Hansas Farmer CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE JUNE 5, 1948

JUNE 5, 1948

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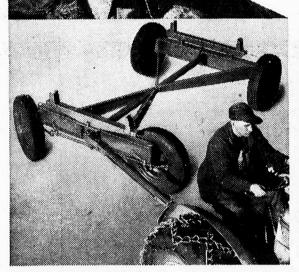
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"It's new!...this FARMHAND "90" WAGON actually turns in its own length!"

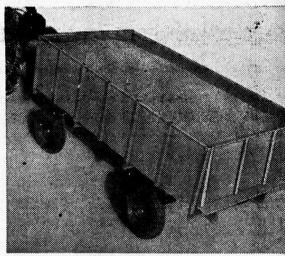
THE FIRST major development in farm wagon design in years! Makes full 90° turns under capacity loads with no tilting...no skidding...no backing up. And look at these other great features!



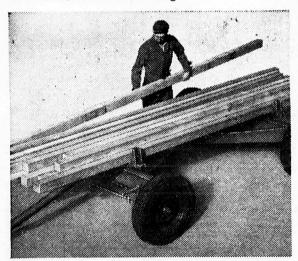
RIGHT ANGLE TURNS with constant support under load... with no cramping or tipping or danger of bending tongue. This outstanding FARMHAND "90" Wagon follows normal turn of any row crop tractor. Turning radius is length of wagon. Wagon pivots on rear wheel. An exclusive FARMHAND design!



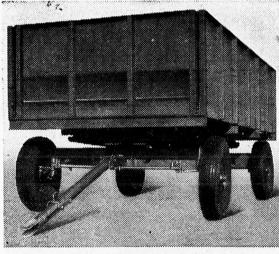
NEW! QUICK HITCH EXTENSIBLE TONGUE for easy, positive hitching in seconds! Just back tractor up and pull out tongue extension to tractor hitch. Drop in bolt, back tractor to lock tongue extension...then off you go! It's another of the outstanding features that make the FARMHAND "90" the wagon everybody wants!



72" EXTRA-WIDE CONSTRUCTION...8" - 10" wider than other standard wagons. Straddles corn rows, accurately follows track of row crop tractor for easy pulling. The FARMHAND "90" Wagon provides rock-solid stability under heavy loads with its extra width, yet meets all standards for road hauling.



BUILT L-O-W for easy loading...can be used with farm elevator hoist for dumping load. Fits all standard wagon boxes and hay racks. Length is adjustable from 8' to 12' at 1' intervals with steel bolts to lock reach safely and securely in position...even at full length for hauling pole wood. Rear reach hitch for wagon trains.



STURDY STEEL THROUGHOUT with front and rear bolsters adjustable for width. Front bolster can be easily changed from fixed type to rocking type. Heavy duty bolsters are of formed steel... wide and smooth so they won't damage box. Stake pockets for pole wood supports. The FARMHAND "90" is built to last.



MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE FARMHAND Hydraulic Loader... so you know it's top quality with every important design improvement you could ask for. See your FARMHAND Dealer about the FARMHAND "90" Wagon and earliest delivery dates. And get the facts on the FARMHAND Loader. You'll want one... sure!

Look at these features!

Full 90° turn with no slipping or backing.
Follows normal turn of any row crop tractor.

Low construction for easy loading.
72" extra width for easy row crop use.
Adjustable length—8' to 12'.

Rubber auto tires—600x16 to 700x16. Adjustable—fixed or rocking front bolster.

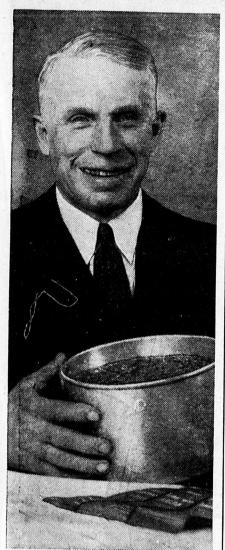
Stake pockets (can be bolted) for pole wood supports.

Timken roller bearings with dust caps and grease seals.

Automotive type steering with replaceable bushings.

Weight 570 lbs. Capacity up to 5 tons.





WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP for flax at 1947 International Grain and Hay Show went to A. R. Barker, Harwood, North Dakota. Here he is with some of his prize-winning flax. Also ribbons from three shows

Mr. Barker won awards for flax at the International Shows in 1940 and 1941, too.

AVORITE HOBBY, he says, is "a job well done". After a long day's work he finds a large bowl of Wheaties "a treat indeed". Mr. Barker also has Wheaties at breakfast several times a week. And that's a good idea.

He's forgotten when he started eating Wheaties. (It was so long ago.) Says entire family enjoys these nourishing flakes of 100% whole wheat. Famous training dish, with milk and fruit. Had your Wheaties today?

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The "Sacred Cow"

Dear Editor: I've often wondered why the plane our President uses for his trips here and yonder was named "Sacred Cow." Of all the names, they would pick a heathenish name like that and apply it to the machine used by our chief and leader of this Christian nation, the good old U. S. A.

I would think a name such as "The Bald Eagle" would be more fitting.

We are supposed to be trying to lead the world to peace. A sacred cow or golden calf never did make for peace or happiness from as far back as history goes. I wonder if the Christian. tory goes. I wonder if the Christian people of the nation can't do something

"In God we trust" is still on our coin, so why dub the plane "Sacred cow," when most any other name would be more fitting to our aims and purposes as I understand them.—Mrs. F. A. Buckman, Brown Co.

In India the cow is sacred to certain religious sects. In course of time, anything held as something distinct from the ordinary, or used only by special persons or for certain purposes in America, came to be dubbed semiderisively, semi-humorously, a "sacred cow." Example, the tariff has been termed by free traders the "sacred cow" of Republicans. When one plane was set aside for the President's exclu-sive use (or control or use of) the air force personnel assigned to it dubbed it the "Sacred Cow." The White House staff picked up the term. When Franklin D. Roosevelt was informed, it apnn D. Roosevelt was informed, it appealed to his sense of humor, and he made "Sacred Cow" official, so to speak. That's the best version I know.—Editor.

Lets Rain In

Sweet clover is invading the good sweet clover is invading the good farms in Russell county this year. At least 20 growers planned to seed nearly 4,000 pounds of clover. In talking to Philip Hampl, Luray, and Clyde Machin, Russell, we learned why these men like sweet clover. Both of them have used it before.

Plowing clover under, these men have noticed the many small holes in the ground where clover roots penetrated deeply. Those root holes let water soak into the ground when it rains, they reasoned. Then, both men believe more nitrogen is needed in the soil for better grain crops. The sweet clover will pro-

It adds up to sound reasoning on the part of these clover enthusiasts

For Cleaning Metals

Small brushes, such as inexpensive sman brusnes, such as mexpensive toothbrushes, are handy for cleaning silver, brass, and other metals. The bristles in a small brush will get into the corners and grooves.—Mrs. Wayne Thompson.

Brush for Oil

To avoid rust on tools in the workshop, keep a bottle of oil and an old shaving brush handy to oil them after using.—M. E. L.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze Topeka, Kansas

Vol. 85, No. 11

ARTHUR CAPPER	Publisher
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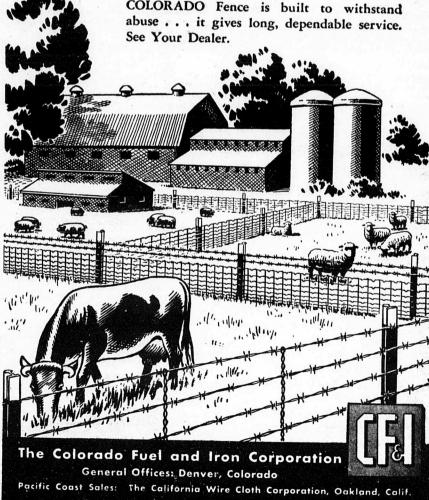


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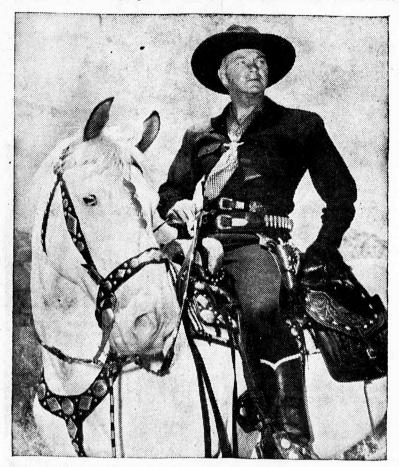
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To Pick Rodeo Queen

"Hopalong Cassidy" Featured in Santa Fe Trail Event



"Hopalong Cassidy" will pick the 1948 Rodeo Queen, and will appear in Topeka

THE second annual Santa Fe Trail Rodeo, July 3, 4 and 5, 1948, at Topeka, will feature William Boyd "Hopalong Cassidy," and his famous horse, "Topper." Sponsored by the Topeka Round-Up Club, 4 big shows will be held at the Kansas Free Fair grounds. Grand marshal of the parade on Saturday afternoon, July 3 at 2:30 o'clock will be the famous Western movie star, "Hopalong Cassidy" riding his famous horse, "Topper." Both will appear at all performances. The big show has attracted the world's finest cowboys, the best Brahma cattle in the Midwest, and the toughest bucking horses.

The big parade will feature many bands from over the state, and numerous horse clubs thruout Kansas are bringing in their entire organizations in western attire. Prizes will be given

for the outstanding club in the parade. Last year, thru WIBW Broadcasting Station, a queen for the rodeo was selected. All participants sent their pictures showing them riding horses WIBW. These were forwarded to Eddie Dean, who was the grand marshal last year. Eileene Hardin, of Hepler, was selected as queen. After the rodeo she was taken to Hollywood where she appeared in a picture with Eddie Dean called, "The Westward Trail."

The 1948 queen contest has gained much interest and already many pictures from over the state are coming in to WIBW. Each contestant must be 18 years or over, and must forward a picture of herself in western attire mounted on a horse to WIBW Broadcasting Station, Topeka. This contest closes June 15. Then all pictures will select the rodeo queen. The two contestants who are runner-ups for queen will be ladies-in-waiting during the rodeo. Many fine prizes have been contributed for them.

The 1948 queen and her two ladiesin-waiting will be presented by Mayor Frank Warren, of Topeka, during the big WIBW Kansas Round-Up broadcast in the Municipal Auditorium on June 26.

Also, the new queen will travel by airplane to Hollywood after the rodeo to appear in William Boyd's next western picture. This will be quite an occasion for the queen with all expenses paid

Glenn Bybee, president of the To-peka Round-Up Club, says, "I hope we have participants from every county in the state and I am sure we can have.

Tons Washed Away

Kansas is losing 321/2 million tons of soil yearly from erosion, states Walter E. Selby, Kansas State College extension engineer.

The 4 rivers, the Kansas, Neosho, Verdigris and Arkansas, are carrying this enormous amount of topsoil of the state each year, he claims. This is equal to a 6-inch layer of soil from about 70 sections of land.

Contour farming is one of the least expensive erosion-control measures and can reduce soil losses up to 50 per cent, Mr. Selby maintains. At the same time, it conserves moisture and soil fertility, which increases crop yields.

All terraced land should be farmed on the contour, states Mr. Selby. This practice not only assists terraces to conserve moisture, soil and fertility, be sent to "Hopalong Cassidy" who will but reduces terrace maintenance.

Breakfast for Flyers At Fairfax Jubilee

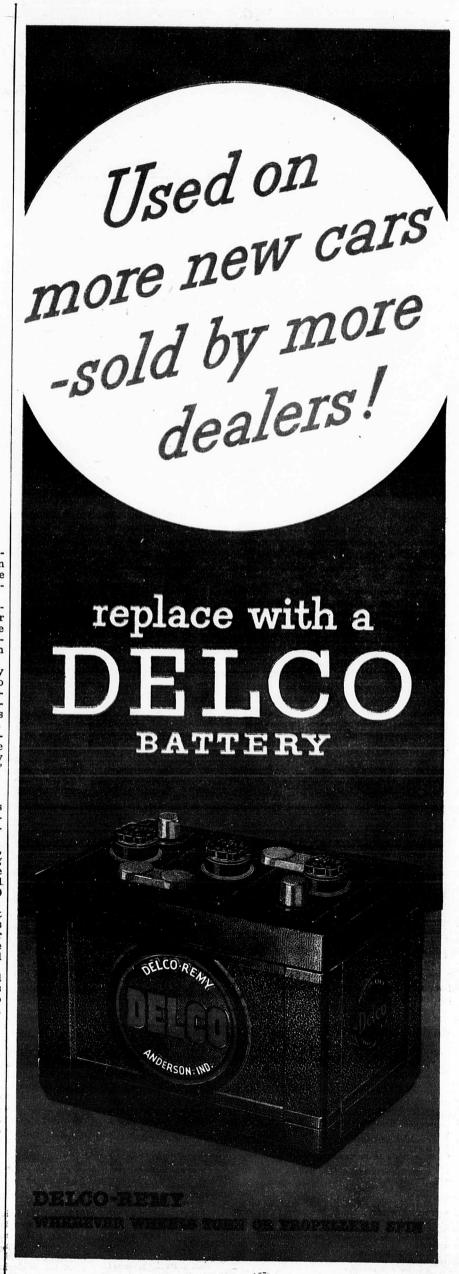
THE Kansas Flying Farmers have an invitation for a fly-in breakfast and tour of the industrial plants of Kansas City's Fairfax industrial distribution of the industrial plants of the industrial distribution of the ind trict on June 12. The occasion is a big part of the Silver Jubilee celebration to mark the progress of this unique development which is entirely a Kansas institution.

The farm flyers will have an opportunity to inspect the huge General Motors assembly plant, formerly used by North American Aviation in the production of B-25's. The plant now releases completed Buicks, Oldsmobiles and Pontiacs for dealers in this Midwestern area.

They also will be the guests of Mas-

airport, where the flyers will land. It will be an opportunity for many mem-bers to rub elbows with industrial leaders from many parts of the nation who also will fly in to help with the celebra-

Sponsors of the event are the Fairfax Industrial Association, the Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri, Chambers of Commerce, and the Kansas Industrial Development Commission. It is the first time all of the great industries in the district have been authorized to open their doors for public inspection.



Farm Shop 66Pay Off??

- **Saves Time**
- **Saves Money**
- Provides a Hobby

By Dick Mann

TE ONCE made the statement that "if you lead a Kansas farmer to a scrap pile he will go home with a new farm implement." This is almost literally true. Thousands of Kansas farmers have found by building a good farm shop and equipping it with good tools, they can turn their natural mechanical skill into a valuable asset.

There seems to be no set standard for farm shops in Kansas. They run all the way from a few tools stuck in one corner of a shed, to the most elaborate of shops rivaling commercial shops in town. The extent to which any man enters into shopwork seems to depend entirely upon his skill and interest.

However, if you are planning your first shop, or remodeling or enlarging an old one, there are some things you might pick up from farmers who already have "been thru the mill."

Otto C. Eulert, of Russell county, built his new shop a year ago after putting up with a "hole in the wall" that never had been satisfactory. His shop is 26 by 36 feet and is used for truck and tractor storage, too. One thing he advises as a "must" for any good farm shop is a stove, since most of the shopwork is done during the colder months. Last year he overhauled a tractor when the weather was 12 below zero. His most important single item of equipment, he says, is an electric welder.

"When you buy an electric welder," Mr. Eulert continues, "be sure to get one you can use for soldering, welding and cutting." In his case, this foresight has made the equipment much more versatile, and eliminated the need for separate cutting and soldering tools.

A very valuable addition to the farm shop, believes Mr. Eulert, is a concrete slab in front of the shop on which machinery can be set for repairs during good weather. His is 26 by 20 feet. This slab insures a clean surface on which to work, and eliminates loss of small parts and small tools. He also has a 10-foot concrete slab at the side of his shop for scrap iron.

Having plenty of electrical outlets in the farm shop is listed as important by Robert Essmiller, Barton county, who has a completely equipped shop. He has sixteen 110-volt and two 220-volt outlets.

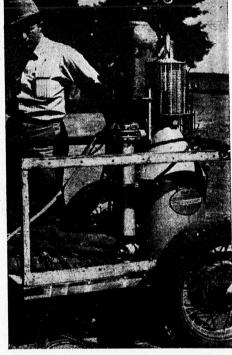
"My air compressor probably saves more time than any other single item and is cheap insurance, as I have \$1,200 invested in 48 tires on all types of vehicles and equipment," says Mr. Essmiller. He also lists as indispensable both electric and acetylene welders.

Mr. Essmiller says a stove is important, too. "Most of my shopwork is done before May 1. After that I am in the fields." He has an oil-burner stove with an electrically controlled thermostat in his shop. This is set at 55 degrees as the most comfortable working temperature.

Elbert and Ernest Mundehenke, Edwards county, share the shop on Elbert's farm. They find they can't [Continued on Page 26] get too many electric

Below: Lester Lunt, Pratt county, found

his air compressor much handier after it was mounted on wheels.



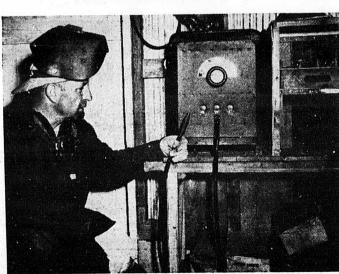
Arlo Brown, Stafford county agent, looks over a portable acetylene welder belonging to Mason McComb.



Ernest Mundehenke, Edwards county, built this gadget so he can see from the tractor seat when his scoop is level.



Ernest Mundehenke, left, made this demountable boom that attaches to the hydraulic lift on his tractor. It is shown lowering a 3,000-gallon storage tank while tractor is safe distance from hole.



At Right: Robert Essmiller, Barton county, shows county agent Paul Wilson how he strengthened his pickup baler by welding on an ex-



At Left: Otto C. Eulert, Russell county, says the electric welder is the most valuable tool in his shop. He advises buying the kind that can be used for soldering, welding,

arm Matters

T IS my intention to support the proposed International Wheat Agreement, altho I have grave doubts as to whether it will do as much toward disposing of surplus Kansas wheat in years of recurring surpluses as some of its proponents claim for it. But after listening to arguments pro and con, before the

Foreign Relations Committee subcommittee, of which I am a member, I have decided that it is a calculated risk worth taking.

The proposed agreement is a treaty between the United States and 35 other nations. According to its terms, 3 exporting nations—the United States, Canada and Australia—agree to provide 500 million bushels of wheat annually to the 33 importing nations. The United States is allotted 180 million bushels for export annually under the agreement. The 3 exporting nations agree to supply their share of wheat during the 5-year period at not more than \$2 a bushel, based on No. 1 Manitoba Northern at Fort William or Port Arthur, Canada. That would mean, according to undersecretary of agriculture N. E. Dodd, and Herman A. Praeger, of Claffin, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, \$1.87% at Kansas City, for the same grade. The millers and grain trade figure it would be closer to \$1.78, Kansas City, for Kansas No. 2 wheat.

On the other hand, the 33 wheat-importing countries agree each to take its allotted share of the 500 million bushels during the 5 years, and to pay not less than \$1.50 the first year, \$1.40 the second, down to \$1.10 the fifth year of the agreement. Any amount exported by the United States above its 180 million bushels would be disposed of at price

entirely outside the agreement.

It is expected that for the first, perhaps the second, year of the agreement world demand will be so high that United States wheat sold under the agreement will be at the \$2 (Canada ports) figure. If the domestic price is higher, Uncle Sam will pay the domestic price, sell at the contract price, and the treasury will put up the difference.

Actually, the domestic price for American wheat during that period, in my judgment, will depend upon the support price guaranty, which probably will be at 90 per cent of parity under the present parity formula, at least for the 1948 and 1949 crops. I look for this Congress to extend the present pricesupport program for either 1 or 2 years beyond next December 31, with wheat and other basic commodities (cotton, corn, tobacco, rice and peanuts) supported at 90 per cent; the Steagall commodity perishable crops between 60 and 90 per cent of parity, at the determination of the secretary of agri-

For the long run, it is my opinion now that the price-support program will be continued, but at lower levels—say 75 per cent support when supplies of wheat are "normal"; down to 60 per cent in years of surplus supplies (to discourage overproduction), and up to 90 per cent in years of short supply, when it is desired to get increased produc-

It also is my opinion that farmers in the Wheat Belt should keep this possibility in mind in mapping out their programs for the future. Under only abnormal world conditions can wheat growers count on high wheat prices, in relation to other farm commodities, such as we have had during the last few years.

Foregoing percentages probably will apply only to basic commodities. Perishable commodities that are supported under the long-range program may go even below 60 per cent, when the long-range farm program is drafted. That is likely to be done in the next (eighty-first) Congress. It will be a miracle if the present Congress, working under pressure as it is, will be able to complete action on the permanent farm program at this session. Perhaps that is just as well. I believe the provisions of the proposed "modernized" parity formula, should be more studied and better understood by wheat growers than is possible right now.

Success of the International Wheat Agreement, very frankly, may depend upon what wheat Argentina and Russia can throw into the world market during the later postwar period. Neither of these nations is a party to the International Wheat Agreement.

You Can Be Safe!

T KNOW what a busy time of year this is for my A Kansas farm friends, I know, too, it is a time of overwork for most members of the family. Despite how well plans are made, and how carefully the farming schedule is mapped out, there are bound to be work pile-ups. Then it seems everything must be done at once. This happens in other business, too. But few other lines of production are as dependent on weather conditions as farming.

Right now and thru the harvest season there simply are not enough hours in the day to get all the farm work done. I know that to be a fact, because I have seen many a tractor equipped with headlights working in the fields at night.

Along with this rush season, when men and women wear themselves out getting an essential job done, comes a most dangerous time of year. Tired men and weary women are prone to take shortcuts, push themselves just a little too much, forget to practice safety. As a result accidents in-

I am sure you know what I mean, because I doubt whether there is a mature person on the farm who hasn't at some time or other had a "close shave" with a serious accident. Maybe you can recall more than one that still make you shudder. I would like to see Kansas farm folks become so accident-conscious, and so familiar with the causes of accidents and how to avoid them, that safety measures will be as much a habit with them as

You will hear a great deal about farm safety thru this month and next, because National Farm Safety Week is announced as coming July 25 to 31 this year. I know you have heard accident-prevention talk for a good many years. Farm organizations, Vocational Agriculture students, 4-H Club members have brought it to your attention. Yet it is worth listening to over and over. Because if there is anything more important than keeping yourself and your family "whole and alive," I would like to know what it is. If there is anything I could say or do to prevent one single accident on a Kansas farm this year, it would be the finest thing I could do. Likewise, a word from you about working and playing safely on the farm, may be the means of saving a life that is very precious.



