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KANSAS FARMER

OCTOBER 5, 1946

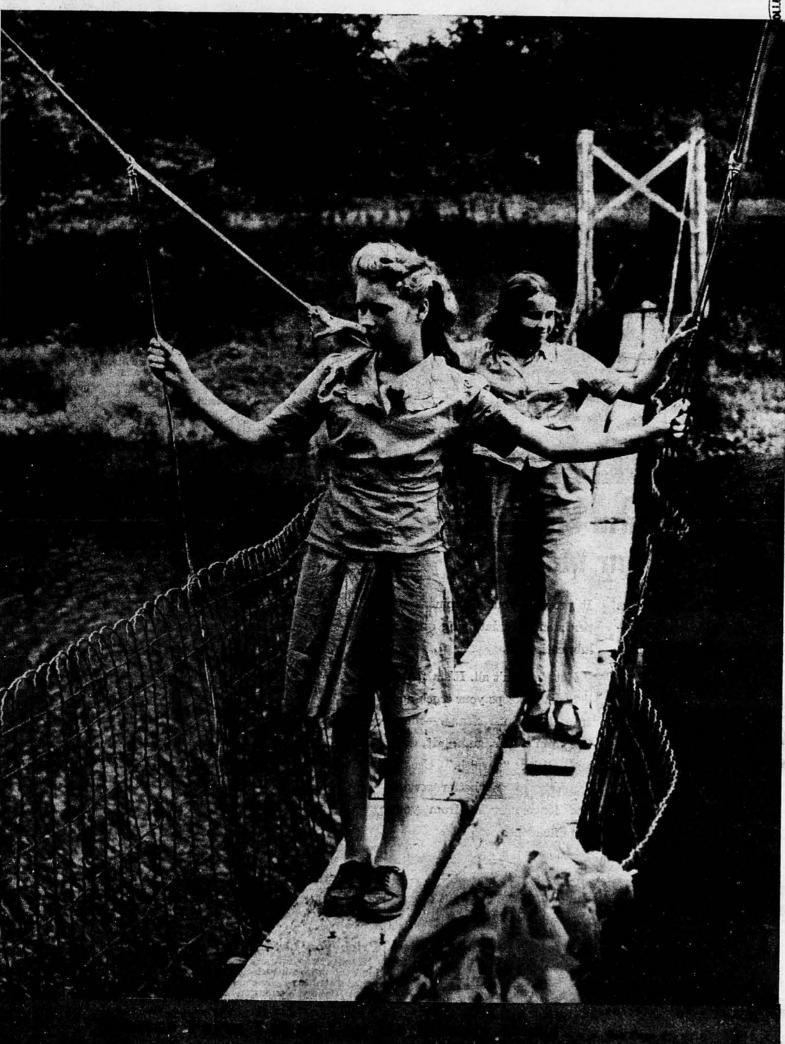
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Fat Stock Show Back to Normal

THE 14th annual 4-H Club Fat Stock Show will be held in the Forum Building, at Wichita, October 8 to 12. The stock show this year goes back to its prewar length of 5 days and will have several new features

A sheep-shearing contest for club members will be held this year. A new county class, in which the 5 best beef animals from each county are shown, carries a group award. Other classes and awards are similar to those of last

year.

A new time of placing breed and grand championship baby beef is announced. Instead of completing the judging in the ring during the day, Wednesday, October 9, the final placing of champions and top calves in the various breeds will be done beginning at 7 o'clock that evening in the main arena, just preceding the Kansas National Horse Show.

Champions will be sold in the area at 9 o'clock Friday evening as part of the main show. The remainder of the calves will be sold at the regular livestock sale Saturday morning, begin-

stock sale Saturday morning, begin-

ning at 9 o'clock.

The sheep-shearing contest is set tentatively for 7 o'clock Thursday evening, and the 4-H banquet will be Friday evening.

Saves Sugar Crop

DDT dusted in western sugar beet fields last summer has been protecting the U. S. sugar supply for 1947 and 1948. The insecticide was used to kill the tarnished plant bug and other insects that attack the second-season

plants, reducing both yield and germination of the seed.

Field tests in 1945 showed that a single dusting with 5 per cent DDT powder gave better protection than 2 dustings with any other material.

More Lockers Built

Frozen food locker plants are on the increase. As of last July, the total number in the United States was 8,025, an increase of 1,561 plants during the year. Back in 1940 there were only

year. Back in 1940 there were only 2,870 such plants.
Present plants contain 3¼ million lockers and store about 1¼ billion pounds of food a year. They serve at least 3½ million families, three fourths of them formars. of them farmers.

Ask Fewer Hens

Ask rewer mens

A 7 per cent reduction in the laying flock by January 1, 1947, is recommended nationally by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which has just announced the 1947 poultry goal.

The suggested hen and pullet goal is for 435 million head on farms next January—less than last January, but 15 per cent above the 1937-41 average.

This goal allows 360 eggs a person in the U.S. Per capita consumption for 1946 is estimated at 375 eggs, and for 1945 it was 390.

Pays for Treating

As a livestock feed, screenings re-moved from wheat in the seed-cleaning moved from wheat in the seed-cleaning operation will more than pay the cost of both cleaning and treating seed wheat, says Cliff Skiver, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, Manhattan.

In 50 farm demonstrations with portable cleaner and treater the average tare has been 12 per cent. This 12 per cent, which consists of cracked kernels, will make excellent feed.

With the serious outbreak of stinking smut this year, seed wheat should be treated when cleaned, says Mr. Skiver.

Price Too Low

Kansas farmers continue to lag behind the nation in prices received for eggs, states Karl Shoemaker, Kansas State College extension marketing economist.

Average price paid in the United States on August 15 was 39.1 cents a dozen, or 10 cents more than the Kan-

short supply of high-quality fresh shell eggs should result in rather rapid up-ward adjustments in prices of top-quality eggs purchased on grade.

Seed Is Tough

Burning cheat and chess straw does not kill all the seed, according to an experiment conducted by the Harper county agent in co-operation with L. H. Burchfiel, of Anthony, and the State Seed Laboratory. Mr. Burchfiel burned a heavy growth of cheat this summer. The growth of straw and cheat was heavy enough that a very intense heat the growth of straw and cheat was heavy enough that a very intense heat was produced by the fire. A sample of the seed was collected after the fire and sent to the Kansas Seed Labora-

The sample was prechilled at 40 degrees Fahrenheit for 7 days, then germinated at alternating temperatures of 68 and 86 degrees Fahrenheit for 28 days. The germination of the seed was reported as 14 per cent.

Not Much Stem Rust

With wheat harvest over, 1946 will go down in the records as a very light stem rust year, according to recent surveys conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There was virtually no damage in the principal winter wheat areas, and it is now certain damage will be negligible in the spring wheat area. East of the Mississippi river measurable damage occurred only in barberry-infested areas in Virginia and in Pennsylvania. In Pennsylvania the total loss of wheat due to stem rust may be about 3 per cent, altho losses in local areas will run much higher. Stem rust, therefore, was not a major factor in the production of this year's billion-bushel crop of wheat. This was due to the destruction of rust-susceptible barberries in grain-producing areas, wider use of rust-resistant varieties of grain, and natural factors affecting the spread of the disease, according to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Need More Flax

A tentative flaxseed goal of 4 million acres for the 1947 crops is announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This compares with an estimated 2.5 million acres for harvest in 1946. Support price to growers will be \$4 a bushel Minneapolis basis for No. 1 flaxseed.

Officials stated that the acreage increase is required in view of the pro-

Officials stated that the acreage increase is required in view of the prospective heavy industrial demand for linseed oil in 1947-48. Excluding imports, the United States will need to raise about 33 million grass bushels of flaxseed. This will require 4 million planted acres if the 10-year average of 8.2 bushels an acre is maintained.

Suggested 1947 goals for the winterplanting states are: Arizona, 25,000 acres; California, 160,000 acres; and Texas, 120,000 acres.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

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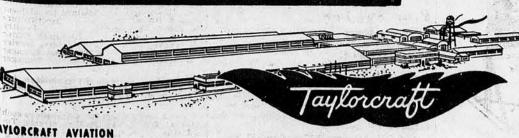
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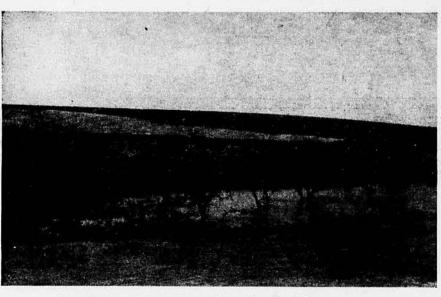
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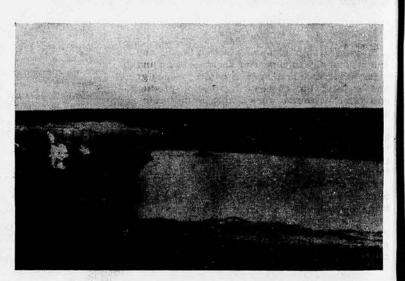
Trees above or below a dam will not live. The dying trees in this picture are on the farm of Leland Johnson, Smith county. Don't build your dam just below or above a grove if you want to save the trees.



Failure to scarify the base or to allow enough freeboard between the spillway and the top of the dam caused the destruction shown in this picture. The dam cost \$800 and went out during the first big rain.

Pond Building Can Be RIGHT!

By DICK MANN



A dam on the Harold Heitschmidt farm, Osborne county, is 375 feet long and 22 feet high, impounding about 40 acre-feet, or 14 million gallons of water. It holds a 2-year water supply.

HEN you build that next dam be sure you have a farm pond instead of a mud puddle. That is the advice of officials in the state ACP office, Manhattan, of contractors doing pond work, and of farmers who have had some bitter experiences in the past.

Kansas probably leads the nation in the number of farm ponds, but a lot of those ponds have been built hastily and not too well. In many cases there has been lack of planning in location of ponds, and lack of knowledge in how they should be built to give a good return on the investment.

Lester Branson, field range supervisor for the PMA, Manhattan, estimates that at least 1,000 farm ponds in Kansas are worthless due to silting. Add to this several hundred more cases in which dams have gone out due to improper construction, either of the dam or spillway, or both.

With this information we set out to find what

With this information we set out to find what farmers planning farm ponds could do to avoid costly mistakes and disappointments.

We found upon investigation that there are some fairly common errors made in planning and building ponds.

Too often, for instance, a person sees a neighbor putting in a pond and wishes to get something

done immediately while equipment is in the neighborhood. Without seeking any technical sources of information, it is easy to pick out what appears to be a likely demaits and have a dam constructed.

to be a likely damsite and have a dam constructed. It is not uncommon in such cases to discover later that one or more of the following errors have been made: Failed to pick the most logical damsite; failed to correctly estimate the drainage area or type of soil being drained; had no knowledge of the amount or speed of water draining into the dam area; did not have an adequate or properly constructed spillway; did not protect the spillway end of the dam with proper riprapping; did not see that all vegetation under the base of the dam was scarified before construction; failed to allow enough freeboard between the spillway and the top of the dam; failed to get a good seal at the end of the dam due to insufficient slope of the sidewall; failed to provide a silt basin above the pond dam.

Where ponds are fed by springs or constantly running water from any source, another common mistake is failure to install a trickle pipe to lessen the work of the spillway. Getting too much slope in the spillway, letting the water down too rapidly, is another cause of serious trouble. In such cases, the water will eat back toward the pond thru the

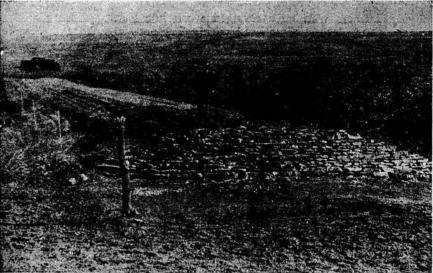
floor of the spillway, finally ruining the dam.

These are just some of the most common and most serious mistakes that can be made in pond building. Some folks get the actual construction job done right, then fail to properly fence off the dam and spillway or to seed them down to grass. These oversights may not result in serious trouble, but often do.

All this sounds discouraging. How can a person be sure, then, that he will get his money's worth when he builds a farm pond? Here is the general procedure:

Call on your county ACP committee and discuss your pond needs. ACP will make certain payments on pond construction, provided the impounded water will bring about a major improvement in distribution of livestock on grassland in the unit, and if there is enough pasture in the farm unit to justify a pond. Payment will not be made for a pond developed near the farmstead or ranch headquarters. The county committee will determine whether you can get

[Continued on Page 30]



Proper riprapping of the spillway end of the dam, like this one on the Fred Krug farm, in Osborne county, will help insure your investment in a good dam. Note the fencing.



This dam, in Rooks county, contains 6,000 yards of dirt and will impound about 25 acre-feet of water. It is one of 2 such dams recently constructed by Leo Dreiling.

WHILE I am not always in accord with what Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson says and does (it hap-pens I did not and do not agree with his returning OPA price ceilings on livestock and meats), he made several points in a recent

radio broadcast from Albuquer-que, N. M., that I can say are very timely, indeed. Calling attention to the many increases in ceiling prices allowed by the OPA, Secretary Ander-

"Today many people consider that the increases which this act (OPA Extension) called for, and which have been put into effect in recent weeks,

are samples of action which is to go on and on. "They look upon the present farm-price policy as a one-way street, the only direction being up," said Secretary Anderson, and then added, "there is danger in this one-way attitude."

I agree with Secretary Anderson to this extent—there is danger in having prices go up and up and up, and also in expecting them to go up and up.

But there also is danger in having wages go up and up and up, thereby increasing production costs and, of course, forcing prices up again and

Contrary to the general impression in Washington and in city consumer circles, I am convinced that farmers do not want runaway price rises in the things they have to sell, any more than in the things they have to buy.

But neither do they believe that price ceilings fixed artificially by a bureau in Washington can bring about price stability, when such price ceilings ignore the costs of production, including wages, which go into the production, processing and distribution of the article on which the price

And farmers know, what many city consumers seem not to understand, that Government sub-sidies used to hold down "official" prices below production costs, are unsound and in the long run will injure seriously both producer and consumer—and those who service the commodities or articles between production and consumption.

