmers no crop should be planted without using drill press wheels on the drill. "Enough grain is lost by harvest time to pay for several drills when the press wheels are absent at planting time," says Mr. Swanson. He pointed out that drill press wheels insure that the seed will have firm contact with surrounding soil particles and that seed so planted will not be likely to be blown out.

Comanche wheat, a new variety for the western area, made the best showing of all varieties in tests at Hays this year.

IN THE closing days of the fiscal year—which ended June 30—Congress tried to centralize food controls in the hands of the Department of Agriculture. I believe everyone acquainted with the situation realizes there are too many Government agencies dealing with food—its production, its processing, its distribution, and its price ceilings.

But there are two final stages in lawmaking. One is action taken by the two branches of Congress, with the membership writing legislation. The other is the conference committee stage—when Senate and House are in disagreement, conferees are named from both Senate and House. Under a legislative practice which has been developed in the last decade or so, when each house passes its own bill, and these two go to conference, the conferees can in effect write an entirely new bill, if they desire. The conferees on the bill extending the life of the Office of Price Control for another year did just that with the extension act. You see, the conferees are more administration-minded generally than the membership of either the House or the Senate.

The member-written extension acts that went to conference last week carried several provisions that would have ended the confusion over food and feed controls. The Secretary of Agriculture would have had an absolute veto over orders and regulations issued by the OPA—or any other agency—dealing with price ceilings on agricultural commodities. He would then have been in position to have feeder margins on cattle, for example, so fixed that feeders would be able to feed cattle to full weights, instead of sending them direct to slaughter from grass, at lesser weights.

But when the conferees got thru last Saturday, the final power rested with the Office of Economic Stabilization—or any other agency named by the chief executive—to fix ceiling prices, even without the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. And under pressure that the act had to be passed and signed before midnight last Saturday, the House yielded, as the Senate already had done. And we still have the confusion of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of Economic Stabilization, the Director of War Mobilization, and the OPA, all having fingers in the food price-fixing pie.

President Truman has promised that Secretary of Agriculture Anderson will have complete control—but insisted that Congress not provide this by law. The best we can hope for is that the President will give to Secretary Anderson the complete control that he would not have Congress give to the Secretary. And he may do that, in the light of the admitted mess that OPA has made in handling foods, particularly meats.

I hope the new Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson, former Representative in Congress from New Mexico, is able to live up to the advance notices and promises made in his behalf. But we should not expect too much.

As a matter of fact, what farmers need in the way of Government assistance right at this time is not what the Department of Agriculture can get for them. It is to the War Production Board, which controls allocations of materials needed for making farm machinery; to the Office of Defense

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

Transportation, with authority over transportation facilities, that farmers are looking for help in the immediate future.

To tell the truth, there does not seem to be much either of these agencies can do to provide farm machinery this year; nor to supply needed boxcars for handling this year's harvests. There are real shortages of machinery and transportation facilities, and all of us will just have to do the best we can until the emergency is over.

I still can't make sense out of the ODT position on horse and dog racing and the regional and state fairs. The railroads carry tens of thousands to horse races and dog races. But the Office of Defense Transportation, which is in control of conventions also, insists that the state fairs cannot be held because of the shortage of railroad transportation. Similarly with the WPB allowing the manufacture of whisky, while the world is short of feed grains and a short crop of corn this year would endanger feed supplies for livestock, dairying and poultry raising. Government bureaus do some strange and wonderful things at times, things that make us more than ever anxious over the prospect of continued Government controls in the postwar period.

Let's Use Common Sense

I AM sure we all know by this time, even with the war only half over, that cessation of hostilities brings complicated problems which must be settled before we can proceed on the assumption that we again have a peaceful world. The relief we have felt since VE-Day has been tempered, not only by the fact we have another war to win, but by disturbing questions of international relations.

While the ruins of Europe are still smoldering certainly is the opportune time for responsible heads of governments to get together to iron out any differences. The devastating war in Europe should teach every country, every individual in every country, that no net gain ever comes out of armed conflict. The facts are that death and destruction and defeat are poor returns for the total, all-out investment of lives and money and effort for any aggressor nation seeking unneighborly advantages over other countries, or insanely seeking world domination. The facts also are that nations forced into armed conflict to protect their freedom and the decent things of life pay a terrible price in the finest young lives, and in the less important items of production and effort.

Uppermost in our minds now—aside from winning the Pacific war—is the hope that thru working together the nations of the world will be able to ban war forever. I think it would be a good thing in the peace conferences among nations, when any allegedly uncompromisable problems arise, to take a little time out and view some of the films

which so uncompromisingly show the horrors of this war. After viewing those pictures it seems to me that responsible heads of responsible governments could again sit down together, and thru the formula of good common sense, work out some satisfactory answer to their differences that would be far short of war.

In all the history of human relations, as I see it, the only magic formula that ever has worked out

with any semblance of equality for all is that two-word rule—common sense. It is the surest safeguard against hostilities that I know about. And I am sure you agree with me that every possible safeguard should be used in the future to avoid the disaster of another war.

Common sense rules that there are two sides to any controversial question. You have found this true in neighborhood squabbles. I am sure you have known cases in which neighbors couldn't agree over location of a fence line. Such disagreements have carried on for years, generating distrust and hatred out of all proportion to the importance of the question. Other wiser neighbors have used good common sense, determined where the fence line should be and let the matter drop. No hard feelings or desire for getting even developed. And the refreshing friendship between neighbors wasn't sacrificed.

Now while it isn't quite so simple a matter to settle controversies between even responsible countries, the same common-sense procedure will find an equitable solution to any difficulty. Boundary lines between countries are not too much different from fence lines between neighbors. Deals between neighbors usually are profitable and pleasant because common sense of each party eliminates sharp practices. Trade relations between countries can be as wholesome and worthwhile for all concerned. Full confidence between neighbors and nations alike grows out of avoiding half-truths to gain advantages. Patience and understanding keep countries as well as individuals from flying off the handle.

Even in the matter of armed forces for guaranteeing peace there is a common-sense ground. Instead of being armed against responsible nations I think it is entirely possible to be armed with them. You know, there is a tremendous difference between laughing at a person and laughing with him. Being armed with other responsible nations is something like neighbors having their shotguns ready for coyotes. Nations can have their shotguns ready to handle the varmints among nations without shooting at one another, and without getting into another armament race that will inevitably lead to war.

While we are using the rod to unspoil the child in the case of the criminal nations, a job that must be done thoroughly and completely, let's exhibit some leadership in our relations with other responsible nations by living up to the one magic formula that will bring success—the formula of common sense.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Why Washington Is in Such a Hurry

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington is hurrying, and being urged to hurry still faster these days, to complete the necessary legislation for American participation in the New World in which we are to live in the postwar era.

The Senate is expected to ratify the United Nations Charter, drawn at San Francisco, within the next 6 weeks. The abortive effort to get ratification by July 15, so President Truman could take the ratification with him to his meeting with Generalissimo Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, died a'born-ing.

Congress already has rushed thru the extension of the Reciprocal Trade

Agreements Act for another 3 years, with added authority to the Chief Executive to reduce tariff barriers as much as 75 per cent below the rates fixed by Congress in the Tariff Act of 1930.

The Senate has been put on notice it is expected to approve the Bretton Woods Agreement (the House did with certain reservations and with only 12 votes against it) while the Foreign Relations Committee is holding hearings on the United Nations Charter.

Congress also is expected to increase the capital of the Export-Import bank (to finance export trade) from the present \$750,000,000 to around \$3,000,000,000.

Also the "experts" are working on some form of direct government loans for Russia, and probably also to Britain, to make up for their loss of Lend-Lease supplies when the wars end.

Principal reasons for all the hurry are two-fold. First, the other United

Nations want to be assured that the flow of funds and things from the United States will not come to an abrupt end with the cessation of hostilities. Also, that the United States will co-operate in every way possible with the rest of the world "upping" living standards of the rest of the world; providing adequate American markets for the products of other nations; and supplying dollar exchange for the rest of the world to buy needed American goods (particularly capital goods such as plants, machinery, machine tools and manufacturing equipment) in case the American market will not take the amount of imports
(Continued on Page 17)

How the Wreckage Looks

By FRANCIS A. FLOOD

This is the second article in a series by Mr. Flood, telling about the wreckage in Europe, how things are over there in France, Holland, Belgium and Germany.

MY FIRST peek at European farming on this trip was in Ireland, and that is more than a peek—it is an eyeful. I suppose it looked good to me for two reasons:

First, after flying the Atlantic non-stop, as I did, anything looks good. The night had been short, and not much sleep. When you fly east at a couple hundred miles an hour the sun swoops up ahead of you not very long after it disappears behind you. If you fly low thru the rough weather it's bumpy and you get sick. So you fly high to avoid the storm, and it's bitter cold.

You get a blanket and go to sleep—until they wake you. Ice has formed on the wings and you've had to drop from maybe 15,000 feet to a few hundred to melt it off, and the sudden change in altitude makes it necessary that you be awake so you can swallow and yawn to relieve the pressure on your eardrums or you'll have ear trouble. So you lie there and swallow and hear the ice chunks bang against the sides of the plane, and then you're too hot.

A Sight to Behold

We saw one wonderful sight, however. It was a convoy of ships, 55 ships in one great inspiring fleet, flanked by their protecting destroyers. It was a sight to behold. Except for that, it was simply a job of sitting there hour after hour with nothing to see below but clouds and ocean.

That was one reason Ireland looked good. The other reason was that our Clipper came to rest on the Shannon river, within a few miles of the farm where my Irish Grandfather Flood was born and reared. As we drove up the Shannon Valley, thru Limerick, to our next airport, past the green hills, the red cows in the gorse, the stout brick houses, the wagons of peat moss, the galloping pony carts, the red-faced boys and smiling Irish girls, I wondered why my grandfather ever left Ireland. (He would never say—alho we had an idea after I once read in a faded parish record how his mother had killed an English soldier with a mallet and buried his body in a marble-hole on the farm.) But perhaps he left there, to settle on a homestead in Iowa, for the same reason that his son, my father, left Iowa to move one state farther on, to a Nebraska farm, and why I in my turn moved one state farther on and homesteaded on a Wyoming farm, and have been wandering around ever since. I guess he just wanted to start something.

Then we flew over the amazing fields of England. Ever since my last visit there while the famous Battle of Britain was on, I have marveled at the farms of that little island, which, both in terms of people engaged and in terms of farm output, in some years exceed any of the Dominions including Canada.

Boosted Food Production

Think this fact over. Britain is not as large as Iowa and Indiana but produced prewar more farm production than those two good farm states combined—and has increased that by 70 per cent since the war began. British farmers produced more beef than those two states, milked more cows, produced more eggs, more sheep and wool, twice as much hay, more wheat, more fruit and vegetables and potatoes.

No, Britain didn't produce more corn than Iowa—you just can't do that. But the last year before the war Britain produced 14 million tons of root crops for livestock feed, compared with Iowa's 13 million tons of corn.

That amazing little island had more cattle than Iowa and Indiana combined; more than Texas, three times its size. It produced more wool than our first and second wool states, Texas and Wyoming, combined, and had half as many sheep as the whole United States. It produced more milk than Wisconsin, more vegetables than California, and more sugar beets than either California or Colorado, our two leading beet states. Then the British farmer topped it all off by producing twice as many potatoes as Maine and

Idaho combined—and nearly doubled that since the war began, to equal the normal potato production of the whole United States!

How do they do it? Better yields for one thing. For instance, our record national average wheat yield was in 1942, nearly 20 bushels per acre. Our best yielding states were Washington and Oregon with state averages of 30 and 27.5 bushels an acre respectively. Britain's was 37.

I returned 3 years after my other visit to find that Britain, despite the blackout, despite farm machinery and farm labor shortages, transportation difficulties, fertilizer troubles, rationing of feed for stock, rigid price controls, high taxation, a great deal of farm land lost to tank maneuver grounds, army camps, and the swarms of great airfields from which our invasion of the Continent was launched—despite all these, Britain's farm production has now risen 70 per cent above its already amazingly high prewar level.

And yet, altho the British people have been on a rigidly enforced rationed diet for more than 5 years, well below our diet level here, and despite this higher production of their farms, they do not produce all their own food because of their denser population. Hence, to help meet the food needs of the Continent the British people have recently still further reduced their own ration.

Yes, that is where the real food problem is, on the Continent. I learned that before I'd been in Paris very long. I lived in Paris in a hotel operated by our Army and paid only an ordinary price. But when I, in my ignorance, offered to take a friend out for dinner he told me it would cost me at least

\$20 or \$25 for a good meal. Yes, he thoughtfully declined the invitation.

The people in Paris—that is, the ordinary consumer who does not patronize the black market—live today on a diet of around 1,500 calories or less a day, or about half our diet here in the United States.

But let me tell about a side trip I made into Germany during the final days of the war.

The atrocity camp near Weimar, Germany—the infamous Camp Buchenwald which you have read about—had just been found in all its unbelievable terrorism and degradation. I went there and joined the group of editors that had been invited by General Eisenhower to witness this monument to Nazi brutality and savagery.

I won't take space here to describe Camp Buchenwald. You have read about it and seen the pictures. You have shuddered at its infamy. You already know of the brutal mass killings, the organized torture, the wholesale starvation, the burnings of the bodies. This is simply to say here and now that I saw it myself and smelled it myself and heard with my ears the pitiful stories from its survivors.

Nothing Could Be Worse

And after what I saw in Buchenwald I want to have enough space in this magazine to say that whatever I may hear now about Nazi cruelty and inhumanity I will believe, for nothing that you or I can imagine would be worse than what they have done.