It is obvious that accidents to livestock or buildings or equipment can be written off as a loss, and perhaps replaced or the damage repaired. But when it comes to a life, no amount of money can bring it back. So remember, when you are rushed the most, it is entirely possible that a minute of

caution may save you a good share of your lifetime. I like the slogan someone told me quite some time ago. It is a good one for all of us to remember: "To save your life you can't be too careful."

Accidents have no special time of striking-except when a person isn't watching. They don't happen on any particular size of farm. Or to any special type of people. I wonder whether you ever have felt like most folks do? That the accident is going to happen to "the other fellow." But don't you see, to someone else, you are "the other fellow." When we think we are immune to accidents we are too likely to take chances.

I have heard a lot of things called "the most useless thing in the world." But for my part I nominate accidents as leading everything else. Who was it first said, "Accidents don't happen, they are committed." It would be difficult to name an accident that couldn't have been prevented.

A person can't just decide to stay away from accidents and settle the problem once and for all. You couldn't even stay home, then, because the yard, kitchen and stairways show up in the National Safety Council's records with high rates of accidents. You might trip over a toy left in the middle of the floor, fall off a ladder, go thru a broken step. Falls rank first for accidents in the home. They accounted for 50 per cent of all home accident deaths in one recent year, with burns, scalds and explosions next in importance.

I believe it is a good thing for every family to hunt out the accident traps on the farm and study where accidents can happen. Slipping on a rug or a slick floor can be almost as disastrous as being gored by an angry bull. The main difference is you are more likely to beware of the bull than you are to be sure where you are stepping. If a person trains himself to recognize the possibilities of accidents, whether climbing stairs or working in the farm shop, it soon will be as natural for him to check and avoid the accidents as it is to spread butter on bread.

One distressing bit of news recently received from the National Safety Council states that more farm people are killed in motor vehicle smash-ups than in any other class of accidents. In one year there were 7,000 fatalities and 250,000 lost-time injuries. "Farm residents have contributed more than their share to the postwar increase in motor vehicle accidents."

Now, a person can live very unhappily if he is going around "scared to death" all the time that an accident is going to hit him. That wouldn't be a healthy state of mind. The wise thing to do is hunt out and recognize the dangers, provide and observe safety measures against them, and go about your

Let me say right here I hope this is the safest season on record for all Kansas farm families. It

No Imposing Record of Legislation

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

TASHINGTON, D. C.—With Conrecess-2 weeks from now for the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, the week of June 21, Congressional tempers are as short as the time left to legislate; also, perhaps as short as the list of new laws that will be enacted in the remaining days of the

Of course, Congress could recess for the Republican convention—via 3 days at a time if necessary—and then come back for a 2-week "clean-up" session before the Democrat convention at Philadelphia July 12. As of today that seems not at all unlikely, altho the

that the session will end June 19.

Adjournment sine die (without date; meaning for good) is unlikely in any event. With White House-Capitol Hill relations as they are, this Republican Congress is not likely to leave it en-tirely up to President Truman to decide whether or not Congress will meet again before next January.

So whenever this session does fold up, adjournment probably will be by a

leading spokesmen have been insisting resolution authorizing the Republican leadership of Senate and House to call the members back at any time during the life of the Eightieth Congress that is, up to the first week in January.

This "campaign session" of the Eightieth Congress, whether it ends June 19, or July 10—or even later—is not going to check up any imposing

record of new legislation enacted.

However, that may not be all to the bad. The bulk of the proposed "legis-

lation" not enacted consists of bills designed to appeal to certain pressure groups. Also, so-called "social legislawhich can be considered calmly after a presidential election than in the months immediately preceding a presidential election.

There is sound basis for belief that a period of emergency is not the best time to enact permanent, long-range laws affecting the fundamentals of government and the national economy.

One piece of legislation that probably will be left for a later session of Congress to write, threatens to be the (Continued on Page 25)



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We Are Seeing America

Why Don't More Farm Folks Take Vacation Trips?

By FRANCES R. WILLIAMS, Marshall County

This is the third of several articles by Mrs. Williams. She told in the first 2 about getting started on their trip, visiting Wisconsin, taking a boatride, seeing Greenfield Village near Detroit, Mich. Then going over into Canada, visiting the Wild Fowl Sanctuary, and driving on to North Bay, home of the world-famous Dionne quints. No go on with her story at North Bay...

North Bay, located on Lake Nipissing, is the gateway to the gold mines and lumber camps to the north. It is the outfitting place for miners and lumberjacks and a busy railroad center. The weather had grown warmer as we traveled north. After we were settled in our cabin on the lake shore, a dip in the cool waters of the lake was most refreshing. A family from Montreal was among those camped near the lake. One boy of this family became interested in us, after seeing our Kansas tag. He looked us over, sized us up, then inquired, "Are you an American tourist?" We vetoed the idea of going further north after talking with another tourist. This tourist had traveled from Timmons that day, a distance of 200 miles north in the gold-mining district. Deer flies made life miserable for both man and beast. Mosquitoes were numerous and especially husky. Altho mid-July, snow might still be found in sheltered places in the Timmons district.

The scenery along the route from North Bay to the city of Ottawa is beautiful, and well worth the travel over a poorly-graveled, dusty road. We paused at Mattawa to read the historical marker. The gist of which stated: "The Ottawa river was a gateway thru which early trappers, traders and, before them, the Indians traveled on their way to the west and the north. It was the main canoe route to the Great Lakes and the Rockies."

Picking Wild Strawberries

Groups of children and women were busily picking the wild strawberries which grew along railroad tracks and in sunny places beside the road. Our route followed the Ottawa river. Logs floated downstream. Log booms kept the logs in the channel, but in one place a log jam held up the log traffic. We recalled the tales we read in our youth of the exciting adventures of the lumberjack. There were sawmills; veneer and plywood mills; logs and more logs; piles of lumber; lumber being loaded on cars at the railroad sidings; lumber to build homes. After seeing all this, could we believe there is a lumber shortage? The highway was being widened and straightened. Contract crews were clearing the forests. The jagged stumps stood among stones and boulders, which lay on the ground so thickly, we wondered where the men stood when they cut the trees down.

The river valley widened as we approached the city of Ottawa. The virgin forests were replaced by fields of timothy and clover. Large barns, silos and herds of cattle grazing in pastures took the place of the lumber camps.

Ottawa, the capital city of Canada, is located on the Ottawa river. Like her sister, the city of Hull across the river, it is an important industrial city. Smoke rises from the many pulp and paper mills. Iron, steel and farm machinery are produced in large quantities. The Ottawa and Gatineau rivers provide the power to operate the many mills and factories.

The government buildings are located in one section of the city, on a steep bluff overlooking the river. The U. S. Legation is across the street south of the Parliament buildings. A "Mountie" in his colorful red coat was on duty at one of the gates which led into the spacious grounds of the Parliament buildings. He saluted smartly,

then posed for us to take his picture. The stately Parliament buildings were built in 1860, destroyed by fire in 1916, but rebuilt that same year. The House of Commons had adjourned for the day at the time we visited the building, but the Senate was in session at the opposite end of the huge building. We entered the visitors' gallery and listened to the spirited debate which concerned a change in the number of representatives from Halifax, Nova Scotia province.

The Peace Tower with its famous carillon rises from the central part of the Parliament building. This memorial is dedicated to the War Heroes of World War I. Another monument, The Arch of Triumph, is located a short distance away. The arch, with the bronze figures that make up the monument, is one of the most inspiring and striking memorials we have ever seen.

Quebec is the largest of all the Canadian provinces. Eighty per cent of the entire population are French. As soon as we had crossed the border into Quebec province, we were aware of being in a foreign land. The highway signs are in French with the English translation below. Before long we recognized the French words, but no Frenchman could have recognized the word from our pronunciation. The architectural style of the houses is different. People ride bicycles, travel with horse and buggy or walk.

An Important Seaport

Montreal is Canada's largest city. Altho it is 1,000 miles from the sea, it is the most important seaport. Ocean freighters make the trip by way of the mighty St. Lawrence. Montreal is a city of contrasts. There are wide avenues and narrow, steep streets. Modern skyscrapers and, a few blocks distant, ancient buildings crowd the narrow sidewalks. Bread, milk and ice are delivered by horse-drawn wagons.

The city was jammed with cars of tourists from the states. The number was said to exceed those of prohibition days, when travel to Canada was at its peak. Americans were buying freely. Shops and large departments stores were offering fine imported linens, silver, china, blankets, woolens and perfume. Quebec province had a 4 per cent sales tax and raises considerable revenue from tourists from the states. Montreal is an interesting city. One could spend days there. The most popular vacation spot either summer or winter is the Laurentian district, north of Montreal. It is a land of lakes, streams and woodland trails. It is the summer playground for the fisherman and hunter; the winter mecca for the skier; a vacation-seeker's wonderland.

A cabin camp was our home during our stay in the city of Quebec. One might see the city without a guide. We had been told it could not be done. But it would take a long time to learn to traverse the narrow streets that run in all directions, steep grades and sudden dips. Our guide, Jean Paul 23 years old, is a native of Quebec. His home is back of the Ursuline Convent. Our tour covered the usual sights and some of the unusual. We traveled thru the narrowest street in North America, "Sous-la-Cap." There were not more than 6 inches to spare between the running boards of the car and the walls of the houses. When we met anyone, we would stop and wait until that person had time to step into a doorway, before we could pass.

They Asked for Candy

As soon as we turned into the narrow street, 5 or 6 ragged children hopped up on the car. They stayed with us, hanging on like leeches in the narrowest places and leaning in over us in the car. They sang "Aulette" in French and asked for candy and pennies in English. They ended up by singing "Pistol-Packing Mamma" before they hopped off the car.

fore they hopped off the car.

The city of Quebec is protected by the Citadel. The fortress is built in a star-shaped design with double walls, and located on top of the perpendicular bluff of Cape Diamond which is 375 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence river. President Roosevelt and Prime Minster Churchill were housed in the Citadel during the memorable conferences of 1943 and 1944. Our guide pointed to the buildings where they lived during the conference and stated that, several thousand crack Canadian troops guarded them.

Canadian troops guarded them.

A visit to the chapel is included in the tour of the fortress. The chapel as well as all other buildings has double walls, 6 feet thick. The buildings were thought to be bombproof, until the atom bomb was invented. From the top of the walls of the Citadel one looks down upon the city of Quebec, One (Continued on Page 9)

sees the old walls of the city which enclose an area of 2 square miles. Quebec is the only walled city in North America. One has a wonderful view of the Chauteau Frontenac, Quebec's famous hotel with its many towers and turrets, like a castle of old

turrets, like a castle of old.

"The Plains of Abraham" lie to the south of the Citadel. Here, the Battle of Quebec took place. It was the decisive battle of the French and Indian war and ended the French rule in America. The former battleground is a magnificent park, with winding walks and drives and beautiful with blooming flowers and shrubs. The monuments of both Wolfe, the English attacker, and Montcalm, the French defender, are in the park. Both generals were killed in the battle.

A Different Opinion

Wolfe had besieged the city from across the river but found the fortress to be impregnable, until he was shown a footpath leading up the side of the cliff, back of the fortress. We had been taught in school that Wolfe was a clever general, but our French-Canadian guide had a different idea. "Wolfe, he was a dirty fighter. He cheat when he jump on Montcalm from the back." We saw the path from the top, then we took the road which dropped down to the level of the river, and looking up the steep sides of the cliff, wondered how Wolfe's soldiers ever found their footing in the dark.

We toured the waterfront with its busy docks, the ships at anchor being loaded with lumber and grain for foreign ports, the enormous grain elevators, and the busy ferries that crossed and recrossed the river.

Visitors to Quebec usually make the 20-mile trip to the famous Catholic shrine of Sainte Anne de Beaupre, located northeast of Quebec. We took the old highway which winds thru small villages and farms. The road is narrow, the houses close to the road, and one often steps from the doorway of the house directly onto the highway. We reached the shrine, parked the car and made our way with other groups of tourists and devout Catholics up the steep incline of the hillside where the 12 stations of the cross are located. The bronze figures are life-size and portray the agony and suffering of the crucifixion. We visited two of the lovely small chapels on the hillside and finally the great new church or Basilica, which is located at the foot of the hill, on the spot where the first shrine was built in the 1600s. The church contains the sacred relics of Sainte Anne and many evidences of the miracles.

Dinner in French Home

On the return trip from the visit to Sainte Anne's we had dinner at a French-Canadian farm home. It was past the noon hour when we stopped at the door of this farm home. Our guide, Jean Paul, thought we might enjoy eating a typical farm dinner. We knocked and were invited to enter. The housewife could not understand or speak a word of English. Our guide asked in French, "Would the lady serve dinner to two American farmers?" She replied and he translated, "Yes, but it is fish day and I have no meat, but I could serve them eggs?" We thought fresh eggs would be most acceptable. The family had finished their dinner in the kitchen. A white cloth was spread for us in the dining room, the best china, blue willow ware, was brought out from the cupboard. In a few minutes we sat down to an appetizing meal which began with a tasty hot soup made with large dark beans, something like our limas. Parsley had been cooked with the beans for seasoning. A salad was arranged on a platter and consisted of a variety of fresh vegetables. Our plates were filled with the eggs, potatoes, and slices of yellow turnips. There was homemade bread, butter and hot tea with plenty of cream and sugar. The dessert consisted of a sherbet dish filled with fresh maple sirup and a chocolate eclair. We paid the housewife 65 cents each for the meal. Jean Paul thought we should protest, that she had charged us too much.

We left the city of Quebec by way of the ferry. There was a great variety of vehicles on the boat with us, cars, trucks, horses hitched to carts, wagons and buggies. The view of the city, the Citadel and the Chauteau Frontenac is one that will live in our memory.

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

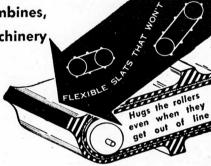
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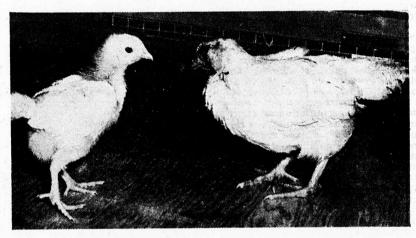
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See What Happened To a Side Line



Quick-feathering White Rocks like these make the most popular capons. The cockerel on the left is 3 weeks old and ready for caponizing. The other one is at the shipping age of 5 weeks and weighs about one pound.

HAT to do with a side line that has grown up, is keeping folks busy at Tindell's Hatchery, near Burlin-

game, in Osage county.

It all started back in 1940, when the Tindells started caponizing cockerels of their heavier breed chicks in an effort to find an outlet for the unwanted males. The idea "caught on" and the program grew and grew. Last year, the hatchery caponized and shipped 6,365 cockerels between March 9 and June 30. Orders for another 2,500 to 3,000 had to be refused. Shipments ranged from 25 to 500, with most of them averaging around 40 to 50 birds, and customers were scattered over 20 states. That is what has happened to the little side line of 1940.

There are 2 reasons for the popularity of the Tindell capons. According to Mrs. Elva Tindell, manager of the hatchery, only 2 other hatcheries in the United States offer started capons on a commercial scale. That means a very limited supply. The second reason, claims Richard Tindell, oldest son and official caponizer, is that capons take less feed per pound of gain than any other fowl or meat animal, sell for a higher price per pound than turkeys, and dress out at a better weight for the average family. The Tindell capons mature at 7 to 10 pounds or more.

There are several reasons why the Tindells probably will continue to enjoy somewhat of a monopoly on the started capon business. In the first place it is a lot of work to do the caponizing. Richard usually does the work at night after a full day in the hatchery. The operation is not simple, either, and it takes a lot of experience to do it on a large scale without suffering a heavy death loss. Average death losses at the Tindell Hatchery have been held to from 1 to 3 per cent, which is about the minimum.

Another limiting factor to the business is that it takes a lot of brooder space. Increased demand for the birds has led to construction of an additional 20- by 60-foot room to be used exclusively for brooding the cockerels before and after caponizing. This room is equipped with a modern ventilation system, and ultraviolet germicidal lamps

are added to provide ideal conditions

for the birds.

Still another problem is disposal of heavy breed pullets. "When we started it was the other way around," recalls Mrs. Tindell. "We used to worry about selling the cockerels. Now we worry about the pullets." However, they have been finding a market by selling the heavier pullets at a reduced price.

Quick-feathering White Rocks are the capons most in demand, states Richard, altho several other breeds and crosses are popular. Some of these include New Hampshires, Black Australorps, and Red Rock crosses. A new cross that Richard believes will become an outstanding meat bird is a Cornish-New Hampshire being offered for the first time this year.

This specialized business has been worked out in fine d-tail by the Tindells. Cockerels are brooded to 3 weeks old. The most vigorous of these then are starved for 24 hours before being ca-



Richard Tindell uses a single incision for caponizing and can work on 35 to 60 cockerels an hour. The chicks are caponized when 3 weeks old and shipped when 5 weeks old.



Here, Mrs. Tindell and 2 of her sons, Robert, left, and Richard, display 3 capons. The one on the left is a New Hampshire-Barred Rock cross, the one in the center a quick-feathering White Rock. Richard is holding the new Dark Cornish-New Hampshire Red cross being offered for the first time this year.

ponized. This job is done electrically. After caponizing, birds are thinned out considerably in the batteries, and thinned a second time one week later, to prevent crowding and to insure rapid growth.

Capons are held in batteries until 5 weeks old. Following the caponizing operation they often have windpuffs that form between the outer and inner skins at the point of incision. These windpuffs must be opened several times to allow healing before shipment.

Most caponizing is done with a double incision. Richard prefers a single incision. He says it is quicker and is easier on the chick. His low rate of mortality on the work would indicate his skill. He has caponized 60 birds an hour, but his average speed for a large shipment is about 35.

The 5-week-old started capons sell for 65 cents apiece, and weigh about one pound when shipped. They require no special care on the part of the buyer, Richard says. The Tindells recommend that they be run on alfalfa or cereal range to cut feeding costs during the growing period, and that they be confined for only 2 or 3 weeks before being marketed.

"Yellow corn soaked in semisolid buttermilk makes an excellent finish feed," Richard believes. A special wet fattening mash plus yellow corn can be used. "Fattening mash should not be fed longer than 7 days, tho," Richard warns, "as it will cause the birds to lose weight if fed longer."

Altho the Tindell capper project according to the state of the stat

Altho the Tindell capon project actually started in 1940, its beginning goes beyond that. Richard and Robert, another son, learned to caponize during their 4-H Club days and put on demonstrations in the work. Later, Robert was in service and only recently rejoined the hatchery staff. But Richard had the "know-how" and was able to put it to use when the need arose. Robert may get back into practice again to help relieve his brother on the job.

Right now the Tindells are beginning

Right now the Tindells are beginning another side line in the retailing of dressed capons. These will be placed in plastic film bags and kept in a deep freeze for the holiday trade. They are just getting started with this idea but, if they aren't careful, it will grow up, too. Mrs. Tindell doesn't care as she has 2 younger children, Linda and Dale, who are ready to help.

Geary County Tour

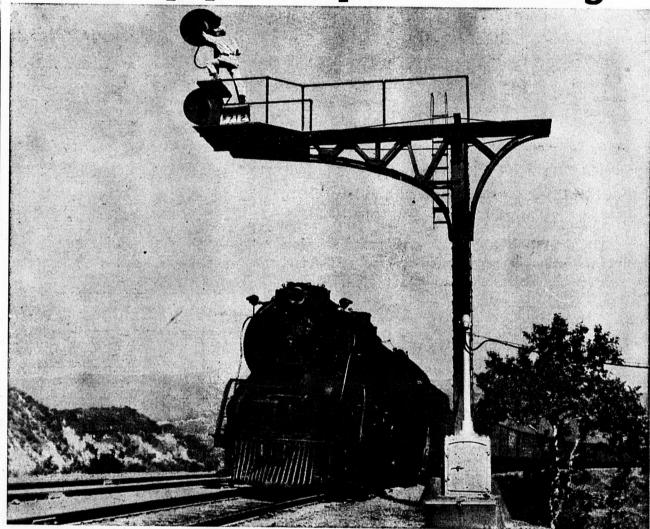
An interesting program has been planned for Wednesday, June 9, by the Geary county soil-conservation committee. The tour will start at the corner of the Poole Ranch on highway 13, at the Geary-Riley county line, 8 miles south of Manhattan, at 9 a. m. The morning will be spent on a scenic drive thru the Flint Hills section of eastern Geary county. After dinner in Junction City, 3 of the outstanding conservation farms on which excellent balanced-farming programs are being practiced, will be visited.

The day's tour will take the group by at least 40 farms where they can see terraces, contour farming, diversion ditches, grass waterways, stockwater ponds, legumes in rotation, eroded fields seeded to brome and alfalfa, and many other practices. The Geary County Soil Conservation District, the county A.A.A., the Junction City Chamber of Commerce, and the Geary county Farm Bureau are co-operating to make this tour a success. Members of the state soil-conservation committee, and President Milton Eisenhower, of Kansas State College, will attend.



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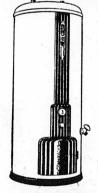
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2.4-D Was Main Topic

By GENE SPRATT

WEEDS, their control and eradication were the topics for considera-tion during the 10th annual State Weed Conference at Hays, May 13

According to T. F. Yost, state weed supervisor, 350 farmers, county agents, county weed supervisors, city officials, exhibitors and research workers were present to learn the latest information

concerning weed work and newly developed methods of control.

As was expected, 2,4-D got a major share of the attention, with official Kansas recommendations for its use being one of the highlights of the meeting. An interesting recent was given by being one of the highlights of the meeting. An interesting report was given by Prof. J. W. Zahnley, of Kansas State College, on control of woody plants with 2,4-D. According to Zahnley, such plants as buckbrush, sumac and many tree sprouts can be effectively eradicated by applying 2,4-D at the proper time.

Would Expand Research

From a special committee studying use and handling of 2,4-D in Kansas, came several significant resolutions. The committee recommended that Kancame several significant resolutions. The committee recommended that Kansas State College expand its research into the uses of 2,4-D and attempt to answer some of the questions that still surround 2,4-D. It was urged that county weed supervisors take extra time and care in studying 2,4-D and similar weed chemicals so they may be of greater service to the people in their areas. As a means of seeing that 2,4-D is used correctly, the convention went on record favoring a state law to license custom-operated equipment, including both ground and air machines for spraying with 2,4-D.