And the farmer knows, also, what city consumers as a group do not seem to understand, that Government price controls and Government sub-sidies, combined, have bankrupted every nation and every people that have used them, all thru

So the farmers are right, I say, in their insistence that the Government get away from price controls and consumer subsidies at the earliest possible moment.

Secretary Anderson also pointed out that farm income, measured in dollars particularly, this year is the highest in history—net farm income will be about 14% billions of dollars. And farm mortgage debt, around 5 billion dollars, is the lowest in 31

If I were a farmer, and had available cash and a mortgage debt, I would apply as much as seemed safe of that cash to reduce that mortgage debt. Sooner or later an economic storm, the size of which no one can predict with certainty, is going to break. The farmer without mortgage payments to meet will be in better condition to weather that storm than the one who is overextended.

One more point from Secretary Anderson, that should not be overlooked. A major factor in the present situation, he points out, is, and I quote



his words, "the current reliance upon export markets." Farmers produced for lend-lease during the war; for relief abroad since the war. I quote

again from Secretary Anderson:
"Our farmers have been called upon for more and more, and they have produced more and more.

"But the nations abroad have now produced one whole crop since the war ended. They still are below prewar output, but they are on the way back. As they come back in farm production they are going to want less and less of our farm commodities.

"Our farmers must think of that," says Secretary Anderson. I agree with him on this point.
Following two World Wars, farmers also must

face as a fact that Government, which is going to take from one fourth to one third of the national income to support its enormous expendi-tures for many years to come, is going to have a most important part in determining the welfare of every individual. Unless that Government operates on a sound basis, and realizes that wealth is created by production and not by printing bonds and paper money, the farmer, and nearly everyone else, is going to suffer.

Still on the Job

KNOW one place the American public has no I KNOW one place the American public room for complaint or questioning. That is in farm production. Distribution of food is quite another matter, out of farmers' hands. But while output is painfully slow in many lines, at a standstill in others, and while shortages are the rule virtually every place else, agriculture has kept right on the job enabling us to be the best-fed nation on earth, and relieving hunger around the world. There was no "peacetime" letdown on the farm. As a matter of fact, with a million veterans back on U. S. farms to ease the labor situation a little, all-out production has continued to be the rule.

Dry weather at times, in certain areas, was a serious threat and hinted at what may be in store for the future. This year's touch of drouth, by the way, should make it plain we need to map out the most careful plans in this state, and in the United States, to offset damage drouth can do. I think feed reserves, moisture reserves in fallow land in Kansas, much wider use of irrigation, among other things, are as important in arming ourselves against our enemy within this country, drouth, as are guns and airplanes and A-bombs in protecting ourselves against any outside aggressor.

Following 1945 production, when Americans had more eggs, dairy products and vegetables to the person than ever before; and when the per capita supply of meat was the greatest since 1909, except for the one peak year of 1911, agriculture comes

up with a horn of plenty in 1946.

Vegetable production from 20 million gardens will approach an all-time high, official records show. Grains for food—wheat, rye, rice—totaling 37 million tons, will provide about 500 pounds per capita, minus some for relief export. This is the biggest food grain harvest known: 19 million tons biggest food grain harvest known; 19 million tons ahead of any other year on record. On top of that, feed-grain supplies at 127 million tons make up the most liberal ration to the animal in 27 years.

Perhaps it is easier to compare crops in bushels. The U. S. corn crop is estimated at 3,371,707,000

bushels compared to 3,018,410,000 bushels in 1945, and the 10-year average—1935-44—of 2,608,499,-000 bushels. Wheat is placed at 1,167,319,000 bushels compared to 1,123,143,000 bushels in 1945 and 843,692,000 bushels for the year average. Potatoes made 455,-137,000 bushels compared to 425-

131,000 bushels last year and a 10-year average of 372,756,000 bushels. So many potatoes that the 1947 potato goal has been cut 72 million bushels below the estimated 1946 production. Cattle numberow the estimated 1946 production. Cattle humbers dropped from 81,909,000 in 1945 to 79,791,000 at the first of 1946; dairy cattle dropped a million head; hogs went up from 59,759,000 to 62,344,000 head. Yet all are well above the 10-year average. Number of laying hens on farms 60 days ago was 4 per cent less than last year at the same time, but 11 per cent above average.

I contend the whole picture of farm production is one which should make this country feel secure.

I believe future farm production can go either irection—up or down—as the case demands. direction—up or down—as the case demands. Down to bring supply in balance with demand. I believe our farm folks and our production and marketing specialists know more about handling this problem than ever before. And this country will learn more about using surplus farm crops in industry. A combination of balanced production and processing extra farm crops may be used to keep farm income on a better basis. We cannot afford ever again to let farm surpluses drive farm prices down to the point where agriculture is operating at a loss.

I believe farm production can go higher even than during the war years. We all know contour farming will help, so will terracing. It is said that of our 6 million farms in the United States, only about 2½ million actually produce the whole of the commercial farm production of the country. There is a challenge. To bring these other 3½ mil-lion farms back into profitable production.

Plant breeders and entomologists are develop-ing plants that are resistant to disease; even resistant to insect attack. Many such varieties are sistant to insect attack. Many such varieties are saving farmers millions of dollars, will save more in the future and help guarantee our food and feed production. I learn that intensive experiments in breeding varieties of wheat, corn, barley, sorghums, sugar cane and potatoes that resist insect attacks are showing favorable results. The future in this seems unlimited.

Livestock men are not lagging behind. They are developing animals and working out feeding ideas that will produce more economical gains. I have a report here which states a new high production average was set by dairy-herd improvement association cows last year. Average production was 8,592 pounds of milk and 346 pounds of butterfat, compared to 8,296 pounds of milk and 336 pounds of butterfat in 1944. Ten years ago average production was less than 7,500 pounds of milk and 290 pounds butterfat. That shows real progress, promises more in the future.

Thru all the years and every emergency farmers have established a record of production and conscientious citizenship which could well be emulated by others. lated by others.

Athur Capper

Here's What the Experts Say About 1947-48

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

Washington, D. C.—Government thinking this week is geared to the idea that there will be a (slight, we hope) depression or recession in 1947, followed by "booming times"—not a "boom," of course—in 1948, getting under way in the early spring and lasting thru the year.

How much of this thinking is due to Administration feeling that booming times in 1948 would help Democrats in winning the national election in 1948, and how much is based on "experts" as study of economic trends, no one can tell, but almost anyone can guess.

This thinking, or feeling, is reflected to a greater or less degree in virtually all the "information services" out of Washington even more strongly than in the news service reports.

And these information services, which have industrialists, business men, and other special groups as clients, depend upon accuracy of factual statements and correctness of their analyses of what the happenings

mean for their continued successful operations. Also, these information services have men who are "tops" in their field of reporting and analyzing on their staffs.

Among the leaders in this field—not to be confused with "tip services" and numerous propaganda services which fit their "information" to their own propaganda lines — might be men-

tioned Kiplinger's, Babson's, United States News (and associated agen-cies), and Wayne Darrow's Agricul-tural Service.

tural Service.

Now the purpose of these information services, such as those mentioned, is to supply information and analyses (occasionally predictions) on which their clients (subscribers) can base their business plannings and judgments with some reasonable degree of assurance. Their staffs try to be factual, accurate in their reporting; reasonably sound in their conclusions.

(Continued on Page 36)

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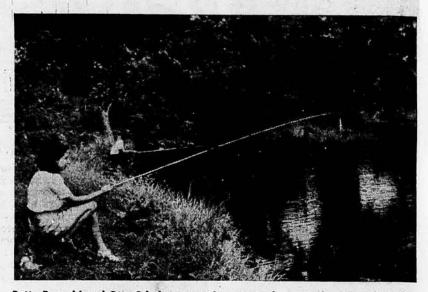
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Farm Lake a Beauty Spot

And It Is Open to the Public



Rogacki and Otto Schultz, young Leavenworth county farm people, enjoy a little fishing in one of the beautiful lagoons bordering the lake.

O NE of the beauty spots of Kansas is Flinner Lake, in Leavenworth county, near Jarbalo.

Max Flinner, proprietor, built the lake in 1940 when he put a dam across a natural wooded gorge running across his farm. A lake composed of 92 acrefect of water was formed from drain-

his farm. A lake composed of 92 acrefeet of water was formed from drainage off 400 acres of land.

But Mr. Flinner was not satisfied just to have a pond. He wanted to make his lake an outstanding recreation spot for the entire community. The lake was stocked with bass, crappie, blue gills, and channel cats. Several boats were put into use and a boat dock constructed. Picnic tables and ovens were set up around the shore. But the crawnstructed. Picnic tables and ovens were set up around the shore. But the crowning glory of the lake is a swinging footbridge that stretches 110 feet across the very center to allow visitors to use both sides of the lake without going entirely around. Another attraction is the famous Silver Springs, the only one of its kind west of the Mississippi river, says Mr. Flinner.

To beautify the shore line at the lower end and to provide sanctuary for the fish, Mr. Flinner made a trip to Missouri and came back with hundreds of

souri and came back with hundreds of

souri and came back with hundreds of water primrose plants. The roots of these were set out in the water along the shore and now are thriving.

This lake has become more popular even than Mr. Flinner imagined. Many farm groups over the county use it for their outdoor meetings. Fishing and picnicking parties from Leavenworth and Kansas City are frequent visitors. A charge of 50 cents for each person is made for fishing so some control can be maintained, but all other attractions at the lake are free.

So that more persons may enjoy the

So that more persons may enjoy the lake, Mr. Flinner has had cards printed with a map of the lake's location in relation to nearby towns. Road routes to the lake are shown on the cards. Altho the lake has a 600-foot spill-

way sodded with brome, it never has been used, says Mr. Flinner. He installed a 16-inch siphon pipe thru the dam that will handle everything except an unusual flood. Advantage of the



This is one of many picnic spots scattered around the shores of the

pipe, other than preventing wash of the spillway, is that the entire lake can be drained thru the pipe within 48 hours should the need arise.

The pulling power of this fine farm attraction is evident from looking over the following list of persons enjoying the lake one Monday morning: Betty

The Cover Picture

Many Kansas farmers, like Max Flinner, of Leavenworth county, are making their farm ponds and lakes into neighborhood or community recreation spots. They are stocking them with fish and making other improvements to add to their attractiveness.

In the cover picture, Rosemary

In the cover picture, Rosemary Schultz, foreground, of Leavenworth county, and Necta McAdams, her guest from Boston, Mass., get a thrill out of walking across the 110-foot swinging footbridge at the Flinner Lake.

W



Oft. Company, Inc., White Legie Division, Co.



Rosemary Schultz, foreground, and Necta McAdams, get a thrill out of crossing the 110-foot swinging foot-bridge over Flinner Lake.

Rogacki and Otto Schultz, R. 3, Leavenworth; Rosemary Schultz, R. 3, Leavenworth; Necta McAdams, Boston, Mass., a visitor at the Schultz home; Joe, Jan, Walley and Marvin Schwartz, and Paul Heitzman, all of Kansas City. We were unable to contact several others scattered around the lake.

On Sundays the lake really is a busy spot, says Mr. Flinner, who gets a lot of pleasure out of seeing others enjoy the results of his planning and labor.

Several Kansas City organizations have tried to lease the lake for conversion into a permanent camp, but Mr. Flinner prefers to keep it open for the enjoyment of the public.

Special Farm Show

Farmers attending the International Live Stock Show, at Chicago, November 29 thru December 8, will have an added treat this year.

Known as the National Farm Show, the added attraction will be a show devoted to farm againment and convented to farm again agai

voted to farm equipment and conveniences. Scores of exhibitors will present previews of 1947 implements and machines and gadgets of interest to farmers. The show will be at the Chicago Coliseum, 1513 S. Wabash Ave., on those dates.

Machinery and equipment shown will include features concerning dairy and other livestock and poultry.

Stop Wheat Buying

rm rer ng

The Department of Agriculture has canceled its offer to purchase unlimited quantities of wheat at the specific prices announced August 7, 1946. Withdrawal of this purchase offer became effective at the close of business Saturday. September 7.

effective at the close of business Saturday, September 7.
Following termination of the offer, Commodity Credit Corporation now will from time to time make purchases of wheat to cover export requirements, accepting the best offers received at prices not in excess of prevailing market prices.

Wheat Pile Low

Wheat stocks in the 4 principal exporting countries July 1 were at their lowest level since 1938, due to world demand for bread grains, states the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Total wheat supplies in Argentina, Australia, Canada and the U. S. on July 1 amounted to 373 million bushels, about 450 million bushels less than in 1945, and well below the 1935-39 average of 457 million bushels. Wheat reserves in other areas also were at a low level.

Elect 5 Dairymen

The unanimous election of 5 Kansas dairymen to membership in the Ayrshire Breeders' Association has been announced by C. T. Conklin, national secretary, of Brandon, Vt. Those elected were: Frank R. Bireline, Lewis; Kenneth M. Hett, Marion; Leo Krob & Son, Arlington; E. E. Marvin, Augusta; and Otis Reece, Lancaster.

The ancestors of the dairy cattle in these herds trace back to the heather-covered hills of County Ayr, Scotland, from which the breed derives its name. There are now more than 20,000 herds

there are now more than 20,000 herds Ayrshires in the United States.

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He shows you how to get higher output per machine at lower cost per hour of operation-with latest factory-tested maintenance methods-carefully adapted to fit your specific operating requirements.

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His service pays off in big power and fuel savings-less wear on costly machine parts-fewer overhauls, engine cleanings and repairs-bigger farm profits! Put this man to work on your farm problems, today.



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

Folks Liked State Fair

All Departments Show Strong Increases

RECORDS were strewn all over the place this year at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. Sam Mitchell, secretary, and members of the fair board had set their sights extremely high in advance publicity, but the event was so much bigger than they anticipated they were at a loss to

they anticipated they were at a loss to explain it.
Weather, except for Thursday, was ideal, but nothing would have stopped the crowds this year. They poured onto the grounds early every morning and completely swamped exhibits, the grandstand, and every other facility available. Gate receipts the first 4 days equaled all 6 days of last year. There were acres of farm machinery on display, altho most of it was borrowed for play, altho most of it was borrowed for the occasion. Every exhibit spot on the grounds was taken by somebody and enjoyed a good reception by visiting farmers

enjoyed a good reception by visiting farmers.