I walked thru the long rows of the dying and the dead and could hardly tell one from the other. I saw the half-burned bodies in the ovens. I saw the piles of human ashes beside the grisly gallows in the yard. The stench of the unfortunate dead left my clothes during the next few days but the memory will never leave.

The important thing about it to me is that the many U. S. soldiers and officers with whom I talked told me

Sorghum Business Keeps Growing

Owner Has Worked Out a 3-Way Return

SIDELINES on the farm have a way of growing into major projects, probably because farmers starting them as hobbies become more than casually interested in their development. The sorghum mill operated by Robert McHugh, of Marshall county, is no exception to the rule.

The mill originally was started about 30 years ago by Mr. McHugh's father-in-law, D. W. Morrow, for the purpose of supplying his family and a few neighbors. Mr. McHugh got interested in the plant thru helping with the work, later buying into it as a partner, then taking it over entirely.

Thru the years Mr. McHugh has worked out a 3-way return for his cane crop, which is of the Kansas orange honey drip variety, especially bred for sorghum production. He plants 2 to 2½ pounds of seed an acre to get a thin stand producing a large stalk. The crop first is bound and the heads topped, a wagon load at a time, which gives him a seed crop of 30 to 40 bushels an acre. The stalks then are run thru the 24-inch mill so designed that the juice is run out into a storage tank of 600-gallon capacity, and the stalks are carried by conveyor belt to an ensilage cutter and on into a trench silo, from which they later are fed to the cattle. These "pummies," as they are called, have a feeding value of about 60 per cent of normal sorghum silage.

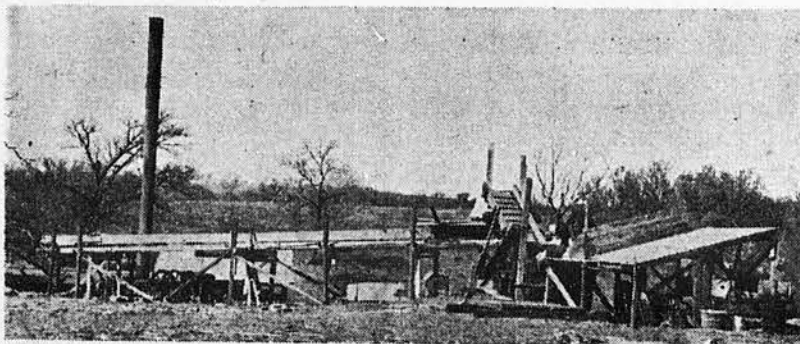
Some 30 to 40 acres of cane are run

thru the mill yearly with an average production of 100 gallons of sorghum an acre. It takes 7 gallons of juice to make one gallon of sorghum and average daily production is 150 to 175 gallons.

It takes about 2 hours from the time the juice enters the cooking process until it reaches the finish pan. Forty to 50 gallons are cooked at a batch. Last fall labor shortage did not permit harvesting all the crop but 2,400 gallons were cooked off during the season. Bucketing and labeling are done at the farm and then the sorghum is sold to jobbers, wholesalers and retailers at prices for No. 10 pails ranging from \$1.75 to jobbers to \$2.10 to retailers. Delivery is made to about 100 stores within a radius of 75 miles of the farm.

Since making sorghum is a specialized job, the labor problem is acute at present. To run the mill it takes one fireman, one cook, one cutter, and 3 teams and men hauling from the field. To cut down some of the manual labor an unloading ramp has been constructed so unloading can be done directly from the racks. Formerly, the bundles were piled on the ground, then lifted and fed into the mill.

The mill has been enlarged from a 14-inch to a 24-inch press and a lot of other improvements have been made by Mr. McHugh. "This thing just keeps growing, and I don't know where it will end," he reports.



This sorghum mill on the farm of Robert McHugh, Marshall county, has grown into a major project. Cane unloaded on ramp at right goes thru mill, with juice going to cooking vats below brow of hill, and "pummies" going along conveyer belt at left, thru an ensilage cutter and into a trench silo just out of picture to left.



"I tried, but it wouldn't fit the other way!"

that Buchenwald was only one of many such camps, and that near every large city in Germany was a similar one. Some were larger and some were smaller. Some were more horrible and some less, depending perhaps on the nature of the individual commandants. But they were all utterly ruthless and bestial and inhumane, indicating the depths of the degradation to which Nazi Germany had sunk. They were a symbol of the terrorism to which the world had been exposed and from which our victory has saved us in our turn.

Well-Dressed, Well-Fed

I was in Weimar, not far from Berlin, while the battle of Berlin was on, and only a few days after Weimar had been taken by our troops. And as I walked in the streets of the city—you walked out in the middle of the street because the destroyed buildings tumble out over the sidewalks—I was surprised at how well-dressed and well-fed the German people were. They wore good shoes and good stockings; they were sleek and fat. We were quartered in a German home and the dresser drawers were filled with good clothes, their linen closets piled high with sheets and towels, their cellar was full of wine—and one big cupboard drawer was full of excellent quality soap. And, remember, this was within a few miles of the Buchenwald Camp!

I had been to Europe three times before. I hope I never see it again like it is today. On all the roads from Buchenwald I saw the unfortunate "strays," the liberated prisoners, plodding slowly along their unhappy way. They were "free" for the first time in years—but free for what? They were hundreds of miles from home, and probably no home left when they got there, back in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Belgium, Germany, Austria or wherever they had come from.

And you can multiply those thousands that I saw into millions of "DPs," the displaced persons of Europe who constitute one of the major problems of the war. They are wandering the country by the millions today, unproductive because they have no place and no organized society in which to work. Yet they must eat and there is little food for them.

I left Europe convinced that the food problem is a difficult one that will remain difficult for some time, along with the many, many other headaches the war has caused. I don't know the answers; I can only report some of the things I saw.

Fat Show at Chicago

A fat stock show again will replace the International Live Stock Exposition, at Chicago, announces B. H. Heide, manager. Dates of the show will be December 1 to 6. Competition and sale of fat cattle, hogs and sheep in individual classes and carload lots will be held during that period. There also will be a large showing of steers, lambs and hogs exhibited by farm boys and girls in 4-H or Vocational Agricultural work. Entries in these classes will be eligible to sell outside of price ceilings.

Competition for feeder calves and yearlings, formerly a part of the carlot classification at the market shows, will not be included this year. A special show for feeder cattle will be held at Chicago in October as the Chicago Feeder Cattle Show, and is scheduled for October 15 and 16. Twenty head will comprise a carload entry. They will be judged in 4 classes; steer calves and yearlings, and heifer calves and yearlings.



...BUT IT must be a

MASSEY-HARRIS

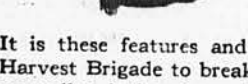
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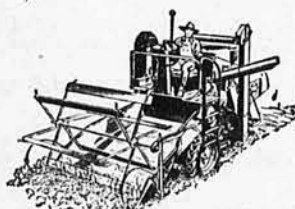
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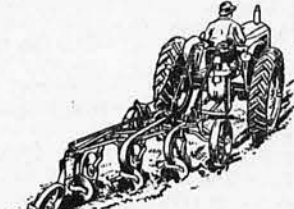
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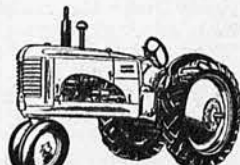
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| Clay Center | Marshall Impl. & Garage Co. | Lincoln | Omar's Sales & Service |
| Colby | Hills Implement Co. | Liberal | Carl Tedford |
| Coldwater | B. J. Herd | Lyons | Truesdell & Trowbridge |
| Columbus | Paul Webb | Mankato | Baker Motor Co. |
| Concordia | J. C. Tibbits Co. | Marion | Taylor Implement Co. |
| Denison | Farmers Un. Co-Op. Bus. Assn. | Meade | McDaris Impl. Co. |
| Dighton | Dighton Farm Eqpt. Co. | Merrill | Holmes Chevrolet Co. |
| Dodge City | Schraeder Impl. Co. | Minneola | J. H. Rea |
| Ellis | Farm Implement Co. | Morrill | B & D Implement Co. |
| Ellsworth | Clark Motor Co. | Natoma | E. W. Willard |
| Emporia | Sanders Motor Co. | Newton | McMillan Motor Co. |
| Et. Scott | Hammoms Motors | Norton | Scheetz Motor Co. |
| Fredonia | Homers Neill | Oakley | Swart Implement Co. |
| Garden City | Claude L. Kerr | Oberlin | Oberlin Motor Co. |
| Genda Springs | Fair Brothers | Osborne | M. O. Koesling |
| Goodland | Davis Implement Co. | Oswego | Willis Implement Co. |
| Great Bend | Walter Sears | Ottawa | White Motor Co. |
| Greensburg | John Acord | Parsons | Farmers Co-Op. Assn. |
| Hays | Rupp Motor Co. | Pittsburg | Dobrauc Oil Co. |
| Hugoton | United Paris & Impl. Co. | Plainville | Plainville Impl. Co. |
| Hutchinson | Hutchinson Impl. Co. | Phillipsburg | Vogel Impl. Co. |
| Iola | Hiser Implement Co. | Pratt | Helmke & Son |

Offering Wheat Insurance

Must Take Care of Itself in 5 Years

THE "new" Federal crop-insurance program shifts into high gear this summer in a major drive to enroll more wheat growers. Encouraged by the new lease on life extended it by Congress, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation wants to get the program on a sound actuarial basis as soon as possible. Congress has directed that the insurance program be made self-sustaining within 5 years.

As a result, the FCIC and its sales agency, the AAA, are bearing down on the winter wheat sign-up. The contract is good for 3 years' protection against losses caused by weather, insects, diseases, and other natural hazards. Protection is available at a premium rate "per acre" established from the production risks and loss history for each farm and each neighborhood. Premium rates and the average yields for each farm are on file in the county AAA office. The wheat grower has a choice of insuring either 50 per cent or 75 per cent of his average yield.

In reinstating crop insurance, Congress amended the basic legislation to put increased emphasis on wide participation and "the balancing of premiums with losses paid on crop failures." Under the new law, only counties with applications covering 50 farms or one third of those producing insurable crops—whichever is smaller—can have a Federal crop insurance.

To meet the Congressional demand that a balance between premiums and losses be attained within the next few years, the corporation has changed its methods of adjusting losses. The Corporation will make up the difference between the insured production on the farm and the amount the farmer harvests. In the event the crop is not worth harvesting, the corporation will make a top adjustment of 80 per cent of the insured production. From the standpoint of returns, this will put the man who suffers a loss but undergoes harvesting expense on an equal basis with the man who does not have the expense of harvesting. A farmer who wishes to put his land to another use after his crop is substantially destroyed may get a settlement of as much as 50 per cent of his coverage if the corporation releases the acreage.

Premiums paid by farmers go only

to pay losses suffered by farmers. The expenses of administration and operation are borne by the Government—which means everybody's taxes.

Reserves must be accumulated from the premiums before any general reduction in the cost of the crop protection can be made. This means that participating farmers have a direct interest in the settlement of losses of other farmers as well as their own settlements.

Application for insurance must be made before planting or the deadline date set by the corporation for an area, whichever is earlier.

Under the amended legislation, the possibility of extending protection to other crops is being tried thru trial insurance programs in a limited number of counties. Trials on corn and tobacco are now in progress, and as many as 3 other crops may be added to the tests next year.

Angus Sale to Tulsa

The National Aberdeen-Angus Fall Sale and Show has been scheduled for October 16 and 17, at Tulsa, Okla., W. H. Tomhave, secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, announces. This sale will offer 150 to 200 top animals selected from the leading herds of the United States and Canada.

Selection of Tulsa as the location of the sale was prompted by the increasingly active interest in the "Blocky Blacks" in the Southwestern states. The cattle will be judged Tuesday, October 16, to determine their selling order. All cattle shown will be sold at auction Wednesday, October 17.

Moths Can't Get In

I wash all woolen articles that can be worn another year such as scarves, socks, mittens and caps and when perfectly dry they are put into large tin cans with tight-fitting covers. This saves lots of cash when woollens are high. Then, too, they are ready for the first cold snap.—Mrs. R. E. L.

We fill cracks around the edges of our silo door with wet clay. This makes silo airtight and protects contents from spoiling.—C. C.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, Feed Grains, Poultry and Eggs, and Dairy; Merton L. Otto, Livestock.

I have noticed the term hog-corn ratio used a great many times in market reports. I am not sure that I know just what it means. Can you explain it to me?—N. T.

The term hog-corn ratio expresses the relationship between the amount of money received for 100 pounds of hog (live weight) and the price per bushel of corn on a given market. If the hog-corn ratio is said to be 13.2 it means that the money received for 100 pounds of hog will buy 13.2 bushels of corn on a comparable market. When figuring hog-corn ratios the prices used may be prices at the farm, shipping point, or terminal market, but both prices must be from comparable sources.

What is your opinion on the price of feeder lambs from now until fall?—G. P.

The price of feeder lambs is influenced quite largely by feed grain supplies and wheat pasture conditions which cannot be determined at this time. However, there are some factors which indicate higher prices: (1) A smaller lamb crop this year. (2) A

larger proportion of these lambs will reach slaughter finish. (3) Competition between slaughterers and feeders for two-way lambs. Some lambs have been contracted for fall delivery at prices which indicate a slightly higher level than in 1944.

I would like to know what the ceiling price is on live frays, hens, and eggs sold directly from the producer to the consumer.—W. F. O.

The following are the ceiling prices on poultry for various types of sales in Kansas:

	Cents per pound	
	Hens	Broilers Fryers
Sales by producers of live poultry to poultry houses	24%	28%
Wholesale ceiling (to hotels, restaurants, hospitals, retail stores)	26%	29%
Direct to consumers	32	36
Sales by producers of poultry fully dressed and drawn to buyers and processors	39%	46%
Wholesale (to stores, restaurants, hotels)	41%	47%
Direct to consumers	50	58

After July 1, there will be no further seasonal decreases during the fall and winter, so the July prices will remain in effect for the remainder of this year. The poultry price ceilings are uniform thruout the entire state.