Other speakers who discussed 2,4-D included F. L. Timmons, agronomist at the Hays Experiment Station, who told about experiments on annual weeds in crops at Hays. Perennial weeds, such as bindweed, were discussed by Vernon Woestemeyer, Kansas State College. To enable farmers and county weed workers to accurately figure the dosages to use when applying 2,4-D, Noel Hanson, from the University of Nebraska, presented several formulas that quickly give the speed to travel, the percentage of 2,4-D to use, and the rate

quickly give the speed to travel, the percentage of 2,4-D to use, and the rate to apply the spray. (These may be obtained from Ted Yost, Board of Agri-

tained from Ted Yost, Board of Agriculture, Topeka.)
During the annual banquet, Roy Freeland, assistant secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, presided as toastmaster. J. C. Mohler, secretary for the Board, introduced several distinguished several distinguished several distinguished. guests, including Elmer McNabb, Herbert H. Smith and Walter H. Hunt, members of the Board of Agriculture who comprise the state noxious weed committee.

Honored for Service

Special recognition also was given to 6 county weed supervisors who have served in the same position for 11 years, ever since the program was inaugurated. They included D. H. Putman, Butler; F. E. Bray, Chase; A. C. Chipman, Graham; Ed Becker, Nemaha; A. H. Myles, Osborne; and L. E. McEwen, Republic.

For the years of service in weed work, Mohler also commended W. A. Anderson, Kingman; George S. Marshall, Leavenworth; Ivil Starry, Miami; C. L. Zoller, Phillips; John D. Parry, (Continued on Page 13)

For June Entertainment

These plays and party suggestion leaflets are still available for those planning to entertain before the hot weather:

"The Spirit of Our Fore-fathers," play price 5c 15 Games for Indoors and

Outdoors price 3c Surprise Shower for the Prospective Mother price 3c "Here Comes the Bride,"

price 5c play

Please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. We will give prompt attention.

Pottawatomie; Ira H. Mayhew, Rooks; and G. L. Dimmitt, Sherman.

Tribute was paid to F. L. Timmons for his extensive research work on weeds, and Mohler presented him with a watch from the state weed men attending the convention. Timmons is being transferred to Utah by the Federal government where he is to continue his weed work. weed work.

weed work.

Feature speaker was L. C. Williams, dean of Extension at Kansas State College. He stressed the value of Kansas soil, and pointed out that soil conservation and weed control are two of the most pressing needs in the preservation of Kansas agriculture. For the most efficient farm production and for the greatest protection to farm lands, Williams stated that Kansas needs: 11,500,000 feet of terraces, 100,000,000 linear feet of waterways and drainage ditches, 18,000,000 acres of contour farming, 3,800,000 acres of strip-cropping, 4,000,000 additional acres of grazing land, and should use about 1,500,000 tons of lime each year. 000 tons of lime each year.

Report on Chemical Law

Final day of the weed meeting was devoted to a report on the agricultural chemical law, which is concerned with 2,4-D by Paul Ijams, director of the control division, for the State Board; also a talk by George McCall, of the Duport Company on some new chemi-Dupont Company, on some new chemicals. An attempt is being made, he said, to develop even better products than 2,4-D. He listed several important recent developments that may have great value, including some possible grass killers that will not affect broad leaf

plants.

Weed-spraying demonstrations were made by some of the 30 equipment manufacturers represented, and a tour of weed experiments was conducted on the Hays experimental farms. A helicopter for spraying weeds attracted considerable attention, as did several

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other innovations on conventional spray

Leadership that Kansas has established in solving weed problems was well illustrated by the fact that representatives from weed departments in other states were present.

Holstein Tests

Kansas herds of registered Holstein-Friesians recently completing a year of production testing in the official Herd Improvement Registry program include:

include:

H. A. Meier's 9-cow herd in Abilene averaged 451 pounds of fat and 12,035 pounds of milk on 2 milkings; 16 cows in the herd of Carel Pults, Horton, averaged 414 pounds of fat and 11,818 pounds of milk on 2 milkings; 10 cows in the herd of E. B. Regier, Whitewater, averaged 433 pounds of fat and 11,741 pounds of milk, 2 milkings.

Moberly Brothers, Ames, 12 cows, 478 pounds fat, 13,063 pounds milk, 2 milkings; The Security Benefit Home & Hospital Association, Topeka, 35 cows, 389 pounds fat, 11,109 pounds milk, 2 milkings; Quentin J. Kubin, McPherson, 12 cows, 439 pounds fat, 12,513 pounds milk, 2 milkings; Rudolf Mueller & Son, Halsted, 8 cows, 421 pounds fat, 12,646 pounds milk, 2 milkings.

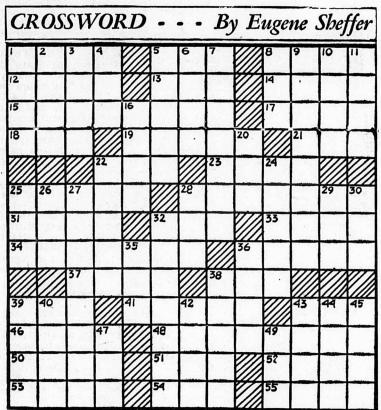
Ernest A. Reed & Sons Lyons 18

pounds fat, 12,646 pounds milk, 2 milkings.

Ernest A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, 18 cows, 524 pounds fat, 14,802 pounds milk, 2 milkings; Albert Ackerman, Sabetha, 14 cows, 414 pounds fat, 11,948 pounds milk, 2 milkings; and R. L. Evans, Hutchinson, 9 cows, 442 pounds fat, 12,082 pounds milk, 2 milkings.

Painting Hint

When painting, I make the first coat slightly off-color by stirring in a little paint of a different color. Then in applying the second coat, I can avoid leaving unpainted spots.—Mrs. J. H.



olution: 24 minutes. Dist. by King Features Syndicate, Inc.

VERTICAL

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(Answers will be found on Page 28 in this issue.)

mountain

43. Algerian seaport 44. relax town in Italy 47. printer's

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35. French coin 36. titles of

address 38. foamy 39. constellation

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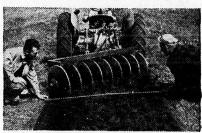
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- 9 big 22 inch discs with 8 inch spacings. Hard-faced, self-sharpening discs available at additional cost.
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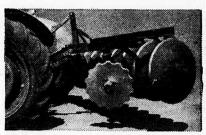
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or the small tractor	KRAUSE PLOW CORPORATION
-	642 West Avenue D Hutchinson, Kansas I'd like to have complete information on:
	"The Krause 9" 4 pages that will give all the facts about this new small plow. "The Krause Giant" 16
	NAMEADDRESS

Allowances Are Not Gifts!

Homemaking

By Frommon Pleislands

By Eula Mae Kelly

F MONEY has a way of draining thru your childrens' pockets and you are constantly being solicited by small fry for everything from funny books and BB guns to jive records and pancake make-up... all of which seem relatively unimportant to you but a matter of life and death to the boy and girl... well, the answer may be simpler than you think. Perhaps an adequate allowance is the solution.

That Kansas farm parents are genuinely interested in training their offspring in the use of money is attested by Mrs. Vivian Briggs, Extension family life specialist at Kansas State College. She says she can start a spirited discussion any time in her parent study groups over the state simply by sending out such questions as "Do you believe in allowances?" or "Should a teen-ager's allowance include clothes?"

When Mrs. Briggs, Gladys Myers, Extension home management specialist, and Mrs. Jane W. Barnes, who teaches family finance in the college household economics department, get together to discuss the allowance matter there are 2 points on which they agree heartily. Point number one is that an allowance is not a gift. And point number two is that the success or failure of an allowance depends on parents, not children!

the success or failure of an allowance depends on parents, not children!

Mrs. Barnes' daughter and Mrs. Briggs's 3 sons have been interesting material for actual case studies; while Miss Myers' years of experience in working with Kansas farm families on everyday economics and record-keeping have brought her a keen insight into family financial problems.

Ask the boy who has an allowance whether he likes it . . . the answer will be mild or enthusiastic, dependent on whether the parents, as administrators, have been consistent and fair.

Even the 9-year-old with his weekly stipend of 50 cents will have his answer, "I like it 'cause I know what to plan on, and I know if I get anymore I'll just have to work for it!"

more I'll just have to work for it!"

"It may be a truism," Mrs. Briggs maintained, "but there is only one way for a child to learn to spend money wisely, and that is by having money to spend. All the axioms of thrift in the world will not teach a boy or a girl the value of a dollar. He must learn from experience, and you as parent must hold him responsible for the consequences of his spending."

So, if Billy yields to the temptation of one wondrous spendthrift afternoon with his week's allowance, reveling in an orgy of movies, sodas and popcorn. . . he must go thru the remainder of the week without money . . . and he must borrow and pay back the money to keep up his

regular obligations such as Sunday school collection and the like.
"Yet," Miss Myers rejoined, "if a child is to learn thru an allowance,
the money must be really his to spend as he chooses. To dictate exactly
how the money is to be spent is to invite trouble and dissatisfaction with

"The child on an allowance should have his pay day. The allowance must be given at a regular time, so the youth knows definitely he can count on it and make his plans accordingly.

[Continued on Page 15]





Norman Clark, 12, from his allowance and his earnings saved \$33 toward a bicycle. Norman's allowance of 50 cents weekly, together with earnings, pays for school supplies, Boy Scout dues, Sunday school, entertainment

Bob, left, and Jerry, receive their weekly allowance from mother, Mrs. William Clark, of Shawnee county. Bob with 15 cents weekly and Jerry with 25 cents, have learned to recognize coins, how to make change and how to budget for the things they want.

and the works of the state of t

To put off giving the child his allowance because you haven't the right change, or because the child has not been good, is to miss the whole point. Again, an allowance is not a gift . . . neither is it a bribe nor a reward . . . it is the child's fair share of the spending income of the family family.

"So if you want to get a growing child's values all mixed up, just try to buy virtue with a bribe or give him exchild's tra when he has overspent. Life will have to teach him differently . . . and it may be a bitter experience. The answer to making ends meet is never just more oney . . . it is planning and making e most of the money you have." Mrs. Barnes believes every child is

entitled to experience in earning, spending, giving, saving and borrowing money. Even if a parent has to "set up" some of these situations, they will be

Opportunities to borrow and lend on a business-like basis are important. If you want to build a real foundation for money management you have to start early. This doesn't mean giving the child a piggy bank and letting it go at that. It has been my observation that banks are more likely to make hoarders and beggars out of small children than to teach them anything about money."

A Little Discipline Helps

Junior account books are available. Mrs. Barnes pointed out, that are attractive and will not be a burden for the child to keep. Many co-eds at Kansas State, who keep accounts, have been surprised how much money they were spending on soft drinks, candy and other in-between-meal snacks. A little discipline in this direction resulted in real satisfaction, because by foregoing some of these small expenditures there

real satisfaction, because by foregoing some of these small expenditures there was money left over at the end for the things the girls really wanted.

Mrs. Barnes called attention to a study made by Dr. Esther Prevey, now director of family life education in the Kansas City, Mo., schools, which involved the financial training of teenagers in 100 families. Detailed information was gathered as to the financial training and money habits of these boys training and money habits of these boys and girls, all of them between the ages of 15 and 17.

Four years later, a second study was

made of the money habits of 50 of these same boys and girls as they neared ma-turity and had incomes of their own. Results showed that childhood experience with money reflects itself in adult ence with money reflects itself in adult planning and spending habits. In other words, high-school money habits carry over into adult life. The analysis showed all the way along the line that boys are given better experience in money management than girls.

The survey showed more boys than girls earned their money. More boys had real earning experiences in the community. More of the boys were informed as to family resources, expenditures and problems.

Girls Need the Training

"Yet in this age," Miss Myers remarked, "most women and girls have to assume considerable financial responsibility one way or the other. Girls need the training just as much as the

boys. Eighty-five per cent of consumer buying is done by women."

Mrs. Briggs expressed her firm belief that children be given some understanding of family finances, not only from the point of view of giving lessons in money management but because sons in money management but because such understanding cements good will among family members. Many a high-school student will be far more reason-

school student will be far more reasonable in his demands if he understands just why "we can't afford it."

"By discussing the major expenditures of the family in the family council," she added, "parents are putting money in its proper place in the scale of family values. Let the boys and girls know how much it costs to run the farm, what the family insurance program takes out of the income and so forth. Money is necessary and it is power, but we must not allow it to warp our happiness either thru failure to our happiness either thru failure to plan for the future, or by allowing our-selves to live too much in the future and thus lose much of the richness of life as it passes us by."

There is no difference in the importance of money training simply because your children happen to be growing up in the country. Perhaps the place and opportunity to spend money is not quite so available for the farm boy, but his accumulated desires are even more real when he does get to town. With

more and more farm children going to town to school, with lunches, transportation and school supplies to buy . . . money training becomes more and important.

"Chances to earn on the farm," Miss Myers said, "are quite as great or greater than in town. If sound 4-H Club projects are a part of the youth's life, he has an early opportunity to handle money and keep records. Farm children are more likely to have definite chores assigned them than the city child, so are entitled even more to an allowance."

What Age Is Best?

All of the women agreed that the age All of the women agreed that the age at which the allowance is started is individual with the child. Some children have a sense of money values much earlier than others. Many mothers believe that as soon as a child knows the difference between a penny and a nickel, and as soon as he has a desire to do something with the penny or the nickel, he can have an allowance. A few pennies, perhaps, twice a week, can start him on his way.

perhaps, twice a week, can start him on his way.

"Some 4-year-old children," Mrs. Briggs put in, "can be taught to put away a part of their allowance for Sunday school offering and to save for some particular thing. This teaching must not be in the form of dictating to them just how the allowance should be spent, but rather helping them to realize that we plan for the things that are

spent, but rather helping them to realize that we plan for the things that are important to us."

Undoubtedly, many of the child's first purchases will not be wise ones, Miss Myers agreed, so, of course, he should be given small amounts at first. The child who spent all of his gift and allowance money in a single day, "because he felt like a king and knew he had a lot of money on him," is the miniature of the adult who goes on a spending spree as an emotional outlet. When the child was accused of not having anything to show for his gay expenditures the answer was a knowing, "nothing but the memory of a wonderful ing but the memory of a wonderful

As the child grows older, the amount of his allowance may be increased and time between allowances may be longer. The young child, like the one just quoted, wants immediate satisfaction from his money but as he grows older, he will be able to wait longer and spend for more lasting satisfaction.

Good Way to Decide

The amount of an allowance is obviously dependent on the individual family. The age of the child, what his allowance is supposed to cover, the customs of the neighborhood... all of these have a part in influencing the amount of the allowance as well as the family income. The wise parent does a bit of shopping around to find out what other children in his group are receiving, and children in his group are receiving, and tries to make the amount decided upon neither too much above or below the

"No," rejoined Mrs. Barnes, "it is not good for boys and girls to be in position to buy favors from their friends, nor is it best for them to feel financially inferior to their friends."

All agreed that there are no hard or fast rules which can be made within families. By the time a boy or a girl reaches junior-high age, at the latest, he should be given some clothing allowance. Usually, the adolescent boy or girl comes nearer to choosing the type of clothing which is being worn by their of clothing which is being worn by their set than will their parents. "This is the period," Mrs. Briggs

said, "when some sturdy fabrics and mother's favorite colors are likely to leave the children cold. Closets are filled with clothing that mother or father thought just right for Tom or Susie but which Tom and Susie never seem to want to wear."

ven young children have individual Even young children have individual feelings about money. Members of a single family will respond very differently to their parent's efforts to spend wisely. Study the happy-go-lucky, generous child and one realizes that it is much more difficult for him to learn to be thrifty than it is for his more cautious brother. brother

On the other hand, this more cautious brother must not be allowed to become miserly in his attitude toward money. It is the responsibility of par-ents to help their children put money in its proper place in the scale of values. If children are to learn these important lessons, parents must set the examples and provide the materials for money experiences. In summary, study the child, study his needs and help him help himself to financial competence:



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Get the **new** and **larger** package of M.C.P. JAM and JELLY PECTIN, and make some Fresh Berry Jam (Recipe below). You'll get 104 oz.—more than 14 seven-ounce glasses—of the finest jam you ever made. This yield will convince you that YOU GET MORE FOR YOUR MONEY with M.C.P.!

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USE THIS RECIPE FOR FRESH BERRY JAM!

6 Cups Ground Berries (Any Variety) 81/2 Cups Sugar

l Package M.C.P. Pectin Wash, stem, grind 3 quarts fully ripe berries, or crush completely one layer at a time so each berry is reduced to pulp. Measure **exactly** 6 level cups crushed berries, (add water to fill out last cup, if neces-sary), into large kettle. Add M.C.P. Pectin, stir well and bring to boil, stirring constantly. NOW, add sugar (previously measured), mix well and bring to a full rolling boil. BOIL EXACTLY 4 MINUTES. Remove from fire, let boil subside, stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars, allowing ½-inch space for sealing with fresh

paraffin. (NOTE: For Strawberry Jam and Black Raspberry Jam add 4-cup lemon juice to each 6 cups crushed berries.)

MAKES 14 SEVEN-OUNCE GLASSES SO-YOU GET MORE

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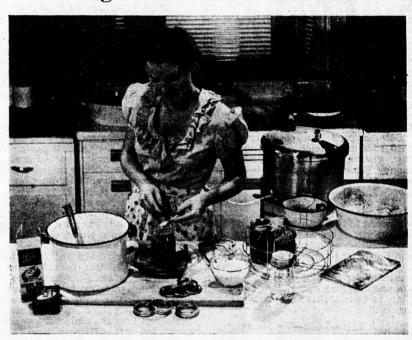




SPECIFICATIONS ee & Heckendorn, Cedar Point, Kan

Homemaking <

Canning . . . The Do's and Don'ts



Add V_2 teaspoon salt to pint jars of peas and 1 teaspoon to each quart jar. Fill jar with boiling water, leaving 1-inch headspace.

THE inexperienced home canner frequently cannot understand why vegetables are not as easily canned as fruits. Fruits are more quickly canned and the loss is smaller than with vegetables. All this because most vegetables are low-acid products, in which heat-resisting bacteria are difficult to kill.

DO . . . gather peas when they are young and tender. Peas which are too mature will become cloudy in the jar and in no respect will be top-grade in either taste or appearance. Run the pods thru the wringer for shelling if you can work out just the right adjust-ment. Some home canners have found

this a great timesaver.

DON'T... try to can peas without a pressure cooker. They are one of the most difficult vegetables to can and much of the loss by home canners has

been peas.

DO . . . pack peas loosely in the jars, so the heat will penetrate quickly and thoroly. This is a safe rule for almost every food to be canned, but especially true for peas and corn.

DON'T . . . use old timetables. By

some means get a new canning bulletin with canning timetables which have been revised within the last 12 months. During that time, canning schedules

For complete instructions on home canning of fruits and vege-tables send for U. S. D. A. bulle-tin, entitled, "Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables." This booklet is free and will be sent to you by writing the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

have been reduced for many vegetables. Both pints and quarts of peas should be processed in the pressure cooker 40 minutes at 10-pounds pressure.

DO . . . let the gauge on the pressure cooker drop absolutely back to zero before opening the cooker. This is a must,

for safety. DON'T. . turn jars upside down to cool. Keep them upright and place out of a draft or they may crack. Do not cover with a dish towel, for that retains

heat and may cause spoilage.

DO . . . check all jars and lids, because a nicked jar top or a poorly fitting lid will be an ideal spot for bacteria to enter and cause spoilage.

DON'T . . . process canned food in the oven. This is a most dangerous practice and is not recommended by any reliable authority. Doors of many stoves have been blown off and jars of food have exploded under this method.

DO... wash the jars well before filling, but it is not necessary to sterilize them. They will be sterilized later, in either the pressure cooker or in the

boiling-water bath.
DON'T . . . allow the pressure in the ooker to vary during the processing. Rapid changes in pressure, either up or down, cause the liquid to boil out of the jars. Food in jars above the liquid line may darken and may not retain good flavor. Liquid should entirely cover the food in the jar after processing and cooling. However, do not open a jar and add liquid. This will necessitate com-

plete reprocessing.

Candy Idea

To have fudge in uniform pieces and to save time I pour it into buttered ice cube trays.—Mrs. G. M.



After adjusting jar lids according to type, fill rack and place in pressure cooker containing 2 or 3 inches of boiling water.

Procter & Gamble's Amazing New DISCOVERY

means a new kind of washday for you!



... you've never used anything like it!

Discovered as a result of wartime research, Tide does what's never been done before—washes clothes cleaner than any soap; yet leaves colors brighter! The minute you put Tide in water, you'll know it's completely NEW! Tide gives oceans of instant suds—even in hardest water! And those wonder suds look different . . . feel different from any soap you've ever used! Only Tide can make all these promises:



1. Washes clothes cleaner!

Yes, cleaner than any soap made! Even greasy overalls and grimy work shirts come cleaner! Tide not only leaves clothes free from ordinary dirt, but actually removes dingy soap film, as well. That's why Tide washes cleaner.

2. Actually brightens colors!

By removing cloudy soap film, as well as the ordinary dirt, Tide makes soap-dulled, faded-looking colors perk up like magic! You can *see* the difference!



3. Never "yellows" white things!

Tide is a whizz for keeping all your white things sparkling white, week after week! Tide can't turn them yellow, no matter how often they're washed or how long they're stored!



4. Gives more suds— Prove it in your dishpan!

Kind-to-hands suds! Faster suds! Longer-lasting suds than any soap in hardest water! Tide cuts grease like magic . . . washes dishes cleaner than any soap! No scum in the water! No cloudy film on dishes and glasses! That's why they rinse and dry so sparkling clear!



EXTRA miracles in hard water!

Tide's performance in hard water is so amazing, you have to see it to believe it! Oceans of rich, long-lasting suds billow up instantly—even in hardest water. No water softeners needed—Tide does it all!



TIDE IS A WONDER FOR CLEANING MILKING UTENSILS, TOO...QUICK! EASY! NO SCUM OR MILKSTONE!

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The famous NESCO Kerosene Range



Elbow Action Controls give fine flame adustment. No ratchets, cogs, gears or cams.



Conveniently Spaced Burners provide full flame coverage of 3 large cooking utensils.

Oven Heat Indicator

Oven Heat Indicator gives accurate interior temperature. Easy-to-read numbers.

THE unique short-chimney burners of the beautiful Nesco Kerosene Range actually generate their own gas, which burns with a clean, smokeless, odorless flame. This and other outstanding features, many of them exclusive with Nesco, assure you years of efficient, trouble-free performance. Insist on a Nesco Kerosene Range — the oil range that cooks like a gas range!

Nesco products include electric roasters, pressure pans, stainless steel utensils, enameled ware, tinware, galvanized ware, decorated kitchen containers, electric ranges and heaters, oil heaters. Look for the Nesco label!

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THIS LOOKS LIKE A GOOD TIME TO GO AGAINST THE GENERAL TREND

Authentic reports indicate that large numbers of poultry have been sold for market.