Livestock exhibits overflowed the big barn, and 6 large tents were erected to house them. Some idea of the competition can be gained by looking over the numbers of livestock entered in the various events. There were 254 head of beef cattle, with 154 in the Hereford division and 50 each in the Angus and Shorthorn. Hog entries were up one third, with a total of 434 head. Last year 13 exhibitors showed 119 head of sheep. This year 28 exhibitors were on hand with 281 head.

But the big show was in dairy cattle, with a total of 616 head. Judges had a tough time in every class weeding them out to come up with the top winners. Kansas exhibitors did very well in all livestock classes against strong outside competition from Missouri,

outside competition from Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Texas. Competition in the crops division was good, with greatest interest being shown in the new wheat and corn

The same crowded conditions existed in the 4-H Club department. J. Harold Johnson, state leader, stated that 500 qualified 4-H Club members were

Johnson, state leader, stated that 500 qualified 4-H Club members were barred from the annual encampment this year for lack of space. Perry Lambert, State Fair president, said the board thought when the new 4-H Club building was erected it would take care of the needs for all time, but already the group has outgrown every facility.

Quality of exhibits was the best in the history of 4-H Club fair activities, said Mr. Johnson. He also commented that the group this year contained more outstanding youths and was the best behaved in his experience. As in the adult division, the big show in 4-H livestock was in dairy cattle, with 126 head shown from 23 counties.

Allen county 4-H'ers, 29 strong, were not to be denied participation at the fair. Unable to get into the encampment proper, they rented 3 large tents, one a cook tent, hird a cook, and set up their own encampment on the grounds.

For the first time in history, the State Fair was almost fly-free. Prior to the fair, all buildings and the

grounds were sprayed with DDT and only occasional flies remained to mar the pleasure of animals and visitors.

Vocational agriculture exhibitors were stronger this year than ever before. The Buhler Chapter F. F. A., in Reno county, won the county collective booth competition. The booth was arranged under guidance of J. A. Johnarranged under guidance of J. A. Johnson, instructor.

One of the outstanding exhibits on One of the outstanding exhibits on the grounds was a display of repaired and homemade farm machinery, work of the various Vocational Agriculture classes in the state. One hundred machines were on exhibit. They represented 2,403 hours of work, cost \$2,014.99, and had a sale value of \$6,405.62. Smallest item exhibited was a combine book guard for grain sor \$6,405.62. Smallest item exhibited was a combine hook guard for grain sorghums. Construction time was 10 minutes, and the item was valued at 50 cents. Highest-valued exhibit was a homemade portable grain loader valued at \$300.

J. W. Taylor, Manhattan, won first place in this Vocational Agriculture machinery display, with W. A. Rawson, Concordia, second.

Winners in the Kansas Farmer district dairy-judging contests competed for state honors at Hutchinson, with the following results:

following results: Iolsteins (20 con

contestants)-Mid-Holsteins



Blackberry Pride of Maize, shown here, was grand champion female in the Angus division at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. She was exhibited by Simon Angus Farm, Maize.

2nd, Mrs. M. M. Goering, Mound-ridge; 3rd, Robert Stoltenberg, Holy-

Jersey (19 contestants)—Northeast Parish, 1st. A 4-way tie for high individual among George Smith and Fred Smith, Highland; Frank Young, Cheney; and C. A. Ewing, Arlington.

corn, Glen Caldwell, Garnett; 100 ears any white hybrid commercial field corn, G. C. Rice, Meriden; 10 ears any yellow commercial, Ronald Fanning, Grantville; 10 ears any white commercial hybrid, Shirley S. Rice, Hybrid seed corn, single cross; 100 ears yellow, Howard E. Hanson, Tôpeka; 100 ears white, O. J. Olsen, Horton; 10 ears yellow, L. L. Utz, Highland; 10 ears white, Henry Bunck, Everest. Sweepstakes, 10 ears yellow, Rolly Freeland; Sweepstakes, 100 ears hybrid, Rolly Freeland.

4-H Livestock

4-H Livestock

ANGUS: Champion heifer, Mary Lou
Simon, Sedgwick; reserve, Erwin Thalmann,
Reno; champion Angus, Marlys Waln, Mc
Pherson; reserve, Elmer Pelton, Rice.

HEREFORD: Champion heifer, Norman
Held, Barton; reserve, Charles Wood, Harper; champion Hereford, Einar Johnson,
Saline; reserve, Audrey Johnson, Saline.
SHORTHORN: Champion heifer, Merle
Oldnettle, Reno; reserve, Boyd Mills, Rice;
champion Shorthorn, Larry Lilak, Ellsworth; reserve, Clement Lindholm, Rice.
Grand champion baby beef: Marlys Waln,
McPherson; reserve, Einar Johnson, Saline.

Swine (Blue Awards)

Swine
(Blue Awards)

MARKET PIGS: Loren Lindholm, McPherson; Virgil LaVern Sandahl, McPherson; Arlos Rusk, Sumner; Maida and Bonnie Tinsley, McPherson; Marvin Hornbaker, Meade; Junior Zahradnik, Ellsworth: Ronald Mabes, McPherson; Karl Fechner, Geary; Wayne Cook, Butler; Andrew Drummond, Chase; Charles Williamson, Rice: Roger Allen Lawson, Lincoln; Kenneth Guenther, Woodson; Roger Warren, Cowley; Darlene Angel, Allen.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA GILTS: Roger Warren, Cowley; McPherson.

DUROC GILTS: Oscar L. Willems, McPherson; Dean V. Kohrs, Ellsworth; Junior Zahradnik, Ellsworth; Loretta Rous, Ellsworth; Charles Williamson, Rice; Ralph Handlin, Ellsworth; Frank Cook, Butler: Donald and Harry Baker, Marshall; Richard Knott, Harvey; Keith Beeman, Washington: Bob Knott, Harvey.

POLAND CHINA GILTS; Vernon and Kenneth DeWerff, Barton.

HAMPSHIRE GILTS: Gerald Healzer, Reno; Betty Ruth Ropp, Woodson; Robert and Clarence Wheaton, Edwards.

Sheep
(Blue Awards)

Sheep (Blue Awards)

MARKET LAMBS weighing less than 90 pounds: William Kasitz, Harvey; Sam McMurray, McPherson; Jerry Schwartz, Sedg-

wick.

MARKET LAMBS weighing 90 pounds of Imagene

MARKET LAMBS weighing 90 pounds of more: Duncan Circle, Barber; Imogene Worthington, Harper; Harold Johnson, Reno; Maynard Brown, Wilson; Sylvester Glenn, Meade; Erwin Thalmann, Reno.

PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE EWES: Imogene Worthington, Harper; Wayne Cook. Dickinson; Ronald Wedel, McPherson.

PUREBRED SOUTHDOWN EWES: Erwin Thalmann, Reno.

CHAMPION FAT LAMB; Duncan Circle. Barber county.

Barber county.

Dairy

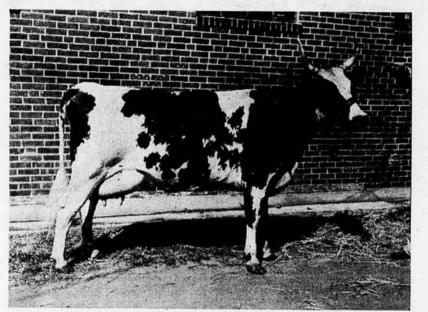
AYRSHIRE: Champion, Lowell Strickler, teno; reserve, Rodman Williams, Reno. BROWN SWISS: Champion, Charlotte ownsend, Allen: reserve, William Behrann, Harper.
GUERNSEY: Champion, Charlene Meint, Sedgwick; reserve, Amy Lou Gard. Illen.

Allen.

HOLSTEIN: Champion, David Palmer.
Shawnee; reserve, Junior Bergkamp, Reno.
JERSEY: Champion, Beryl Ellen Smith.
Doniphan; reserve, Evelyn Beal, Allen.
MILKING SHORTHORN: Champion.
Dale Lucas, Stafford; reserve, Richard
Eldon Walker, Meade.

Beef Cattle

ANGUS: Grand champion bull, Simon Angus Farm, Maize, on Envious S. 10th of Maize. Reserve, Sunflower Farm, Everest, on Prince Sunflower 44th. Grand champion female, Simon Angus Farm, on Blackberry (Continued on Page 10)



"Beth," grand champion Ayrshire cow in the 4-H division at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, was exhibited by Lowell Strickler, Reno county. This cow was born at the State Fair 3 years ago and won championships in 1944 and 1946.

This year she gave birth to a heifer calf during the fair.

west District, first. High individual, Mrs. T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson. Tied for second and third were Ivan Strickler, Iola, and Ira Faust, Over-

Milking Shorthorns (12 contestants)
—South Central District, first. High
individual, Vaughn Engle, Abilene;

Guernsey (9 entries)—Southern District, 1st. High individual, C. W. Denton, Denton; 2nd, H. H. Hiebert, Hillsboro; 3rd, Bob Herschberger, Newton.

Brown Swiss (8 entries)—Central Canton, 1st. High individual, R. E. Webber, Kingman; F. W. Webber,

Kingman; 3rd, Dewey Schultz, Pawnee

Kingman; 3rd, Dewey Schultz, Pawnee Rock.

Ayrshires (19 entries)—Northeast District, 1st. Three-way tie for high individual among Donald Alford, Lawrence; Wilbur Hendershot, Hutchinson, and Verne Gottlob, Arkansas City.

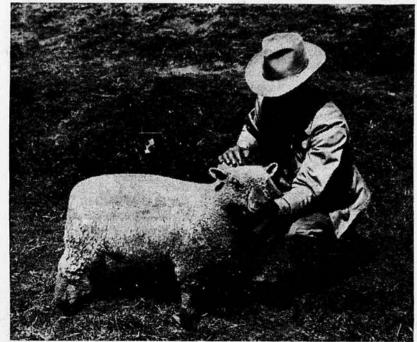
Nearly 100 Master Farmers and Master Farm Homemakers were guests at the fair for a day. It was the largest number of this group ever to attend. Members held an informal business meeting in the morning, attended afternoon and night shows as guests of the fair board, and were guests of the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce at a dinner prior to the night show. Governor Andrew Schoeppel was the principal speaker.

Following are some of the State Fair winners:

Crops

WHEAT: Tenmarq group, Rudolph Roenfeldt, Bucklin; Turkey, Earl G. Clark, Sedgwick; Early Blackhull, Harry Froetchmer, Offerle; Chiefkan and Red Chief, Earl G. Clark, Sedgwick; soft wheats, A. G. Siegrist, Hutchinson. Sweepstake, Rudolph Roenfeldt.

feldt.
SOYBEANS: Yellow or green, A. G. Siegrist, Hutchinson. Soybeans, brown or black, S. W. Todd, Hutchinson.
CORN: 10 ears any yellow variety, Rolly Freeland, Effingham; 10 ears any white variety, G. C. Rice, Meriden; 100 ears any yellow open-pollinated variety, Rolly Freeland; 100 ears any open-pollinated white variety, Shirley S. Rice, Valley Falls; 100 ears any yellow hybrid commercial field



F. H. Paulsen & Sons, Zenith, showed this champion ewe in the Southdown competition at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.



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EL DORADO

Bailey Flying Service Municipal Airport

EMPORIA

E. B. White Flying Service **Municipal Airport**

FLORENCE

Clothier Flying Service Clothier Airport

GREAT BEND

Airpark Flying Service Airpark Airport

Fort Hays Flying Service **Municipal Airport**

Commercial School of Aviation Hutchinson Commercial Airport

LIBERAL

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PIONEER

Hybrid Seed Corn

Than During Any Previous Full Year Period in Our History

For This Generous Expression of Confidence In Our Fine Product You Have the Thanks and Appreciation of Every Member of the

GARST & THOMAS Hybrid Corn Company COON RAPIDS, IOWA

Folks Liked State Fair

(Continued from Page 8)



Pride of Maize. Reserve, Simon, on God-chauxs Dutchess 3rd. No county groups

chauxs Dutchess 3rd. No county groups shown.

HEREFORD: Grand champion bull, CK Ranch, Brookville, on C. K. Cruiser D34. Reserve, A-Bar-A Ranch, Medina, Texas, on Plus Malcolm Blanchard 3rd. Grand champion female, Frank Condell, El Dorado, on F. R. C. Miss Bocaldo. Reserve, A-Bar-A Ranch, on Kay Plus Domino 7. County group, Hodgeman.

SHORTHORN: Grand champion bull, E. L. Stunkel, Peck, on Prince Supreme. Reserve, C. M. Caraway & Sons, DeLeon, Texas, on Prince Peter Monarch. Grand champion female, E. L. Stunkel, on Nonpariel Lady 48. Reserve, Alvin T. Warrington, Leoti, on High Plains Isabel. County group, Reno.

Dairy Cattle

champion female, E. L. Stunkei, on Nonpariel Lady 48. Reserve, Alvin T. Warrington, Leoti, on High Plains Isabel. County
group, Reno.

Dairy Cattle

AYRSHIRE: Grand champion bull,
Richard and Raymond Scholz, Lancaster,
on Locust Lea Nich. Reserve, Fred Williams,
Hutchinson, on Woodhull Just Right.
Grand champion female, Fred Williams, on
Rodman's Bloom. Reserve, Fred Williams,
on Woodhull Lady Jill. Kansas District
Herd, Central Kansas District.

BROWN SWISS: Grand champion bull,
G. D. Sluss, El Dorado, on El Dorado
Granger Forest. Reserve, Judd's Bridge
Farm, New Milford, Conn., on Judd's Bridge
Farm, New Milford, Conn., on Judd's Bridge
Farm, New Milford, Conn., on Judd's Bridge
Farm, Serve, Judd's, on East Central Canton.
GUERNSEYS: Grand champion female, Judd's,
on Barbettes Betty May J. B. Reserve,
Judd's, on Zazu J. B. Kansas Canton Herd,
G. D. Sluss, on East Central Canton.
GUERNSEYS: Grand champion bull, E.
D. Hershberger, Newton, on Meadow Lodge
King Laddie. Reserve, W. O. Boehle, Lawrence, on Boehle's Kings Africander. Grand
champion female, Brandtjen Farm, Farmington, Minn., on Brandtjen Farm, Farmington, Minn., on Brandtjen Harriet of
Roseway. Reserve, W. O. Boehle, on Springdale Babs. Kansas Regional Herd, Kaw
Valley.