Egg price ceilings vary according to location and are therefore different for each area of Kansas. In Kansas City the ceiling prices for buyers purchasing from shippers or producers are extras No. 1 and 2, 37.2 cents, and current receipts 32.7 cents. The seasonal increase in ceiling prices on eggs has begun. Maximum prices of eggs will be increased gradually during the next few weeks. During November and early December, ceiling prices will be 13 cents higher than the ceilings during March, April and May.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Quinter | Quinter Implement Co. |
| Russell | Ed Radke & Son |
| St. Francis | Lampe Hdwe. Co. |
| St. George | Umscheid Bros. |
| St. John | Stafford Co. Impl. Co. |
| St. Marys | Wallace Implement Co. |
| Sallina | Sallina Tr. & Th. Co. |
| Scott City | Western Hdwe. & Supply Co. |
| Seranton | M. C. Follard |
| Seneca | Frank Kuckelmann |
| Smith Center | Founds Oil Co. |
| Syracuse | Kaesler Impl. Co. |
| Topoka | Topoka Implement Co. |
| Ulysses | Webber Implement Co. |
| Wakeney | Diebolt Implement Co. |
| Wamego | Eddy Implement Co. |
| Wellington | Tryon Implement Co. |
| Wichita | The Massey-Harris Co. |
| Winfield | Allred Tire & Brake Service |
| Winfred | Brauchi Brothers |

The Unloading Chute

All readers of Kansas Farmer are cordially invited to express their opinions in these columns on any topic of interest to farm people. Unsigned letters will not be considered and no letters will be returned.

A Mistaken Idea?

Dear Editor—I read your feature in Kansas Farmer regarding father-and-son partnership and found it very interesting. But it is entirely a mistaken idea. Business and relatives are something that absolutely do not mix. It may work all right where there is an only child, but where there are more than one it makes for trouble every time. My father was as good a man as ever lived and as easy to get along with, and my brothers and sister very normal people. But, after being with my father 20 some years since I became of age, I find myself in the pleasant (?) situation of being worse off than the others, and having them teamed up against me. I have seen it work out this way so often that I know our situation is the rule and not the exception.

Young man, when you get married, try to get along with your wife, but let the in-laws alone. Even birds have sense enough to push the young ones out of the nest.—S. G.

Soil Law Need Changing?

Dear Editor—Soil conservation is a worthy cause and should be encouraged. In Kansas we have a soil conservation district law, which among other things provides: That the district can sue and be sued. That after land use is adopted one can be fined up to \$1,000 for non-co-operation, and the supervisors may go on one's land and perform practices and charge the cost of same to the taxes of that particular land. That of 13 officials, from state to local, only 3 are elected, and the balance are appointed by the state set-up. The 3 elected local supervisors are subject to removal, for cause, by the state committee. None of the officials need be farmers or reside in soil conservation districts.

It seems to me that this setup is very undemocratic and takes our liberty when enforced. We Kansas farmers should take steps to change this law to make it just and reasonable.—J. R., Cheyenne Co.

Attached I am transmitting a copy of House Bill No. 606, which is an enabling act authorizing the establishment of soil conservation districts in Kansas. I have read this law carefully and can find no place where an individual can be fined \$1,000. Under the provision for establishing land use regulations it is provided that an individual farmer would have to carry out the practices specified in the regulation if such a regulation were adopted but,

according to the law, the individual also has plenty of recourses thru the district court to establish reasons for not carrying on a practice as prescribed by regulation.

As you will note by the law, regulations are very involved as to the method of establishing and procedure for enforcing them and to date no land use regulations have been proposed in any of the 52 soil conservation districts in Kansas, the oldest of which has been operating since 1938. And, even tho they were proposed, it is rather questionable in my mind that they could be established with the 90 per cent majority vote required.

In checking the law I cannot find where this gentleman gets his "13 officials" who have to do with a soil conservation district. There are 5 officials at the state level, known as the state soil conservation committee, who serve only as advisory to the local district board of supervisors. As outlined in the law, 2 members of the local board are appointed by the state committee, and 3 are elected locally. The only causes for which the state committee may remove a member of the local board are for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, and for no other reasons. Possibly the other 3 persons to whom he refers as officials are the local conservationist assigned to the district, the district conservationist who works in the particular area of the state in which the district is located, and the state conservationist, who is myself. In all 3 cases we only work with district boards of supervisors upon request from them, therefore, we could not be considered officials in so far as the district soil conservation law is concerned.

If the terms of the district law are undemocratic, then our county, state, and federal systems are undemocratic since the officials of these governments have more authority than do the district boards of supervisors.—Fred J. Sykes, Salina.

Armchair Traveler

My most interesting hobby is collecting souvenir-view folders from various places. My collection now numbers 218, consisting of folders from our national capital and all the states and in addition 18 from places outside our United States. Since few of us are ever privileged to travel extensively, looking thru folders is very interesting and educational as well. I look up the places on the map and review some on historical events, so feel that I have learned more geography and history than I learned in school.

A Covered-Wagon Mailbox

TRAVELERS along the highway between Milford and Junction City often stop to admire the mailbox of Wesley Sylvester, Riley county farmer. The box is mounted on wheels and hitched to a yoke of wooden oxen, to give the appearance of a covered wagon. In front of the wagon is the pilgrim father, with his dog and gun.

A Kansas Farmer reporter passing that way stopped to admire the box and visit with Mr. Sylvester about it. He found that Mr. Sylvester had made

the colorful figures. His first one was made about 8 years ago, and was replaced later by the one now adorning the roadside in front of Mr. Sylvester's house. In the meantime others were made for travelers who stopped to admire this one and urgently requested a replica.

There's history behind the idea, too. Mr. Sylvester's father, Henry Sylvester, came to Kansas from Illinois about 60 years ago, and he helped break the Kansas prairie with oxen.



Might as well have a little art at the roadside, thinks Wesley Sylvester, of Riley county, seen here taking the KANSAS FARMER, from his attractive home-decorated mailbox. The design of this pilgrim with his dog, oxen and covered wagon is red, white and blue.

Correspondence relative to procuring new folders has had its part, also. It is interesting to hear from new places, and I've written to folks in many states.

My "armchair" travel has been a big help in tiding me thru a convalescent period following a serious illness. Now it is "doing its bit" as I am caring for my invalid mother and do not get out much.

I think everyone should have a hobby of some kind. Besides the hobby mentioned I have several others. Altho there is work to be done, a change rests one from the monotony of everyday affairs.—F. W.

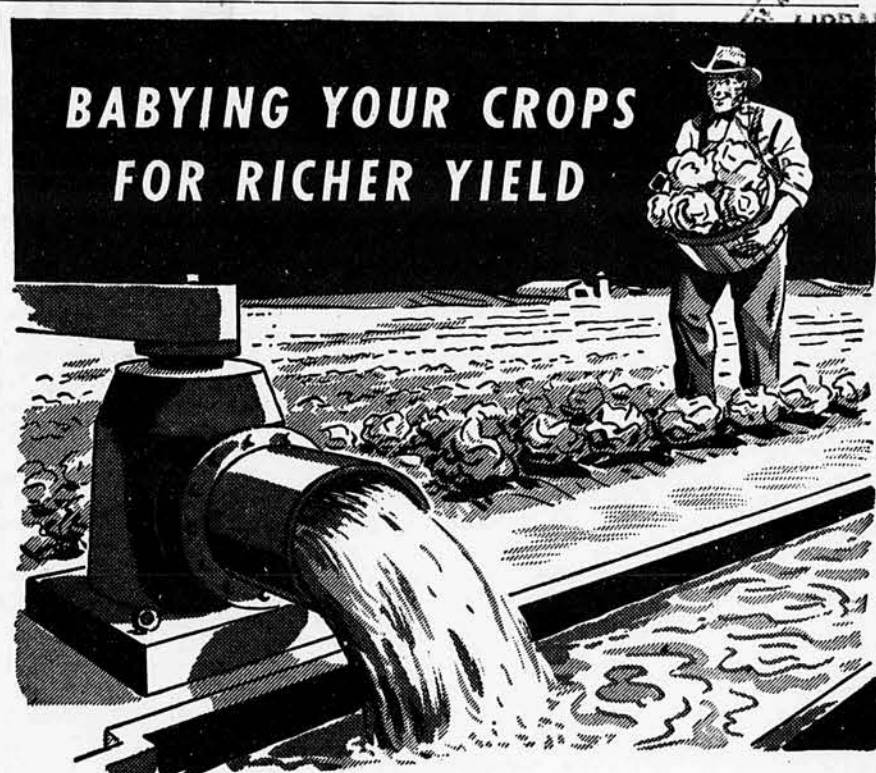
Held Co-op Week

Sponsored by the Kansas Co-operative Council, the co-operatives of Kansas observed as Co-op Week in Kansas, June 24 to 30. There are about 500 local co-operatives in Kansas, and a half dozen regionals owned by these local co-operatives that do a wide business. These 500 local farmer co-operatives represent an individual membership of at least 50,000 families, which

means more than 150,000 people are directly served by them.

The Kansas Co-operative Council is sponsored by the Kansas farm organizations and by the regional and local co-operative of the state. The office is at 1212 National Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, and the executive secretary is Charles A. Richard. It is a co-ordinating and public relations agency to "improve, foster, and promote a better understanding of the principles, theory and practice of co-operation; to gather and disseminate information concerning the history, development, and growth of the co-operatives, their functions, rights, uses, and practices, and their contribution to the welfare of the American people; and to further the understanding, learning and knowledge of all groups and classes of people relative to the co-operative method of transacting business."

No Corned Beef: This year the armed forces will eat nearly 6 million pounds of dehydrated cabbage, while another 2 million pounds will be shipped abroad under Lend-Lease.



Isn't it a fact that crops, like babies, thrive best when you care for them on schedule? That's why you plow, fertilize, sow and cultivate at the exact time you know is best.

But what about watering? There comes a time in every crop's growth when it needs more water than at any other time. At that exact time—not a day or a week later—extra water gives it the extra push that puts extra money in your pocket.

That's where irrigation pays off. With all the water you need assured by irrigation, you can give crops the pay-off drinks when they're thirstiest.

COST OF IRRIGATION

Four things enter into the cost of irrigation: the first cost of the pump, installation cost, power cost and upkeep cost. So the cheapest pump may not be your best investment. Your nearby Worthington Vertical Turbine Pump Dealer will be glad to talk all that over with you. He'll give you an idea how much irrigation will cost you . . . how much it will increase

the value of your crops and your land.

BUY WORTHINGTON

Think this over. There are more Worthington pumps at work in the entire world than any other one brand. There must be a good reason for that. That same reason guarantees that you'll get an efficient Vertical Turbine Pump when you buy Worthington. Complete manufacturing, testing and servicing plants in Denver and in Harrison, N. J. also assure the very best service.

GET THE FACTS

How a Worthington Vertical Turbine Pump's heavy column pipe, streamlined water passages, correctly designed impellers, fool-proof lubrication and other features prove that there's more worth in Worthington is all explained in Bulletin 4-450-B22.

Get a free copy from your nearby Worthington Dealer or write today to Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, Harrison, N. J. or 4747 Broadway, Denver 16, Colorado.

WORTHINGTON



WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF PUMPS



A small part of the entire exhibit of home-grown flowers arranged at the Leavenworth county flower show.



Left to right: Mrs. A. E. Siegert, Willing Workers, oriental poppies; Mrs. C. W. Bozarth, president, Springdale Club, mixed peonies; Mrs. Frank C. Hund, president, Kickapoo Club, Paul's scarlet.

PLAYDAY AND FLOWER SHOW

A Tradition in Leavenworth County

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY

FOR 14 years the farm women of Leavenworth county have met one day each year for their "Playday and Flower Show." This year 91 homemakers took a day's vacation and gathered for the fun and the show at the Episcopal parish house in Leavenworth. Huge baskets of home-grown flowers, and home-grown they must be according to the rules, started arriving in the forenoon and by lunch time all had been entered and the judging got under way. By 2 o'clock, Elizabeth Holman, trained professionally in landscape gardening and who knows her flowers, had completed judging the 137 entries. Many had brought highly prized single entries, a carefully tended and selected iris, an oversize perennial poppy, or a newly developed, everblooming rose.

Leavenworth farm women are flower-conscious, they have studied varieties and types of both flowers and shrubs for year-around home beautification. Some years they have held the flower show in the fall during the chrysanthemum season.

All the 137 entries were placed in one of 8

classes: Spring roses, everblooming roses, iris, peonies, oriental poppies, annual poppies, columbine and the remainder under the miscellaneous class. Some brought baskets or low vases of garden flowers arranged for the dining table, and others brought wild flowers native to the county and none was lovelier than a white bowl of delicate wild roses.

Rose enthusiasts brought specimens of the President Hoover, Caledonia, talisman, and there were many exhibits of the more common but no less beautiful American Beauty, pink radiance, Paul's scarlet and red radiance. There are bowls of coreopsis, pansies, gaillardias, delphinium, violas, ranunculus, and pyrethrum or painted daisies to most of us.

Each home-demonstration unit in the county brought in a club exhibit and prizes were awarded to the top-rating three. A large white basket of oriental poppies arranged among lacy asparagus branches won the judge's blue ribbon in the club exhibit class. This was exhibited by the Willing

Workers Club, of Lansing. The red ribbon went to the Kickapoo Club for a basket of Paul's scarlet roses, and the white ribbon to the Springdale group for the biggest basket of all, 50 mixed peonies.