Prices of eggs are the highest on record for this season of the year.

It is easy to figure what the egg and chicken price will be next fall and winter.

Reliable reports indicate bountiful feed crops all over the world this year. With these facts in mind, why not order your supply of chicks now while they are plentiful and reasonably priced.

You could then share in the good profits from eggs and poultry this fall and winter.



AT ALL GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Homemaking :

The Clinic Is the Thing

Not health clinics, but sewing machine clinics... that is the current activity in Lyon county. Anna Grace Caughron, home demonstration agent, says they have become a popular demand among rural women. She laughed when she added, "and not one piece left over," when they were put back together. That's something for women, who are notoriously unfamiliar with the mechanics of anything.

Since the clinics began early in April, 4 have been held and 3 more are scheduled. Women bring their sewing machines to a central meeting place, a home or a schoolhouse and there the instruction and work begins. Every one does the same operation at the same time. The solvent used for cleaning is 1 quart of kerosene mixed with 1 tablespoon of baking soda. The combination is both penetrating and above all, safe. For equipment, all that is needed is a pair of pliers, a screw driver, an old toothbrush, cleaning rags, newspapers, sewing machine oil and some steel wool.

It's surprising, or is it, that they have found old buttons, money, hairpins and of course quantities of lint, in the mechanism. When all are cleaned and ready for use again, Miss Caughron teaches them to darn on the machine by adjusting the pressure bar lifter. It enables the material to be moved in all directions. Then she teaches all the women how to adjust the tension on their machines. Clinics will be scheduled all during 1948 in Lyon county.

Bottom to Top

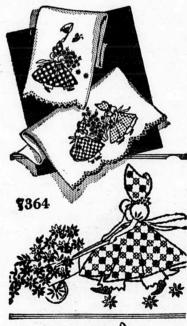
Walls and woodwork should be washed from the bottom up, because water that runs down a soiled wall leaves streaks. It will not stain a wall that has already been moistened and cleaned.

You Can Have 'Em!

Discourse with eloquence as you will On first prize rutabagas,
I'll just sit back and whet my tongue On common ripe tomatoes.

—Camilla Walch Wilson.

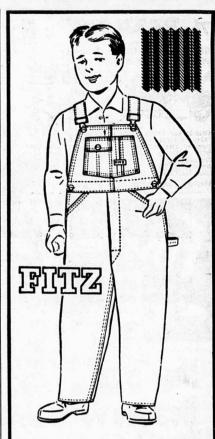
For the Beginner





Spend leisure moments to good advantage embroidering these sunbonnet girls. They're suitable for towels and other linens. Cross-stitch looks like applique. Pattern 7364 has transfer of 6 motifs averaging 5% by 7½ inches.

Pattern 7364 may be obtained by sending 20 cents to the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Tepeka:



The average boy's overall gets harder wear than his dad's. They should be as well proportioned, as well put together and of the same hard wearing material.

F67 the 8-oz. Sanforized liberty stripe pictured here and a favorite with the boys, can be had thru your dealer from the Fitz Overall Co., Atchison, Kan.

FITZ

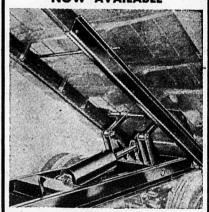
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Address Cup. State State

Tomatoes Can Be Hurried

By W. G. AMSTEIN, Kansas State College

SUCCESSFUL tomato growing requires continuous attention to important items if desired results are obtained. Too often some of these are obtained. Too often some of these points are neglected just enough to result in poor production. There are several tomato problems including:

(1) Choice of variety, (2) proper balance of soil fertility, (3) avoiding soilborne diseases, (4) adequate insect and disease control, (5) need for wind-probles and (6) failure of tomato flow-

breaks and, (6) failure of tomato flowers to set due to heat or cold. This last point may result finally in the common use of plant hormones to increase and

improve fruit set. In Kansas, the 1948 choice of tomato varieties has been made. However, it is well to write down the names of varieties used, so more definite comparison may be made later if the results justify. Too often the variety names of plants purchased are unknown and results likewise are very unsatisfactory. We need to have a brief and more definite

tomato variety list. Work reported recently by Dr. J. H. Wittwer, formerly of Missouri University but now located at Michigan State College, indicates the fruit set of toma-toes can be speeded up by as much as 2 weeks by the use of a hormone spray

on the fruit clusters.

During the early season when tomato plants first bloom, the evening temperatures may be too low for good polli-nation. Doctor Wittwer's work with hormones indicates that use of hormones will not only lengthen or hasten the growing season, but also will increase the average size of the tomatoes by 1 to 3 ounces per fruit. This is especially an advantage for early-maturing varieties since the fruit averages small in size anyway on this type of plant.

Thus far the use of hormone sprays for this pollination purpose requires hand labor, since the spray should be confined to the flower clusters. A hand sprayer with a narrow spread may be used. The chemical to use, para-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, will be available under various trade names. Materials of this type should be used strictly according to the manufacturer's direc-tions. Cost probably will be \$5 an acre; this will buy chemical stock for 10 gallons of spray.

If use of this hormone appears satisfactory under practical use, as demonstrated thus far in tests, it will appeal and apply to both home and commercial growers of tomatoes. However, after warm night temperatures develop we should not expect as great returns from use of a hormone spray.

With high summer temperatures, use of windbreak devices to prevent ex-treme heat injury to the flowers be-comes important. Too often after wheat harvest the hot winds cause the tomato flowers to be abnormal, and with this injury a failure to set fruit results.

Many good tomato plantings, especially after the fruit starts to set, are injured by defoliating tomato diseases. If the early summer is dry, the first foliage treatment for disease control may not be needed until the first fruit is setting on. However, if no early season protection is provided the plants need to be watched closely for any leaf spot infection developing on the older or lower leaves. A sudden period of warm, moist weather may result in a general infection of the foliage. The number of applications of spray or dust needed is not more than 2 to 4 but any

Poultry Helps

The following bulletins are now available as long as the supply lasts, we are advised by the Exten-sion Service, of Kansas State College. Any one or all may be ordered free thru Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Circular No. 144—The Straw-loft

Poultry House. Circular No. 189—The Droppings Constant Flow Chicken Waterers

Compartment Nest for Laying House.

Experiment Station Circular No. 200—Turkey Management.

Uses of Bias Tape

A new illustrated booklet, "How to Trim It," gives every step in the application of bias fold tape, blanket, quilt and seam bindings, rick-rack, ruffling and novelty edging. The booklet, published by the Wil-liam E. Wright & Sons Company, includes 3 pages of drawings show-ing varied uses of Wrights trimmings. The booklet may be ordered thru the Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 10c.

delay in starting the treatment can create serious results. Being alert to the first outbreaks of disease is of great importance.

There are several materials that can be used to control both foliage and fruit diseases of tomatoes. Bordeaux mixture, which consists of a combination of copper sulfate and hydrated lime in water, has been the spray most com-monly used on tomatoes in the past. It may be purchased ready to be dissolved for use in water. If the materials are bought separately, 4 ounces of copper sulfate and 4 ounces of hydrated lime are used in 3 gallons of water as a

The fixed or so-called insoluble copper compounds include many forms and preparations. These are generally pro-prietary compounds sold under many trade names. Altho a little more expensive to use than Bordeaux mixture, they are less likely to injure the foli-age. In recent years they have come to be available in many stores and are considered as good or better to use than Bordeaux mixture. Ask your local dealer for them.

Do You Favor Staking?

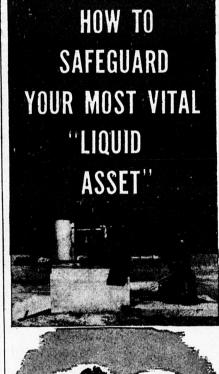
Many gardeners who favor staking or otherwise supporting tomato vines point out that it saves space in the garden, permits easier spraying or dust-ing for disease and insect control, keeps the fruit clean, protects it from rot from the soil, and makes for easier harvest-ing with a higher percentage of useful fruit. Those opposed argue against the time and labor required.

Many of the most successful market gardeners follow the practice of staking and pruning tomatoes if the labor supply permits. They usually manage to stake a part of their crop for the early high-priced market regardless of labor supply. In sections where high and hot winds are a hazard, or where small-vined varieties are used, it is perhaps less desirable to support the plants. However, here windbreak protection is important. In other locations, supporting or staking the tomato plants and possibly pruning them enough to permit easier staking and tying is de-

Staking tomatoes as usually practiced consists of driving a stake down by each plant. The stake should be heavy enough to set deep enough so that with about 3½ or 4 feet of stake above the ground the average-loaded vine will not break it over unless unusually severe storms develop. It is better to have the stakes in place by the time the plants are about 15 inches high. Less foliage injury will develop in handling the plants early. A soft string should be tied to the stake and then tied loosely around the plant.

Before starting to support the plants, decide on the amount of pruning, if any, that you will practice. If using light-vined, heavy setting varieties very little pruning is desirable since the extra foliage helps avoid sunburn.

With heavy-vined varieties, many gardeners follow a 2- or 3-stem system. That is, they leave the main stem and 1 or 2 branches or suckers close to the bottom of the plant. These branches develop at the base (axils) or junction of the leaves and the main stem. In pruning, select the branch or branches to be left in addition to the main stem early, and then keep the other branches pruned or pinched out while they are still small—not more than 2 inches long. Sucker or prune the plants as they develop if you plan to follow a 2or 3-stem system. However, many gar-deners prune carefully for the first few weeks and then allow the plant to grow normally after that.



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Spring Dairy Shows Aid Type Improvement

WE HAVE made more improvement in dairy cattle from a type standpoint since our spring shows started than in all the years before." That's Jim Linn's answer to the question of whether the spring dairy shows in Kansas have been worthwhile. This year's series ended May 14.

Mr. Linn, extension dairyman at Kansas State College in Manhattan, adds that the spring shows have encouraged all other breed activities, in-cluding classification and testing, and have proved the importance of correct

type herd sires.

Jersey breeders started the spring show—parish show to the Jerseyman in 1934. Similar shows for Holsteins, Guernseys, and Ayrshires were started in 1935, and Brown Swiss and Milking Shorthorn breeders then started spring shows for their cattle. While the number of spring shows was limited during the war, dairymen are proud that shows

have been held every year.

Thru co-operation of Kansas Farmer, judging contests for 4-H Club and F. F. A. members and adults are held, and dairy judging teams for the state fairs are selected. Kansas Farmer provides ribbons for the district dairy show winners, and prize money for the state

fair competition.

"This co-operation of Kansas Farmer has been most helpful in creating interest. It has taught people consideration of the problems of the judge and the correct type of dairy cattle," said Linn. "In the early years of the spring shows, few breeders knew which animals to select from their herd for showing. Today, most of them can pick their better animals. Our spring shows also have taught showmanship and sportsman-

of the 37 spring dairy shows this year, 10 were of the Holstein breed, 6 year, 10 were of the Holstein breed, 6 Avrshire, and Shorteach of Jersey, Ayrshire, and Shorthorn; 5 of Guernsey and 4 Brown Swiss.

Keep Show Animals in Condition

Looking ahead to the state fairs where district herds will compete, Mr. Linn suggests to breeders that they keep their better animals in condition. Young animals, especially, can't be turned out to pasture and forgotten until fall. If possible, they should be pas-tured close to the dairy barn so they can be watched for normal growth. If they do not stay in reasonable flesh, the owner can correct it by adding feed before it is too late. The district herds

"Animals in ideal production or growing condition need no change in their ration to prepare them for the show ring. Any cow to be in ideal producing condition will, of course, have been fed grain thruout the year. Dairy herd improvement association records have shown that it pays to feed grain the year-round. The cow that has a good roughage ration, including plenty of legume hay, will have hair that is more easily conditioned for showing. Like grain," says Linn, "legume hay should be kept before the cows all the

"In our herd sires, we like a head full of breed character; shoulders neather laid in and not too broad across the withers; a straight topline carrying out thru the rump; length of body for added barrel capacity; and a good straight set of legs on which to walk. We not only want this in a bull," Linn continues, "but if he is young the owner will want a pedigree full of production and classification information that in-

Building a Bathroom?

The bathroom should be planned to fit the family's needs. Whether you are planning a new bathroom in an old house or building everything new, you will be interested in seeing the new publication, "Your Farmhouse... Planning the Bathroom." This 16-page booklet goes into detail on the subject and has many drawings and illustrations which suggest practical ideas. We have made arrangements with the U.S.D.A., to fill orders we receive for the booklet. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and ask for Publication No. 638. Price

Recipes . . . All Use Milk

June is Dairy Month. We will send you upon request a new book-let called "Make It Easy," . . . 24 pages of recipes all of which include dairy products among the ingredients. Send us your request and 3 cents to pay for postage. Write to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

dicates he will breed the kind of animals dairymen everywhere are looking for today.

"We've seen in spring shows this year cows that have good type. For a cow to win, she must have size, breed character, and other qualities normally looked for. These include barrel ca-pacity, the right kind of udder, and straight legs that will stand up and

wear.
"For instance, at our Jersey parish show in Coffeyville, a 13-year-old cow belonging to Delmer G. Richter, Erie, won the female championship. Because she has the breed type and the wearing qualities she was able to win over younger competitors. If she hadn't had Jersey breed character, strength of topline, good udder attachments, and the right kind of legs she would not have reached the show ring in her 13th

year," Linn concluded.

Here are the names of winners in the
Kansas Farmer judging contest:

ARK-VALLEY, NEWTON: Dale Kubin, McPherson, 1st; Dale White, Newton, 2nd; Marjorie Kubin, McPherson, 3rd; Mrs. Mc-Daniels, Maize, 4th; Galen Kubin, McPher-

EAST CENTRAL, LAWRENCE: Wilbur Clark, Basehor, 1st; Kenneth Hubbard, Lawrence, 2nd; Charles F. Hubbard, Lawrence, 3rd; C. E. Richards, Lawrence, 4th; Charles Hubbard, Lawrence, 5th.

CAPITAL DISTRICT BLACK AND WHITE, TOPEKA: Gene Halston, Lyndon, 1st; Glen Palmer, Topeka, 2nd; Ed Coleman, Topeka, 3rd.

SOUTHEAST, PARSONS: John R. Patton, Columbus, 1st; Leo Fickel, Thayer, 2nd; C. W. Stegle, Parsons, 3rd; Jessie Maninger, Pittsburg, 4th.

SOUTH CENTRAL, WELLINGTON: Floyd Shultz, Pretty Prairie, 1st; Claud Romine, Isabel, 2nd; Wilbur Sloan, Cleveland, 3rd; Mrs. Leo Hostetler, Harper, 4th; Mrs. Wilbur Sloan, Cleveland, 5th.

MIDWEST BLACK AND WHITE, HILLS-MIDWEST BLACK AND WHITE, HILLS-BORO: George Flaming, Assaria, 1st; Lauren Enns, Hillsboro, 2nd; Charles Schneider, Salina, 3rd; Jack Carlin, Salina, 4th; Elmer Klassen, Hillsboro, 5th.

NORTHWESTERN, HAYS: J. F. Binder, La Crosse, 1st; Kenneth Johnson, Phillips-burg, 2nd; Any Erbart, Hays, 3rd; C. E. Stary, Hays, 4th; William Flipse, Oakley,

SOUTH CENTRAL, HILLSBORO: W. W. Graber, Pretty Prairie, 1st; Joe Graber, Pretty Prairie, 2nd; William H. Odger, Salina, 3rd; J. W. Schultz, Hillsboro, 4th; Lloyd Hershberger, Newton, 5th.

KAW VALLEY, OTTAWA: Eldon Hoyt, Homewood, 1st; W. G. Ranson, Homewood, 2nd; Wayne Richard, Homewood, 3rd; Mrs. Kissinger, Ottawa, 4th; Howard Johnson, Ottawa, 5th.

CENTRAL KANSAS, SALINA: Women:
Mrs. Melvin Divelbiss, Salina, 1st; Mrs.
Frank Yost, Salina, 2nd; Mrs. Ray Dillard,
Salina, 3rd; Mrs. Ralph Brown, Salina, 4th;
Mrs. William Odger, Salina, 5th.
Men: A. L. Ball, Ames, 1st; Paul Yost, Salina, 2nd; L. A. Rose, Salina, 3rd; Melvin
Divelbiss, Salina, 4th; Dan Riedel, Salina,
5th.

NORTHEAST KANSAS, TROY: Lowell Moser, Powhattan, 1st; Bill Shilling, Hiawatha, 2nd.

SEKAN PARISH, COFFEYVILLE: Wal-Earlton, 2nd; Claud Gray, Altamont, 3rd; John Maittlen, Coffeyville, 4th; Mrs. H. L. Bonine, Thayer, 5th.

CENTRAL KANSAS, NICKERSON: Gene McKee, Nickerson, 1st; D. W. Boster, Nickerson, 2nd; Clyde Ewing, Arlington, 3rd; Mrs. P. W. Boster, Burrton, 4th; George Heckel, Sterling, 5th.

SOUTH CENTRAL, WELLINGTON: El-SOUTH CENTRAL, WELLINGTON: Elton Young, Cheney, 1st; Zora Weir, Geuda Springs, 2nd; Clarence Belcher, Kingman, 3rd; John Weir, Jr., Geuda Springs, 4th; Elmer Reep, Wichita, 5th.

NORTHEAST KANSAS, HIGHLAND: Dean Thorson, Horton, 1st; Boyd Michael, (Continued on Page 21)



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Ayrshire

MID-KANSAS, HILLSBORO: John W. Regier, Moundridge, 1st; Arlo Flickner, Moundridge, 2nd; L. F. Klassen, Lehigh, 3rd; Mrs. R. F. Schmidt, Whitewater, 4th; Eldon Flickner, Moundridge, 5th.

NORTH CENTRAL, ABILENE: W. C. Ainsworth, Elmo, 1st; Harry Tannehill, Broughton, 2nd; H. A. Stark, Abilene, 3rd; Mrs. Dean Hoffman, Abilene, 4th; Verland Hoffman, Abilene, t5h.

CENTRAL KANSAS, HUTCHINSON: Myron Hornbaker, Hutchinson, 1st; Wilber Hendershot, Hutchinson, 2nd; Fred Strick-ler, Hutchinson, 3rd; Bill Dryson, Buhler, 4th; Chester Kollhoff, Hutchinson, 5th.

SOUTH CENTRAL, ARKANSAS CITY: Verne Gottlobb, 1st; Paul Naden, 2nd; Tom Naden, 3rd; J. R. Marss, 4th; W. H. Hardy,

NORTHEAST, HORTON: Richard Scholz, Lancaster, 1st; Gilbert Scholz, Horton, 2nd; C. D. Rogers, Netawaka, 3rd; E. R. Zeek, Effingham, 4th; Raymond Scholz, Lancas-ter, 5th.

Coming Events

June 1-5—4-H Roundup, Manhattan.
June 5—Kansas State Dairy Goat show,
Chamber of Commerce pavilion, Marion. An
interesting exhibit and competition. Carl W.
Romer, Admire, superintendent.
June 6—Cherokee county 4-H Sunday.
June 7—Johnson county dairy tour.
June 7-Russell county poultry day with
M. E. Jackson leader.

M. E. Jackson leader.
June 7-9—McPherson county crops and soils tour.

solis tour.

June 8—Lane county farm tour.

June 8—Lane county 4-H sponsored stage show—Ark Valley boys entertaining. Also Rural Life county dance.

June 8—Marshall county. Special meeting with R. S. Knight, K. S. C. electrical engineer.

June 9—Cherokee county. Columbus Experiment Field Day with Doctor Meyers and

Floyd Davidson.

June 9—Geary county soil conservation tour, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. State Soil Conservation Committee and President Milton Eisenhower, K. S. C., will attend.

June 9—Pottawatomic county crops and soils tour with L. E. Willoughby and Walter Selby, extension gracialists

ter Selby, extension specialists.
June 9-12—4-H Camp at Rock Springs ranch. Decatur, Sheridan, Graham and Nor-

ton counties participating.

June 10—Cherokee county livestock judging school and livestock farm visits.

ing school and livestock farm visits.

June 10—Barton county dairying judging school, Ellinwood.

June 16—Rooks county crops tour.

June 16—Ottawa county specialists meeting, Minneapolis, Farm Bureau basement,

2 p. m. Carl Elling, leader.

June 17—Johnson county wheat field day.

Paul Uhlman farm. President Milton Eisenhower, K. S. C., speaker.

hower, K. S. C., speaker. June 18—Russell county field crops and

June 21-Jefferson county units leaders June 23-26-4-H Club camp, Rock Springs

ranch. June 25-Hodgeman county shell craft

June 25—Hodgeman county shell craft work day, Jetmore court house, 2 p. m.
June 29—Decatur county entomology and crops meeting, Frank Bieberly and Dr. E. G. Kelly, leaders.
July 8—Johnson county disease control meeting. C. L. King, K. S. C., leader.
July 9—Jefferson county units leaders lesson school.

lesson school. July 15-17-Lane county, 4-H camp (tenta-

July 16—Chase county beef tour. July 17—Lyon county beef tour.

For the Fisherman

One of the most interesting and informative booklets on fishing and fishing tackle is now avail-able. The new 1948 edition, "Fish--What Tackle and When," just off the press, illustrates various species of game fish in full color, gives helpful fishing and tackle hints and tips, has easy-to-follow instructions for learning the art of bait and fly casting. Also contains the rules and scoring procedure for playing the game of "Skish," the fishermen's game played by sportsmen's groups with regular fishing tackle. We have made arrangements with the publishers, the South Bend Bait Company, to send a free copy of the booklet to subscribers upon request. Please address your order to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.





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He Plays the Game Straight

A profile of the Senator from Kansas, who has in the Congressional hopper a couple of bills you should know about. They deal with two evils: Divorce and Liquor Advertising

By FRANK S. MEAD

THE next time some sour cynic tells you that you have to be a two-timing crook to get by in American politics, ask him if he has ever heard of Arthur Capper. Senator Capper, from Kansas, has played the political game straight for thirty-three years, and today he is the most respected and beloved politician in America.

From the standpoint of your cynic

loved politician in America.

From the standpoint of your cynic, Capper has done everything wrong. He has never built a political machine. He has never taken a "junketing" trip at the government's expense. He has never put a relative on the government payroll. He has never dodged a vote or an issue in the Senate. He has never compromised his principles by voting for a bill of doubtful ethics to get a vote for a bill of his own, and he has yet to put his name on a bad bill.

He has made mistakes. Who hasn't?

He has made mistakes. Who hasn't? But his intentions have been 100 per cent right, and nine times out of ten his decisions have been right. Moreover, there has never been even a whisper of personal or political slander attached to his name. Capper is clean. Take a good long look at him, you Christian voter. He's your man on Capitol Hill.