HOLSTEINS: Grand champion bull, John
Heersche and Ed Regier, Mulvane, on
Homestead Pontiac Triune. Reserve, Heersche and Regier, on Heersche Homestead
Performer. Grand champion female, Quentin
Kubin, McPherson, on Quin-Dale Dean
Thonyma Harmony. Reserve, Quentin Kubin, on Quin-Dale King Bessie. Kansas
District Herd, Ark Valley.

JERSEYS: Grand champion bull, Howard
McCarley, Denison, Texas, on Winchester
Pride. Reserve, D. F. Simons, Ft. Worth,
Texas, on Sparkling Rochette Fern. Reserve,
Heep, on Draconis Dreaming Donna. Kansas Parish Herd, Northeast Parish.

MILKING SHORTHORN: Grand champion bull, Weidner Prairie Farms, Dalton
City, Ill., on Prairie King. Reserve, H. H.

Cotton, St. John, on Wyncrest Robin. Fe-male champion, Weldner Prairie Farm, on Prairie Dearest. Reserve, J. E. Kraus & Son, Pretty Prairie, on Auerona Violet Marbar 2nd. Kansas District Herd, South Central District

Pretty Fraire, on Auerona violet Marbar 2nd. Kansas District Herd, South Central District.

Swine

BERKSHIRE: Grand champion boar, Otto Stelter, Haven, on Heading Proud Flash. Grand champion sow, Otto Stelter, on Stelter June.

CHESTER WHITE: Grand champion boar, Williams Farm, Ravenna, Nebr., on Jubilee. Grand champion sow, Williams Farm, on Miss Chester I.

DUROC: Grand champion boar, Bar Y Ranch, Baxter Springs, on Bar Y Cobroller. Grand champion sow, Bar Y Ranch, on Bar Y Mollie.

HAMPSHIRE: Grand champion boar, Theodore Binderup, Gibbon, Nebr., on Four Glory Model. Grand champion sow, Binderup, on Beautiful Dreamer.

HEREFORD: Grand champion boar, A. J. VanMeter & Sons, Sterling, on Jason's Lad LXVII. Grand champion sow, Charles Booz, Portis, on Oak Dale Lady IV.

OIC: Grand champion boar, Joy Layman, Arlington, on Silver Lane Topline, Grand champion sow, Joy Layman, on Beauty.

POLAND CHINA: Grand champion boar, Williams & Winn, Grandview, Mo., on Charm Buster. Grand champion sow, Williams & Winn, Grandview, Mo., on True Model. Grand champion sow, Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, on Lady Security.

MARKET BARROWS: Grand champion barrow, Frank Gillmore, Coffeyville, on a Duroc.

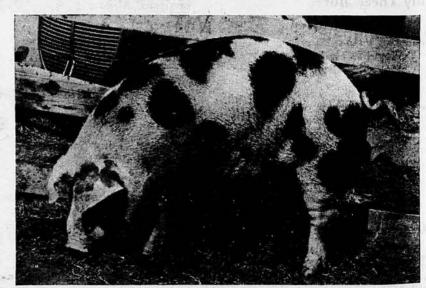
Sheep

Sheep

HAMPSHIRE: Kansas bred flock, Waldo & Ethel Poovey, Belle Plaine.
SHROPSHIRE: Champion ram, O. W. Fishburn & Son, Haven, on Renk's Jacko. Champion ewe, D. V. Spohn, on Spohn 600. Kansas bred flock, H. E. Heiser, Ramona.
SOUTHDOWN: Champion ram, Tonn Bros., Haven. Champion ewe, F. H. Paulsen & Sons. Zenith. Kansas bred flock, F. H. Paulsen & Sons.
FAT MARKET LAMBS: Grand champion lamb, H. E. Thalmann & Son, Haven. Reserve, Virgil McClure, Newton.
SHEEP - SHEARING CONTEST: Adult division—Henry Schmitz, Jr., Andale. Junior division—William R. Kasitz, Walton.

Prevent Gullies

Fill discarded gunny and feed sacks with soil, sand and grass seed. Stake down where gullies start.—Mrs. L.



True Model, shown here, was grand champion Spotted Poland China boar at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. He was exhibited by Fieser Brothers, Norwich.

Got Rid of It

Dear Editor: I read your article on Johnson grass in the August 17 issue of Kansas Farmer. Here is the way I completely exterminated Johnson grass in 2 seasons. I bought a farm of Wakarusa second-bottom soil. A field of 16 acres had Johnson grass on it. Eight acres was solid sod. The other 8 had scattered patches. It was about

In the fall of 1929 I mowed all foliage, raked and burned it. Then I plowed the field 6 to 7 inches deep and let it lie until November 1. Then I worked the field with a springtooth harrow as deep as I plowed. The harrow pulled many roots to the surface. The roots dried so I could rake them. I burned the roots by Decamber 1. Then I used a springtooth harrow again, going crosswise with the way of plowing. I let the roots lie during the snow of winter. By the middle of March they were dry enough to burn.

Then I angled the field with a springtooth harrow and drilled 4 bushels of oats to the acre. I had a good oats crop. It made over 80 bushels an acre. In July and part of August it was wet and a great hay crop of Johnson grass, crabgrass and foxtails grew. I mowed 1½ tons of hay to the acre and plowed it deeply again.

I worked the ground 2 times with a springtooth harrow, once each way. October 4. I drilled more than 1½ bush. In the fall of 1929 I mowed all foliage

I worked the ground 2 times with a springtooth harrow, once each way. October 4, I drilled more than 1½ bushels of winter wheat which threshed out more than 40 bushels an acre. All root Johnson grass had disappeared. I raised 3 crops of high-yielding wheat on the field, always using the springtooth harrow to prepare the ground. Some Johnson grass plants came up from seed 3 to 5 years later. I watched in the cornfield, pulled it out and shook dirt from its roots. Johnson grass is a southern plant and here in Kansas if the roots are on the surface exposed to frost thru winter, that finishes Johnson grass roots.

son grass roots.

Johnson grass hay is equal to Sudan grass for hay. It would be great to sow on a lot of Eastern Kansas hillsides. It would soon make sod and stop erosion.

L. G. M.

Two Good Renters

Dear Editor: I enjoyed items in the July 20 and also August 17 issues of Kansas Farmer, concerning farm-ers who have been tenants on the same farm for so long. My husband, Edwin C. Johnson, moved on this farm when he C. Johnson, moved on this farm when he was a child, in 1900. His father farmed here as long as he lived, for Mrs. Sara Thompson. When the elder Mr. Johnson died, Edwin went right on farming for Mrs. Thompson. Then she passed away and left her land to her daughter, Olive, and he has been renting from her since from her ever since.
We have 2 daughters and a son, and

We have 2 daughters and a son, and our landlady says she wants our son to farm the land when his Daddy gets too old to do it. We are very proud of this record, but I know one who can beat it, and that is D. C. Smith who is farming the north half of the section we are on. He is renting from the same landlady we are. And he has been here 1 or 2 years longer than we have. My husband has been here 46 years.—Mrs. Edwin C. Johnson, Waterville, Marshall Co.

Marshall Co.

Only Three Moves

Dear Editor: Some Crawford county folks do not move often. My wife and I began married life on a farm in Lincoln township, March 27, 1906. Lived there 2 years then moved to another farm where we lived 4 years. Then the J. J. Cuthbertson farm, 3½ miles southwest of Girard, attracted us and we moved there, living on that farm 33 years. We had only one contract with Mr. Cuthbertson. Because of poor health we had a farm sale and moved to Girard. Three moves in 40 years. Our 4 children began and finished school at Cyclone 77, and 3 were graduates of Girard high school. I like to read of all good records.—H. E. Baldwin, Crawford Co. Dear Editor: Some Crawford county

40-Year Record

Dear Editor: Let me in on the contest. I moved on a farm in Salem township, Allen county, February, 1905, and lived there under the same landlord until February, 1945, 40 years.—Ira Boman, Allen Co.





Think of it! A touch of your hand raises and lowers such equipment as plow bottoms . . . cultivator shovels . . . mower cutter bars . . . combine platforms . . . corn picker gatherers . . . angles and straightens disk harrow gangs—instantly changes working angle, depth or height to meet varying field and crop conditions!

There's no more lifting and lowering by hand, no reaching for levers, no tugging on ropes, no stopping the tractor or even slowing down. Smooth, quiet, hydraulic power does the job—does it easier, faster, better, safer than ever before.

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It's a Grand Opportunity to Meet the Editors Ray Gilkeson, Jesse Johnson, Dick Mann, Ed Rupp, Mike Wilson

FALL FRESHENING gives you more milk, Sam... TWO flush production periods!"



OF IT, LIKE THIS FROM THE BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY.

I GET POSITIVE ASSURANCE



O. E. Reed, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry says:

good milk is needed now . . . and the need is not temporary, not just for now or the coming winter. The nutritional need for milk and the products of milk has never been met. Every indication points to years of good markets ahead for you. And the best way to hold those markets is by supplying the demand.

Plan on more production now ... more efficient production, more uniform year-round production. Right now, how about raising your calves on a limited fresh milk ration? How about selecting a better herd sire for breeding this fall?

That's the real situation. More milk.

Discuss such subjects with your dairy plant field man or County Agent. Do it now . . . to get more dollars on your milk checks . . . to make your future more secure.

> **Kraft Foods Company** Chapman Dairy Co. Franklin Ice Cream Co.

Divisions of NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION With our human population rapidly going above the present high of 140,000,000, it is regrettable that our cow population has been 3% less than it was last year. More alarming, we have kept for herd addition and replacement some 6% fewer heifers than last year.

The demand for milk and products of milk is sure to increase. Getting an adequate supply of milk is the real problem.

Many American dairymen have done well in their efforts to increase production per cow. Winter management in feeding and watering is showing results. But the tremendous need for milk is growing. Forwardlooking dairymen will increase the size and the quality of their herds. and breed heifers in the fall and winter to get more uniform and larger production.

The need for MINE has never been met PLAN NOW TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Great Interest Found

4-H Clubs Have Fine Exhibits

IN THE 4-H Club building at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, 125 demonstration teams held the spotdemonstration teams held the spot-light for 5 days from early morning un-til late at night. The judges, Dr. J. W. Lumb and Gladys Myers, extension specialists, sat thru the routine hour after hour. Around the walls were 55 educational booths prepared by county 4-H Club organizations. There were 600 clothing and 500 food exhibits, and something less than 100 home improvement exhibits. This shows the size of

ment exhibits. This shows the size of the job of exhibiting and judging. Everything was smoothly organized and running on time, due to the efficient management of those in charge. With dozens of competitors, Pauline Laurenz, of Sawyer, a fine-looking young 4-H'er, won the title of the best-dressed girl with a 3-piece suit she made which cost a total of \$47. The honors for the best-dressed boy went honors for the best-dressed boy went to Lewis Topliffe, of Jewell county. Lewis Topliffe, of Jewell county.

Other blue-ribbon winners in 4-H

to Lewis Topliffe, of Jewell county.
Other blue-ribbon winners in 4-H
classes are as follows:
Five jars of 3 different canned foods
suitable for hot or cold school lunch:
Cleta McGinnis, Norton county; Joan
Launhart, Harvey county; Mary Lou
Edwards, Lyon county.
Five jars of vegetables rich in vitamins: Joan Launhart, Harvey county;
Selma Shope, Montgomery county;
Norma Will, Saline county.
Five jars of fruits for salads: Marian
Helken, Ellsworth county; Norma Will,
Saline county; Fern Shaffer, Russell
county; Carol J. Weber, Reno county;
Lois Schmidt, Rice county.
Five jars of fruit for dessert: Lavina Welch, Pawnee county; Lois Vinson, Pawnee county, Vertabell Ukena,
Stafford county; Shirley Piatt, Reno
county; Mary Noble, Butler county;
Lois Lemmons, Lincoln county; Glenda
McCulla, Comanche county.
Five jars of precooked meats: Elaine
Titus, Harvey county; Norma White,
Graham county; Betty Beam, Jewell
county.
Foods for a meal: Elaine Titus,

county.
Foods for a meal: Elaine Titus,
Harvey county; Ann Ruffhead, Ness

county.
School outfit for boys: Robert Julian, Edwards county; Raymond Ramsey, Bourbon county; Dean McCallum Chase county; Marvin Hornbaker, Meade county

Meade county.

Sport outfit for boys: David Betts,
Russell county; Royce Orme, Kingman county; Duane Pulliam, Harper
county; Elmer Pelton, Rice county;
Kay Melia, Ford county; Lothair
Dauner, Pratt county; Max Swarts,
Nemaha county; Maynard Nelson, Saline county; Myron Brensing, Stafford
county.
Fail or winter outfit: Boy Duall, Share

Fau or winter outfit: Roy Duell, Sher-

man county; Raymond Reeves, Ness county; Dale Flora, Dickinson county; Bryce Orr, Wilson county; Harold Biegert, Geary county; Kenneth De-Werff, Barton county; Gerald Schoenhofer, Neosho county; Duane Sanders, Sedgwick county; Loren Schenk, Montgomery county; Dean Blickenstaff, Norton county; Lester Shirk, Harvey county; George Wayne Walker, Pottawatomie county; Lowell Strickler, Reno county; Frank Clark, Cowley county; Bruce Chestnut, Clay county. Home improvement notebook: Phyl-

Home improvement notebook: Phyllis Bunker, Sumner county; Vada Walsten, Reno county; Wanda Bacon, Lyon county; Elsie McGrew, Lyon

Lyon county; Elsie McGrew, Lyon county.

Home improvement, living room: Donna Stalcup, Stafford county.

Home improvement, bedroom: Phyllis Bunker, Sumner county; Donna Tangeman, Harvey county; Joan Shinn, Sedgwick county.

Home improvement, recreation or other room: Mildred Nitsche, Riley county.

county.

Improvement Gets Ahead

Carl Whittsitt, of Phillips county, has been busy improving the farm he purchased 2 years ago. The farm home has been remodeled and modernized by addition of electricity, a water system, and propane gas for heating

and cooking.

A complete windbreak is being established around the farm buildings, which also have been remodeled. His which also have been remodeled. His alfalfa field now is protected by a diversion ditch, and high points in his fields have been seeded to sweet clover. Some 30 acres of additional pasture land will be seeded to buffalo grass and grama to augment his present small pasture acreage. pasture acreage.