For the afternoon program the members had arranged a home-talent program, a candlelight service, music by the members of several units, a report of a state meeting by Mrs. W. F. Fuqua, and presentation of the standard of excellence awards to clubs by Carmen Shoemaker, home demonstration agent.

Worth-while prizes awarded to club and individual winners were provided by local nurseries and individuals.

Mrs. Meriweather and Mrs. Frank Hund won ribbons for the best individual baskets. In the dining-table arrangement class ribbons were awarded to Mrs. P. N. Hudson and Mrs. E. A. Morrow. Mrs. James Hegarty and Mrs. Horace Lamborn took prizes in the novelty class, and Kitty Atkinson won the blue ribbon for a bouquet of mixed wild flowers. Mrs. John Roach and Mrs. Horace Lamborn won first and second prizes for the best single specimen spring roses.



When the suds becomes dirty, lift off with a spatula or spoon before continuing with clean suds.

A Shampoo For the Rugs and Furniture



When ready to use, beat the mixture with an eggbeater to a thick, foamy suds that will stand by itself.

SOMETIMES in the lifetime of rugs and upholstered furniture a shampoo is inevitable—as inevitable as income taxes. Most housekeepers have their special methods for cleaning these articles, but the dry-suds method is tried and true.

To make the dry suds, shave soap until you have a half cup of it, using a mild soap that you know from experience to be satisfactory and effective. Or if you prefer, use packaged soap powder or

chips. Add 5 cups of water to the shaved or powdered soap, put over the fire and let the mixture simmer until the soap is entirely dissolved. Cool, and when ready to use, put any amount that is needed into a bowl and beat with the eggbeater to a thick, foamy suds that will stand by itself.

Place the upholstered furniture or rug on several pieces of newspaper, dust well and prepare to do only a small section at a time. Use a small brush or a piece of terry cloth and rub the suds on the fabric with quick, light, circular strokes. When the suds becomes dirty, lift it off with a spatula or spoon. Continue with more suds until the place is clean, then do the remainder of the surface. When each piece is clean, follow the last suds by wiping over with a soft cloth moistened

with warm water and pat dry with a clean towel. If you are certain you are working on rayon or tapestry weaves use very light, gentle strokes. Cover the cleaned pieces with a sheet and allow them to dry for 24 hours or longer.

The most important thing to keep in mind is to use as little water as possible. That is the reason for the dry suds. A toothbrush is convenient to use near cording and crevices.

Hunt Frozen-Food Facts



Scalding all vegetables retains both flavor and texture.

FREEZING food is new. That is it is new in comparison to canning and drying, and constant study continues in an effort to determine the best methods of preparing the food in the kitchen, the best varieties of beans, for instance, to freeze, the length of time that all kinds of foods can be frozen and last, but important, the best packaging and wrapping.

Meat, particularly, has been disappointing to some freezer-locker patrons because they somehow considered the locker a safe-deposit box instead of a checking account. Pork, even under the best of conditions, should be eaten in 3 to 5 months stay from the lockers. Beef keeps better than pork because it is less fatty, but 9 to 12 months is the maximum time. Any ground meat should be removed before the end of 3 months.

Another cause for disappointment is due to the variety and quality of the vegetable or fruit. We now agree that Kentucky Wonder beans rate at the top in suitability for freezing. The trial-and-error method has proved this point.

Since there are many kinds of packages, perhaps it is best for every potential locker patron to discuss the matter of packaging with the locker management. One timely reminder, tho, may come to the rescue of the parchment or cellophane food container which does not seem to seal well with the iron. The thing to do in this event is to twist the top of the bag, turn it down and tie securely with string. This is first choice with some experienced patrons and certainly works without fail if the tying is done carefully.

Freezing Food

For complete, detailed directions on freezing food, write to our Farm Service Editor for a free copy of the new Kansas State College Extension leaflet, "Freezer Storage of Food." This leaflet will answer questions regarding handling fruit, meat, poultry, eggs, dairy products and vegetables to be frozen. It gives timetables for scalding vegetables, use of sugar in preparation of fruits and, finally, how to cook frozen meats and vegetables.

The food taken out of any locker is no better than that put in, and if not handled properly step by step, will be of poorer quality. Freezing the more mature green beans will not make them tender, so we suggest canning those. For freezing, select those that are young and very tender.

Regardless of some reports to the contrary, all vegetables should first be scalded or steamed, a pint at a time, then cooled in either ice water or cold running water. There is a reason for this—the heat checks the enzymes which if unchecked would develop undesirable flavors and destroy the vitamins. Cooling thoroly and rapidly retains the color and right texture.

Green beans, lima beans, broccoli, whole grain corn, cream-style corn and peas are the most suitable for freezing. Corn on the cob is likely to disappoint, and many vegetables, including carrots and beets, are better stored or canned.

If you have found in past years that your frozen vegetables seemed too dry at the time of eating, it is caused by conditions peculiar to your locker plant or to the type of packaging. If you plan to use the same locker and packages this year, cover the vegetables with a 2 per cent brine, which is 4 teaspoons of salt to 4 cups of water. The trend is away from packaging vegetables in brine tho, as improvements are being made in locker plants and in the packages.

Prevents Fruit Discoloration

Even the most skilled home canner sometimes has canning troubles, not because of imperfect technique, but because of certain qualities of the food itself. Surface darkening of peaches, pears and plums in the jar is one of these troubles. It makes the fruit unattractive and the flavor becomes increasingly undesirable if the food is not eaten soon after being canned.

The commercial canner does not consider this a problem, for he is fortunate in that less air is trapped in the vacuumized jars and cans than in home-type jars. If home canners could vacuum-seal jars it would prevent the surface darkening, but this is impossible under home conditions.

Recent work at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station discloses that there is a way to prevent this discoloration which causes so much loss in home-canned food. The study indicates that vitamin C added

to the jar of food will prevent it. Until the war is over and other forms of vitamin C can be produced for this purpose, the tablets sold in drugstores can be used by the home canner. These tablets are sold in 25-milligram, 50-milligram and 100-milligram sizes. For a pint jar of food, the requirement is as follows: 1 1/4 tablets of 100 milligram size, 2 1/2 tablets of the 50-milligram, or 5 tablets of the 25-milligram size.

There will be a little extra cost, perhaps 2 cents for each jar of fruit canned. Many housewives have declared they are willing to pay even more to prevent surface darkening and off-flavor.

A Fine Game

FOR YOUR PICNICS

The picnic season is in full swing and when large crowds of various ages gather for a picnic interesting games are a "must." This game is grand for young and old alike.

Before the date of the picnic, locate 2 hoops, barrel hoops will do, wooden preferably. Cover them with strips of crepe paper or strips of old cloth, one plain, one figured. See that they are well covered to protect the hands of the players, because they will move quickly once the game starts.

Select 2 men or older boys for captains and ask them to choose the group into sides. The teams then form long lines facing each other, about 8 feet apart. The players in the lines must also be spaced far apart to allow for passing hoops down the line quickly.

Each captain is given a hoop, he steps into it and at a signal from the leader lifts it over his head. The hoop is then passed to the next in line. Each player must do exactly as the captain

Family Health

The health of the farm family is of vital concern to every mother. Kansas State College Extension Service has a most helpful bulletin which offers suggestions for maintaining the health of the family and how to cope with the emergencies that arise. There are many illustrations as well as diets and recipes for the invalid, and a section devoted to infant care. This bulletin, No. 54, "Health for Farm Families," is free as long as the supply lasts. Please address your request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

did. When the hoop has reached the end of the line the player must return it to the person from whom he received it. The hoop then starts a return trip down the line again until it reaches the captain who started it. The winning team is the one whose captain is first to receive the hoop again.

After a little practice, the hoops move so rapidly and the players become so eager to win, the rooters get so excited, you will count this hoop race among your best games for real fun.—C. W. W.

Dusting Help

One homemaker says, "On my broom, about where the stitching comes, I keep a rubber band about 1/2 inch wide cut from a discarded inner tube. When I want to wipe the floors or walls, I put a dust cloth over broom and tuck the ends under band."

HERE'S THE PECTIN THAT SAVES YOU SUGAR!



— M.C.P. Saves Time and Work Too! Assures Finest Results

M.C.P. PECTIN jells more fruit or juice than any other pectin you can buy... doesn't "boil away" costly ingredients... gives you more glasses from the same amount of fruit... in less time, with less work. Finally, with M.C.P. you're sure of finest quality jams and jellies with natural fruit flavor.

USE THIS RECIPE for FRESH BERRY JAM



6 Cups Ground Berries (Any Variety)
8 1/2 Cups Sugar
1 Package M.C.P. Pectin

Wash, stem, grind 3 qts. fully ripe berries, or crush completely so each berry is reduced to pulp. Measure exactly 6 level cups crushed berries (fill out last cup with water if necessary), into large kettle. Add M.C.P. Pectin, stir well, bring to a boil stirring constantly. NOW, add sugar (previously measured), mix well, bring to a full rolling boil. BOIL EXACTLY 4 MINUTES. Remove from fire, let boil subside, stir and skim by turns 5 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars, allowing 1/2-inch for sealing with fresh paraffin. (NOTE: For Strawberry Jam, add 1/4 cup lemon juice to each 6 cups crushed berries.)



SAVE FOOD—BUY WAR BONDS

★ BE PATRIOTIC! ★

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SUGAR



...and Help Save America's
Precious Fruit & Berry Crop

Use **PEN-JEL**

the way thousands of patriotic American housewives do! At a time when the need for energizing foods is so vital it is your duty to make jams and jellies at home—the economical sure-success Pen-Jel way.

Less Sugar... More
Jams and Jellies

CUP FOR CUP MEASURE



SAVES
1 TO 3 CUPS
SUGAR
on every
batch

The Original Powdered Fruit Pectin

HERE'S A SENSIBLE WAY
TO RELIEVE
**cramps,
headache
backache**
ON "CERTAIN DAYS" of the month



Helps Build Up Resistance
Against Such Distress!

If you suffer this way due to female functional periodic disturbances, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. This famous liquid formula DOES MORE than relieve such monthly pain. This great medicine ALSO relieves tired, cranky, nervous, blue feelings of such days—when due to this cause.

Taken regularly — Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such symptoms. A VERY SENSIBLE THING TO DO!

HELPS NATURE: There are positively no harmful opiates or habit forming drugs in Pinkham's. This medicine helps nature. It's one of the most effective and best known medicines of its kind. Also a grand stomachic tonic! INEXPENSIVE!

Lydia E. Pinkham's
VEGETABLE COMPOUND

STAMMER?

This new 128-page book, "Stammering, Its Cause and Correction," describes the Bogue Unit Method for scientific correction of stammering and stuttering—successful for 14 years. **Boj. N. Bogue,** Dept. 3718, Circle Tower, Indianapolis 4, Ind.

Buy War Bonds!!

Working in Reverse

(Continued from Page 1)

of milk and 160 pounds of butterfat. Also, in 1944, members of these associations averaged \$135.19 a cow above feed costs.

Due to the success of Reno dairymen in turning a small grain cropping area into a dairy paradise, some folks are predicting the future center of dairying will be shifted from the eastern one third to the central one fourth of Kansas. Because, contrary to past belief, there are some natural advantages in the area. These include an abundance of alfalfa hay, more days of sunshine for pasturing, and more and cheaper land for pasture crops.

But the quick rise of Reno county as a dairy center has not been due alone to natural advantages. It is the result of organization, progressive thinking, enthusiasm, unselfish co-operation, and hard work.

Committee Studies Markets

Back in 1934, when the program was launched, a committee of 3 men was chosen to study markets. They visited plants in 2 states to compare Hutchinson markets with those in other areas. They also talked to dairymen and found that most of them would like to market more often and sell on a quality basis.

The original committee of 3 was expanded to 7 in 1935. Upon its findings the Arkansas Valley Co-op Creamery was organized at Hutchinson. Since this plant opened its production has grown to 2 million pounds of butter a year. And since ceilings on butter were set by the Government, the plant has returned a net of 53 cents a pound of butterfat to producers on the farm. Because this market was so successful, another co-operative was organized to give an equal outlet for whole milk.

Having established a quality market for dairy products, the dairymen turned to marketing of quality dairy animals. This is almost as important in their opinion as a milk market for building up good herds. Under leadership of Fred Williams, they organized the Reno County Registered Livestock Marketing Association. Co-operating with the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce, the association has published since 1941 a directory of registered livestock breeders in the county. This booklet contains a list of herd owners by breeds and their location.

Use Roadside Signs

To make themselves even easier to find, every breeder has attractive signs on principal highways in the county. Such signs give the name of the breeder or farm, the breed owned, and location from point of the sign.

The association also has taken the lead in state breed shows and sales. Remainder of the improvement program is based on the Kansas State College Extension Dairy Program.

Cow testing has made a rapid growth in the county. In 1934, Reno county was part of one association that took in all herds from Marion and Newton on west to the Colorado line. A separate cow testing association for Reno county was organized in 1938, a second in 1942, and a third in 1945.

Reno was one of the first counties in the state to push Balbo rye as temporary pasture. Enough seed for 3 dairymen to plant 5 or 10 acres each was brought into the county in 1939. Now nearly every dairyman in the county is growing some Balbo for pasture. A program also is under way to grow locally enough certified Balbo seed to supply the demand.

Brome grass was introduced in the county in 1936 but only one patch was growing until 1939, when expansion began. Now there are about 145 acres on dairy farms. Further expansion is hampered by a shortage of Southern strain seed, and efforts are being made to establish a local source.

Sudan is an important temporary pasture among the dairymen. They learned in 1944 that Sudan planted in 24- to 30-inch rows gives more pasturage and otherwise is superior to Sudan drilled solid. Rowed Sudan is planted 10 pounds to the acre compared to 18 pounds when drilled, a saving of 8 pounds of seed an acre. It recovers more quickly from pasturing and animals do not trample it. Instead, they like to walk between the rows, say these dairymen.