His friend William Allen White once

His friend William Allen White once said that Capper "shakes hands not like a man running for sheriff but like a father and a friend of his people." Maybe that's it. He has the friendly touch. He has the strength of the modest and the self-effacing. He is folksy. There is mud on his boots, as there was on Lincoln's. There is no record anywhere that he ever double-crossed anybody, but there is a mountain of evibody, but there is a mountain of evidence that he has helped a great many. His life is an investment in friendship.

That investment seems to have started when Capper came down to Topeka from the little town of Garnett—a peka from the little town of Garnett—a callow, gawky youth hunting a job. He didn't even have a shoestring to start with—only a personality that radiated sincerity and a good head on his shoulders. One man took an interest in the boy from Garnett and helped him get a job, and Capper has never forgotten that; he has spent his life trying to do the same thing for other youngsters.

The job was a printer's devil job on the Topeka Capital; he worked like a slave, "sticking type" at thirty cents a thousand. But not for long. He was quickly compositor, reporter, city editor, managing editor, editor and Washington correspondent, where he met the great and the near-great. He wasn't ex-

ington correspondent, where he met the great and the near-great. He wasn't exactly flush with money in those days, but he laid a big bet on his future; he scraped together enough to buy two small weekly newspapers and merged them into one: The Mail and Breeze. In 1892, aged 27, he bought the Topeka Capital. The Capital was in a bad way; it was losing circulation, and there were \$54,000 worth of notes in the bank. Capper put up \$1,000 cash, assumed responsibility for the notes, and went to work. That's America!

Reach 4 Million Families

Reach 4 Million Families

A few years later he was offered \$300,000 for the Capital, but he wasn't interested. For by that time he owned and was publishing The Missouri Valley Farmer, The Oklahoma Farmer, The Missouri Ruralist, The Nebraska Farm Journal, Capper's Weekly and The Household. Today there are more than four million families all over the United States reading Capper publications. There are eight farm publications, two daily newspapers, and a radio station (almost bankrupt when Capper took it over) in the Capper "chain," with five million dollars worth of advertising space rated "tops" by the country's top industries.

Not bad for a callow kid from Garnett. Capper had a natural genius for publishing—but that doesn't account for all of it. He also had a flare for friendship. He took the little man of Kansas into business with him; this little empire in print was built on what Kansas came to know as Capper Certificates—six months promissory notes

tificates—six months promissory notes

almost completely in the hands of the farmers and the small towners of the Middle West. Not once has a holder of a Capper Certificate been delayed an hour in getting his money on one of those certificates!

The rank-and-file trusted Capper; they knew he was clean because what he gave them to read was clean. His publications are overwhelming evidence that a paper doesn't have to go in for dirt or scandal to be successful; the farmers and the small-towners leave them on the parlor table for the children to read dren to read.

dren to read.

Heaven help the Capper editor or reporter who goes smutty or scandalmongering. Capper publications have turned down more than a million dollars in liquor advertising; they just won't touch it. You may remember that Capper once turned the Capital over to a crusading preacher named Charles M. Sheldon, who edited it for a week—and "upped" the circulation!

A Friend to Little Children

A Friend to Little Children

Arthur Capper has been a friend to little children; he probably has more friends among the younger generation than any other living American...

It seems that Capper once got a letter from a farm boy asking him to "please help me buy a pig." Capper laughed, thought of the man who had helped him get that printer's devil job on the Capital, wrote the youngster a nice kind letter—and enclosed a check.

That started it. The small fry of Kansas deluged the publisher for help—and he helped. He loaned money to boys right and left—on certain conditions: they were to buy only purebred sows that had been mated to pedigreed males; they had to keep books; they had to render an account when the pigs were sold. Within a few years' time the bovs were making an average of \$75 were sold. Within a few years' time the boys were making an average of \$75 profit on the \$30 borrowed from Capper. And the girls, with a poultry club to match the boys' pig club, were taking ribbons at the county fairs with a hewildering consistency.

ing ribbons at the county fairs with a bewildering consistency.

Capper has never lost a dime on his pig-and-poultry-club investment; he says you can trust a youngster any time. "What chance has a boy or girl to be responsible when they never have any responsibility placed on them?" he will ask you.

An Important Christmas Night

On Christmas night of 1920, Capper sat in his office talking to his composing-room foreman, Con Van Natta. Van Natta had just come in from a tour with the "Santa Claus Wagon"—a giftwith the "Santa Claus Wagon"—a gift-delivering vehicle sponsored by Capper and his business associates to take care of "the youngsters Santa may have overlooked." Van Natta had a little daughter fighting infantila daughter fighting infantile paralysis, and as he talked to "The Boss" he emphasized the fact that the cripples around the Santa Claus wagon had a tough time of it when the healthy youngsters put on their rush for the

capper listened quietly, and he said quietly: "The cripples, yes. We ought to be doing more for them than just handing out toys and candy at Christmas. We must get them out of their wheel chairs. We must help them walk. We must give them courage and an even chance with the other boys and girls in the race of life.

chance with the other boys and girls in the race of life.

"Van, I want you to arrange terms with the best-equipped hospitals. Get the services of the best surgeons. Go to my business manager and get the money you need. Begin now." Finished business, as quick as that!

Since that Christmas night, a stream of crippled youngsters has passed

of crippled youngsters has passed through the Capper Clinic for Crippled Children. Again, Capper made the peo-ple partners; this foundation is built not on his money alone, but on the nickels and dimes and quarters of the big little people, on church collections, on Christmas and Thanksgiving donations. Broken bodies by the thousand



Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas

have been made strong; twisted limbs have been straightened; the lame walk, and the blind see. Some have paid in full for the treatment, gladly; some pay in part; the poor pay nothing.

Elected to the United States Senate Capper soon became known as a man who never compromised. He was the

capper soon became known as a man who never compromised. He was the legislative friend of whatever was wholesome, whatever benefited all the people, and not merely the few. He was on the clean side, and his colleagues knew it. He fought for the little fellow, for his Kansas farm folks for better for his Kansas farm folks, for better wages, for better conditions for labor,

Finest Children in the World

He told a New York reporter that Kansas had the finest children in the world; when the reporter wanted to know why, Capper replied: "There are 500,000 children in Kansas who have never seen a saloon. That's why!"

The Capper-Volstead Act was basic logical tier for former accounts.

The Capper-Volstead Act was basic legislation for farmer co-operatives; the Capper-Ketchum Act gave Federal sanction and support to the 4-H Club movement. He was the house guest of Secretary Cordell Hull over a weekend, and came on the Senate floor on Monday to fight Hull's reciprocal trade treaties with all he had. But once those treaties were fact, he fought just as hard to make them work.

That's one thing about Capper that

That's one thing about Capper that the vengeance-minded politician just the vengeance-minded politician just can't understand; he forgets the past. Once the majority speaks, the show's over for Capper. He was one of the Senate's most determined isolationists before Pearl Harbor. "That's all right," said William Allen White, who violently disagreed with him here: "That's all right, this is part of Capper's (Quaker) religion." But once Pearl Harbor came, Capper fought—and hard. The people he represented respected him for that. They knew that out of 2,000 roll calls in the Senate, he has missed only 10. That is representing your constituents!

the Senate, he has missed only 10. That is representing your constituents!

He votes by conscience, not by party line. He voted against conscription in peacetime, for it in wartime. He voted for the (Democratic) administration bill regulating holding companies, against the administration bill to pack the Supreme Court. He voted for the Civil Service Betirement Act: later Civil Service Retirement Act: later upon discovering in it an objectionable clause dealing with Congressional pensions, he admitted frankly that he'd missed it, wrote President Roosevelt urging its veto, and led the fight for

Capper is something to watch in a Senate debate; he never gets "furious" or bitter or vindictive. He has a quiet, gentle voice rising out of a Quaker heart; he never raises that voice. A Kansas politician said of him once, "Capper is the meekest, stubbornest man in the world." Terribly meek.

man in the world." Terribly meek.

He's on the Foreign Affairs Committee, and active in everything that concerns the United Nations on Capitol Hill—which is indicative of his breadth of mind and vision. But basically he is interested, now at 82, in sponsoring two bills that concern every American citizen, and especially every Christian cit-

izen—a bill dealing with divercements marriage, and another dealing with the advertising of alcoholic liquors.

We talked with him the other day about marriage and divorce. Why, at his age, was he so concerned with getting an amendment written into the Constitution of the United States that would provide for uniform Federal laws would provide for uniform Federal laws on marriage and divorce?

"Because I believe in protecting the most important institution in Amerimost important institution in American life: the family, and the home. Look at the figures! In 1946, for every three couples going to the altar, one went on to the divorce court. The figures for 1947 aren't in yet, but the Census Bureau estimates that nearly forty per cent of our marriages will end in divorce.

"There are a lot of angles in this divorce situation that can't be reached by vorce situation that can't be reached by law—and a lot more that can. We can get rid of the confusion created by conflicting state laws. Society today is trying to live under forty-nine different codes of marriage and divorce; sometimes society and the individual can only make the best of a situation by deliberately breaking one or the other of those laws—and that's bad.

How Laws Differ

"Take marriage, for instance. In some "Take marriage, for instance. In some states, a few days' notice is required prior to marriage; in others, various physical or mental requirements are necessary. But in some others, 'quickie' marriages, with no wait at all and with no health requirements at all, are sanctioned by state law! In Nevada and Florida, divorce is extremely easy; in South Carolina it's almost impossible.

"A man and woman living together

"A man and woman living together in one state may be perfectly good, lawabiding citizens; their children are legitimate and entitled to the rights of legitimate children in that community. legitimate children in that community. But if they move a few miles across the state line the man may become—in law—a bigamist, the woman an adulteress, and the children may be deprived of the right to bear their father's name and to inherit their parents' property.

"It should be stopped. There are only two ways to stop it. One is to persuade all forty-eight states to enact uniform marriage and divorce laws; the other is to write an amendment into the fed-

is to write an amendment into the federal Constitution enabling Congress to enact national laws to cover the situation. The latter is surer, easier, whicher"

So Senator Capper has a resolution before the Senate which reads: "The Congress shall have the power to make Congress shall have the power to make laws, which shall be uniform thruout the United States, on marriage and divorce, the legitimation of children, and the care and custody of children affected by annulment of marriage or by divorce." One gathers, talking with him, that he is interested more in the latter part of that resolution than in the first—more interested, that is, in the juvenile victims of divorce. America's children have a friend in Capper. He has a bill ready—S198—which will provide real marriage-and-divorce requirements. The bill would limit mar
(Continued on Page 23)

Solves Your Combine and Tractor Tire Problem!



MONEY-SAVING PRICES

On Airplane Tires, Tubes, Wheels and Rims for Combines . . Tractors **Trucks and Farm Implements**

Use genuine AIRPLANE TIRES . . . manufactured to rigid Govt. specifications . . . strongest tires made . . . extra plys to withstand terrific shocks . . . load capacity 2 to 3 times ordinary tires. MARTIN MODERN METHOD Airplane Tires, Tubes, Stub-Axles, Rims and Wheels fit COMBINES, TRACTORS, TRUCKS, WAGONS, TRAILERS, FARM (TMPLEMENTS) IMPLEMENTS . . . all sizes . . GREATLY REDUCED PRICES . . fully guaranteed.

WRITE TODAY FOR REAL LOW

Martin Tire & Supply Co. 154 North Emporia Wichita, Kansas

Jayhawk TRACTOR SWEEP

Welded steel construction, floating rakehead, automatic push off arms, easy to attach and de- only stach, works with power lift on most tractors. F.O.B. SALINA Another model to fit all tractors slightly higher. Free Catalog including famous JAYHAWK
Stacker. Write today



A DEPENDABLE PARTNER ON THE JOB!



E-X-T-R-A W-I-D-E DUTY WAGON

Model WD Stahmer Wagon is wide to give it sure ground grip steadiness on side hills and slopes. It will take plenty of slant without tipping. The Stahmer is engineered to turn shorter . . all the better to follow such equipment as corn pickers and hay balers. Then, when ready to go the Stahmer will not weave at fast speed on the highways. Adjustable length from 84" to 134" and in width from 36" to 42". Add many other features that are built in for strength, longer and better service and you can't find a wagon that is so well adapted to all types of farm and field work.

A NEW LOW PRICE!

See the WD Stahmer Wagon before you buy . . . at your Stahmer dealers.

Other Stahmer Wagons: Model HD for extra heavy duty. Model SD for extra long and extra heavy loads.

SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED, DESCRIPTIVE FOLDERS ON STURDY STAHMER WAGONS

STAHMER FARM EQUIPMENT CO. Dept. 29, 135 So. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, III.

Please send further information on the Stahmer Wagon.

Address

riage to men at least eighteen, and to women at least sixteen years of age; it would require notice of two weeks; it lays down certain physical and mental requirements, and it would outlaw marriage by proxy. There would be six grounds only for divorce: adultery, cruel and inhuman treatment, abandonment or failure to provide for one year or more, habitual drunkenness, incurable insanity, conviction of an in-

famous crime.

He is not too optimistic about quick passage for the amendment or the bill; passage for the amendment or the bill; he tells us that the Southerners will fight it. "You know, the South believes in states' rights; their men in Congress will fight this as an invasion of those rights, to the bitter end. They'll oppose it—but it's still worth fighting for!" -but it's still worth fighting for!

Aimed at Liquor Ads

He is a lot more optimistic when it comes to \$265, which is a bill—to put it bluntly—aimed at the prohibition of liquor advertisements. When the liquor men first heard of S265 they laughed. But when Capper led a parade of witnesses before the Senate Committee on the Interstate Commerce last May, at the public hearing on that bill, their mirth died in their throats....

Capper wants that bill passed for two reasons: first, he comes from Kansas; second, he has been the life-long friend of tamparance and prohibition

of temperance and prohibition.
"You see," he smiles, "I come from a state where prohibition has been a success. I represent a people who hate liquor. We stopped the liquor traffic from advertising in Kansas; and, more than any one thing, that put them completely out of business. If it can be done in one state it can be done in the state in the state it can be done in the state in the stat

pletely out of business. If it can be done in one state, it can be done in 48.

"I would make it a crime for any distiller of alcoholic beverages to advertise his poison anywhere in this country. I would outlaw in print and on the try. I would outlaw in print and on the radio the sales talk of the whole crowd—the brewer and vintner and the manufacturer and the wholesaler and the retailer and the agent of any one of them. I'd deprive them of the use of the

mails. I'd take them out of newsreels.
"You say it's prohibition? It is! So are the Ten Commandments, on which all our law is based. How else do you all our law is based. How else do you stop this liquor crowd? They promised us, when the 18th Amendment was repealed, that they'd preach moderation and discourage excessive drinking; in 1946 they planted some thirty-nine and a half million dollars worth of adverticing their and the stopped of the stopped tising, trying to get more and more people to drink. Is that moderation? That figure covers only newspaper and

magazine advertising....
"If we are to stop the liquor business "If we are to stop the liquor business we must stop liquor advertising; without that they are helpless. I believe this bill will stop it. I am sponsoring S265 because I believe it is in the public interest. Of course, the public interest, sooner or later, will call a halt on the liquor traffic anyway. The country is slowly but surely going dry, via local option. The rural areas are voting dry fast. Watch those rural areas—not the big cities—for the real trends in American life and thinking. The most wholeor the real trends in American life and thinking. The most wholesome influences in America are spreading from the farm. I know, for I come from a farming people. All I have I got from them, including my philosophy of life."

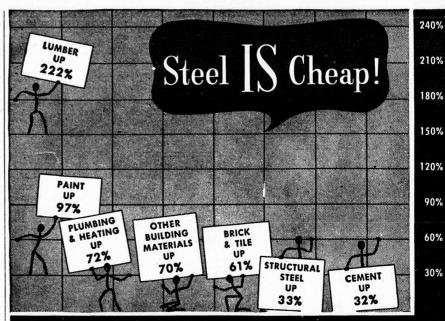
"I Believe in People"

And what is that philosophy of life? "Well, let me put it this way. I try to live each day so that I will want to live with myself tomorrow. I believe in live with myself tomorrow. I believe in work and thrift and sobriety and God. I believe in a free America doing business for profit and sharing that profit. I try to keep from getting set in my ways, in my thinking. I have a wholesome respect for the will of the majority. I believe in people. I think I have always believed in them, individually and collectively. People have been very good to me; I'd be an ingrate if I did not appreciate that. My chief aim is to make a steadfast friend of every man, woman and child I meet."

The friendly touch! In 1909 his friends

The friendly touch! In 1909 his friends arranged a birthday party—the first of a series of annual affairs still going on. In 1941, the party included 20,000 children. In 1945, when he couldn't leave Washington, there was a party at the Capitol; cheering the Gentleman from Kansas were senators and congressmen (Republican and Democratic), city officials, elevator operators, Capitol guards, waiters from the Senate resument teachers, secretaring ambass. taurant, teachers, secretaries, ambas-sadors, chauffeurs, clerks. The friendly

Look at him well, you Christian voter.



BUILDING MATERIALS PRICE CLIMB 1939-1947

Steel Price Increases Less Than 1/3 The Average on All Building Materials Prices

Why the sky-high home building costs? The joint Congressional Committee on Housing has been seeking the answer to this question for some time.

To help the Committee find the answer, the Bureau of Labor Statistics compiled figures on the increases in prices on all building materials from August, 1939, to October, 1947.

The chart above is based on these figures. They prove again our oft repeated contention that Steel IS Cheap.

It is noteworthy that price increases on structural steel are the lowest of all building materials except cement and less than a third of the average advance on all building materials.

Or, take another steel item important in home building — nails. The increase in the across the counter price of nails adds only about \$15.00 to the cost of a G. I. home as against the price 10 years ago.

Steel IS Cheap!

SHEFFIELD STEEL CORPORATION KANSAS CITY TULSA

Carbon and Alloy Steel, Ingots, Blooms, Billets, Plates, Sheets, Merchant Bars, Steel Joists, Structural

Welded Wire Mesh, Wire Products, Wire Rods, Fence, Spring Wire, Nails, Rivets, Grinding Media, Forg-ings, Track Spikes, Bolt and Nut Products

Sheffield Steel

SALES OFFICES: Chicago, III.; St. Louis, Mo.; Des Moines, Ia.; Omaha, Nebr.; Wichita, Kans.; Denver, Colo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dallas, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex.; Lubbock, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; Shreveport, La.

Attention Flying Farmers

Fairfax Silver Jubilee **June 12, 1948**

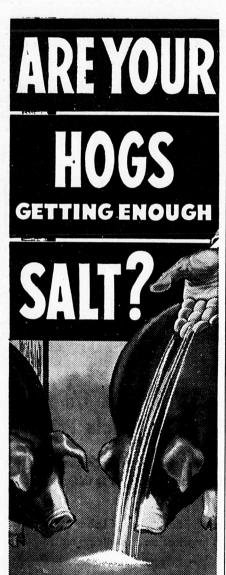
Fairfax Industrial District

Kansas City, Kansas

Your Round-Up Breakfast, 9:30—Fairfax Airport Restaurant

Kansas City, Kansas, is your host

See Colorful Parade and visit the many great industrial plants. Nationally-known leaders in aviation, agriculture, and manufacturing industries will be with you.



Try this simple test

Throw a handful or two of salt to your hogs. If they are getting enough, they'll ignore it. If not, they'll relish it, a signal to give them salt free choice.

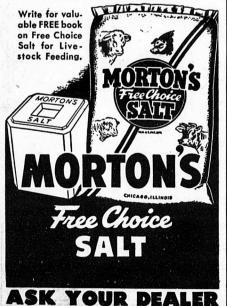
Most hogs don't get enough salt. Yet, like all livestock, they need it. It is not enough to balance hog rations with tankage and other meat by-products, high in salt. Purdue tests show that hogs need additional salt. Today, when hog rations are balanced largely with vegetable proteins, low in salt, the need is even more acute.

Salt Stimulates Digestion

Livestock need salt for its sodium and chlorine — sodium for complete, economical digestion of fats and carbohydrates; chlorine for hydrochloric acid to convert feed proteins into body tissue. Salt is the most essential mineral.

Feed Salt Free Choice

The best way to feed salt is to feed it free choice. The best salt to feed is Morton's Free Choice Salt, especially developed for livestock, and now formulated to remain non-hardening under normal use and storage conditions. Ask your dealer for it by name. Morton Salt Company, Chicago 3, Ill.



Flyers Reorganize

Will Name 8 New Directors; Ailiff Neel Is President

TIRED FEET were in evidence as the 2-day Flying Farmer convention came to a close at Wichita May 26. These agricultural aviators are accustomed to flying. The efficiency race and the flights to Wichita did not tire them. But walking the miles of concrete thru the aircraft factories at Wichita was another story.

Inspection tours of both Cessna and

Inspection tours of both Cessna and Beech plants were being conducted thruout the second day. A common remark by the flyers was that they had no idea so much machinery was required to build airplanes. It was immensely interesting, but—oh, my feet!

Total registrations went beyond the 400-mark. There were 94 planes participating in the flight from Hutchinger to Wichite of the the Control of the

Total registrations went beyond the 400-mark. There were 94 planes participating in the flight from Hutchinson to Wichita after the efficiency race. And more than 150 farmer-owned planes landed at Wichita Municipal Airport during the convention.

Airport during the convention.

Even the newly elected president, Ailiff Neel, Windom, felt the strain. After the day's activities were completed he retired to his hotel room. His first move as new president was to kick off his shoes to give his aching feet a rest. After this action he was able to put his mind to flying farmer business for the coming year.

business for the coming year.

New vice-president of the club is Earnest Bressler, Bird City, who is the outstanding membership worker in the state. He has gotten more than 50 new memberships in the last year.

To National Meet in Ohio

William Janssen, McPherson, was named national delegate from the Kansas club. He will represent the state at the national convention in Columbus, O., in September. Serving as publicity director during the last year, Mr. Janssen had the opportunity to see the flying farmer board of directors in action from a front-row seat. This experience will benefit him in his new position as national delegate.

The organization machinery of the club was completely changed at the annual meeting. When the Kansas club was organized 2 years ago, it had 132 members. Enrollment now is more than 3 times as large. For that reason the number of directors was increased from 5 to 8. Including the 3 executive officers, the board now consists of 11

officers, the board now consists of 11.
On a motion by William Wegener,
Norton, the state was divided into 8
districts. Odd-numbered districts will
elect directors before August 1 for a
period of 1 year. Even-numbered districts will name directors for a period
of 2 years. In succeeding years all directors will be elected for 2-year terms.
Result will be 4 new directors a year.
An amendment was tacked onto this

An amendment was tacked onto this motion by Byrd Hardy, Greensburg, which calls for the election of president from the group of outgoing directors. In this manner future presidents of the club will have had 2 years of experience as directors of the organization.