His land has been terraced and he is summer-fallowing 30 to 40 acres a year. Last year on summer-fallow, his wheat made 40 bushels an acre after a 15 per cent hail loss. Continuous cropped wheat along side made only 20

For the Quilter

Our leaflet, "My Handy Quilt-ing Frames," gives simple in-structions for making inexpensive and useful frames. A free copy of the leaflet will be sent to anyone interested. Please ad-dress Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Hunting "Chicken of Tomorrow"

Kansas Entries in 3-Year Contest Look Good

FIRST and 4th places in the Kansas "Chicken-of-Tomorrow" dressed-poultry contest held in Topeka, went to Gus Liedke, of Glasco, on 2 entries of White Plymouth Rocks. Winning entries were on display at the Kansas Free Fair.

Second place went to T. J. Mackey, Topeka, also on White Plymouth Rocks. Third place went to the Concordia Creamery Company on White Plymouth Rocks.

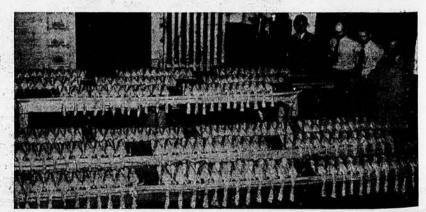
Each entry consisted of 12 dressed

Each entry consisted of 12 dressed cockerels. Birds were judged by G. D. McClaskey, Topeka, and Frank Root

FIRST and 4th places in the Kansas and M. A. Seaton, both of Manhattan. The state contest, held under auspices of the Kansas Poultry Industry Council, is part of a 3-year national contest. Both state and regional contests will be held next year, with the regional winner receiving a cash award of \$3,000. Winner of the na-

award of \$3,000. Winner of the national contest in 1948 will receive \$5,000. Plans already are under way for the 1947 state contest.

The purpose of these contests is to encourage production of an improved meat-type strain while maintaining profitable egg production.



These dressed-poultry entries in the "Chicken of Tomorrow" contest were displayed at Kansas Free Fair.



This new Chevrolet — with America's most thoroughly proved car engine — gives you Big-Car quality and dependability at lowest cost in purchase price, operation and upkeep

Picture yourself and your family in this big, beautiful, comfortable new Chevrolet . . . enjoying month after month and mile after mile of the most dependable motor car performance known!

That is what this new Chevrolet brings to you; that is what it brings to you along with surprising savings in purchase price, operation and upkeep; for here, at last, is a car that gives Big-Car quality at lowest cost.

You'll prize the Big-Car beauty of its Body by Fisher—the Big-Car comfort of its KneeAction ride—and, above all, the Big-Car performance and dependability of its famous valve-in-head Thrift-Master engine . . . because this is America's most thoroughly proved automotive power plant, with the longest, strongest record of performance—in the hands of the largest number of owners —of any car engine built today!

Yes, this new Chevrolet gives Big-Car quality at lowest cost; and that is why it will pay you, as it does so many other men and women, to choose Chevrolet.

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Corporation, DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

CHEVROLET IS THE ONLY LOW-PRICED CAR COMBINING THESE BIG-CAR QUALITY FEATURES



BODY BY FISHER

ound only in Chevrolet and highered cars—another proof that Chevrolet gives Big-Car quality at lowest cost.



—with the same valve-in-head princip featured in higher-priced cars—anothe proof that Chevrolet gives Big-Car quality



Comfortable KNEE-ACTION GLIDING RIDE

-bringing you maximum riding smoothnes -famous comfort feature of higher-price ars—another proof that Chevrolet give Big-Car quality at lowest cost.



Extra-Easy VACUUM-POWER SHIFT

—self-actuating and doing 80% of the work for you—another proof that Chevrolet gives Big-Car quality at lowest cost

YOUR SYMBOL OF SAVINGS



YOUR SYMBOL OF SERVICE

NEW CHEVROLET



DELCO-REMY

Pioneer Manufacturer of Tractor Electrical Equipment

Mention KANSAS FARMER When Writing Advertisers

RRIGATION

CAN DOUBLE YOUR CORN AND OTHER CROP YIELDS!



and install your pump and also your power plant, either electric or motor, completely ready to operate. Write for free Catalog and full particulars, at once. Western Land Roller Co., Dept. 121, Hastings, Nebr.



Show Booths With a Lesson

Very Popular at Kansas State Fair

AMONG the educational features of the Kansas State Fair, Hutchin-son, were the 6 home demonstra-tion booths displayed in the grand-stand, prepared by special committees under the supervision of the home dem-onstration agents. The blue ribbon to under the supervision of the home demonstration agents. The blue ribbon, together with a \$50 award, went to Edwards county, Lucille Rosenberger, agent. With an attractive poster and the headline, "Freeze 'Em—It's Easy," it exhibited the work of a skillful artist, Mrs. Geneva Graham, of Kinsley. The booth indicated all the steps of proper freezing of vegetables for the focker, the gathering, preparing, blanching, cooling, packing, freezing and storing. Mrs. Mary Coons, of Trousdale, was chairman of the committee arranging the display and she was assisted by Mrs. Gilbert Behnke, Kinsley; Mrs. Harry Massey, Belpre; and Mrs. R. H. Mehl, of Kinsley.

Barton county won the red ribbon and \$45 from the fair board. Edith May Beesley, home demonstration agent, and her committee displayed a reading center in a living room, soft chairs, excellent reading lamp and tables for books, magazines and newspapers. A poster bespoke the local situation in Barton county. Sixty-four per cent of the homes have a reading center and 55 per cent of them take 2 daily papers. daily papers.

The gold ribbon, 3rd prize and \$40 in cash went to Harvey county. Grace Brill, home demonstration agent, and her committee arranged an educaher committee arranged an educa-tional booth on the methods of mak-ing slip covers. A living-room scene was arranged with 2 well slip-covered chairs.

Fourth prize, the green ribbon and \$35, went to Sumner county for their attractive exhibit showing the results of textile painting. This is a comparatively new phase of home demonstration work among women's groups. Ruth Huff, home demonstration agent, displayed curtains, a child's apron, luncheon cloths, a shopping bag, apron, scarf, napkin and towels. A poster proclaimed the slogan "Glamorize With Textile Painting—Gifts With a Personal Touch."

Ellsworth county received the 5th prize, a pink ribbon and \$35 in cash, from the fair board. Helen Loofburrow, home demonstration agent, arranged a display of household articles and clothing made from the lowly feed sack. There were holders, towels, tablecloths, dish towels, curtains, lamp shade, wastebasket, footstool cover, doll clothes, and stuffed toys.

Eyleen Graham, home demonstration agent from Marion county, and her committee won the 6th award, a white ribbon and \$75 in cash for the booth "Refinishing Furniture — Do Your Own." Their slogan was, "A conscientious amateur is better than a careless professional." This was illustrated by 4 identical dining-room chairs in the various stages of the refinishing process.

Ready for Electricity quant

W. E. "Bill" Wegener, of Norton county, is going to be all set when REA lines reach his farm. He is completely remodeling his home and adding a 2-bedroom addition. There is a new basement to house his hot water heater and other electrical equipment when it is available. Outside appearance of the farm home is being changed to an English style of architecture.

Big Paint Job

The Smith County Farm Bureau is planning on getting a paint spray outfit to be lent out to farmers in the county. A majority of farm buildings in the county, it is said, had to go without paint during the war and now need

a general going over.

A shortage of labor and materials for hand painting exists, so it is believed that a paint spraying outfit, used by farmers, can do the job more quickly with less labor and materials.

To Hurry Bread

When draft or cold days hinder the rising of yeast bread or rolls, put the dough into an unheated oven with a pan of hot water.—Mrs. L. W. Todd.

Poultry Pests Are "Sunburned" Away

STRONGER, healthier poultry, lower mortality rates, and increased egg yields now are claimed by use of germicidal lamps in poultry houses.

Experiments conducted by an electric products company have demonstrated that ultraviolet rays literally "sunburn" bacteria to death by causing blisters on the minute experiments. "sunburn" bacteria to death by causing blisters on the minute creatures. Death is certain for almost every type of bacteria, virus or mold spore which comes within 75 feet of direct or reflected rays of the lamp, it is said.

In tests, hens protected by germicidal lamps produced 11 per cent more eggs than those not protected. In the incubator, hatchability of eggs from

the germicidal pen was considerably higher. Birds under germicidal lamps had better color and were in better condition. The lamps are said to effectively cut down the death rate of flocks by preventing inception of pneumonia, coryza, bronchitis, mycosis, pullorum, and similar respiratory diseases to which poultry is susceptible.

Germicidal lamps used in living and brooding houses should be placed at least 6 feet from the floor and roosts to prevent birds from sunburning their eyes. An incandescent lamp burned in conjunction with a germicidal lamp minimizes this hazard by catching and holding the birds' eyes, it is reported.

A Top Vocational Exhibit



Outstanding booth shown by Wamego chapter of Future Farmers at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka. E. E. Stockebrand supervised building of booth. Looking it over, left to right, are: John Vausbinder, Everett Beasley, and Ronald Stanley, students at Crane Junior High School, Topeka.

Cut 72 Million On Potato Goal

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced a 1947 production goal for potatoes of 373 million bushels. The figure is 72 million bushels below the estimated 1946 production, and 5 million bushels less than the 1946 goal.

duction, and 5 million bushels less than the 1946 goal.

This production is based on a national acreage goal of 2,631,000, of which 283,000 acres are for the early commercial crop. During 1946 about 2,786,000 acres of potatoes were planted, 384,000 of which were early commercial potatoes.

The department announced that potato-acreage goals will be set for individual farms to insure production in accordance with needs, to prevent waste thru excess production, and to provide equitable distribution of acreage among established growers.

Only farmers who plant within their acreage goals will be eligible for price support under the department's 1947 price-support program for potatoes. This is the first time farm-acreage goals will be established in connection with a price-support program carried out pursuant to the "Steagall amendment," which provides that, in the case of farm commodities for which wartime increases in production were requested, prices to producers will continue to be supported during a reconversion period of at least 2 years after the war emergency.

A Big Crop in 1946

A Big Crop in 1946

Department officials explained that estimated 1946 potato production, which exceeds requirements by about 67 million bushels, has necessitated costly price-support operations. Since the supply of cereals and other vegetables and fruits is expected to be relatively plentiful next year, the market for potatoes is not expected to expand. Therefore, the goal has been set at the 10-year average production for 1935-44, which is calculated to meet fully the requirements for civilian and military consumption.

the requirements for civilian and min-tary consumption.

The department also announced that 49 million bushels of the 1947 goal has been set for early commercial potatoes. This year early commercial goals were set at 52 million bushels, but were ex-ceeded by 30 millions.

set at 52 million bushels, but were exceeded by 30 millions.

The national goal will be broken down to states on the basis of past yields and acreage planted. State goals will be announced early in October. State goals, in turn, will be apportioned into county acreage goals by state offices of the Production and Marketing Administration; county offices will establish acreage goals for individual producers.

Fertilize by Plane

"Distributing fertilizer by airplane should not be entirely disregarded," commented Glenn A. Cumings of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in discussing recent and rapid advances in fertilizer equipment and suggesting others likely to come.

"Altho to date the practice has not come into much competition with the use of conventional agricultural machines," he continued, "it seems reasonable to predict that airplane equipment will be more extensively used. But fertilizing from the air is likely to be under conditions which will not materially change the need for conventional machines, at least in the near future. It is likely to be a supplementary use, not a substitute use."



"No, Teacher—I can't prove 2 and 2 equal 4—but I'm willin, to admit it!"



Dependability—high average yields year after year like those listed below that's what makes DeKalb the first choice hybrid of America's corn growers.

15,446 Farmers average 95.98 Bushels per Acre from 1941 through 1945 in the National DeKalb Corn Growing Contest

INDIVIDUAL STATE AVERAGES for 3 YEAR PERIOD in the CORN GROWING CONTEST

		Trues in the colli	GUOMING CONTEST
Colorado 97.38 Delaware 87.34	Kansas 77.5	0 Missouri 91.29	Pennsylvania 94.64
Illinois 97.85 Indiana 93.83	Maryland 94.6	1 New York 67.65	Virginia 97.10
fowa101.33	Minnesota 84.7	1 No. Dakota 83.60	Wisconsin 93.57

DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, INC., DeKalb, Illinois

DEKAL

FRANK CARLSON FOR GOVERNOR Republican

A Farmer-Stockman With Governmental Experience

(Political Advertisement)



they're called "Litentufs"



1. THEY'RE LIGHT . . . lighter than any farm footwear we've made in years! And that means you can do more farm work without getting tired as soon. In fact, you have much less weight to carry around in the new "Litentuf" farm boots!



2. THEY'RE TOUGH . . . You'll get miles of extra service from the new "Litentufs." They're really built to stand the rough going of farm work Farmers have proved this themselves in wear tests under actual farming conditions.

3. THEY'RE STRETCHABLE . . . that means they fit! Because of new construction, "Litentufs' are a cinch to get on and off. Real "know how" in rubber compounding methods makes this extra stretch possible.

4. THEY'RE MORE COMFORTABLE... you'll find solid comfort in every pair of "Litentufs". This light, tough, stretchable farm

footwear is a real buy in comfort and protection, no matter what your requirements.

Ask for "Litentus" . . . you'll find them at your B. F. Goodrich dealer's.





Springdale Babs, owned by W. O. Boehle & Son, Lawrence, was grand champion female in the Guernsey division of the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, and reserve grand champion at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. Shown holding her is William Wilson.

Converts Cornerib To New Dairy Barn

new dairy barn and milking par-lor which Mr. and Mrs. Owen Hansfield, Linn county, have built from what was, until last winter, just an ordinary double compartment

TONVENIENCE is the mode of the new dairy barn and milking parlor which Mr. and Mrs. Owen lansfield, Linn county, have built rom what was, until last winter, ist an ordinary double compartment prorrieb.

They have been milking between 20 and 40 cows for several years, getting long with buildings that were inadeuate. The old milking barn was farrom the house, which meant carrying the milk. Every step was difficult fork for them. In Mr. Hansfield's rords, the new barn was planned in uch a way that Mrs. Hansfield could un the dairy alone.