Co-operation among themselves and with other dairymen in the state is a

feature of the Reno county progress. This is indicated by their own active county organizations and their help in state and national dairy programs. What they have done at home they would like to share with the entire state, and are doing their best to achieve that goal.

Some of the experiences of these dairymen are interesting. C. L. Hendershot, president of the State Ayrshire Association, started in the dairy business in 1933. He bought 2 heifer calves of Fred Williams as a 4-H project for his boys. They made enough premium money at the State Fair to pay for themselves. The next year the family bought 2 more and again repeated on premium prizes for the cost of the additional heifers. The next 5 heifers were obtained by trading Tenmarq seed wheat for them. The herd now consists of 30 head of old and young females. Mr. Hendershot believes a herd best can be stabilized by getting the right sires and raising calves. He doesn't like the idea of maintaining a herd by outside purchases of cows and calves.

Pushes Classification

Fred Williams, past president of the National Ayrshire Association, and at present director of the national classification committee, has been active in pushing herd classification both locally and nationally. During his career as a dairyman he has bred 7 cows that have classified "excellent" and may have an eighth this year. This is a record that would be hard to equal anywhere in the United States.

A Williams bull, Willow Haugh Swanky Royal, was reserve grand champion in the National Dairy Show, at Memphis in 1941, and grand champion at the Grand National in San Francisco. Another Williams bull, Sycamore Jim, had a butterfat index of 580 pounds. His first 10 daughters had records of more than 600 pounds of butterfat, making him the second highest in the breed. Buildings on the farm are being remodeled this year to bring all milking and feeding operations into as compact a space as possible.

Fred Strickler has been experimenting this last year with 9 acres of winter vetch pasture. At one time this spring he had 17 head of cows and 5 calves on this patch for 3 or 4 weeks and found that production increased during the period. He says vetch is very high in protein, even better than alfalfa or wheat pasture, and is a soil-builder. Winter vetch is sown from August 1 to 10, and will give 6 weeks to 2 months of pasture in the fall. Then in the spring it can be pastured from March 25 or April 1 to June 15 if no seed crop is wanted. Vetch follows rye or barley and can be followed by Sudan in the pasture program.

Both Mr. Strickler and T. Hobart McVay are strong on cow families as the basis for building a good herd. Mr. McVay is secretary of the State Holstein Breeders' Association, and president of the Interbreed Dairy Council, and of the Reno County Cow Testing Association. These men do not belittle the position a good herd sire should have in any herd. But they firmly believe the bull often is overemphasized while not enough attention is paid to cow families.

Their herds are proof of the value

of keeping to high-producing cow families. In the Strickler herd Orphan Annie, a daughter of a foundation cow, had a lifetime record of 102,000 pounds of milk and 4,436 pounds of butterfat. One of her daughters as a 2-year-old made 492 pounds of fat, a meritorious herd test record on the first lactation. She gave 489 pounds as a 3-year-old and 478 pounds as a 4-year-old. He is using 3 cow families in his breeding program, and all of the descendants of his foundation cows are averaging 440 pounds of fat or more. All 3 families trace back to world champion bloodlines.

Watch Cow Families

Mr. McVay's herd, largely dispersed last year, had more than 20 cows that averaged more than 450 pounds of butterfat for 3 successive years. At the sale they brought the highest prices ever averaged at a Holstein sale in Kansas. He has followed thru on several families and their high production has been handed down. "Cow testing gives the dairyman a chance to pick these high-producing cow families," says Mr. McVay. All of his bulls stem from May Walker Ollie Homestead. Ten daughters of Mount Regis Skylark Homestead had an average of 510 pounds of butterfat on 2-times-a-day milking. One heifer calf on the McVay farm carries 14 crosses back to May Walker Ollie Homestead, the original cow on which his herd was built.

Importance of lifetime production records in selecting a cow or her descendants is stressed by Ray Smith. He is secretary of the State Jersey Breeders' Association and of the State Interbreed Council, and clerk of the dairy division at the Kansas State Fair. "It takes the first 2 years of production to pay the cost of raising a calf to production age," says Mr. Smith. "If she just has 1 or 2 big lactations then goes to the butchers or you have to make excuses for her the rest of her life, you just aren't getting ahead." In his opinion a cow that produces well over a long time shows resistance to disease and will pass both production and resistance on to her offspring.

No story of the Reno county dairy program would be complete without mentioning such "city dairymen" as Howard Carey, John Braden, Frank Finkelstein, A. Lewis Oswald and Jim Davis. Not dependent on dairying for a living, these men have brought outstanding seed stock into the county. They have given their influence, time and money in pushing every improvement program, and have brought wide publicity to the county thru purchases or sales of top-quality dairy animals.

The next goal of Reno county breeders is to place a purebred bull on every dairy farm in the county. To do this they are studying the idea of holding an "unwashed bull" sale this fall. Into this sale would go well-bred bulls out of high-production cows but not up to "show" qualities. These would be offered at farm prices without being "dressed up" to cover any body defects. "These bulls," says Don Ingle, county agent, "would not be show bulls but would have the breeding behind them to pass on high milk production."

Such a program, it is believed, would raise milk production at the average farm level and at prices farmers could afford to pay. It also would stop wasteful slaughtering of dairy bull calves now killed for lack of market. We have a good start but have a long way to go," says Ingle.

Capper Birthday Picnic Coming

SENATOR CAPPER'S 38th annual birthday party will be held as usual July 14, at Ripley park in Topeka. The Senator hopes to be here for his "big day" if Congress adjourns for the summer recess in time, and he eagerly looks forward to meeting the thousands of boys and girls and their parents, and plans to spend his birthday with them.

He is inviting all his friends to join in the fun for there will be a number of athletic contests, a ball game, and other varied outdoor entertainment for all. The WIBW staff will be on hand with music and fun; there will be a merry-go-round and Ferris wheel and other riding devices. The ponies from Gage park will be there for the enjoyment of the little folks.

Refreshments will be served, but bring your lunch so you can plan to spend the day and join in all the entertainment. Children under treatment by the Capper Foundation for Crippled Children will be provided with a special tent and entertainment. J. M. Parks, secretary of the foundation, will be in charge of all features connected with the crippled children.

Bus transportation within the city limits of Topeka will be provided free for all children. Don't forget Saturday, July 14, is the day, and Ripley park the place.

FREEZING CABINETS

A Postwar Reality

BIG NEWS for the housewife is in the offing. Once manufacturers get the green light, freezing cabinets for the kitchen and walk-in lockers for the basement will be on the list of "musts" for many a home. Some manufacturers predict anywhere from 200,000 to 2 million United States families will want freezing cabinets in their homes within the first 2 years after the war. A conservative estimate has been placed at 400,000. Already 132 manufacturers have indicated they will produce home freezers, this alone leading the prospective buying public to believe competition will force the price down.

Some food technologists have predicted that after the war, freezing will supplant canning and dehydrating, both being the leading methods at present. The factors which will determine and guarantee popularity of these new pieces of equipment are many. Right at the top will be the question of whether the prices will be within the pocketbook of the average farm family. Some manufacturers believe they will sell for about the same as standard refrigerators. Heretofore, most of the products were expensive, making them prohibitive except for the very high income family.

Farm families especially, have taken enthusiastically to the plan of the frozen-food locker, and lately to the home-freezing cabinet. This undoubtedly is a food saver and a time saver. It

is easier to process foods for freezing than it is to stand over a pressure cooker on a hot summer day. Farm women who both raise the food and process it, will appreciate this advantage. There still appears to be some question among researchers as to whether more of the vitamin content is retained by freezing than by canning, and that is an important factor from both the standpoint of the manufacturer as well as the user. Great progress has been made on retention of food values by the various methods of food preservation and manufacturers of freezing cabinets will make every attempt to so build their equipment that it will retain food values. Research at some institutions tends to indicate that there are comparable vitamin C losses in freezing and canning, and that the loss is relatively high in both processes. It is to be expected that as better processing methods are adopted and better equipment is manufactured that less vitamin destruction will occur.

May Save Many Trips

The one insurmountable handicap in the past in connection with the community freezer-locker is that in too many instances it has been inconvenient to go to town to get products from the locker. The home walk-in and the kitchen freezer-type will eliminate this difficulty. For the farm family who produces a large part of the food sup-

ply, it will be a joy to look forward to the day when they can sit down at the dining table in January and enjoy a meal of fried spring chicken, new peas, fresh corn and strawberry shortcake. Agricultural experts are now and have been for several years developing varieties of vegetables and fruits which retain their good qualities in the locker. This, too, will hasten the widespread acceptance of home freezers. We can look forward to still more progress in this field.

The latest venture into the frozen food business is that of freezing cooked foods. To prepare the roast, the vegetables, even the pie for harvest meals a week or two ahead of time, then freeze them in the kitchen-freezing unit, leaving only the warming up to do, will be something for the busy farmer's wife to look forward to.

Freezing might possibly supplant the largest share of canning and some farm women may never return to canning because freezing is applicable to more products. Besides difficult vegetables, freezing can be applied to such things as cakes, pies, eggs, cream and butter, even leftover mashed potatoes.

The fact already has been established that freezing has increased in popularity as a sound method of preserving food, for in 1936 there were 20 million pounds of food frozen commercially. If this trend continues the eating habits of millions of Americans may be changed within the next few years.

Need More Fats

An especial appeal to farm people to come to the rescue of the Government in regard to used fats has been issued by the WFA. The supply of fats right now is lower than at any time in 2 years, and 250 million pounds are needed this year.

Collection of used fats in larger towns and cities has been on the downgrade due to the meat shortage. It is up to farmers to get every drop of used fat into the war effort, says WFA.

Method of collection is simple. Drain used fats into tin cans and turn them in the next time you make a trip to town. Your butcher, grocer or local collection center will be glad to receive them, and will pay 4 cents in cash and 2 red ration points for each pound. Any complaints on collection should be referred to your county agent, home demonstration agent, or local fat salvage committee. Any complaints which cannot be handled locally should be referred immediately to WFA's district offices, either at Topeka or Wichita.

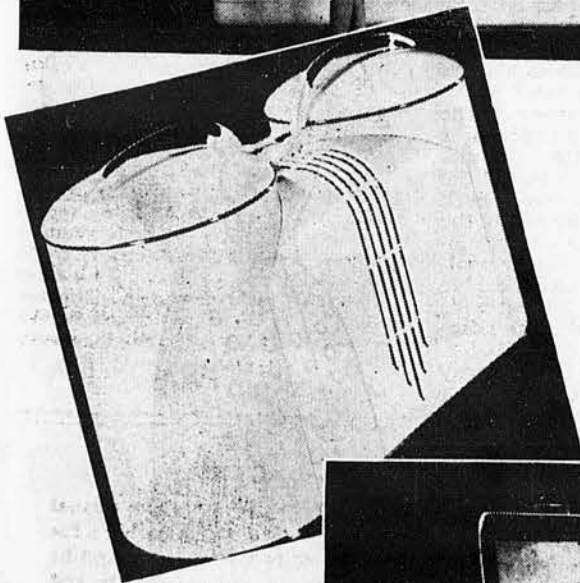
WHEREVER YOU GO OUTDOORS Take along YOUR OWN COOL DRINKING WATER

NO PRE-SOAKING
Always Ready for Instant Use

Yes, **EAGLE BRAND** Processed Canvas **DRINKING WATER BAGS** really keep water cool — thru' Nature's cooling principle, **EVAPORATION**. Convenient and sanitary, by actual test keeps water *degrees cooler* than ordinary jugs, kegs, etc. Made of 100% American canvas, with nothing to break or get out of order. **NOT A WARTIME SUBSTITUTE**, as water bags proved in West for 50 years. Top removes for easy filling, cleaning; handy hard-wood carrying handle; rope loop to hang UP (on tree, post, etc.) away from dust and dirt. Thousands in use by soldiers. Perfect for field workers, sportsmen. Sold at hardware and farm stores everywhere on **MONEY BACK \$1.00 GUARANTEE**. 2 gal. size only

EAGLE BRAND DRINKING WATER BAG
H. WENZEL TENT & DUCK CO., ST. LOUIS 4, MISSOURI

The walk-in-type freezer is suitable for the farm home basement. Large quantities of home-butchered meats and vegetables may be stored here.



A kitchen-freezing cabinet in the double-unit size. Several weeks supply of food may be stored for daily use.

A second type of freezing cabinet keeps frozen food in kitchen close to food preparation center.



START SAVING THESE JARS NOW
for Home Canning

THIS IS A GENUINE DURAGLAS CANNING JAR. ANY MASON JAR LID WILL FIT IT.

Offer 4-H Awards

Some outstanding awards will be given by General Motors to 4-H Club members participating this year in the 4-H Farm Safety contest. Among the awards will be 16 all-expense trips to the 24th National 4-H Club Congress next December, or 16 \$100 War Bonds should the trips be canceled because of travel conditions. Other awards include 12 college scholarships of \$200 each, 10 of \$25 War Bonds to each state, and a maximum of 5 sterling silver medals of honor for each county.

Participants must be bona fide 4-H Club members enrolled during the current year in a 4-H safety project or activity, must have passed their 14th birthday but not their 21st birthday on January 1, 1945, and must have completed at least 3 years of 4-H Club work, including the current year.

Scoring will be based as follows: 50 points for personal accomplishments in safety work on the farm; 20 points for leadership in safety; 15 points on a story "How I Made My Home Farm Survey and How I Helped Prevent Accidents and Fires."