To get reorganization work under way, Mr. Neel appointed 8 temporary district chairmen. It will be the responsibility of these men to call special meetings in their districts before August 1 to elect their respective direc-

tors to the state board. The appointments are: District 1, Howard Brockhoff, Fairview; district 2, L. C. Bishop, Linn; district 3, Earl Richardson, Collyer; district 4, L. C. Bell, McDonald; district 5, Eugene Coats, Plains; district 6, G. A. Bertram, Greensburg; district 7, George Baxter, Marion; district 8, Raymond Stewart, Fulton.

Better service to its membership will be one result of the new organization. It also will increase interest in the club because it will be more democratic. More members will have specific tasks to perform. This also will lighten the load somewhat of the president.

4-H'er to Europe

One of 22 young people chosen by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Armin Samuelson, Shawnee county, will represent Shawnee county and Kansas 4-H members in a good-will tour to England, France, Sweden, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxemburg. Samuelson expects to participate in all phases of European farm life, in both work and play, during the 4 to 6 months stay abroad

He has made outstanding dairy and leadership project records in his 4-H



Armin Samuelson

work, has served as emergency club agent in 2 counties, and financed his sophomore year at Kansas State College by operating a farm dairy near Manhattan. Samuelson is a member of the Collegiate 4-H Club, is on the staff of Who's Whoot annual, and a member of the UNESCO. He also is president of the Kansas Christian Youth Council.

the Kansas Christian Youth Council.
The 22 young folks will sail for Plymouth, England, on the "Marine Jumper" from New York Harbor, June 17. A drive to complete the financing of Samuelson's trip is being conducted by Shawnee county 4-H Club members. According to the trip regulations, the U. S. D. A. provides the major portion of the funds and the Kansas State College and the candidate's local county supply the balance.

Clee Ralston Wins Kansas Farmer Trophy

RAND champion of the first Flying Farmer efficiency race run out of Hutchinson on May 25, first day of the annual Flying Farmer convention, was Clee Ralston, young flying farmer from Augusta. During the annual banquet at the Broadview hotel, he was awarded a trophy for winning in the Luscombe division. He also won the Kansas Farmer trophy for the grand championship. This was the first year for the efficiency race, but indications are that it will be an annual event. There were 27 flyers in the race and it is expected even more will enter next year.

Average time around the 135-mile course from Hutchinson to Canton, Lorraine and back to Hutchinson in the Luscombe group was 1 hour, 34 minutes and 57 seconds. Mr. Ralston's time was 1 hour, 19 minutes and 57 seconds. His gas consumption was 6.5 gallons as compared to an average of 7.32 gallons by all the contestants in his group.

Grand champion winner was determined by figuring the most outstanding contestant over the other airplanes in the group. For that reason more than one plane of a similar make had to be entered to be eligible for the Kansas Farmer trophy.

Trophies awarded to winners in the various airplane classes were presented by the respective dealers or manufacturers in Wichita.

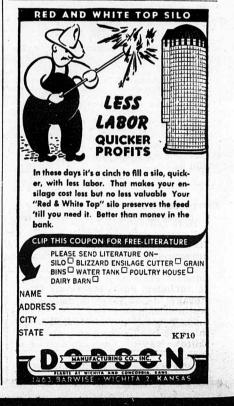
These winners and their classes were as follows: B. D. J. Verhage, Downs, Aeronca; Don Schafer, Sterling, Ercoupe; Enoch Thompson, Burdette, Piper Cub; Jim Hurley, Glasco, Cessna; J. Ernest Bertrand, Oakley, Navion; E. B. Fatzer, Lewis, Bonanza; Parry C. Reed, Reading, Taylorcraft; Marvin Moore, Iuka, Stinson; Hugh Sillin, Cullinson, Culver.

Chairman of the race committee was Harold Harrison, Valley Center, who had gathered a whole crew of workers around him to make certain the race would be completed smoothly.



Reliable Advertisers Only Are Accepted in Kansas Farmer

ST. LOUIS 4, MO.



No Record of Legislation

(Continued from Page 7)

much talked-of "long-range" farm pro-

Senator George Aiken of Vermont, sponsor of the bill reported out by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, is confident the Senate will pass his bill. But that leaves very little time for the House Committee to pass upon it and report to the House, whose docket al-ready is loaded to the gunwales with bills regarded (by their sponsors at least) as "must."

The Aiken bill is on the Senate calendar and is on the Republican Policy Committee's approved list for consideration soon after the Armed Services "draft bill." At this writing the other members of the Senate Armed Services Committee have taken that measure away from Chairman Chan Gurney (South Dakota) and stripped it of the Universal Military Training sections. Even at that, the "draft" bill may take considerable time to get thru the Senate, to say nothing of thru both branches of Congress before June 19.

On the House side, even less progress is being made on any except what might be called emergency legislation.

The Hope (Chairman Clifford Hope of Kansas) soil-conservation and landuse and management bill, which would reorganize the entire conservation program around the soil-conservation districts, has been under heavy cross-fire from the Department of Agriculture and the American Farm Bureau Federation. And the aftermath of the bitter oleo-butter fight in the House committee itself appears to have torpedoed the Hope bill for this session of Con-

Has Not Helped

A jurisdictional dispute between the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Banking and Currency over which shall handle Commodity Credit Corporation and support-price legislation, in the House, has not

helped matters any.

Both committees claim jurisdiction over the bill to grant a federal charter to the Commodity Credit Corporation, which, under the terms of the Butler-Byrd act, must be so chartered by July 1 this year. The Banking and Currency Committee has the bill passed by the Senate. Both committees have written bills providing for extension of the present farm price-support program, and are sparring before the Rules Committee as to which bill should get House consideration.

The Agriculture Committee bill would extend the program for another 18 months (to June 30, 1950), with 90 per cent parity support for the basic commodities—wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, peanuts, and rice—and broad discretion to the Secretary of Agriculdiscretion to the Secretary of Agriculture to support the so-called Steagall commodities at between 60 per cent and 90 per cent of parity during the same period. The Banking and Currency Committee bill would just extend the present "not less than 90 per cent (cotton 92½ per cent) parity" support for another year beyond December 31. 1948. cember 31, 1948.

Passage of the Aiken general farm bill by the Senate might simplify the jurisdictional dispute in the House. The Senate Aiken bill undoubtedly would be referred to the Agriculture Committee. That committee could then report out (if it found itself unable to rewrite the long-term provisions satisfactorily in the limited time available) its own version of an extension of the price-support program, get a rule for House consideration. Then the battle would be on.

How to Freeze Food

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Beyond a general agreement that a price-support program for one year or two at the outside will have to be passed at this session, there seems to be no certainty about further farm legislation before next year. Note: a fall session of Congress might be able to make some progress on general legislation. It might, and besides, there is no certainty of a fall session.

In the short time left before the end of the convention season—after which the open season on candidates will be the center of national attention and shooting, barring explosions from abroad—only appropriation bills and emergency measures are likely to get attention.

The economy ax was not swung heavily on the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill this year, and there should not be prolonged fighting over it in conference.

The House, by pretty close to party lines, has checked to the Senate an extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements act for one year only, instead of the 3 years asked by the Administration. Also, the extension resolution returns to Congress the power to pass on trade agreements negotiated by the State Department, if reductions in tariff rates exceed those recommended by a new tariff commission, created by the resolution. The new tariff commission is intended to be entirely—as nearly as politically possible, of course
—of the Executive branch of the government. The present tariff commission simply rubber-stamps State Department agreements. Chances of Senate approval of the House extension resolution are regarded as little better than 50-50.

Senate May Approve

Senate approval by the necessary two-thirds majority of the proposed International Wheat Agreement looks barely possible. Life of the proposed agreement is 5 years. It is a contract between 3 wheat-exporting nations (U. S., Canada, Australia) to supply 33 wheat-importing nations with 500 million bushels of wheat annually for 5 years, starting with the 1948 marketing year. United States share is 185 million bushels.

Exporting nations agree to sell their share under the agreement at not more than \$2 a bushel (Fort William or Port Arthur, Canada; No. 1 Manitoba Northern Wheat). That would be around \$1.80 at Kansas City; Department says \$1.87, grain trade says \$1.78. Also, the importing countries agree to pay not less than \$1.50 (FW/PA) the first year, then the floor drops 10 cents a year until it is \$1.10 the fifth year of the agreement. If they get the wheat at the minimum the fifth year, that would be around 90 cents Kansas City, 70 cents on Western Kansas farms. Interesting note: Both the Interna-

tional Wheat Agreement and the Aiken modernized parity formula would indicate a belief in government circles that postwar wheat prices will be under 1.50, perhaps a good deal under, when things level off.

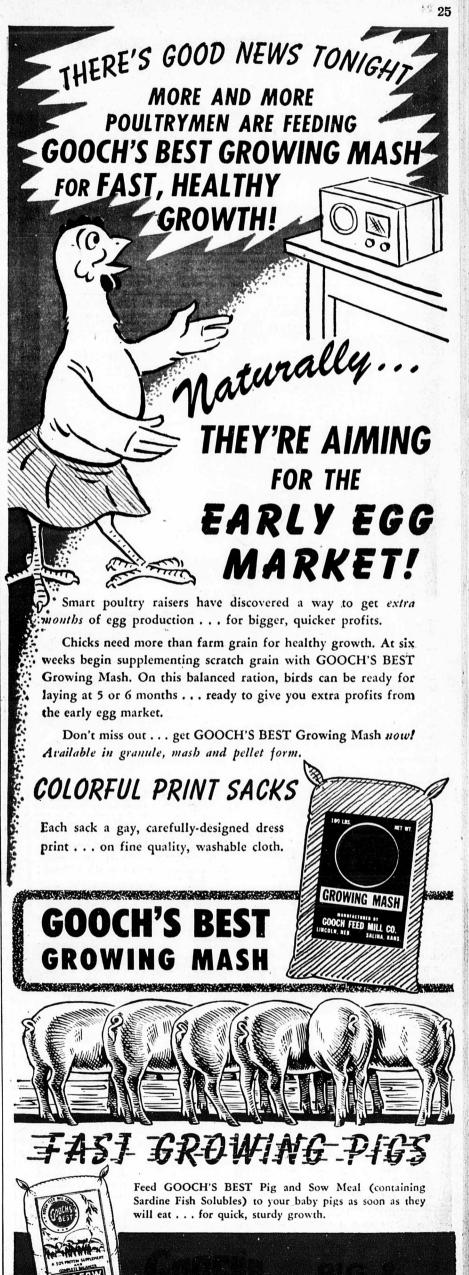
Federal taxes will have to be upped next year, whether or not anyone in official life admits it. And they will have to stay up as long as Uncle Sam puts from 7 to 12 billion dollars annually into world recovery; another 2 or 3 billions into new Lend-Lease; and from 14 to 22 billions into his own military preparedness program.

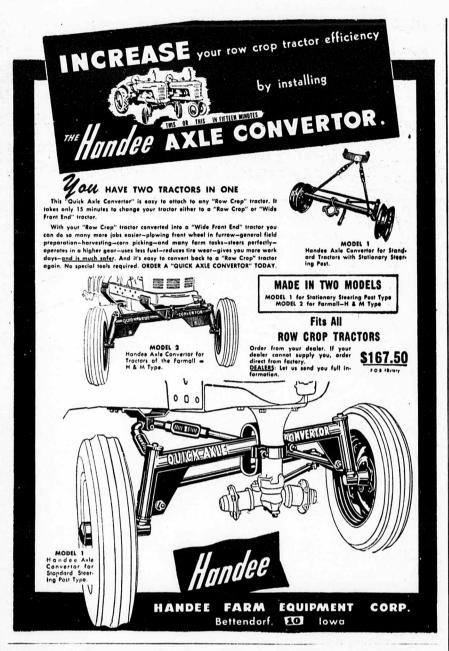
Field Day, June 10

The Kansas State College Agronomy Field Day will be held at Manhattan. June 10. Visitors are asked to assemble at the Agronomy Farm, northwest of camr the program will start.

This program will consist of a tour of the farm to view results of work now in progress. Chemicals in relation to agriculture will receive special attention. A general discussion of fertilizer materials and grades will be followed by an inspection of fertilizer plots on wheat, oats and brome grass. Several experiments with use of chemicals in weed control will be seen. Alfalfa seed set studies as influenced by the use of DDT will be discussed.

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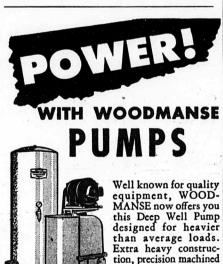
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Farm Shop "Pay Off"

(Continued from Page 6)



Otto Eulert, right, Russell county, visits in front of his farm shop with Bernard R. Jacobson, county agent. The concrete slab makes a cleaner place to work and prevents loss of tools and parts.

motors as these motors can do so many different things around the farm. As nearly as they could tell after a hasty check they have more than 20 electric motors of various sizes. Their electric welder is motor driven and mounted on wheels so they have a choice of doing their work at the shop or in the field. Like Mr. Eulert, they also use a concrete slab for storing scrap mate-

Because he can't heat his present shop, located in one end of a large machine shed, Jim Cross, Edwards county, plans to move it to a better location. He has 2 recommendations for any farm shop. It should be in a good tight building so it doesn't leak, and large enough so equipment can be taken inside during bad weather.

Fixing as many farm tools as possi-

ble so they will be portable is impor-tant, thinks Mason McComb, Stafford county. He has been on the Kansas Power and Light lines for 30 years and has had a farm shop since 1925. "I like my shop tools portable because it often is handler to take them to the field than it is to bring equipment into the shop. This is especially true of many emergency jobs."

Another believer in portable equip ment is Lester Lunt, Pratt county. He has been on the Western Light and Telephone Co. lines since 1938. Mr. Lunt has built carts to carry both his electric and acetylene welders, and for his air compressor. "I find it saves a lot of time when you can move your equip-ment in a hurry," he states. We said farm shops save money. This

is a difficult statement to prove. How-ever, Earl Means, Kansas State College extension economist, made a survey of his farm management association last year. His survey showed that on farms without welders the machinery costs per acre (including gas, oil, repairs and depreciation) were \$6.88. For farms with welders the cost was \$6.52, or a saving of 36 cents an acre.

"This does not seem like much of a saving," reports Mr. Means, "but on a farm having 500 crop acres it amounts

to \$180 a year, which is about the cost of a welder." Many farmers in his area farm several thousand crop acres. In his figures, Mr. Means gave no consideration to value of the farmer's time saved.

Jim Cross, of Edwards county, has some definite ideas along this line. He figures he has \$1,200 to \$1,500 invested in shop equipment. "I believe my shop will pay for itself every 3 to 5 years," was his comment. He farms 1,500 acres and has a lot of heavy farm equipment to maintain.

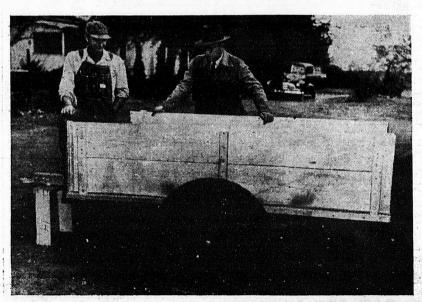
Incidentally, Mr. Cross was the only farmer we visited on this trip who has had any formal schooling in shopwork. He attended a 2-month course in Germany while stationed there with the armed forces. Several others said they had attended welding clinics conducted by commercial firms but never had attended shop schools. Most farmers either learn from their fathers or just pick up shop experience by trial and error as they go along.
Saving in time was listed by most

farmers as the greatest advantage of the farm shop. Farmer after farmer told us: "When our machinery breaks down we simply don't have time to go to town and wait our turn for its repair. It not only saves time but is a great satisfaction to know we can do the job ourselves when we want it and how we want it."

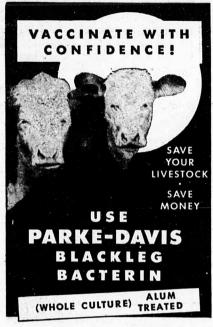
Another point along this line was brought out by farmers interviewed. They said often small but needed repairs would be neglected if it was necessary to take the part to town and wait for it. Where a farmer has his shop and equipment, plus some spare time to utilize, he takes a real pleasure in maintaining his equipment in first-class condition during "off seasons." This program of checking and repairing while needs are small saves an untold amount

of both time and money.

Some of the better farm mechanics make a hobby out of their shopwork. These farmers go into more intricate repairs and often redesign or rebuild (Continued on Page 27)



Lester Lunt, left, Pratt county, and Hoy Ettling, county agent. The farm trailer is a product of the Lunt shop.



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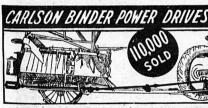


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Farm Shop

(Continued from Page 26)

old machinery. A few actually construct their farm implements.

While visiting the Mundehenke brothers we saw one of these creative jobs in action. It was a detachable steel boom that bolts onto the hydraulic lift attachment of a tractor. Ernest Mundehenke built the boom for the specific purpose of pulling trees out of the inside rows of windbreaks without disturbing the outside row. After he got it built, however, he found it had a lot of possibilities. When we saw it, Mr. Mundehenke was using it to lower one end of a 3,000-gallon storage tank into the ground while keeping the tractor at a safe distance from the hole.

A Handy Gadget

Another little gadget we saw on this farm was a simple thing that any farmer could make but it took imagination to think out.

Mr. Mundehenke explained that when he is using his power scoop he can't see the position of the scoop at ground level from his tractor seat. To overcome this he welded a short piece of pipe upright on the back of the scoop, then welded a small horizontal bar pointing from the top of the pipe back toward the tractor seat. By watching the angle of this bar he can tell the position of the scoop. Mundehenke brothers rebuild or redesign much of their farm machinery.

Laird Hawley, of Edwards county, is another farm mechanic who makes what he can't buy. Last year, with his brother-in-law, Leroy Ary, he built 2 wheat drills when he was unable to

buy them.

'I never have purchased a new farm implement that exactly suited me," states Mason McComb. This is no reflection on machinery manufacturers, who must make their implements for general use. It does prove that farmers are individualists and, if skilled mechanically, they can make whatever changes they desire to increase effi-ciency. When we saw Mr. McComb he was using a one-way. Examination of the implement showed that the plow was of one make but that he had re-built it to utilize what he thought were some advantages of another make. In addition he had removed the old me-chanical lift and installed an hydraulic lift. The hydraulic cylinder, he said, was detachable. By redesigning several other implements, he could transfer the cylinder from one to another.

Jim Cross is going even further than that. He couldn't buy the hydraulic cylinders for his machinery so is mak-

ing them in his shop.

Most of the farmers we interviewed were getting their electricity either from Kansas Light and Power Co., or Western Electric and Telephone Co., and had been on the lines for many years. We were interested, then, to find out what electricity was costing them.

All agreed that the cost of electricity is the cheapest thing on the farm. Mr. McComb stated that he has 10 or 12 electric motors, uses electricity to pump his water, for a large grain elevator, and many modern conveniences in the house. His entire electric bill averages around \$15 a month.

When it comes to the cost of electricity in the farm shop, one farmer puts it this way: "If you divide your total cost of electricity by the number of uses, you find that each one costs only a few cents a day. That is pretty cheap when you figure all the benefits.



a raise? All right—I'll ask my wife whether I can give you one!"

An Open Letter to the Jation's Farmers

Subject: RAILROAD RATES

Rates and fares are the prices at which railroads sell their services. These prices are higher now, in dollars and cents, than they were before the war but as compared with most other prices, they are distinctly lower.

The increase since 1939 in the prices at which railroads sell their freight services has been only about half as much as the percentage by which railroad wage rates and the prices of railroad materials, supplies and fuel have gone up. In passenger service, the increase in selling prices has been only one-fourth as much as the average increase in the prices and wages which railroads must pay.

Increases in railroad rates are effects, not causes. Rail rates were no higher at the end of the war, and in many instances were lower, than when war began. Subsequent increases came after and not before the increases in the prices of other things. Indeed, there are few commodities or services for which the increase in price since 1939 has been so little, or so late.

Experience has shown that poor and inadequate transportation is costly, no matter how low the rate might be, while good and adequate transportation is worth what it costs. The foundation of good transportation is good plant and equipment. That requires investment, and investment depends upon earnings or the prospect of earnings.

The best way, and indeed the only sure way, to have better transportation in the future is to give railroads a chance now to make earnings in line with today's costs -- such earnings as will justify and encourage continued investment in the better railroad plant and facilities which are the one sound foundation of better service at the most economical cost.

Sincerely,

William To Jaricy

Association of American Railroads

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

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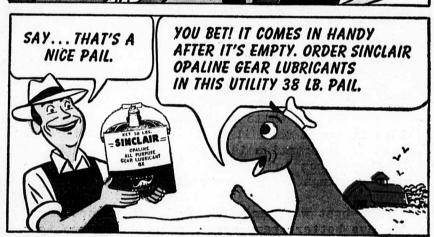
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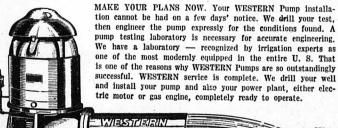
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Marketing Viewpoint

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

I am putting some good-quality cattle on grain feed and would like to sell before September 1. When do you expect prices to be highest this summer? —H. W.

There is little to indicate lower prices for fed cattle during the next few months. Last year's corn crop was unusually small and Corn Belt feeders have put few cattle in feed lots this spring. This means a relatively light supply of fed cattle for the summer market.

Supplies of other kinds of livestock, particularly pork, will be small by midsummer. Supply of grass cattle probably will be normal but cattle that have been fed grain will not compete directly with these grass cattle. Prices of grain-fed cattle probably will advance from now until October or early November. If you plan to sell by September 1, it would seem best to carry them into late August for highest prices.

Now that the strike is over in the meat-packing industry, what can we expect for hog prices?—L. D.

Hog prices advanced after mid-May as plants closed by the strike re-entered the market to buy hogs. Competition for hogs boosted prices considerably and squeezed out packer margins being taken during the strike. Little further advance would be expected until market supplies of hogs decrease seasonally after late June. The summer supply of hogs is expected to be quite small, which would indicate a strong market from July thru September.

According to the proposed International Wheat Agreement, does the maximum price of \$2 a bushel apply to all wheat sold by farmers of the United States?—E. P. W.

No. The agreement sets a maximum and a minimum price at which the United States can sell to importing countries included in the agreement. These prices apply only to the 185 million bushels the United States agrees to export. Any other wheat sold, here or abroad, may be sold at prevailing market prices.

Are prospects for egg producers more favorable today than a year ago?—
E. C.