A concrete wall around the east and orth sides of the old corncrib form he borders of the new dairy barn on hose sides. The 6-inch wall of conrete is from 4 to 5 feet high and is commed with wood construction. The corncrib.

They have been milking between 20 and 40 cows for several years, getting along with buildings that were inadequate. The old milking barn was far from the house, which meant carrying the milk. Every step was difficult work for them. In Mr. Hansfield's words, the new barn was planned in such a way that Mrs. Hansfield could run the dairy alone.

A concrete wall around the east and north sides of the old corncrib form the borders of the new dairy barn on those sides. The 6-inch wall of concrete is from 4 to 5 feet high and is topped with wood construction. The roof of the complete building is gal-

roof of the complete building is gal-vanized metal.

Most of the floor space in the new barn is used as loafing room for the cattle where they can munch green hay from the corncrib feeders. Included in the arrangement is an in-

There is no doubt in Mr. Hansfield's mind that milking is good business. An average of 33 milk cows last year put \$10,000 into the till.

He has handled lots of sheep in the past, too. That is where the old dairy barn comes into the picture. It will be given over to sheep he can buy and feed.

Brome Helps the Buffalo

YOU don't expect to find brome grass in Northwest Kansas, but Russell Anderson and Waid Waldo, of De-catur county, are using it very success-fully to supplement native pasture.

fully to supplement native pasture.

Their brome grass, of course, is on bottom land. Last spring they put 277 head of cattle on the brome April 20. The cattle, coming 2-year-olds, were weighed the day they were turned on brome and averaged 790 pounds. After 48 days on brome they were weighed a second time and averaged 897 pounds for a gain of 107 pounds. Mr. Anderson explained they had not been sprayed for flies at that time.

After this experiment, the men divided the cattle into 2 groups, putting 140 on buffalo grass and 137 back on brome. Weights of these cattle on July 15, after 2 sprayings, were as follows: The 140 head on buffalo grass averaged 976 pounds, and the 137 on brome

averaged a good, strong 968 pounds. Value of this experiment, say the 2 men, is that brome under proper conditions will do a good job of putting weight on cattle in the spring and gives the buffalo grass a much needed rest. The brome did not compare with lush buffalo grass during the second period.

Waldo and Anderson have 125 acres of brome, 30 acres of this being former waste land. They seeded the acreage last fall with 18 pounds of brome and waste land. They seeded the acreage last fall with 18 pounds of brome and 2 pounds of alfalfa an acre. If doing it over, they would reduce the brome and add more alfalfa to the mixture. Seed was drilled just like wheat.

The 2 men feel their brome will hold the cattle off native pasture in the spring until the buffalo grass gets a good growth. And that it will serve again in the fall when the feeding value of native grass is low.

value of native grass is low.



CK Creator 13th, shown here with Jack Vanier, of the CK Ranch, Brookville, cer-tainly was consistent this year. He was first-place summer yearling bull at the Nebraska State Fair, Kansas Free Fair, and Kansas State Fair.



What's Coming in the FARMALL System?

AUTUMN on the farm. Another summer is ended, and Nature lays things by for winter.

Now for 1947. What's ahead? Will the long-promised new equipment reach the farm in ample supply for all?

Everybody at International Harvester is working toward that end. Unless new complications arise, your dealer under the IH sign should have the tractors and machines you need, in time for another spring.

Our factories are turning out the 4 Farmalls —A, B, H and M—and the ever-increasing variety of pull-behind and mounted equipment that makes the FARMALL SYSTEM.

The new Farmall CUB, eagerly awaited on thousands of small farms, will take longer to deliver. The Cub is now scheduled for quantity production next summer.

Among other new International products are these: Self-Propelled Combines . . . One-Man Pickup Hay Balers . . . Mechanical Cotton Pickers . . . Spreaders for Fluid Manure . . . New Side Delivery Rakes . . . Dry and Green Hay Choppers . . . Power Loaders . . . Smaller Balers, Combines, Corn Pickers . . . Cut-Off Corn Pickers . . . Sugar Beet Harvesters . . . Touch Control Development . . . Home Freezers and Refrigerators.

Some of these are coming off the assembly lines now-others await the completion of new factories. Your contact is the International Dealer. Let him know your needs.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

Tune in "Harvest of Stars" every Sunday-NBC Network. See newspapers for time and station.

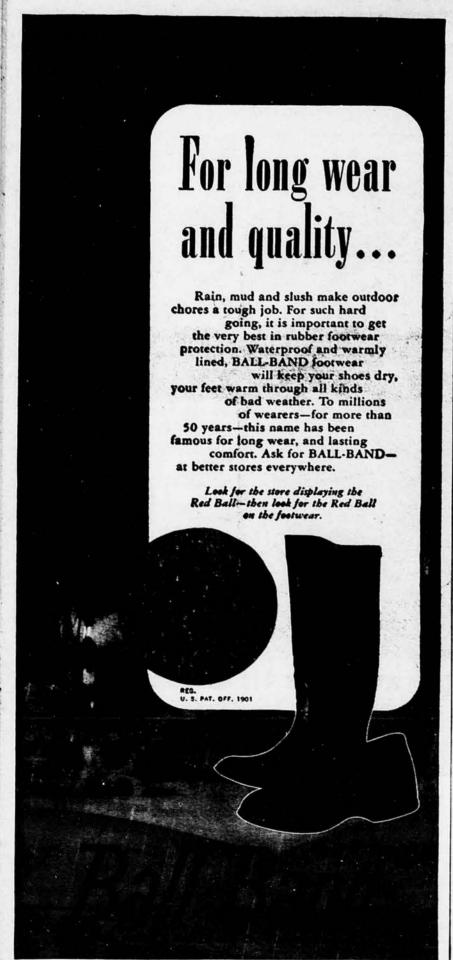
HOLD THAT SOIL!

Save the thin layer of soil in which your living is rooted. If erosion is a problem in your fields, join in the great modern drive to control it. See the supervisors of your local soil conservation district or your county agent for cooperation in a terracing, contouring and strip-cropping program . . . FARMALL Tractors and Equipment are designed for FARMING ON THE CONTOUR.



"FARMALL"

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



RELIABLE ADVERTISERS ONLY are accepted in Kansas Farmer

This issue of

KANSAS FARMER

will be read by more than

109,000

Kansas Farm Families



How About Your Taxes?

By W. H. PINE, Kansas State College

AS JOHN JONES stepped into the county clerk's office, he pulled a card out his pocket and showed it to Bill Smith, the clerk.

"I got this card which shows the 1946

assessed value of my farm. I understand the assessed values are higher this year. Mine are."

"Yes," the county clerk answered, "market values of most farm land are higher than in 1942, the last time real estate was reassessed in Versea. estate was reassessed in Kansas. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, farm real estate prices in Kansas this year are up about 50 per cent from 1942. Costs of labor and materials for public services have gone up a great deal, too. It takes more money now to hire schoolteachers and to run schools, more is needed to build to run schools, more is needed to build and keep up roads, and the same goes for other things."

"I understand those things," John in-

more taxes. I have had some years of good crops and good prices. But Harry Brown, my neighbor on the north side, and I were talking about the property tax in our community, the consolidation of school districts, and all those things. You know the farmers are talk. tion of school districts, and all those things. You know, the farmers are taking more interest in community and public matters than they used to, particularly since the time of the Soil Conservation Service, the Triple-A, the OPA, and the other things. One thing we couldn't understand is why in some cases one tract of land is assessed more than another tract."

"Perhaps there is a difference in yields," Bill suggested.

Yields About the Same

"But Harry and I have both kept pretty good records on our fields," John continued. "His 80 acres next to mine have been yielding about the same as have been yielding about the same as mine, but my assessed value is higher than his. Could it be that the buildings on my land are causing the assessor to add some value to the land itself? I have a lot of respect for our assessor. Just how does he arrive at the assessed value of the land?"

In the conversation that followed.

In the conversation that followed, the clerk pointed out that the deputy assessors were given some help such as changes in land values and that a short training school was held for them, but that in the end the assessed value was the judgment of the deputy assessor. Yields of crops and pasture and location of the farm with respect

to markets, roads, schools, and other factors are among those considered by the assessor. The clerk went on to say

the assessor. The clerk went on to say that any taxpayer could take his complaints to the County Board of Equalization. The two men talked about the methods of assessment and how they might be improved.

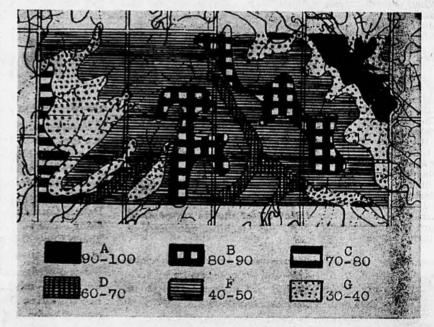
Altho they did not find a definite answer to the assessment problem, their ideas were that two things are needed to improve assessments. One is a full-time county assessor with one or more deputies who can spend the entire year on a good assessment. Second, more information is needed about the values of farm land. The solution of the first problem depends upon the will of the problem depends upon the will of the people expressed by the legislature. The second depends upon someone's getting information about the yield and value of farm products produced on different land.

Will Have Soils Maps

Will Have Solls Maps

The Soil Conservation Service and the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station have made a survey of the soils of Kansas. Within the next 2 or 3 years there will be available a soils map for each county in Kansas. It will provide information about the character of all Kansas soils. From the assessors' viewpoint, this soil information needs to be described in terms of yields on the different soils. This is not a small task. Soil men may rate the different soils, using their knowledge of the character of the soil in relation to yields. Or yield information may be gathered for each kind of soil.

To allow for all the different soils and for differences in seasons, it is necessary to have yield records for many fields for a period of years. At present there are practically no yield records of this kind available in Kansas. The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station is trying to arrive at the relative yields for the soils in some areas of Kansas. The relative yield means that if wheat on one kind of soil yields 20 bushels an acre and the yield on another kind of soil is 15 bushels, the relative yield of the second is 75 per cent of the first. The judgment of the soil men is being used and as rapidly as yield records can be gathered the ratings will be established. The final thing that is wanted for assessment purposes is not one of relative yields but one of relative net income from the land under the man-



This map shows how the yields of one kind of soil compare with the yields of other soils for an area of 8 sections. The "A" soils are the best. The "G" soils yield from 30 to 40 per cent of the "A" soils. In this area there were no soils with a relative yield of 50 to 60.

A-Bottomland with dark friable surface soil and moderately friable silty or clayey subsoils. Nearly level, with stream deposits.

-Upland with deep, very dark surface soils and moderately tight clay

or semiclaypan subsoils. Nearly level, with some sheet erosion.

C—Upland with deep, very dark surface soil and friable or moderately friable, silty to clayey subsoil. Moderately sloping, with sheet and gully

D-Mixed bottomland and upland on steep slopes along narrow drain-

ageways. Moderately sloping, with gully and sheet erosions.

F—Upland with deep, very dark surface soils and moderately tight clay or semiclaypan subsoils. Moderately sloping, with sheet and gully erosion. G-Upland with shallow and very shallow, commonly gravelly or stony soils. Steep sloping, with gully and sheet erosion.

agement of the usual farmer. The relative net income would vary with costs and prices of the products from the land. These costs and price figures change more than the relative yields. Determining relative yields is a step in determining relative net income. At this time it is felt that knowledge of relative yields would be of great help to assessors.

to assessors.

The map shows for an area the rating of the soils for yields of crops and pasture and a description of each soil. Such a map and description of the soils do not replace the judgment of the local assessor; they help him in arriving at his values. He will have some information for determining relative values of different tracts of land, and he will be able to keep his assessed values more nearly in line with those in other townships and other counties.

The county clerk and County Board

The county clerk and County Board of Equalization could have a copy of

the map for their county with the ratings and description of the soils tacked up on the wall in the clerk's office. Any property owner could look at the map and see what soils he has on his farm and how they compare with other tracts of land. Any complaints could be handled better by referring the tax-payer to the map. John Jones, like everyone else, wants to know why his property is assessed at certain values. While problems from the reassessment of real estate this year are still well in mind and before the next reassessment in 1950, steps can be taken to improve the assessment procedure in Kansas. in 1950, steps can be taken to improve the assessment procedure in Kansas. There is more information about soils and other facts. Some of the guesswork can be taken out of assessment if this information can be made available to the county and deputy assessors. It will reduce, by no means, the importance of the assessor, but will help him in making fair assessments.

Honeybees Will Help Produce Higher Yields

SOMETHING must be done about the honeybee population to get higher yields of alfalfa, clovers, flax, various fruits and garden crops. That is the conclusion of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Research Administration.

partment of Agriculture Research Administration.

At least 50 agricultural crops depend on honeybees for pollination or yield more abundantly when bees are plentiful, according to a 1946 report. More than 80 per cent of all available pollinating insects are honeybees, it is pointed out.

Bees can work wonders. Tests were

Bees can work wonders. Tests were conducted in a state where the average seed yield of red clover was 1 bushel

Intense agricultural development has interfered seriously with the balance between plants and pollinating insects. Bringing large acreages of land into cultivation has destroyed native pollinating insects as well as their nesting places.

nating insects as well as their nesting places.

The principal role of the honeybee is not in the production of honey and beeswax, but in the pollination of agricultural crops for the production of seed and fruit.

It's a Fence Row Weed Cutter

FARMERS who have sweated out long hours with a scythe to keep fence rows neat will welcome news of the gasoline motor-driven fencerow weed cutter. It is a new machine, with a rotary blade that gives a clean, close cut in anything from tough bluegrass up to light underbrush. It cuts a 26-inch swath.

Altho it will cut as clean and close in open land as the conventional hand lawn mower—as low as one half inch off the ground—it is specially designed for use along fence rows, around buildings, and trees in orchards, where mowing with a team or tractor is impossible.

When working along a fence or obstruction, a guard on the left of the blade is moved in contact with the obstruction, feeding the grass or weeds into the whirling blade, which cuts within one inch of the tree or fence post. In tall weeds, an attachment feeds the weeds into the blade, and they drop clear of the uncut land. A bluegrass attachment also is available for the new machine.

The unit consists of a welded frame on which are mounted a gasoline motor, the rotary blade, motor guard, and the tall-weed or bluegrass attachment. The assembled unit moves on 2 inflated rubber-tired wheels. The balance can be changed by the pressure of the fingertip.