Poultry Houses Change, Too

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

THERE have been many makeshift buildings used during the war for housing poultry. But when building material becomes more plentiful there will need to be better buildings constructed. When we start to plan new housing we find that poultry houses, like our dwellings, change from time to time. One of the old recommendations for housing poultry in small units has given way on the large commercial farm to multiple-story houses. As many as 3,500 layers can be taken care of by one person, and one roof covers the entire house.



Mrs. Farnsworth

This plan has several advantages. It reduces the cost of housing the layers by 20 per cent at least. When insulating houses against the winter cold or summer heat, the construction of the multiple-story house is quite a saving, for the ceilings between the floors do not need insulating. In such a house the jobs of installing water system and electricity are much simplified, and less expensive than they would be in scattered houses. The labor of caring for such a large number of layers is the largest item and it takes much less time and fewer steps to feed the flock, gather eggs, clean up and do the routine work under one roof. Sometimes it is possible to remodel old buildings into very comfortable laying quarters. Old barns, especially, fit into a plan for making a 2- or 3-story building. Under such housing plans the hens are confined to their houses the year round. Such houses will take care of a large number of layers on a very small tract.

Arrangement Saves Labor

Next to the buildings, the item of arrangement of the interior is most important. The manner in which it is arranged will determine how much labor will be necessary in keeping a profitable flock. Droppings pits are a labor-saver. They require less cleaning than do droppings boards. They are an aid in keeping the floor clean, because inactive hens will sit on the roosts during the day instead of huddling under the droppings boards in a dark corner of the house. Pits are built lower and this is a help in preventing injuries to layers in flying to the floor. In fact, some folks claim that there are fewer blood spots in eggs when droppings pits are used. Altho the pits do take up a part of the floor space there is still just about as much room left for the active hens, since the nonlayers are to be found on the roosts.

Location of the pits depends on the width of the house. If the house is more than 24 feet wide, then the pits should be placed in the center of the house, and at least 3 feet from each end if they are put lengthwise. If the house is 24 feet or less the pits are located along the rear wall. Wider poultry houses are more economical to build up to 40 feet. The 30-foot-wide houses are preferred by a large number of poultry folks.

Another change from the old way of estimating window space, when 1 square foot of window space was allowed for each 10 to 15 square feet of floor space, is that now 1 square foot of window space is provided for each 25 or even 50 square feet of floor space. Much depends on the manner of construction of the house, as to how much to allow for window space.

"A house is as good as its roof," is a true saying. By tests it has been determined that a dark-colored roofing absorbs the heat of the sun and makes a house much hotter in summer. Roofs that are painted white or aluminum will deflect the rays, and the paint is good for preserving the roof. In most cases the flat-roof poultry houses have been covered with roofing paper, but these have not proved very satisfactory over a long time on permanent buildings. Metal roofs are more leak-proof, durable and are much less expensive to maintain. Metal makes good roofs for summer shelters, also.

Not many poultry houses are screened against flies. But they are found on the larger commercial farms

where layers are kept indoors all the time. Flies are carriers of tapeworm infestation, and screens guard against losses from this source.

Face the Houses East

Another change from years gone is the practice now of facing the houses to the east. In most localities there are not so many hard winds, rains and storms from the east. Sunshine is our best disinfectant and germ killer, and houses that face the east admit the morning sun over most all the floor space. This is an especial advantage on cold winter mornings.

Insulating buildings against heat as well as cold is important. This is merely one form of air-conditioning. Every poultry raiser has noticed how egg production can drop when the weather drops 10 degrees below zero in winter—or in summer when the thermometer stands high in the 90s or reaches 100 degrees. Keeping the house a more even temperature means better ventilation, a drier and more comfortable house. This makes a healthier flock that will resist disease germs better. Insulation undoubtedly pays in better egg production, better health and less mortality. It is a labor-saver under extreme weather conditions. A properly insulated house seldom freezes inside as the temperature averages about 25 degrees warmer than outside. Poultry authorities say that roof insulation is more important than wall insulation.

Insulation board can be used best on houses with low ceilings. In high-ceiling houses, false ceilings can be made of poultry netting or insulation material, and straw can be used between the two ceilings 16 to 18 inches deep. For insulating walls, waterproof building paper may be tacked between the studding or insulation board and makes a practical material. Double walls are sometimes used and the space between packed with sawdust, shavings, straw or other material.

If new houses are to be built or remodeling is to be done in time for housing the fall pullets, plans should be studied now so that one may know which will best serve our purpose.

Uses Rubber Cap

I place a rubber crutch top on the end of my broom handle to remove objects from the floor. This method doesn't mar or scratch the floors.—A. B. D.

Cool and Smart



9150
SIZES
34-50

Smart in any fabric, but sheer delight in dainty cottons or rayons. Soft scallops make this pattern just dressy enough for town trips. Choice of 3 sleeve lengths. Pattern 9150 comes in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50. Size 36 requires 2 7/8 yards of 39-inch material.

Pattern 9150 may be obtained for 20 cents by writing the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



ONLY THE DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY provides both fast and uniform milking . . . and both are essential for best milking results. If fast . . . clean . . . complete milking is what you want . . . the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker and De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking are your answer. For higher milk production . . . healthier udders . . . and time and labor savings . . . see your nearest De Laval Dealer. And if necessary . . . it will pay you to wait for your new De Laval.



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Don't fail to vaccinate. You can depend upon **COLORADO SERUM**—pure, fresh and potent. Used by thousands of leading farmers everywhere.

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Distributors of Serum and Virus.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK

Buffalo Alfalfa Resists Wilt

ABOUT 400 acres of Kansas land have been planted in new Buffalo alfalfa this year. Buffalo is a highly wilt-resistant variety developed co-operatively by the U. S. D. A. and the agricultural experiment station of Kansas State College.

Land seeded to Buffalo alfalfa is well scattered over the state, and the seed has been placed with farmers who will produce certified seed. There are 80 acres of Buffalo at the Fort Hays branch of the college agricultural experiment station. This is a 2- and 3-year-old stand which should produce a good crop this season, says C. O. Grandfield. This is foundation seed being grown at least a half mile from other alfalfa to prevent crossing. There are 15 acres at the Garden City branch station in foundation seed. Some land which did not get seeded last fall was seeded this spring.

If there is a normal yield of 1½ bushels of seed an acre, there should be 600 bushels of Buffalo alfalfa for seed next year. That amount would seed 2,400 acres for 1946.

The main advantage of Buffalo alfalfa over other common strains is its high resistance to bacterial wilt. It was obtained by close breeding and selection from Kansas common alfalfa. As a result of its resistance to wilt, good stands are maintained longer than is possible with varieties that are susceptible to this disease. Since about 1920, bacterial wilt has been a factor in the production of alfalfa in Kansas. The seriousness of the disease was recognized and varieties were tested to determine their resistance to wilt. Work was begun in 1929

to develop new wilt-resistant varieties and has resulted in the production of Buffalo.

In comparable tests with other varieties in Kansas, Buffalo has yielded nearly the same as other adapted varieties in new stands, and has out-yielded those varieties when the stands became older.

This new variety is well suited for growing where Kansas common is adapted. This is generally recognized as the central and southeastern areas of the United States, including the east-west range across the country at about the same latitude as Kansas, and those areas southeast of Kansas. The college has received inquiries for Buffalo alfalfa seed from many places including Connecticut and a seed growers association in Arizona.

Full details concerning experiments with Buffalo alfalfa are contained in a Kansas State College Agricultural Experiment Station Circular, No. 226, entitled "Buffalo Alfalfa." This circular may be obtained by writing the Experiment Station in Manhattan, Kansas.

More Angus Money

A substantial increase in Angus premium money will be offered in 1945-46 to the feeders of grand champion single steers and carlots at 7 major fat stock shows, announces the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. Shows affected will be the fat stock shows at Chicago, Kansas City, Baltimore, Denver, Los Angeles, Houston and Fort Worth.

At the Chicago Market Show \$1,500 is offered to the Angus feeder of the grand champion carload of fat cattle. The single steer premium will be \$500. At Kansas City the prizes will be \$500 and \$250; at Baltimore \$250 and \$500; at Denver \$500 and \$250; at Los Angeles \$250 in each class; at Houston \$250 in each class; while at Fort Worth \$250 will go to the single steer grand championship.

Call Off Royal

Plans for an American Royal show in Kansas this next fall have been abandoned, states W. H. Atzenweiler, agricultural commissioner for the Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce. However, work will be started immediately on an American Royal Livestock and Horse show for the fall of 1946. Various war conditions were given as reasons for cancellation.

Herefords Do Well

The first 190 auction sales of registered Hereford cattle in 1945 have sold 13,182 head for \$5,318,493, or an average of \$403 a head.

Thus far in 1945, 100 head of registered Herefords have been sold at auction each day and this number is only one ninth of the total number transferred to new owners.

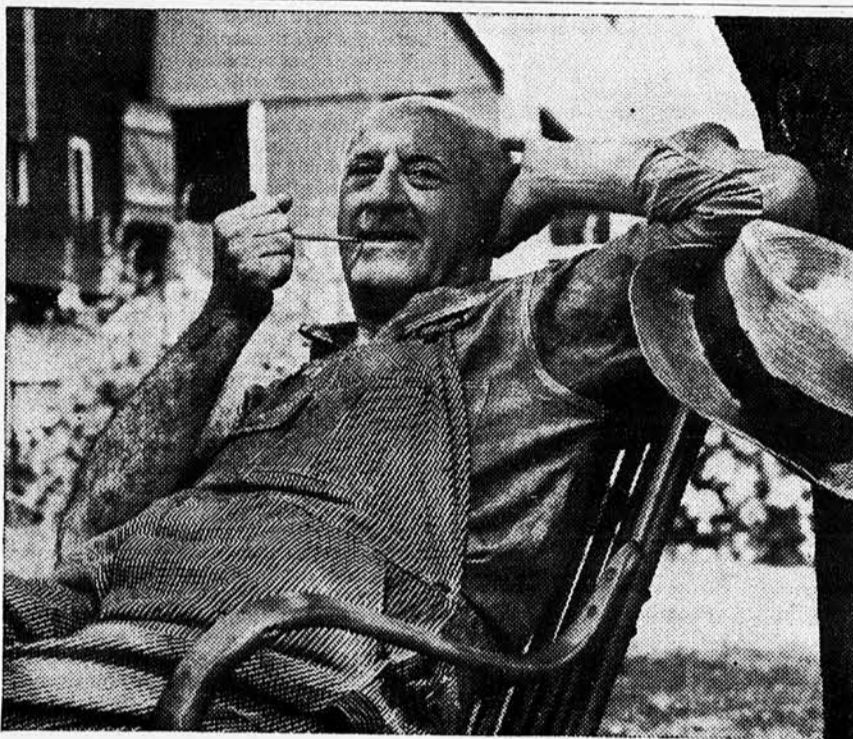
Auction sales of registered Hereford

cattle have grossed an average of \$40,000 a day for the last 131 days of 1945. Ten sales have averaged \$1,000 a head and 27 have averaged \$500.

Transfers of registered Herefords are running equal to registrations.

Dry-Feed Mixer

An old barrel churn is a handy device for mixing dry feed for chicks, pigs and calves.—Mrs. R. E. L.



I Can't Forget What Happened After the Last War

Here's the way I figure things today

I'd think twice before I'd buy another acre at today's prices . . . before I'd expand the farm business I've got now.

I'll tell you what I'm doing with my money—and I'll tell you why.

I'm cutting down the mortgage on this farm—practically wiped it out. Remember the hillside land that was wasting away? I leveled out the gullies, applied fertilizer and established a good permanent pasture—best one I've got! (No more trouble from erosion, either.) Then I've drained a couple of low spots by the bend: made me quite a few good acres just this past season. Every chance I get I'm improving my livestock. And I'm keeping up the buildings and fences, too.

Except for those things, every spare dollar I can get my hands onto goes smack into War Bonds—and more bonds!—and life insurance and into the bank. For a farm, like any other business, needs financial reserves for new and better equipment after the war—and for whatever the future holds.

Because nobody knows what's coming when this war is over. Perhaps farm prices will stay high. Okay. I'll be sitting pretty. Perhaps they'll start to slide like they did after the last war. Then I figure I'll be in a better position than the other fellow.



KEEP YOUR FARM SAFE AND SOUND

SAVE - DON'T SPECULATE

Prepared by the War Advertising Council, approved by O. W. I. and the U. S. Department of Agriculture

Part With Bindweed

Kansas Farmer's bindweed bulletin gives the best method of getting rid of this pest and tells exactly how to do the job, when to do it, equipment to use, and the results you may expect. The plan is brief and easy to follow, yet effective. For a copy of this leaflet on bindweed-killing, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.

Combine Goes Pic-a-bac

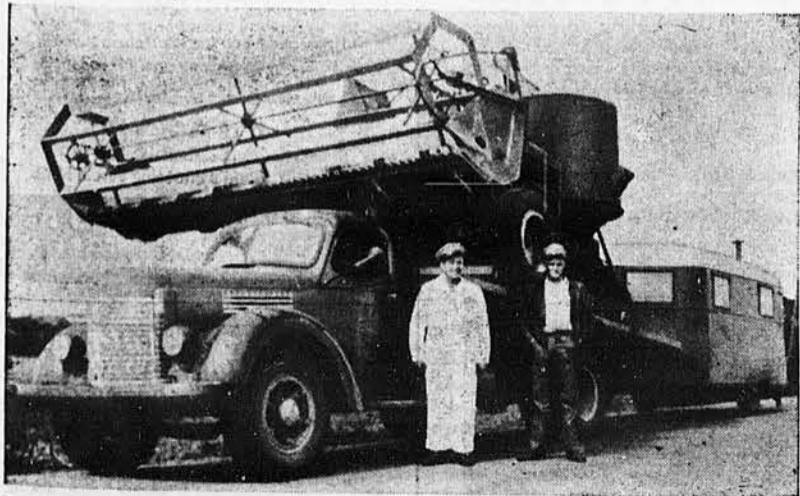
A COMBINE is God's gift to the Wheat Belt. To get his moved from one job to another, Clarence Backer, enterprising Midwest harvester, loaded it on top of his hoist-equipped truck, and moved the combine pic-a-bac 2,500 miles from one harvest field to another thru the Midwest Wheat Belt last summer. Of course, he found that a dump truck equipped with a hoist saves time and labor over scooping in unloading grain.