The strong current demand for eggs, even at high prices, probably will continue. It will depend, however, on the maintenance of high level national employment and how long red meat prices remain at present high levels—or upon Government supports. If farmers carry out their intentions to plant feed grains and if yields are about average, lower feed costs appear probable. Thus, the egg-feed price ratio probably will be more favorable in the last half of 1948 than in the corresponding period of 1947.

Based upon this, immediate outlook for the egg producer is more favorable than a year ago. With costs of production and market prices of today, poultry producers must observe efficient production and marketing practices.

Answer to the Crossword Puzzle

(See Page 13)



Note: We would like to know whether you enjoy crossword puzzles in Kansas Farmer. If so, would you please drop the editor a post card?—R. H. G.



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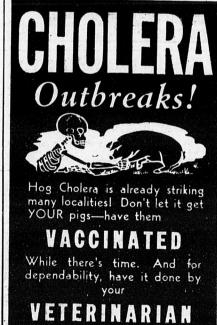


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Butterfat, No. 1	.72	.76	.54
wheat, No. 2. Hard	2.60	2.67	2.541/2
Corn, No. 2. Yellow	2.56	2.561/2	
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Chicks That Live, Lay and Pay. 100% Pullorum Tested. Customers report raising 97% to 99% of these strong, healthy chicks. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Wyandottes, Hampshires, Red-Rocks, Austra-Whites, Leg-Rocks and Leghorns—AAA Grade \$10.95 per 100. Assorted \$9.95. Heavy cockerels \$9.95. Pullets \$14.50. Mixed cockerels \$5.95. Leftovers \$4.95. Leghorn pullets 2-3 weeks old \$24.95 per 100. Guaranteed 100% alive. Free catalog, Also turkey poults. Pleasant View Hatchery, Gerald, Mo.

Improved, bloodtested White, Barred Rocks Reds, Wyandottes, \$7.95; pullets, \$12.95; cockerels, \$7.95; Austra Whites, White Legsons, \$7.95; pullets, \$12.95; started \$39.95; assorted heavies, \$6.95; mixed assorted, \$6.45; surplus cockerels, \$4.95; barnyard special, \$3.95; odds-ends, \$2.95; 100% FOE—no catalog, Order direct. Thompson Chicks, Springfield, Mo.

Bush's Select bloodtested Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, New Hampshires, Orpingtons, \$7.95; pullets, \$12.95; cockerels, \$6.95; White Leghorns, Austra Whites \$7.95; pullets \$13.90; started pullets, \$29.95; heavy assorted, \$6.95; leftovers, \$6.45; barnyard special, \$5.90; odds and ends, \$4.95; surplus chicks, \$4.45. Catalog. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

Tudor's 41 Years Experience brings you quality chicks. Kansas approved. Pullorum tested. Bred for production. Tudor's Hatchery, 2220 Central, Topeka, Kan.

• ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

LIGHT PLANTS

Complete stock of parts for Delco Montgomery Ward, Fairbanks-Morse, Onan, Sears.

GENERAL PRODUCTS 159 No. Emporia Wichita, Kan.

Gas & Electric Kitchen Ranges Coal and Wood Ranges

Combination Ranges
Coal, Wood and Electric or Coal,
Wood and Bottled Gas
14 Famous Brands to choose from
Write or Visit
MIDWEST APPLIANCE STORE

608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

For Sale—32-volt, 800-watt Delco Light Plant and Batteries, used 18 months. Almost new, 44 H.P. Motor, Fan, Radio. Lots bulbs. All for \$150.00. A. L. Lingard, Princeton, Kan.

• MACHINERY AND PARTS

NEW AND USED TRACTOR PARTS Write for big, free 1948 catalogue; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Des Moines 3, Ia.

New 50-T Baler. New Holland Baler in crate. New MM Bale-O-Matic. New Massey-Harris Clipper 6-ft. PIO Combine. New 10-ft. self-propelled Massey-Harris Combine. New No. 55 John Deere self-propelled 12-ft combine. New Power Mowers and 4-bar side rakes. Phone 346. McCullough Motor Co., Mt. Ayr, Iowa.

For Sale: M. M. Model U. tractor, 4-row cultivator and planter, like new. Leonard Ransom, Benton, Mo.

• EDUCATIONAL

AUCTION SCHOOL Auctioneering America's Leading Auctioneers Teach You. Students sell actual Sales. Largest school in world. 44 years in Operation. Don't be misled. Term soon. Free catalog. Write REISCH AUCTION SCHOOL, Mason City, Iowa

Make Up to \$30-\$40 Week as a Trained Practical Nurse! Learn quickly at home. Booklet free. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-6, Chicago.

Combine Owners: We manufacture pressed steel V-pulleys & inches to 30 inches diameter, and furnish V-Belt Conversion Drives for these combines: International Self-Propelled 123 SP, 122; Case Combines A6, A, B, C, H, M, K, P; Holtotter B1, SA; Engine Drive for M-M, Jr, G2, SA; Engine Drive for M-M, Jr, G2, Platform Auger Drive G4; also Pickup and Auger Drive for New Holland Baler. Field tested. Write for literature for your machine. Farrar Machine Shop, Norwich, Kan. Phone 100J.

"Beattle" Blanket Cleaner cleans wild oats out of tame oats and all grains. Earn money. Do custom work, sell your oats as seed. Satisfac-tion or money refunded \$169.50. Write for cata-logue. Sifton Products, Box 17, Sifton, Mani-toba, Canada.

Farm Telephones. New model, handset wall tele-phones for rural lines—prompt delivery by parcel post. Write: Farm Telephone, Dept. 743, Rogers Park Station, Chicago 26, Ill.

Scales, Truck, Wagon, Stock; new, rebuilts; pit, pitless; large stock. Immediate delivery. Acme Scales Co., 335 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

Free—Big 1948 new and used tractor parts catalog. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write Irving's Tractor Lug Company, Fargo, N. D.

■ MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted: Small combines, new and used, now or when you're through harvesting. Laurence Beckler, Beaver Crossing, Nebr.

• AUTOMOTIVE

For Sale: 2-Ton Chev. Truck, 2-speed axle, ready to go Omaha Standard Red. 2-Ton Chev. 1947 straight axle Omaha Bed. K. I. Dryden, Oska-loosa, Kan. Phone 210.

• FILMS AND PRINTS

3c Deckledge Reprints 3c

Beautiful Velox Deckledge prints made from your negatives only 3c each. 6 or 8 Exposure rolls developed and printed on deckledge paper 25c. Artcraft DeLuxe enlargements three 5x7 only 50c. Four 8x10 enlargements from negatives \$1.00. Your favorite photo copied and 10 printed made 65c. printed made 65c. SUMMERS STUDIO, Unionville, Mo.

Butone Jumbo Prints are different. Any 8-ex-posure roll developed and one Butone Jumbo print each, only 36c; additional Jumbo prints, etc. ach, Butone Bargain; Any 8-exposure roll de-veloped and 2 regular size prints, each 25c; ad-ditional regular size prints only 3c_each, All work guaranteed. Butone Photo Co., Box 1777, Wichita, Kan.

Prompt Service. Two prints ("Never Fade" Deckeledge Velox) of each negative on roll 30c. Highest quality. Reprints special offer. Write Welch Photo Company, 2418-32 Penn., Minneapolis, Minn.

16 Deckledge Prints from any standard 8 exposure roll 25c. Quick service. Professional work. Skrudland, Lake Geneva, Wisc.

Three Prints each 8-exposure roll 40c. Two each 35c. One each 25c. Reprints 3c. Fred V. Eastman, Bode, Iowa.

• OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

KILL RED ANTS

The little red ant trap will quickly destroy all red ants that enter your home. Safe non-poisonous and sold on a money-back guarantee. \$1.00 post-paid. V. H. HETHERINGTON CO., P. O. Box 302, West Burlington, Iowa.

Eastside Maternity—Seclusion Hospital for unmarried girls. State licensed. Working reduces expenses. 4911 E. 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

Quilt Pieces—Printed Cottons, about two pounds \$1.00. Sample packet 10c. National Home Supply Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.

● DOGS English Shepherd: Pupples. Breeder for 22 years. Shipped on approval. 10c for pictures and de-scription. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

Shepherds, Collies, Heelers, Watch Dogs. Zim-merman Farms, Flanagan, Illinois.

• RABBITS AND PIGEONS

Fancy Pigeons. Price list free. Jewel Game Farm, Danville, Ill.

• REMEDIES—TREATMENT

Free Book—Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, as-sociated conditions, Latest methods. Thorn-tion & Minor Clinic, Suite C-706, Kansas City, Mo.

New Alfalfa Seed for Summer-Fall planting, \$15.00 bushel delivered free. Send order direct today or write for free samples. Alfalfa Seed Marketing Service, Box 1179H, Salina, Kan.

Orange Cane Seed, Atlas Sorgo, Hegeri, Dorso, Milos, Kafirs, Kalo per 100 lbs., \$8. Brome grass, \$15. Sweet Clover, \$14. Alfalfa, \$30. Send for list. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

Pure Wheeler Sudan Seed, germination 93, purity 99.14, \$14.00 per 100. D. L. Deege, Larned,

· MISCELLANEOUS

Rural Mail Box Nameplate. Made on sparkling chipped glass. Beautiful silver letters. Hand carved. Shines like diamonds. Guaranteed for lifetime. Postpaid in USA for \$1.00. Money back if not satisfied. Immediate delivery. Circu-lar free. Hood Memorials, Kannapolis 12, N. C.

Attractive Gold Filled Expansion Bracelets, for Sunday Dress. Pink gold for ladies; yellow gold for men. Beautiful gift. Special low price \$3.00, tax included. Send today. Brooks Sales Co., Box 83, East Side Station, Providence 6, R. I.

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

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

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions only 10c. Many favorable reports received. K. F. Fisherman. 1715 Lane. Topeka, Kan.

Your Name, Address, on three line cushioned Rubber stamp, only 98c. Tarves, 3148 West Allegheny, Philadelphia, Pa.

• KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

CERTIFIED AXTELL SORGO SEED Germination 87, purity 99.5. Best feed an Germination 87, purity 99.5. Best feed and grain insurance against drought. Outylelds Atlas 8 bushels per acre in state tests, 10 days earlier. Produced 47 bushels reclaimed seed per acre in dry year of 1947, corn produced 23 under like conditions. "To be sure of Something, plant Axtell." 14c at farm, 15c F.O.B. H. S. MILLER, Morrill, Kan.

Certified Kansas 2234 White Hybrid, large round \$7.00 bushel. Freight prepaid. Order less than bushel not accepted. Use plates IHC 3313A, JD. Y5511B. Herbert Niles, Lebo, Kan.

Pure, Certified Norkan Seed. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

• PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

Nancy Hall Porto Rico **POTATO PLANTS**

Ready now for shipment. Place your order now for May and June. Plants guaranteed to reach you in good condition. \$2.75 500 \$1.50 5000 . . .

Look 10,000,000 State Certified Potato Plants. Grown on new ground from hand selected, No. 1 Certified Seed, Many of our customers come to our farm for their plants. Our plants must be good, as everyone who sees our plants and the kind of potatoes they grow from says they are the best plants they have ever seen. Grown from the best uniform seed. Plants grown from State Certified hand selected potatoes, like we bed for plants here at North Texas Plant Farm, will produce many more bushels of No. 1 potatoes per acre. Why take chances on your potato crop this year with cheap inferior plants. All plants open field grown. We do not grow hot bed plants. Red Velvets, Nancy Halls, Portoricos, Yellow Yams, 100—50c; 300—\$1.25; 600—\$2.00; 1.000—\$3.00; 5.000—\$1.00. All prepaid. Million blooming size Tomato Plants, Cabbage, Onlons, Pepper, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Asparagus, Lettuce, Beets, Dill, Collards, Eggpants, all leading varieties, All big, tough plants ready for field setting. Mixed anyway wanted, 50 to bunch. 100—50c; 300—\$100; 700—\$2.00; 1,000—\$2.75; 5,000—\$12.50. Prepaid. Any above plants extra large size, 100—\$1,00; 300—\$2.00; 1,0

Priant Farm, Franklin, Texas.

Certified Plants—Large, hand selected, roots mossed, Tomatoes—Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Rutgers. 200—75c; 300—\$1.00; 500—\$1.25; 1,000—\$2.00. Pepper—Callfornia Wonder, Chinese Glant, 100—40c; 300—\$1.00; 500—\$1.50; 1,000—\$2.50. Sweet Potatoes —Porto Rico, Nancy Hall, Red Velvet, 300—\$1.00; 500—\$1.50; 1,000—\$2.50. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Sweet Potato Plants—Nancy Hall and Porto Rican. Millions now ready. 300—\$1.00; 500—\$1.40, 1,000—\$2.50; 2,000—\$4.75. We guarantee prompt shipment with extra nice plants. Farmers Plant Co., Gleason, Tenn.

Tomate Plants: Millions large, stocky, blooming size Marglobes, Rutgers, Break-O-Days, \$1.50 thousand, 5,000—\$7.00. Roots mossed and wrapped, fresh delivery, Satisfaction guaranteed. F. F. Stokes, Fitzgerald, Ga.

Sweet Potato Plants — Improved Porto Ricos and Golden yellow Nancy Halls, 200—\$1.00; 500—\$1.75; 1,000—\$2.50. Prompt shipment and satisfaction guaranteed. Thrift Plant Farm, Gleason, Tenn.

Potato Plants. Bunch Porto Rico, Red Velvet, Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, 3.000—\$8.60; 1.000—\$3.00; 500—\$1.70. Postpaid. Bruce Rhodes, Malvern, Ark.

Sweet Potato Plants, Yellow Jersey, 200—\$1.25; 500—\$2.50. Postpaid. Arlie Woodard, Dongola, Ill.

• PRODUCE WANTED

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

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

• FARMS—KANSAS

Old People Must Quit: Selling two good farms, each well improved. Close to good towns. Possession arranged 160 acres \$6,000—6-room house. 120 acres \$4,000—large 3-room house. Write for details. James Hebb, Howard, Kan.

400 Acres, 4½ miles town, good road, 160 plow, 240 fine blue-stem pasture, well improved, good water by wells and springs. \$45 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

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

■ FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS
Brand New House . . 102-acre diversified farm, newly-constructed 5-room house, handy location, lots water, fruit, sacrificed by transferring owner at only \$5,650 including 8 Jersey cows, team, 50 goats, farming tools! Gravel RFD road, school bus, electricity signed for, only 3 miles high school town, 20 minutes famous river; 89 tillable, some bottom, 12 wooded, 2 springs, 3 ponds, creek, 41 fruit trees; oak-shaded hilltop home site, 24x36 barn, poultry house, 3-room tenant house, other outbuildings; prompt possession, special value at only \$5,650 equipped terms. Details pigue de Farme Summer catalog many states. United Farme Renew, 428-KF BMA Bidg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

Free List Spring Bargains, farms, ranches, reduced prices, fertile land, good roads, markets, college, manufacturing city. Owen Farm Agency, Conway, Ark.

No Inflation in South Dakota land prices. Farms and ranches \$15 to \$50. Write Millard Scott, Huron, South Dakota.

June 19 Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, June 12 If your ad is late, send it in Special Delivery to 912 Kansas Ave.

Continue Buying United States Savings Bonds

SHEEP

RENK'S Profitable Sheep Annual Production Sale June 21, 1948 Hampshires and **Shropshires**

Write for illustrated catalog

W. N. RENK Sun Prairie, Wisc.

Attention, Kansas Sheep Breeders Plan to Attend the



THE MIDWEST STUD RAM SHOW AND SALE Show: June 25 - Sale: June 26

Sedalia, Mo.

Missouri State Fair Grounds
6 Breeds — 192 Head
15 States and Canada Represented
Catalogues on request
ROLLO E, SINGLETON, Sales Manager
Dept. of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo.

Hampshires Lead

Read our convincing booklet, Free Breeders

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

Registered Hamp'shire Yearling Rams

For sale. Husky and well developed. Priced reasonable. HOWARD VERNON, Admire, Kan.

If You Need Better Breeding Stock This Summer Look Through the Livestock Ads in This Issue

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

June 7-Chester Davidson, Rocky Comfort, Mo. **Guernsey Cattle**

October 15—State Guernsey Breeders' Annual Sale, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Hereford Cattle

October 15—Frank R. Condell, Dellford Ranch, El Dorado, Kan. November 17 — Wabaunsee County Hereford Breeders' Association, Alma, Kan. November 22—Flint Hills Hereford Association, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

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

June 10-W. T. Breedlove Dispersal Sale, Rog-ersville, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Man-ager, Hamilton, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle

e 5—Time 10 A. M.—Miles Of View herd dis-persal at Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo. Mervin F. Aegerter, Sales Manager, Seward,

Nebr. June 5—Time 1:30 P. M.—Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo. Mervin F. Aegerter, Sales Manager, Seward, Nebr.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

e 21—Chester and Crystal Davidson Dis-persal Sale, Rocky Comfort, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo. Hampshire Sheep

June 21-W. N. Renk, Sun Prairie, Wis. Shropshire Sheep

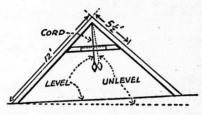
June 21-W. N. Renk, Sun Prairie, Wis. Sheep-All Breeds

June 25-26—Midwest Stud Ram Show and Sale, Sedalia. Mo. Rollo E. Singleton, Sales Manager. c/o State Department of Agri-culture, Jefferson City, Mo.

Plumb-Bob Level

For laying out ditches, terraces and fence lines, and measuring short distances, the level illustrated serves very well and can be quickly and cheaply

The device is like a huge fixed divider or compass, with two 12-foot legs made of straight and strong wooden strips. These are fastened exactly at right angles to each other and braced by a crossbar. A plumb-bob hangs from the juncture of the legs, as in-dicated, and the cord swings opposite a scale marked for a few inches on



both sides of the center of the cross-arm. These graduation marks enable one to give a ditch, terrace, or row a certain amount of fall by moving one of the instrument legs to higher or lower ground until the cord hangs di-

rectly in front of the desired mark.

When it is necessary to measure short distances or lay off fence rows, the bob should be removed. Then hold the level in both hands and swing it so as to describe a series of semicircles, as in stepping off a line with dividers, but be careful, of course, to go straight. Only approximate results can be obtained this way, but they are accurate enough for ordinary farm purposes.—

More Legumes Help

Contending that sweet clover and alfalfa will add more wealth and health to Ellsworth county soils than any other crop, Luther Willoughby, of Kansas State College, in addressing the recent Clover and Livestock Roundup, urged farmers and stockmen to raise more of the legume crops. He produced records of wheat, sorghum, and similar crops which proved that continuous cropping gradually reduces the fertility of all soils, and that eventually fertility must be rebuilt or the land becomes valueless.

A systematic plan of using a legume crop in a rotation was advised as the best means of preventing further soil-fertility losses. Mr. Willoughby stated that a crop of sweet clover will add 150 to 200 pounds of nitrogen an acre, or equal an application of 5 to 10 tons of manure. Value of the crop when used as silage, hay or for seed production

exceeds its value as a fertilizer.
Forty farmers attended the Roundup. Heavy rains prevented at least 100 others from attending, County Agent Kermit Engle said following the meet-

ing.
Lot Taylor, State Livestock Extensionist, in discussing the future for stockmen suggested that the deferred-feeding program will provide the safest method for cattlemen to go thru a period of declining cattle prices. He also strongly recommended that stockmen with cow herds plan for early winter calving, and that they increase their income by creep-feeding the calf crop. Marketable 700-pound calves at 10 months old can be produced by this system. He produced records of 15 years of experience at the college as evidence of the soundness of the creepfeeding method.

Job to Kansan

Tom Sullivant, Waverly, a senior in agriculture at Kansas State College, has accepted a position as fieldman for the United Duroc Association, Peoria, Ill., effective June 1.

He will do field work among Duroc swine breeders in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas. He also will assist at Duroc sales in those states, and do publicity work for the association.

Sullivant was a member of the college meats-judging team and of Block and Bridle, animal husbandry club. He, Mrs. Sullivant and their daughter, Evelyn Ann, will live in Manhattan.

Cellophane Prevents Sticking

I cover the cork of a glue bottle with cellophane to prevent the cork sticking to the bottle.—Laura J. England. IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson Topeka, Kansas Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman, Muscotah, Kansas.

The third annual all-Kansas Holstein show, held at Hutchinson, May 10, brought out the largest collection of strictly top Holsteins ever exhibited in a Kansas show. The entries, about 130, consisted of animals shown previously at the district shows held thruout the state. All of them had won first places in their respective shows, making the state show in reality a sweepstake af-

Previous showing and handling gave the cattle poise and accounted for their excellent show condition. Howard E. Clapp, of Oconomowoc, Wis., was the judge and was able to give reasons for every placement. Eight aged bulls were shown, the all-Kansas award going to Leongard Perfection Burke Clover, owned and shown by Carman Brothers, of St. Francis, defeating the several-times grand champion HRW Home-stead Pontiac Triune.

In the aged cow class with 15 showing, the all-Kansas award went to Grover Meyer & Sons, of Basehor, on

the twin cow Madge Speckled Aurora.
Dale Kubin, of McPherson, won allKansas award on a 4-year-old cow, in a class of 11. Senior yearling all-Kansas bull was won by Chester De Werff & Sons, of Ellinwood, with 9 showing.

With a field of 9 competing, Quentin Kubin, of McPherson, took the all-Kansas award on a 4-year-old cow. The 2year-old all-Kansas group consisted of 15 head and was won by Blake Wilson, of El Dorado. Quentin Kubin exhibited the all-Kansas bull calf competing with 14 entries.

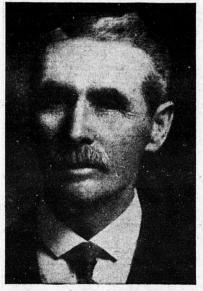
Seven bulls were lead out in the jun-ior bull class, and the award went to Wilbur Sloan, of Cleveland.

Seventeen head made up the senior yearling heifer class with the all-Kansas award going to R. W. Bollman, of Edna. With 11 head to select from the judge picked a junior yearling all-Kansas heifer from the K. W. Philips &

Sons herd, at Manhattan.

The all-Kansas heifer calf award went to Earnest A. Reed & Sons, Lyons. Eleven head were shown in this class. St. Josephs Home, Abilene, won the all-Kansas get-of-sire on a group sired by Sir Bess Tidy. Produce of dam all-Kansas award went to R. W. Boll-man on entries the produce of the cow Bollman Vale Korndyke Ormsby.

About 700 persons attended the second annual field day and judging contest at the WALNUT HILL HEREFORD RANCH, Great Bend, Saturday, May 22, with 435 contestants registered from 29 Kansas counties. High team in the contest was the Inman F. F. A. team, coached by W. J. Braun, Vocational Agriculture instructor. Team members included Edwin Neufeld, Willie Regehr, and Albert Pauls, all of Inman. Bruce Taylor, of the American Hereford Association, Kansas City, Mo., was the official judge for the classes. Some \$300 in cash prizes were awarded —\$200 being given by the Great Bend Chamber of Commerce, and \$100 by the Walnut Hill Hereford Ranch.