Adjustments on this machine are few in number and simple. The motor

fingertip.

Adjustments on this machine are few in number and simple. The motor mount is moved forward or backward by turning a single screw and thereby

larmers who have sweated out long hours with a scythe to keep fence rows neat will welcome news the gasoline motor-driven fencew weed cutter. It is a new machine, attachments of the high-weed or bluegrass guards.

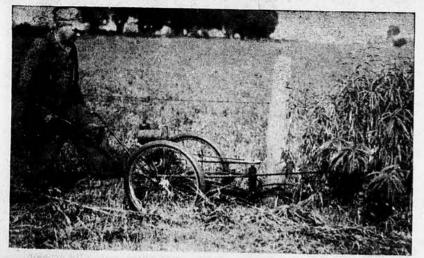
REA Repayments

"REA co-operatives," said Claude R. Wickard, REA administrator, "have paid back to the Federal Government 95 million dollars in interest and principal payments. Nearly 20 million dollars of this 95 million constitutes payments in advance of due dates. Overdue payments on interest and principal amount to less than 1 per cent of the amount to less than 1 per cent of the total amount due. Most of these delinquencies are due to the fact that war retarded construction and utilization of REA service after money was ex-pended on the lines."

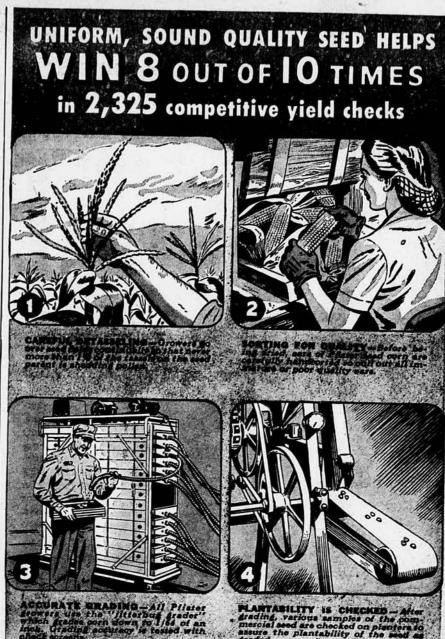
Health Help Lags

Rural public health services are lagging, reports the National Conference on Rural Health. The reason, say authorities; is that \$2 per capita is required to provide satisfactory public health services. In rural counties, however, the expenditure is hardly 50 cents annually.

These rural areas, say the authori-These rural areas, say the authorities, are behind on prevention of children's diseases. The same holds true for tuberculosis control, health education, or almost any other accepted function of a local health department.



This fence-row weed cutter takes a 26-inch swath, handles anything from blue-



*AVERAGE 10.8 BUSHELS MORE SHELLED CORN PER ACRE

Naturally, any one brand of hybrid corn cannot win all the time, but when Pfister Hybrids win 8 out of every 10 yield checks, that is mighty conclusive proof of superiority. Figures based on 2,325 competitive yield checks made over a period of 8 years in 9 states show that Pfister Hybrids actually and 2,327 of the time. Yet the form the proof of the proof of the proof of the time.

a period of 8 years in 9 states show that Pfister Hybrids actually win 83.13% of the time. In the few cases where Pfisters do not win, they lose by an average of less than 5.5 bu. per acre. Remember, it costs you just as much to plant, grow and harvest a "fair-to-middling" hybrid as it does a winning hybrid. And, every extra bushel of shelled corn is extra profit . . . clear profit! Your opportunity for making extra profit is better when you ask your Pfister Dealer to help you select the hybrids that are WINNING 8 out of 10 TIMES in your locality. Call him today! Call him today!





PFISTER ASSOCIATED GROWERS, INC. In Kansas: Missouri Pfister Growers Inc., Princeton, Mo.

One of the Biggest

BOTTLENECKS

In the Manufacture Of Farm Machinery Is the Shortage of

SCRAP METAL

Take Yours to a Junk Dealer Today **Highest Prices Paid.**

Space Contributed by Kansas Farmer in the Interest of Kansas Farming.

SPEED UP, EASE UP

LIFTING-LOADING JOBS with the HORN-DRAULIC LOADER Precision-built by world's producers of hydraulic loaders Horn-Draulic Attachments

and other products

Snow and Grain Bucket

Bucket

Rugged, 80-inch
bucket replaces the
loading scoop on the
Horn-Draulic Loader
Moves, loads, handles
shelled corn, cobs
small grain, and snow
efficiently



Bulldozer

An implement for every farm. Levels ground, cleans snow, fills in ditches. Made of



Seat Snubber

 Makes tractor seat ride like an easy chair Oil filled, factory sealed, fool proof Quickly adjustable to driver's weight.

Barb Reeler

 Eliminates many hazards of handling barbed wire. Speeds barbed wire. Speeds up the job of fence-

Gathers, lifts, dumps as much as a half-ton of hay at a time Quickly attached, me tal-pointed, hard wood teeth, securely bolted to steel frame.

THE YEAR AROUND LOADER

Rugged! Compact! Dependable! Horn-Draulic Loaders are doing the heavy back-breaking lifting and loading jobs for thousands of farmers, and doing it easier and quicker Lifting capacity 2400 pounds, with all controls near driver's fingertips. Improved construction makes the Horn-Draulic Loader more than ever THE BIG LIFT IN YOUR FARM WORK. Easily installed or detached. Streamlined to clear any opening through which the tractor alone can be driven. Ready for immediate delivery, so see your implement dealer, today Or write us for circular



All Steel Wagon Box



Loader Fluid





HORN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

FORT DODGE, IOWA

BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS



In a few hours, on your own farm, even with inexperienced help you can build the famous 12 ft. Rilco Brooder House. All the hard work is done at the factory. Simple directions show how to lay floor on skids, fasten the gable ends and intermediate rafters to floor. With the strong, accurate Rilco framing in position, the remaining work is a matter of simple nailing and painting.

SEE YOUR LUMBER DEALER soon and order your Rilco Pre-fab Gable Kit. Write for Free Folder.

LAMINATED PRODUCTS, INC. A WEYERHAEUSER INSTITUTION 1589 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING . SAINT PAUL 1, MINN.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

What kind of market can be expected for medium quality, 800-pound stockers and feeders for the next few weeks?—J. F.

Prices of stockers and feeders probably will hold fairly steady during the next few weeks. Market receipts are expected to increase but a broad demand exists and this will tend to support prices. Corn Belt feeders have the largest feed crop on record and they are buying replacement cattle to utilize this feed. Much of the buying apparently is in the hope that there will be a free market by the time the feeding period is over—by June 30, 1947, if not sooner.

It looks now as if I will have an abundance of wheat pasture. What is the lamb situation?—M. R.

Lamb production has been decreas-Lamb production has been decreasing for the last 5 years. The 1946 lamb crop is 7 per cent smaller than that of last year, 20 per cent smaller than in 1941, and the smallest since 1927. This means that lambs will be relatively

The new price controls on dressed lamb are designed to reflect a top price for live lambs of about \$19 at Chicago. Demand is expected to be sufficiently strong to hold prices at this level througt the fall months; and by late winter prices may strengthen

by late winter, prices may strengthen and squeeze packer margins.

If you have not contracted for feeder lambs, it would seem desirable to do so as soon as possible. Feeder lambs may be hard to find, and Corn Belt feeders will be looking for any kind of livestock that will utilize corn. Prices of feeder lambs are not expected to decline below current levels this fall.

Wheat prices have been somewhat higher during the last few days. Would this be a good time to sell?—G. W.

Wheat prices probably will be steady or advance gradually during the next few weeks. The Government needs large quantities of wheat for export, mill demand has been active, supplies of wheat in terminal markets are small, and the movement of wheat from farms has not been large.

The trend of wheat prices after early winter will be influenced by the rate at which farmers sell, the quantity of

wheat which the Government buys, and the prospects for the 1947 crop.

Corn prices in the terminal markets have been going up. Does this indicate that corn will not be cheaper when the new crop starts to move?—E. L.

The price of corn will be lower when new corn begins to move in volume. However, the price probably will be higher than it was in the fall of 1945. The price of corn probably will not go much, if any, below the corn-loan rate which probably will be about \$1.20 or \$1.22 on farms. Owing to the smaller crop, prices in Kansas may be somewhat above this level.

A Little Molasses

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has announced that a cargo of Fuerto Rican blackstrap molasses, totaling 1,400,000 gallons, will be sold to manufacturers for the production of cubes and pellets for range livestock feeding. This molasses was recently purchased by the Production and Marketing Administration thru the Reconstruction

ministration thru the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Department officials stated that it is not possible to release any of this molasses for other feeding purposes because of the small quantity available for distribution and the urgent need for protein supplements for range feeding in the Southwest, where the prolonged drouth has seriously curtailed normal feeding supplies.

Use Apple Flavor

It now is commercially practical first to take out the "bouquet" of fresh apple juice and then put it back. The plan is said to aid in marketing apple juice and for providing apple flavor in other products. Much of the apple juice evaporated

Much of the apple juice evaporated commercially goes into products such as vinegar or bland apple sirup, in which natural apple flavor has no value. Apple essence can be removed from this juice and used for flavoring ices and sherbets, fruit jellies and beverages. A pectin gum-type of confection with apple flavor also can be made with apple essence. Essence varies with apple essence. Essence varies with apple essence. Essence varies with apple variety. McIntosh and red and golden delicious apples make specially fragrant essences. Processors may be able to improve on nature, combining flavor of one variety with body quality of juice from another.

Legumes Made the Difference





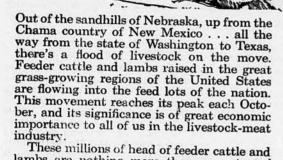
Vernon S. Mischler, McPherson county, has been using sweet clover and alfalfa as soil builders on his farm for years. Early last April Mr. Mischler, left, and Jess Cooper, county agent, inspected one of his fields of Pawnee. It had been preceded by sweet clover. The same day Mr. Cooper and M. E. Jackson, Kansas State College, viewed a field near the Mischler farm which had been cropped continuously.

Even early last spring the difference made by available plant food in the

soil was visible in the top growth.

The final result? Mr. Mischler's wheat averaged 30 bushels to the acre-The other field was hard pressed to yield 18 bushels.

Grass is on the Move



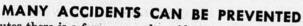
lambs are nothing more than grass turned into meat. True, these feeders will require a into meat. True, these feeders will require a certain amount of grain to finish them as satisfactory meat animals. That's why they go into the feed lots. But were it not for these grazing animals, 779,000,000 acres of the land area of the United States would produce little, if any, human food. In other words, 41% of the total land of our nation consists of grass land which cannot be used for producing other feeds and foods. Also taking into consideration the plowable land used to produce pasture, hay and other forage crops, approximately half of our land would produce no food of human value, were it not for livestock.

Of the total feeds consumed by beef cattle, 78.7% is grass, hay and dry roughages. With lambs, it is 95.6%. These are official figures of the United States Department of Agriculture. Thus, the grain that goes into feeder

cattle and lamb rations is but a relatively small part of the feed that makes our meat. A minimum of corn is needed to bring feeder steers from 700 to 1,000 pounds when the principal part of the ration is made up of fodder, corn silage, other available roughages and some concentrates.

ages and some concentrates.

In addition to utilizing grass which otherwise would be wasted, the production of livestock furnishes the nation with its finest nutritional food—meat. In the great movement of meat from the Western range to the kitchen range, the stop-over in the feed lots increases the amount of meat. It also levels out the fall flood of livestock into a more even year-round marketing. Thus seasonal price fluctured. fall flood of livestock into a more even year-round marketing. Thus seasonal price fluctu-ations are not so marked. In the production of livestock, the majority of America's 6,000,000 farmers and ranchers find the chief means of marketing their grass and other means of marketing home-grown feeds.



Every three minutes there is a farm or ranch accident. Unless something is done, 19,500 people may be killed in such accidents this year. Another 1,800,000 may be injured. We at Swift & Company want to help cut down this accident toll. That's why we print the pictures and the questions which follow. Little chances not taken, little repairs made, can prevent big accidents. Do you take the chances shown below? Check yourself.



approach animals

Do you have a strongly built bull pen? Do you lead the bull around on a rope because you do not have a bull-staff? Do you approach horses from behind without speaking and patting their rumps to warn them? Then watch yourself...one out of four fatal farm accidents occurs in handling livestock.



I sometimes take chances

Do you leave safety shieldsoffpowershafts, gears and chains? Wear loose-fitting clothing that may catch in machinery? Operate the tractor on dangerous inclines or banks? Mishandled machinery and equipment are involved in nearly one out of three nearly one out of three fatal farm accidents.



SELECTING JUNIOR CLUB STEERS

by W. H. Peters University of Minnesota

Every boy and girl who enters a junior feeding contest would like to secure a w.H. Peters feeder steer good enough to become a champion. In selecting calves with this high aim in mind, the "satisfactory prospect" must be a purebred or high-grade of one of the recognized beef breeds, Shorthorn, Hereford, or Angus.

The calf or yearling steer in thin condition must appear short in legs in proportion to his depth of body, or to put it the other way around, he must appear deep in body in proportion to his length of legs. He must then appear to be wide in his body and thickly covered with muscle, especially over the loin and down through the thighs.

The feeder calf should have a short neck and a short, broad head. He should appear moderately fine or small in the legs and head as an indication that he will fatten smoothly and show quality when fat. Large, coarse-appearing calves and small over-refined ones seldom develop into winners. Calves that appear nervous and easily excited or frightened should be avoided as they are likely to not do well and to be hard to train to lead.

Meat Buying Customs is the title of a new animated sound cartoon movie, filmed in color. It's a fast-moving chapter of our fast-moving industry. We'll gladly send it to you for group meetings. All you pay is express one way. It's in great demand, so please allow several weeks for delivery. It's a 16-mm. sound film and cannot be used on a sile the series of the ser film and cannot be used on a silent projector. Other films available on the same basis are: "By-Products," "Livestock and Meat," "A Nation's Meat," "Cows and Chickens . . . U. S. A." Write to Department 10A, Swift & Company Chicago 9 III Company, Chicago 9, Ill.



TEAMWORK

While we were preparing the "Grass is on the Move" article for this page, a cattleman friend from one page, a cattleman friend from one of the western range states called to see me. I told him about the article. "It points out," I said, "that lots of food for humans is produced from areas that otherwise would be waste land if it were not for meat animals."