Backer started in June in Oklahoma, and worked thru to Montana as the season advanced. His rig included a truck which, besides carrying the combine, pulled a house trailer used as living quarters for the crew.

An ingenious way to load the com-

bine on the truck is used by Mr. Backer. He backs the truck into a shallow ditch. Then, by means of a hydraulic hoist, installed by the St. Paul Hydraulic Hoist Co., as a permanent part of the truck, the truck bed is tilted until the back end meets the ground. Under its own power, the combine then is driven up the inclined bed of the truck body. The hoist then lets the load down to a nearly horizontal position, and the combine is anchored securely. After that, all that remains to do is to chug off to the next job. The grain-box sides of the truck proper are stored beneath the combine.

Backer will follow the harvest with his outfit again this season.



Combine loaded pic-a-bac on grain truck. The ingenious way devised by Clarence Backer to move his combine quickly from one job to another. A hydraulic hoist installed as a permanent part of the truck permits truck bed to be tilted. Then combine under its own power is driven up the incline. Hoist then lowers truck load to horizontal position. Backer is the "man in white."

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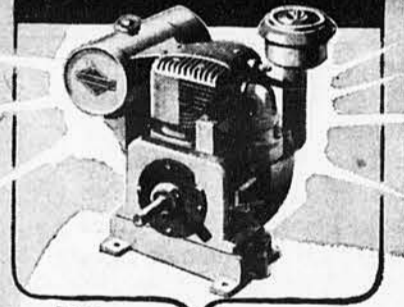
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The Salina Concrete Products Co.
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Yesterday's Pests Were Sissies

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

MODERN chemistry is providing vital ammunition to help vanquish deadly foes in the never-ending war against insects and fungus diseases; enemies that are merciless, insatiable and destructive. Yesterday's pests were sissies as compared to the insects and fungi that molest us today, for they are unquestionably tougher than their ancestors. It is Darwin's old law of the survival of the fittest at work. Occasionally a few spores, eggs or adults are hardy enough to live despite poison sprays or dusts. These few multiply until they evolve a new strain which requires even more effective chemicals to control.

Present-day farmers and fruit growers owe much to the science of chemistry and are deeply indebted to the research chemists of the experiment stations and industrial laboratories who are continually searching for, testing and producing new and more powerful weapons for our battles with new and harder foes.

After being thoroly tested under every known condition, these new chemical compounds are introduced to the public under various trade names. Rootone and Transplantone are familiar names of the hormone chemical that promotes root growth. The hormone preharvest spray that is designed to make the stems of mature apples stick tighter may be purchased under such names as Stafast, Stop Drop, Apple Lok, Fruitone, App-L-Set.

Never before did chemistry play so important a part in the production of fruit and vegetables as it does today. One of the very newest introductions of interest to the grower of garden plants and fruits is an insecticide dust known simply as PCH "20." The product contains the new organic chemical piperonyl cyclohexenone which kills by contact such insects as Mexican bean beetle, potato leaf hopper, diamond black moth, bean leaf hopper, cucumber beetle, garden webworm, cabbage looper and cabbage worm. The nice thing about using this new "dust" is that it leaves no poisonous residue.

Here in America we use our knowledge of chemistry to promote and improve the life of growing things. We use chemicals that kill only to put an end to bothersome insects, disease germs and the spores of certain fungi. Potato growers are familiar with a hormone spray that kills potato vines too green or too big or too badly blighted to be dug.

Altho the greenhouse men have

long been fumigating the soil in their seed flats the idea of fumigating outdoor seedbeds is something new. It is now easily and quickly done with a chemical product known commercially as Larvacide, a tear gas fumigant that controls most root knot nematodes and other harmful soil organisms like damping-off fungus. Users are said to be getting strong, vigorous seedlings with healthy root systems for transplanting.

One of the very latest chemical arrivals, of interest to all farmers, is a product said to kill weeds permanently. It is sold under the trade name "Weedone," and is a hormone spray that produces a condition in reverse of natural growth, it is claimed. Some of the common orchard and field pests easily killed by it are poison ivy, poison oak, bindweed, Japanese honeysuckle, sassafras, black locust and choke cherry.

If applied before maturity such weeds as cocklebur, Canada thistle, yarrow, dandelion, plantain, sumach, oxalis, chickweed, horse nettle, sheep sorrell, ragweed, white clover and sweet clover are highly susceptible to this new weed killer. Desirable grasses are damaged but not killed by it. Soil fertility is not impaired and its residue is not hazardous to livestock.

Pyrocyde is the trade name of a new dust insecticide claimed to be effective where a quick insecticide is necessary and is used especially on such vegetables as potatoes, asparagus, cabbage, cantaloupes, watermelons, celery and cucumbers. As yet it is not recommended for peaches or apples.

To help growers produce quality fruits and vegetables there is a new soil builder on the market that is sold under the peculiar name of Es-min-el. The product contains the essential mineral elements, manganese, copper, zinc, boron and iron, any one of which may be found lacking in certain soils.

Not only fruit growing but every branch of farming is benefited by the untiring work of research chemists. Livestock men will be interested in the new product called "veticillin," which is penicillin developed for veterinary use and said to be the most powerful medicinal preparation yet compounded for treating many diseases affecting domestic animals. It has proved most effective for treating acute and chronic bovine mastitis in dairy cattle when injected directly into the infected udder. Many other diseases affecting livestock may eventually be controlled by the product, it is believed.

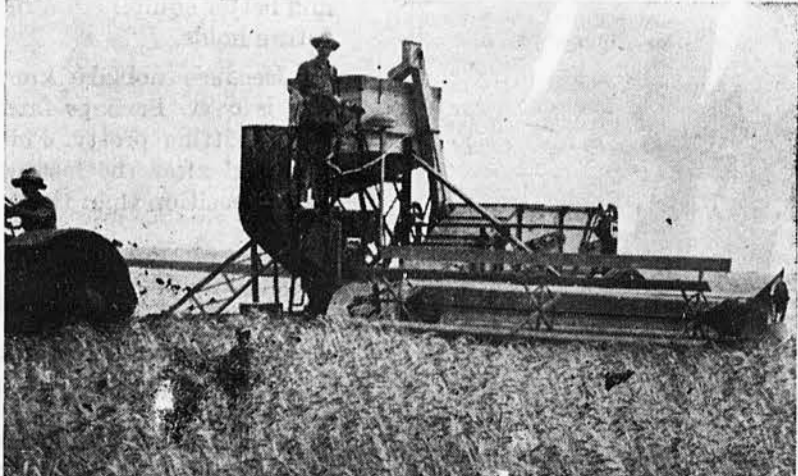
Good Work in War Production

FOR the first time Gleaner Harvester Corporation has made public the part it has played in producing wartime combines. In 1943 and 1944, special authorization was given by the War Production Board to manufacture 1,606 of the 12-foot machines in addition to the regular allotment set forth by WPB Limitation Order L-257, as a result of records made by a group of custom cutters. To Gleaner's knowledge this is the largest special authorization of large combines in the industry.

The manufacturer states that according to U. S. Department of Commerce figures, Gleaner's production of

12-foot combines in 1943 represented 57 per cent of all combines more than 10-foot in size manufactured in the U. S. The combine has been considered one of the most essential labor-saving pieces of equipment on the farm.

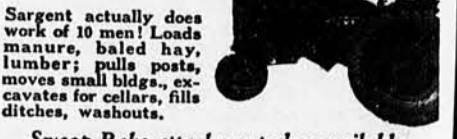
One-man operation of the Gleaner is made possible by an electric cutter-bar control. The harvester unit can be raised and lowered by the tractor driver with two electric push buttons. This unit has been designed to fit all models and the demand has been so great it will be difficult to fill the requirements of the farmers who need such a unit in view of the manpower shortage on the farm.



Kansas is about ready with its second largest wheat crop. Here is one of the 12-foot Gleaner combines ready for business near Kingman.

NEW Sargent Hydraulic TRACTOR LOADER

LIFTS 2000 LBS. 11 FT. RANGE Simple to Operate



Sargent actually does work of 10 men! Loads manure, baled hay, lumber; pulls posts, moves small bldgs., excavates for cellars, fills ditches, washouts.

Sweep Rake attachment also available.

Easy, simple to operate. Can be put on tractor by one man in 30 minutes! Raises anything up to 2000 lbs. Twin Hydraulic lifts keep load balanced in all positions. Write today for FREE PICTURES, details. McGRATH MFG. CO., 4693 Leavenworth St., Omaha 6, Nebraska.

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Build and fill a Silalkraft Silo in a day — any size you need from 12 to 300 tons — where most convenient to use! Expand your silage feeding program this easy, low-cost way!

COVER YOUR HAY with Silalkraft to protect against weather, spoiling, and bleaching.

FARM-PROVED — TIME-TESTED

Over a half million Silalkraft Silos used and thousands of stacks covered in all parts of the country during past 13 years! They have reduced feeding costs and increased profits! See your lumber dealer or write:

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An Old Problem Solved!

Cows Troubled with After-birth (Retained Placenta) Helped by NEW PRODUCT, Experts Say

Dairymen and stockmen are encouraged by glowing reports about Diethylstilbestrol, a drug, which authorities declare to be helpful when a cow is unable to pass the afterbirth following the birth of a calf.

Now Diethylstilbestrol is available as Peters Bestrol. It can be purchased from your dealer, the friendly Peters Druggist. If he does not yet have it in stock, have him order it for you. Dosage 10 cc's. Use ordinary vaccinating syringe. It costs only a few cents to vaccinate a cow with Peters Bestrol.

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FRED MUELLER, INC.
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DENVER 2, COLORADO

BUY UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS

Why Washington Is in Such a Hurry

(Continued from Page 6)

necessary to pay for all these purchases.

The display of wealth and power and desire to please manifested by the United States in the present world crisis has inspired the rest of the world to hope that Uncle Sam will underwrite the economy of the rest of the world—or at least of each particular country interested. And it is desired that as evidence of this good will, Congress sign early the necessary number of dotted lines to show good faith.

Second, our own and foreign leadership wants to get all these things done while the people of the United States are in a spending and giving mood; before postwar disillusionment has replaced war enthusiasm and disregard of what the late President Roosevelt called "the silly old fool dollar sign."

The stark realism of Russia and Britain in dealing with the future of Europe and colonial territories and spheres of influence all over the world, has tintured considerably the idealism expressed by American leadership before and in the early days of the war.

This is evidenced in the 10,000-word Charter drawn up at San Francisco. In it there is no superstate; no parliament of man to make laws for the nations or the peoples of the nations; not even the much-talked of international police force of 5 and 6 years ago.

Instead there is an alliance of the Big Five (Britain, Russia, the United States, France and China, the latter two by suzerainty), which will keep the peace of the world as long as Britain, Russia and the United States cooperate to that end. There is provided, also, a number of committees and commissions with study and consultative powers which combined should add much to the possibilities of international understanding and co-operation.

In a way the United Nations organization is less idealistic and crusader-like than the League of Nations, and stands a better chance of succeeding for that and other reasons. The Charter expresses the realization that the Big Powers, if they can work together, can hold the world to a peace pattern to a great extent. Reliance is placed on combined force under control of the Big Powers, instead of depending upon majority votes of all nations.

The old League of Nations planned to use disarmament as an instrument of world peace.

The United Nations organization depends upon a preponderance of armament in the right hands to keep the peace of the world.

Hence the United States is to maintain, for years to come at least, a military force of 2 to 3 million men; a 7-ocean navy; airbases over much of the world; is planning military conscription in peacetime as a necessary part of the world-security program. These forces are primarily for the security of the United States; they are to be available, also, by unanimous vote of the Big Five, for enforcing world security.

In the economic picture the United States looms large. Rightly or wrongly, the postwar world is to be built on a foundation of greatly expanded world trade. And altho the economists and internationalists in our State Department won't admit it, to nearly every nation sooner or later that means greatly expanded exports to provide employment to workers in industrialized nations.

It is to promote world trade and pro-

vide dollar exchange for other peoples to buy American goods, over and above the amount of foreign produced goods that Americans buy, that the Congress is providing 6 billion dollars as a starter for the International Bank and International Monetary Fund; 3 billions capital for the Export-Import bank; a so-far mysterious number of billions for direct loans to other governments; and still lower tariff barriers thru the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program.

Of all these programs, probably more farmers are dubious about lowering tariffs to admit more imports in the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program. They see the greatly expanded industrial production of the United States. They see industry and labor combining to force the largest possible quantities of manufactured goods into export. They remember that after World War I, the flow of money (investments and loans) abroad from the United States stopped twice. And they have a hunch that ultimately the huge exports will have to be balanced with imports.

And, here comes the rub. Farmers have a feeling that on the showdown organized labor and industry will be strong enough in Government circles (particularly with the Executive having more to say as to foreign trade policies than the Congress will have) to establish a program of importing foodstuffs from abroad in exchange for products of industry, particularly mass production industries.

At any rate, the foregoing seems to be a sketch picture of the postwar world being planned, in which the American farmer will have to look out for himself.

Immediate prospects, say 2 or 3 years, possibly an additional two, are that there will be a national and world demand for as much food as can be produced, altho not in all lines.

For today and tomorrow, the farmer's problem will be to get machinery, manpower, transportation, to produce for the biggest market demand American agriculture ever has faced.