JOHN A. REED, former ploneer Holstein cattle breeder of Lyons, established what is now the Edward A. Reed & Son Holstein herd. Official testing was begun in 1928 with herd averages of 300 pounds of fat. The present herd average is 510 pounds.

1 OF O'BRYAN did a fine thing when he selected and donated the top Hampshire boar in his recent sale to Father Flanagan's Boys Home, Boys Town, Nebr. The great young boar is a top sin of Winners Glory and will be a valuable addition to the herd. He may easily produce some of the outstanding Hampshires of the future.

The SOUTHEAST ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS ASSOCIATION will hold its annual field day on June 11, on the farm of L. F. Gorges, 8 miles southwest of Fall River. Starting at 8:30 o'clock, judging contest classes will be held for Future Farmers and 4-H groups. Placing of awards will be made by Prof. F. W. Bell, of Kansas State College, and Mr. Good. Lunch will be served by the local Farm Bureau. Everyone interested in Aberdeen-Angus cattle and their friends are invited.

Word comes from ETHYLDALE FARM, at Emporia, that all is well down where strictly high production Hampshires are bred and developed. Breeding Hampshires is the chief project and has the undivided attention of Dale Scheel. The best methods of feeding are practiced from the standpoint of usefulness for the buyer. Also, matings that have proved out in the matter of selecting bloodlines that mate satisfactorily. The blood of Bright Glory Spotlight Supreme and Spotlight Jr. predominate in the herd.

One hundred fifty Milking Shorthorn breeders, farmers and friends attended a field day at the LESLIE & LESLIE MILKING SHORTHORN FARM, at Goff, Sunday, May 23. A bountiful basket dinner was served at noon, which was enjoyed very much by all. A business meeting was held in the afternoon, conducted by Ruth Leslie, president, and Minor Stallard, Onaga, secretary of the association. An interesting talk was given by John B. Gage, of Kansas City. The type demonstration was given by Bill Dickson, of Hereford, Texas, the National Milking Shorthorn fieldman.



Harry W. Mollhagen

HARRY W. MOLLHAGEN brought registered Holsteins to his farm, near Bushton, in 1910. His purchase consisted of 5 females and a bull from a leading Michigan breeder. Three of the cows were of Ar. breeding and the bull, Canary Butter Boy King, was one of the greatest sires in the early history of Kansas Holsteins.

About 500 farmers, breeders, bidders and buyers were on hand for the first annual HIGH PLAINS ABERDEEN-ANGUS sale, held at Oberlin, May 5. Raymond P. George, of Rush Center, bought the top bull paying \$715, Alvin Johnson, another Kansas buyer, took the high female at \$650. The bulls averaged \$430 and the females \$345, with a general average of \$372 on the entire offering of 57 head. Thirty-four head stayed in Kansas. The weather was fine only a little windy, and the local demand good, according to the sale manager, Rodney Partsch. Ray Sims and Ernie Sperlock were the auctioneers.

In 1917, H. A. DRESSLER, of Lebo, purchased 5 registered Holstein cows and a built from a leading Wisconsin breeder. Included in this purchase was the cow Johanna Star Pearl, for which he paid \$400. Three years later this cow dropped twin helfers, Dora Pearl Veeman and Nora Pearl Veeman. They were sired by King Korndyke, the buil purchased with the cows for \$250. At 8 years of age Dora Pearl Veeman produced 26,306 pounds of milk and 1,018.5 pounds of fat, making her the first Kansas cow to produce 1,000 pounds of butterfat in one year, winning for her owner \$100.

The annual sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle of KROTZ STOCK FARMS and SWARTZ BROTHERS, at Marysville, May 11, was without a doubt the greatest sale these 2 firms have ever made. The attendance was very large, the quality of the cattle excellent. A top of \$3,050 was paid for a son of Ever Prince of Sunbeam, by Chest I. Bare, of Protection. Leo Archer, of Maryville, Mo., paid \$1,400 for the top female of the sale. The top bull from the Swartz consignment was a son of Revolutions Black Prince, selling at \$1,900 to Wilbur Ott and Fred Schultis, of Great Bend. The general average on the 50 head sold was \$634.

The KANSAS SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION held their annual ram sale at the State Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, the night of May 17. Attendance was the largest ever for a sheep sale of this kind. Fifty-two head of rams were sold, representing 6 breeds.

Kansas State College consigned the top-selling Hampshire ram, going to Waldo & Ethel Poovey, Belle Plaine, at \$267.50. The top-selling Southdown ram was consigned by Tom Dean, Manhattan, going to Paul Taylor, Chapman, at \$90. Top-selling Shropshire also came from the Kansas State College flock, and was bought by Harry W. Long, Ellisworth, at \$132.50. The top-selling Suffolk was a 2-year-old from Carl Gorges, Andale. He was purchased by August Freund, of Little River, at \$95. The general average of the auction for all breeds sold was \$86.63 a head. Harold Tonn was the auctioneer.

Dairy CATTLE

REG. JERSEY DISPERSION SALE Thurs., June 10-1 P. M. Rogersville, Mo.

(At farm in tent 21/2 m. E and 1/2 m. S.)

46 Head Sell—1 Herd Bull, Aim Time Tester
438117, Calved February 15, 1942.
2 Yr. Bulls and 3 Bull Calves by herd bull.
20 Cows 3 to 6 yrs, in milk or heavy springers
10 Bred and 10 Open Heifers.
A well-bred herd. Plenty of type and production. All tested for Tb. and Bang's.
Owner—W. T. Breedlove, Rogersville, Mo.

For catalog write— Donald J. Bowman, Sale Mgr., Hamilton, Mo. Auctioneer: Col. Bill Hagel, Springfield, Mo.

Two Outstanding Jersey

Bulls For Sale
One 14 months old, whose dam classified
Very Good and has a 466-lb. H. I. R. record.
One 6 months old, whose dam classified
Good Plus and has a 669-lb. H. I. R. record.
Both are sons of the Very Good 6-Star
Aack-Aack of Oz.

A. L. MILLER, Partridge, Kan

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

bred and developed the first and only Hol-cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of n 365 consecutive days. Young bulls with fat in 365 consecutive day, high-production dams or granddams.

H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

REG. BROWN SWISS CATTLE Bulls and Heifers for sale, 4 to 10 months old. VIRGIL F. HOLEM Rt. 2, El Dorado, Kan.

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

HOGS

BERGSTEN'S Improved Hampshires

Now offering outstanding Fall Boars. Immune and registered. New breeding for old

R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Randolph, Kan.

FARM
PRODUCTION
HAMPSHIRES

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

REG. DUROC BOAR

Farrowed, February 27, 1947. He is from the well bred herd of Arthur E. Roepke. Write to RAYMOND MILLER, Star Rt., Russell, Kan.

Duroc Fall Boars—Fall Gilts

Sired by **Dream King**, length, thickness and deep wide hams. The accepted type. WREATH FARM, Manhattan, Kan.

DUROC FALL BOARS AND GILTS Registered and immuned. Shipped on approval. Guaranteed. WILLIS HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

Shepherd's Superior Duroc Boars Sired by Lo-Thickmaster and Super Spotlight, Sired by Lo-Thickmaster and Super Spotlight, great boars — sire the thick-lowdown, big hammed, deep bodied, real quality kind. Reg. Immuned. Write or come.

G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

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



Registered Blocky Type Pigs
PETERSON & SONS
Osage City, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS

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

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer Alden, Kansas

Ross B. Schqulis, Auctioneer
Purebred Livestock, Real Estate and Farm
Sales, Ask those for whom I have sold.

OLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

The NATIONAL POLLED SHORTHORN CONGRESS 8th annual show and sale, Kansas City, Mo., on May 7 and 8, brought out 76 head from several states. In the show on May 7, the grand champion bull award went to John H. Kroeck, Lexington, Mo., and in the sale on May 8 he was the high-selling bull at \$2,000. The grand champion female of the show was from Cherry Hill Farm, at Reisterstown, Md. This female sold for \$2,500. Both champions were purchased by Sperry Farms, Greenwich, N. Y. Twenty-three bulls averaged \$740 and 53 females averaged \$611, with an over-all average of \$650 on 76 lots sold. Several head came to Kansas.



Henry E. Hostetler

HENRY E. HOSTETLER, of Harper, was one of the early Kansas Holstein breeders. Now in his 80th year, he still is interested in Holsteins. Six of his 7 sons are breeders of Holsteins. Early herd butterfat tests were below 300 pounds. Now the home herd, owned and managed by son Leo, has a herd average of about 500 pounds of fat on 44 head.

In his quiet and unassuming way WALLACE BECKNER, of Belle Plaine, has succeeded in building one of the strongest registered Hoistein herds in the entire state. Willing to back his judgment, and without going in too much for breed fads, he began just a few years ago to buy what he considered the best obtainable in the way of foundation stock. He always was willing to pay the price necessary for tops. So it was not a surprise to his many friends when he had the high-producing herd for 1947—average per cow 545 pounds of fat. Lilac Valley Dairy Farm is the home of Banostine of Riverview, with a 4-year-old record of 19,388 pounds of milk and 730 pounds of fat on twice a day milkings. The herd has a classified record of 85 points.

The MISSOURI GUERNSEY BREEDERS sale, Columbia, May 3, had a good representation from Kansas at the banquet the evening before the sale, and at the sale held in the University of Missouri judging pavilion, at Columbia. Top bull at \$1,150 came to Kansas and the buyers were W. H. Bertholf and J. L. Nelson, Wichita. He was sired by Gayhead's Imperial and from an 885-pound butterfat dam. Seco Farms, Arcadia, Mo., were the consignors. Walter L. Young, Holton, bought a yearling helfer consigned by Skyline Farms Co., Lincoln, Nebr., at \$550. Average on 45 head was \$575.11. Eleven bred helfers averaged \$652.73. Fourteen open helfers averaged \$417.14. Thirteen cows averaged \$609.23. Seven bulls averaged \$705.71. The helfer sale for 4-H and Vocational students averaged \$342.30 on 13 head. The MISSOURI GUERNSEY BREEDERS sale,

RIAKE WILSON, dairyman and Holstein breeder, is one of the busiest men in the vicinity of El Dorado. He and his son have the care of a large herd of registered and high-grade cows. They bottle and deliver to the retail and a few wholesale firms more than 400 quarts of milk a day. About 30 cows are in milk during most of the year. But in between milkings and deliverys, time was found to give a little special care to the great young 2-year-old cow Wildora Rag Apple Beauty. And time-out was taken to haul her to the third annual all-Kansas Holstein show, held at Hutchinson on May 10. There Judge Howard Clapp pronounced her the best young cow in the class of 15. Mr. Wilson has several young females in his herd by the bull that sired this helfer, and regrets that he is no longer in the herd. He was sent to market before any of his get were in milk. The present herd sire came from the Earnest Reed & Sons herd at Lyons.

An excellent average was made in the HARRY WEISENBORN Holstein dispersion, St. Joseph, Mo., on May 27. Twenty-six females were sold which consisted of 15 cows and heifers in production, 7 bred heifers, 4 open heifers, and a baby buil calf. Two cows and 1 open heifer were grades. The entire group of females, 26 head, averaged \$400.

Top of sale was a bred heifer, a granddaughter of Rock River Hengerveld Al. She sold for \$1,000 to Ralph Jackson, Helena, Mo. Top cow sold at \$600 to this same buyer. This buyer bought 2 more at \$520 and \$510. Arthur Pehle, New Haven, Mo., was a good buyer, and he bought the second top bred heifer at \$600 and top open heifer at \$250. The buil calf, son of the top cow, sold for \$60. High-selling grade cow was \$450, and high-selling grade heifer \$175. Kansas buyers were present but the entire offering in this ers were present but the entire offering in this dispersion sale went to Missouri. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

I have just received a very timely and interesting letter from KENNETH PHILIPS, senior member of the firm that never says no when it comes to doing their part in promoting good Holsteins. Mr. Philips speaks of the fun of winning at the big and little shows and says it seven fun to lose. That is the spirit that has won in the once uphill business of putting Holsteins on Kansas farms.

The Philips family showed the all-Kansas senior yearling heifer at the recent big Hutchinson show. Not bad when one considers that 17 district top heifers were shown in the group. It took considerable looking to decide just what one should stand at the head of the class. This

heifer is a daughter of Great Mercury Prince 779928, and out of a Good Plus Billy dam, and with a 4-year-old record of 14,870 milk and 516.4 of fat in 347 days. Mercury sired the 1542 prize get of sire at Colorado state fair in 1947. At present he has 23 daughters in the herd of 80 head.

The Billy-Mercury matings have done wonders in the Philips herd to date. Three of them have produced as follows: 86 days—555 pounds of milk and 197 pounds of fat; 77 days—375 pounds of milk and 138.8 pounds of fat; 90 days—4,643 pounds of milk and 155.2 pounds of fat, indicating their ability to produce as well as win in the show ring.

The KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN SO-CIETY had their 6 district shows the week of May 3 at Girard, Horton, Salina, Hutchinson, Colby and Great Bend. Much interest was shown in this breed and more than 1,500 people were attracted to these shows. Some 340 animals paraded before the judge, James W. Box, Sand Springs, Okla., who is the superintendent of the Milking Shorthorn division of the Sand Springs Home Farms. Fieldman, W. E. Dixon, Hereford, Texas, also attended the shows. Junior and adult judging contests were conducted with the help of the county agents. Other features at some of the shows were weight guessing and milking contests.

Grand champion bulls were shown by Wiley Fortner, Fredonia; Neis T. Torkelson, Everest; Chester Rolfs & Gordon Janssen, Lorraine; Joe Hunter, Geneseo; Louis Berens, Collyer, and Isom V. Wright, Great Bend.

The grand champion females were exhibited by Kenneth Wyatt, Garnett; Leslie & Leslie, Goff; Chester Rolfs, *Lorraine; Joe Hunter, Geneseo; E. L. Wolf, Quinter; and Theis Co., Dodge City.

These district shows have done much to im-

Dodge City.

These district shows have done much to improve the quality of cattle in Kansas.

The annual picnic of the Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society that usually is held in the fall will be held at the Carey Park, at Hutchinson, this year on June 8. A picnic dinner will start the day, followed by a short business meeting. Many are expected to attend.

Big Terracing Job

Building 9,400 feet of terraces on 306 acres was accomplished during 1947 by Orie L. Robinson, Shawnee county farmer. About 140 acres of the cropland are in the Wakarusa river

The terraces, built on upland, protect the upland from erosion, and also control the flow of water thru the ad-joining bottom land, Mr. Robinson re-ports. Sod outlets are available for drainage of the terraces. Mr. Robinson also seeded 17 acres of

red clover in 1947, and harvested red clover seed on 17 acres of 2-year-old clover. He applied 59 tons of lime to his cropland during the year.

Cost of the commercial lime and terraces to Mr. Robinson was about \$488.50. Assistance from the Government, thru the ACP program, amounted to \$344.55.

Glenn H. Johnson, chairman of the Kansas Production and Marketing Administration committee, advises that ACP assistance is available to all Kansas farmers who wish to perform soil and water conserving practices during 1948, and who make application for such assistance to their county ACA committees and receive approval before performing the practices.

Home Paperhanging

Before papering a room, I lay the rolls of paper on the basement floor for a few days before using. The paper will absorb enough moisture to make it less brittle and more easily applied. Being a novice at papering, I find anything that makes it more easily applied is welcome as it is a big job.—A. B. C.

Loosens Cement

A handy tool for scraping off con-crete form boards can be made by screwing the comb of a safety razor to the end of a hammer handle so the teeth project over the sides of the hammer head. It removes any dried cement that prevents boards fitting.—R. E. L.

Beef-CATTLE

Offering **REG. SHORTHORN COWS and HEIFERS**

Sired by Sni-A-Bar Christmas Star and College Premier 3d. Bred to a good grandson of Duke of Kilderan bred by Wm. E. Thomas. Prices consistent with quality.

R. J. CROCKETT & SONS Kinsley, Kansas

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Bulls — FEMALES — 4-H Calve C. H. RALSTIN, Mullinville, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Bull

ths old. Registered, color red. Also some females. Karl Lenhart & Sons, Clay Center, Kan., Rt. 5

TRY PLAIN VIEW FARMS POLLED HEREFORDS



JUN 7 1948

For sale now Young Herd Bulls and Helfers, the same breeding and quality as sold in our sale November 14, 1947, which was the highest average beef cattle sale in the state this year. Farms on highway K 43, eight south and 2½, east of Enterprise, Kansas, JESSE RIFFEL & SONS, Enterprise, Kan.

FOR SALE POLLED HEREFORDS

3-year-old and one 16-month-old Polled eford bull. Also a few good cows and GEORGE L. RIFFEL & SON

Hope, Kansas

YEARLING POLLED

HEREFORD BULLS

Sired by Defeo Mischief. Worthmore and Har-mon breeding, good individuals, well developed and priced reasonable.
GOERNANDT BROTHERS, Ames, Kan.

REG. HEREFORD BULLS

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

BEEFMAKER BULLS (Aberdeen-Angus)

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

see them. C. E. REED 4114 East Central Ave., Wichita 6, Kan. Telephones 6-8313 residence; farm 5-3868

Offering for Immediate Sale 35 Reg. Aberdeen-Angus

Heifers, calfhood vaccinated. All bred on my farm and from choice cows and by outstand-

L. E. Laffin, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

Registered RED POLL BULLS For Sale



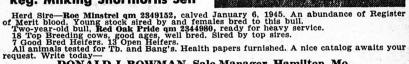
6 to 11 months old, reasonably priced, state accredited and abortion tested free herd. FRANK S. NOVAK, Haddam, Kan.

Chester & Crystal Davidson Reg. Milking Shorthorn Dispersal Sale

Rocky Comfort, Mo. Monday, June 21—1 p. m.

Sale at farm in new sale pavilion 11/2 miles southeast. Watch for signs.

40 Head of Top Quality Reg. Milking Shorthorns Sell



DONALD J. BOWMAN, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

Owners—Chester and Crystal Davidson, Rocky Comfort, Mo.
Auctioneer: Col. Bert Powell, Topeka: Kan.





"CONOCO...MY SILENT PARTNER!"

Once world's champion, Everette still keeps in condition . . . is still Rocky Mountain Champ.

says The Blond Bear of the Rockies!

One of the country's cantaloupe and onion kings, Wrestler-Farmer Everette O. Marshall of La Junta, Colorado, is an exclusive user of Conoco Products. Shortly before World War II Mar-

shall, known professionally as the "Blond Bear of the Rockies," decided to make wrestling a hobby and devote most of his time to farming. He determined to give America better canta-

loupes . . . and last year his melons topped the market as much as \$2 a crate. Mr. Marshall says a vital cog in his whole plan of improved farming is the smooth dependability of Conoco Products and Conoco Service.

In a recent letter to Conoco Agent Jack Rocke,

he says: "There's no question about it, Conoco Nth Motor Oil really helps to keep my tractors, trucks and cars in tip-top operating shape. Everyone knows that a wrestler has to keep in condition to be a champion . . . and every farmer knows that the condition of his equipment often makes a lot of difference when it comes to putting crops in, or getting perishable crops off the land and away to the markets.

"That's why I like Nth Oil and the OIL-PLATING job it does in the engines of my equipment. Because of OIL-PLAT-

CONOCO

ING, the dependability of my equipment has paid off for me . . . time and time again. That's why I call Conoco my silent partner! Another thing . . . since I've been using Conoco Products, my repair bills have been so small they're not even worth mentioning."

Marvel Chocolate Cake!



; : by Mrs. Elmer Nelsen, Berwyn, Nebraska.

i: by Mrs. Elmer Nelsen, H

16 marshmallows or 1/4 lb.

2 squares chocolate

1/2 cup pastry flour

1 t. soda

1 t. salt

2 eggs beaten

1 cup sugar

1 t. vanilla

1 cup heavy sour cream

1 tl marshmallows and obe

I cup heavy sour cream

Melt marshmallows and chocolate in double
boiler. Add ½ cup hot water, beat until smooth,
then cool. Sift flour, soda and salt twice. Beat
eggs, add sugar, whip until creamy. Whip sour
cream until stiff, stir into egg and sugar mixture. Fold flour gradually into this. Lastly, fold
in marshmallow chocolate paste and vanilla.
Bake 30 minutes in 2 layer pans.

Send your favorite recipes to Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, Conoco Cafeteria, Ponca City, Okla. Get a \$7.50 pair of genuine Wies Pinking Shears for each one printed here with your name. If duplicates are received, the one to be published will be determined by Mrs. Wheeler. All recipes sent in become property of Continental Oil Co.

FARM KITCHEN

No Bearing or Valve Trouble in 13 Years!

W. Maynard Starrett, shown at right, getting ready to refill one of his 4 tractors with Nth Oil, farms 450 acres northwest of Riverton, Wyoming. Mr. Starrett writes: ". . . in the 13 years of using Conoco Nth Motor Oil, I have never had any bearing trouble.... In my one



Case Tractor . . . I have never had to touch the valves, and I think that is a good record. Nth really keeps my motors clean . . . and consequently my repair bills are low. I especially appreciate the good service Fred Stratton (Conoco Agent at Riverton) gives me."

Clarence Onstad Learned from Experience!

Clarence M. Onstad, at right, and Conoco Agent Hans O. Hanson, pose together on Mr. Onstad's 4,000-acre farm near Westby, Montana.

Here's what Agent Hanson writes about this successful grain farmer: "I started selling Clarence Onstad Conoco Products 14 years ago. He's tried other brands . . . but he says experience has taught him that N^{th} Motor Oil and Conoco Greases keep his machinery in better operating condition.

"I can remember when I first tried to sell Clarence on OIL-PLAT-ING," Hans Hanson's letter goes on to say. "He didn't have to use very much Nth Oil before he was convinced that it definitely gave him more hours between crankcase drains . . . that Nth actually Oil-PLATED cylinder walls and working parts . . . that it extra-protected his engines from power-robbing wear...and from carbon and sludge caused by wear! Now...he wouldn't use any other oil!"

YOUR CONOCO AGENT

Reinforced Feeding Trough!



This is how C. E. Aubel, Manhattan, Kansas, builds his hog troughs so they won't come apart at the ends. As the sketch shows...the 2 lengths of strap iron bend over the ends and bolt to the un-

Flashlight on

Albert E. More, Kearney, Nebraska, makes after-dark feeding an easy job with this sim-ple idea. A bicycle flashlight-holder does the trick.

PRIZES FOR IDEAS!

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