It will be next year before any great quantity of new machinery is available. A recent order from War Food Administration (WF Order 135) gives veterans priority in the purchase of new machinery, upon certification from their County Agricultural Conservation Committees. This will still further complicate the machinery problem in many farming communities, but its essential justice is admitted in government circles.

Probably Clinton P. Anderson, the new Secretary of Agriculture, is hoping that the rather optimistic pronouncements from the White House as to how he immediately will bring order out of chaos, will not be taken too seriously either by farmers (particularly livestock feeders) or meat-hungry consumers.

Congressional attempts to give Anderson complete control of governmental food pricing as well as food production and distribution programs wound up with little more than an expression of Congressional intent. The effort to give him statutory powers that would have made him food czar for the rest of the emergency died in conference committees of the 2 branches of Congress.

Lose Too Much Salt

Salt tablets are going to work on farms this summer, judging from recommendations being made by several 4-H Clubs throuth the country.

Following the lead of industry in conserving man-hours and preventing accidents, extensive use of salt tablets is being recommended. It is hoped this will reduce the number of farm workers overcome by heat, and prevent lost work-hours that result from heat fatigue and heat prostrations.

It has been known for a long time by industrial physicians that heat fatigue and heat prostrations are caused by loss of salt in the body thru sweat, and that heat cramps stem from the same deficiency, being caused by drinking water without salt.

Industrial organizations have found that by insisting on employes taking salt tablets with a drink of water, heat cramps, heat prostrations, heat fatigue, and the loss of efficiency common on hot days were minimized.

Medical research has proved that loss of as little as 5 per cent of the salt in the body, about as much salt as the normal person will lose thru sweat in 2 hours, will reduce efficiency, make the nervous system sluggish, make accidents more probable. And if not restored within an additional hour will bring about a complete lack of desire to work.

Plane Fights Insects

Fighting National Forest insect infestations by airplane is a new experiment under way by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service. An auxiliary tank is fitted in the cabin of a plane, filled with 38 gallons of DDT mixture, and the liquid is sprayed over the infested areas in the form of mist.

Several of the great forest areas are being threatened by various insects that are causing widespread damage and it is hoped the DDT mists will prove the answer for their elimination.

Hold Wheat School

Wheat kernel analysis schools, to give buyers of Kansas wheat a new appreciation for differences in wheat varieties and to help point the way toward more discriminate buying, were held recently at Kansas State College. The schools were conducted by the Department of Agronomy, the Department of Milling Industry, and the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association.

Visual methods by which threshed grain can be identified as to variety were presented to some 75 representatives of millers, grain buyers, and grain inspectors. Supplementary information on varieties, marketing and mill needs were given in lectures.

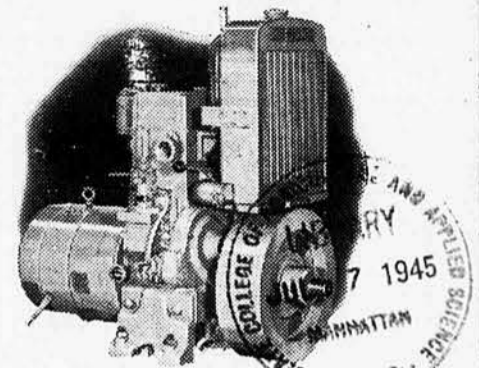
O. K. Two Sorghums

Midland sorghum, formerly known as Kalo Selection 617, and Coes, an early maturing white seeded grain sorghum from Colorado, have been accepted for certification by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

Coes, recommended for Northwest Kansas, is not recommended for combining but makes good bundle feed. It has a juicy, slightly sweet, leafy, fine-stemmed stalk with narrow leaves. Heads are about 12 inches long.

Midland is a combine grain sorghum particularly adapted to an area surrounding the Hays territory and in the region between the best adaptation of Westland to the south and Colby in the northwest corner of the state. It matures in 95 to 105 days and stands 3 to 4 feet high. Midland is fully resistant to milo disease and highly resistant to weak-neck but is highly susceptible to chinch bugs.

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NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS
Everlasting TILE SILOS
Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reinforcing.
NO Blowing in Buy Now
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Write for prices. Special discounts now.
Good territory open for live agents.
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EASY TO CUT
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WOOD
GET FUEL FAST
Wood is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is a big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Falls trees, saws limbs. Turn your wood lot into money.
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For A NEW NOTE in *BARNYARD Harmony*

Happy Livestock... young and old...
Free from flies with **KNOK-EM-KOLD!**

Spray with **NOURSE KNOK-EM-KOLD**—It kills flies—keeps your livestock free from torment.

If your stock could sing and dance, that is just what they would do when you spray barns, stock and poultry sheds with this unconditionally guaranteed fly killer and repellent.

KNOK-EM-KOLD keeps livestock free from bothersome insects for hours after spraying.

Farmers and stock raisers everywhere have used **KNOK-EM-KOLD** for years. It's safe, economical and guaranteed.

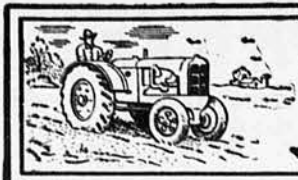
Get **NOURSE KNOK-EM-KOLD** today from your hardware, implement or oil dealer.

Manufactured by
Nourse Oil Company
Kansas City 8, Mo.

KNOK-EM-KOLD
"Business Is Good"
Barnyard FLY SPRAY



O. K. . . I take it back. . . I'm sorry I said you looked like Hirohito!



The Tank Truck



News from Your Conoco Agent about Lubricants, Farm Fuels, and Service



MOST ALL OF US, at one time or another, have heard the prediction that the family-sized farm is on the way out. A medium-sized operation, some pessimists seem to think, just can't work economically. And prophets of doom try to make out that the average farmer just can't use and care for machinery properly, as compared with the big fellow whose acreage runs into thousands.

Now it's true that there are some differences between a great big farming operation and a family-size holding—but the surprising thing is that large-scale farming and farming "in the family" are so much the same! In our own experience, both kinds of farms can be run economically—depending only on the men who run them. The care of farm machinery, particularly, calls for common sense and good lubricants—and big operators have no monopoly on either one!

Big and Little Farms Both Know Good Care!

Right here we'd like to cite some of the letters we've received from operators of real big farms—and from smaller operators, too. These letters show better than anything else that farmers of both kinds know how to care for machinery—and know how to select lubricants that really protect their machines! Let's start off with the biggest operator of all among the four men quoted here, and see what he has to say about farm machines and Conoco lubricants.

4,000 Acres—4 Tractors!

Joe Lux of Nez Perce, Idaho, operates over 4,000 acres of Lewis County farm land, and his four Caterpillar diesel tractors are busy all the time. In addition to his tractors, he has four combines and a full line of farm machinery. Born and raised right in the very community he now farms, Joe Lux is an outstanding example of a home boy making good on the farm. He's used Conoco products ever since he started farming with one small tractor—and today his annual requirements are 10,000 gallons of diesel fuel, 10,000 gallons of gasoline, 10 barrels of motor oils and more than a ton of greases! He uses Conoco HD oil for his diesels and Conoco Nth motor oil in the family car, pickup, and three trucks.

"... We have to keep our machinery moving right along, the whole season," Mr. Lux writes. "Conoco

Earl Peterson stands proudly by an old timer that has served many a year on the Peterson farm—using Conoco products too!



petroleum products, including fuels, oils and greases have done the kind of a job we require. . . . They keep our machines moving, and we have faith and confidence in Conoco products because they keep us out of trouble. Our experience is an insurance that Conoco products will prevent troublesome delays . . ."

3,000 Acres—5 Tractors!

The four Peterson brothers of West Logan, Utah, are pretty big operators, too. Their 3,000 acres require the services of two gasoline tractors, three diesel tractors, three trucks, six cars, a road-grader, a bulldozer, five seed drills, two weeders, two combines, a threshing machine—and two machine shops to keep it all going! They, and their father before them, have used Conoco products almost exclusively for more than forty years! Here's what Fred Peterson says about that:

"We have stayed with Conoco," Fred writes, "because the service has been good, and we haven't found any products any better." And his brother Ed writes further, "When you get a good product like Conoco, and good service, I do not see any reason to change."



William Orr and Conoco Commission Representative Eric Jensen on the Orr place near Council Bluffs, Iowa.

810 Acres—3 Tractors!

Next on the list is William Orr, who farms two places near Council Bluffs, Iowa—560 acres on his home place, and 250 acres on another farm—and operates three tractors, all gasoline-powered jobs. "Just a word to let you know," he writes, "that my equipment is lubricated with the best motor oil that is to be had, Conoco Nth motor oil and Conoco pressure lubricant. After several years with Conoco Nth, I find that I can get more hours and better performance out of your Nth oil than from any other oils that we used in the past."

225 Acres—1 Tractor!

Alvin F. Nelson farms 225 acres near Mankato, Kansas, with his three-year-old Ford-Ferguson tractor, and writes that he has never had to make a repair. He refers regularly to a Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart on the wall of his tractor shed. That chart, plus the fact of his using Conoco products exclusively, must have plenty to do with that record.

"Corn knee high by the Fourth of July," they say—and Alvin Nelson was even a little ahead of that when this June photo was taken!



WHY CONOCO MOTOR OILS SATISFY!

Those four letters give you a pretty good idea that operators on all sizes of farms like Conoco farm lubricants—especially Conoco HD oil and Conoco Nth oil. Now it just isn't necessary to say any more about why any farmer should use products as good as those in the Conoco line. But we would like to talk briefly about how two of those Conoco lubricants work out so well in service!

Take Conoco HD oil first. Here's an oil that's really "made to order" for any diesel engine—and for very heavy-duty gasoline engines. For Conoco HD oil is a blend of the finest solvent refined paraffin-base oil, with special substances added to give it anti-corrosion and anti-oxidation properties. Now the paraffin-base oil is inherently heat-resistant—it fights against breaking down even in the hottest, toughest kind of service. With its specially added ingredients, it fights even harder—and it helps also to slow down corrosion of engine parts! All in addition to that, Conoco HD contains another special ingredient that helps to keep tiny solids from gumming up into dense blobs that would clog the screen, or stick up the ring grooves! Now no diesel in heavy service can get away from tiny solids—they always

AT YOUR SERVICE WITH:

- Conoco Nth motor oil—Conoco HD oil
- Conoco transmission oils
- Conoco pressure lubricant
- Conoco Pumplube, Racelube and Coglobe
- Conoco Sujind grease, cup grease and axle grease
- Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline
- Conoco tractor fuel—Conoco diesel fuel
- Conoco kerosene and distillates

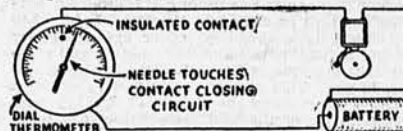
5 DOLLAR-AN-IDEA S

Ideas that help to make work easier on the farm front are worth a dollar in any man's money! Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—win \$1.00 for each of your ideas printed!



To prevent a cow from switching her tail while being milked, Bob Maxwell of Stratton, Nebraska, ties the tail to the off hind leg with twine, using the hitch illustrated at left.

The sketch below illustrates a gadget devised by Bruce Fletcher of Ocheyedon, Iowa, to ring an alarm when brooder-house temperature gets too low.



For the farmer who draws water from a well, Gus Brown of Henderson, Texas, has worked out a simple wrinkle to keep the bucket rope from pulling down through the pulley. He simply wraps the end of the rope with baling wire which sticks out like the cross on a tee. He says it saves many an hour of fishing for a lost bucket and rope.

"I have used Conoco Nth motor oils exclusively since they were placed on the market," he writes. "I have confidence in Nth oils because they have been test-proven by actual road and field tests. . . . In days like these we farmers cannot take the time and chance to even consider an oil that hasn't been test-proven first."

occur inside every engine! But you can keep them from making lots of trouble, by using Conoco HD oil!

Next, consider Conoco Nth motor oil—the ideal oil for cars, trucks and gasoline tractors. Here again is exceptionally fine oil with added special ingredients. The first of these is *Thialkene inhibitor*. It works to slow up any breakdown of the oil. Working right along with it is another ingredient whose magnet-like energy really seems to fasten a plating of lubricant direct to metal! OIL-PLATING teams up with Nth oil's tough liquid film to fight engine wear all the more. That's how OIL-PLATING steps up your engine's chance to maintain power, operating efficiency, gasoline mileage, and oil economy! And you keep down carbon and sludge, in keeping your engine shipshape. Then it's no wonder that so many users praise Conoco Nth.

Get the protection of Conoco lubricants—the economy of Conoco fuels—the reliability of Conoco service. Whether your requirements are little or big, Your Conoco Agent will always be glad to serve you. He's got a FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart for you—made up for your own tractor. Ask him for it—there's no obligation. Continental Oil Company

THE GREASE VETERAN SAYS:

"As far as I can see, farm folks haven't forgot how to get together in a crisis. We sometimes forget that it was co-operation that settled this country out here, and not just every man for himself! So we shouldn't be surprised to see neighbors pooling machines and labor to get this fight over with or to see farmers pooling resources to buy machines and operating them in rotation! The thought occurred to me, and I'd like to plug it now for what it's worth, that the care of farm machines could just as easily be made the basis for a little co-operation. In almost any bunch of men, you'll always find one or two with a real bent for fixing machinery. What I say is, how about enlisting their skill for the benefit of the whole group? Some form of payment in kind could easily be worked out. And it would sure help to keep things rolling, with regular service mechanics so scarce!"

The Grease Veteran seems to have a good idea there, and you can count on Your Conoco Agent to help, with good service on Conoco Nth motor oil and all the other Conoco oils and greases. You can count on him for lubrication advice, too, and for the help offered by FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Charts. Call on him today—there's no obligation.