He said, "That's good! There are always misguided neonle who complein that it's

guided people who complain that it's a waste to feed corn and other grains to livestock. They say people ought to eat the grain, instead of turning it into meat. They forget that most of that meat is made of grass, hay and other roughage that people

"Another thing too many people forget, ne went on, "is the important job you meat packers do in getting meat to the people who want it. I understand that meat travels an average of more than the people who consumers. That 1,000 miles from producers to consumers. That must be so because we fellows west of the Mississippi raise two-thirds of the livestock. But twothirds of the meat is eaten east of the Mississippi, where most of the people live. In a way, we who raise and finish the animals are like manufacturers. And you are our sales and distributing departments. Believe me, we need an organization that covers the nation to get our product into every market in this big country. It seems to me that you and we are in this business together, and neither could get along without the other."

It seems to me that he's right! F.M. Simp son.

Agricultural Research Department

Soda Bill Sez:

. . . if you are looking for a helping hand, try the one at the end of your arm. . . . a farmer doesn't go to work—he wakes up surrounded by it.



Marketing Dairy and Poultry Products

The same nationwide facilities which are used to distribute meat are ideal for the distribution of dairy and poultry products. All these products are perishable and require refrigeration. Many consumers buy their butter, cheese, eggs, poultry and meats from the same store. So, as you can see, it is more economical to have one Swift & Company salesman who sells 16 or more products than 16 salesmen each selling one product. Further, costs are reduced by having the same one product. Further, costs are reduced by having the same trucks deliver these products at the same time to the same

By preparing, handling and selling dairy and poultry roducts, as well as meat, distribution costs are reduced on all these foods. Our objective is to provide wider outlets for the products of America's farms and ranches. We have a booklet entitled "Dairy and Poultry Products" which we will gladly send you. Just write to Swift & Company, De-partment A-3, Chicago 9, Illinois.

Swift & Company UNION STOCK YARDS CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS-AND YOURS Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years — and Years to Your Life

Corn bread is a sugar and white

these days of shortages for all.

both important in

Try Baked Treats for

FALL DAYS

By FLORENCE Mckinney



sugar. Bake at (350° F.). Care must be taken that these cookies are not baked too long, as they are THOSE wonderful smells that come from the easily burned.

Stone Jar Molasses Cookies

1 cup molasses
½ cup shortening
1 teaspoon soda
2¼ cups sifted flour

1% teaspoons baking powder 1 teaspoon salt 1½ teaspoons ginger

Heat molasses to boiling, remove from heat and blend in shortening. Stir in sifted flour, baking powder, soda, salt and ginger, sifted together. Chill the dough in refrigerator at least 3 or 4 hours, or overnight. Roll out to about 1/16 inch thick on a lightly floured board. A cloth on the board will facilitate rolling. Cut into desired shapes and bake on a heavy baking sheet about 5 to 7 minutes in a moderate oven (350° F.). Yields 8 dozen cookies 1% inches in diameter. Overbaking tends to give molasses cookies a bitter taste.

Cinnamon Rolls

This recipe is for those who like cinnamon rolls made without eggs. The sugar is double that in a plain bread recipe.

1 teaspoon sugar ½ cup lukewarm water 1 cake or package yeast 1 cup milk ½ cup sugar

teaspoons salt cup lukewarm water cups flour tablespoons shorten-ing melted and cooled

Dissolve 1 teaspoon sugar in ¼ cup lukewarm water. Add the yeast and let it stand 10 minutes. Scald milk. Add ¼ cup sugar, salt and % cup water. Stir well and cool to lukewarm. Stir yeast so the standard of the lukewarm milk mixture. lution thoroly and add to lukewarm milk mixture. Add half the flour gradually and mix thoroly. Stir in shortening. Add remainder of flour and mix well. When dough is stiff, turn out on lightly floured board and knead until smooth and satiny (about 12 minutes). Shape into smooth ball and place in a greased bowl. Brush top of dough lightly with shortening. Cover and let rise in warm place (85 to 90° F.) until dough [Continued on Page 23]

kitchen when mother bakes! The family resistance will be low when mealtime arrives. The day of emergency flour is over and standard flour is again on the grocer's shelves. Standard flour will make dough like satin and it will handle easier and make better products.

With sugar still rationed and a prospect for still more rationing, molasses again will be a leader in the sugar-saving department. Much home-grown molasses will be made this year and neighbors may have some to sell.

Quick Coffeecake

1½ cups sifted flour 2 teaspoons baking powder ½ teaspoon salt 1 egg

16 cup light sirup or

honey top milk tablespoons melted shortening

Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt. Beat egg, add sirup, milk and shortening. Blend thoroly. Add to flour mixture, stirring only enough to moisten flour. Pour in baking pan and top with following cinnamon crumble topping:

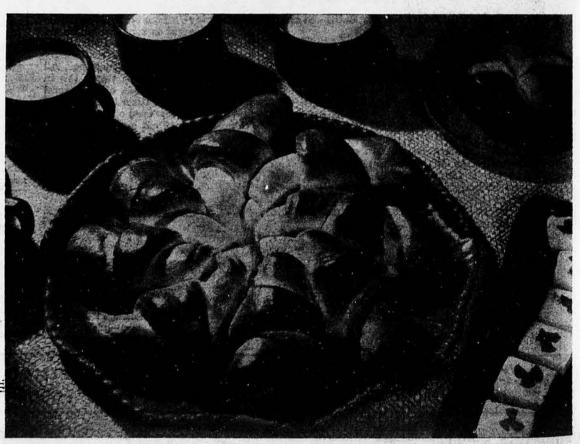
Mix all together with fork until mixture is consistency of coarse crumbs. Sprinkle over batter and bake in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) for about 25 minutes. Yields an 8- by 8-inch coffeecake.

Soft Ginger Cookies

cup granulated sugar teaspoons ginger teaspoon soda ½ teaspoon salt

1 cup molasses ½ cup shortening 31/2 cups sifted flour

Combine the sugar, ginger, soda, salt and pour over this the molasses which has been heated to scalding. Add the shortening and boiling water, then the flour. This dough should be rather soft.



For crescent rolls divide the dough into 8 pie-shaped wedges and roll, beginning at the wide end.

Try Baked Treats

(Continued from Page 22)

doubles in bulk. This will take about 45 minutes. Divide into 2 equal portions, rolling each piece into a rectangle ½ rolling eac

1 cup brown sugar 1/2 cup melted butter 2 teaspoons cinnamon

Brush the top of each rectangle with melted butter. Mix sugar and cinnamon and sprinkle on top. Roll up and seal the edge. Cut into 1-inch slices and place cut side down in well-greased muffin pans or arrange close together in a baking pan. More sugar and cinnamon may be sprinkled on top if desired. Let rise in a warm place until doubled in bulk. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) 15 to 18 minutes. Yields 3 to 3½ dozen rolls. dozen rolls.

Corn Bread

2 tablespoons but- 1 cup milk
ter 1 cup flour
4 cup sugar 3 teaspoons bak1 egg, beaten ing powder
4 cup cornmeal

Cream butter and sugar, add egg and milk. Add sifted dry ingredients. Mix lightly. Bake in greased pan in a hot oven (400° F.) 30 to 40 minutes.

Caramel Rolls

2 teaspoons sugar ½ cup lukewarm packages or cakes yeast

Dissolve the sugar in water and add yeast. Let stand 10 minutes.

1½ cups milk
¼ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt

2 eggs, beaten 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind 6 cups sifted flour

Scald milk, add shortening, ½ cup sugar and salt and allow to cool until lukewarm. Add enough flour to make a thick batter. Thoroly stir yeast solution, add to batter and also add beaten eggs and lemon rind. Beat well. Add enough additional flour to make a soft dough. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead until smooth and satiny. Place in greased bowl, cover with cloth and let rise in warm place, 80° to 85°, until doubled in bulk.

½ cup butter 1 cup brown sugar 1 cup pecan halves

Into each greased muffin cup put ½ teaspoon butter and 1 teaspoon brown sugar. Sprinkle with ½ teaspoon water. Arrange 3 or 4 pecan halves in each muffin cup. When dough is light, punch down and let rest 10 minutes. Roll dough out to rectangular sheet about ½ inch thick. Brush with melter and sprinkle with brown sugar butter and sprinkle with brown sugar. Roll and seal edge. Cut into 1-inch slices. Place slices, cut side down

For Junior Miss



Slim princess lines of Pattern 4736 emphasizes your slender waist. There are 3 sleeve lengths. The flounced hat pattern is included. It comes in sizes 11, 13, 15, and 17. Size 13 dress requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material. The hat requires % yard.

To obtain Pattern 4736 send 25 cents to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

into prepared muffin tins. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderate oven (350° to 375° F.) for 20 to 25 minutes. Let rolls stand in pans for a couple of minutes before removing them. These rolls may also be baked in regulation cake pan if the rolls are placed close together. Yields about 3½ dozen rolls.

Crescent Star

1 cake or package yeast 1 teaspoon salt 1 egg, beaten 2 tablespoons melted shortening 3 cup sugar 3 cups sifted four

Soften yeast in lukewarm water. Scald milk. Add sugar and salt. Cool to lukewarm. Add 1 cup flour. Mix well. Add softened yeast and egg. Beat well. Add shortening. Mix well. Add enough more flour to make a soft dough. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead until satiny. Place in greased bowl, cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Punch down. Cover and let rest 10 minutes. Roll out to circle 15 inches in diameter. Cut in 8 pieshaped wedges. Roll up, beginning at wide end, and seal point. Place rolls in circle on greased baking sheet so that they just touch, with one point of each toward the center. Curve outer end of each roll in same direction to make crescents. Let rise until doubled. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) for 25 to 30 minutes. 30 minutes.

Refrigerator Rolls

For those with a sugar shortage, this recipe should be a boon for sirup or honey is the substitute.

2 cakes or packages yeast
4 cup lukewarm
water
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon salt

2 cup light sirup or
4 cup cup honey
2 eggs
4 cup melted
shortening
6 cups sifted flour

Soften yeast in lukewarm water. Scald milk, add sirup and salt. Add 2 cups flour and beat well. Add yeast. Beat eggs and add to mixture. Blend well. Add shortening and mix. Add remaining flour to make a soft dough. Knead until smooth and satiny. Place in a lightly greased bowl, grease top of dough, cover well and place in refrigerator. When needed, remove dough from refrigerator, punch down and mold into desired shapes. Place rolls in greased pan and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderately hot oven (425° F.) for 15 to 20 minutes. Yields 2½ dozen rolls.

A Circus Party

A Wild Animal Hunt Game. Gather together as many pictures of wild animals as you can find, trace and use them as patterns. Cut out dozens of animals from scratch-paper or newspaper. To play the game hide the animals before the guests arrive. Whoever finds the greatest number of the paper animals, wins the game.

A Circus Pantomime Game. Cut as many animals as you will need, allowing one animal for each two guests; cut the paper animals in half. Cut each a bit different and put them in a box

cut the paper animals in half. Cut each a bit different and put them in a box lid. Some may be cut zigzag, some curved, some straight. Pass them out so each guest has one half of a wild animal and then they are matched for partners. The hostess has a list of circus pantomimes and she whispers to each couple whatever pantomime they

partners. The hostess has a list of circus pantomimes and she whispers to each couple whatever pantomime they are to enact silently.

Here are the pantomimes:
Imitate: A bareback rider, (use chairs for horses). Peeping under the tent. A tight-rope walker. Buying a bottle of pop. Driving tent poles. Carrying water for the elephants. A strong man lifting a 400-lb. weight. A ringmaster cracking his whip. A halky donkey. Feeding peanuts to the elephants. Doing an acrobatic somersault. Watching the trapeze performers high up under the tent top. Climbing up to your seat. Eating sticky circus popcorn. A clown lighting a firecracker behind another clown. Pushing thru the circus crowd will make a good pantomime, or an imitation of a rider performing on the back of a circus horse. Add as many more pantomimes as you may need.

The couple whose pantomime creates the heartiest laughter is pronounced the winning pair.

Suggestions for refreshments. Cir-

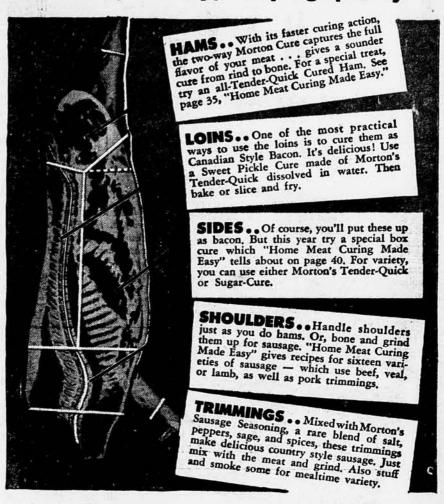
the neartlest laughter is pronounced the winning pair.

Suggestions for refreshments. Circus lemonade, make it of grape juice with lemon and orange juice added.

Cupcakes, iced, with an animal cracker pressed into the icing so that it stands up. Little bears look especially nice. cially nice.

How you can get the most out of your home-butchered meat

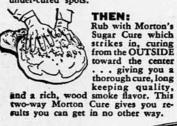
In flavor, variety, keeping quality



Yes Sir! There's a lot of good eating... and plenty of variety... in home butchered meat. There's no safer way to cure it than the two-way Morton Method. It starts the cure at the bone . . . avoids waste, bone-taint, off-flavor, and imparts a rich, old fashioned smoke flavor. Try it this year — be sure to ask for Morton's Sugar-Cure and Morton's Tender-Quick.



Dissolve Morton's
Tender-Quick in
water and pump
along the bones.
This fast-acting
curing pickle starts
curing INSIDE...
at the bone area,
vulnerable spot. This
bone-taint, off-flavor,
spots.





It's easier, safer, surer to cure the



Finest Home-Curing Book ever published

Over 200 charts, pictures, diagrams complete directions on how to butcher, cure, make sausage, Canadian Bacon, corned beef, and other meat specialties. The most valuable book on home meatcuring ever published. Send for your copy today . . . enjoy better meat . . . a wider variety of meat dishes . . . and get a safer, surer cure. Just write your name and address in margin and mail with 10¢ in coin to Morton Salt Co., 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.



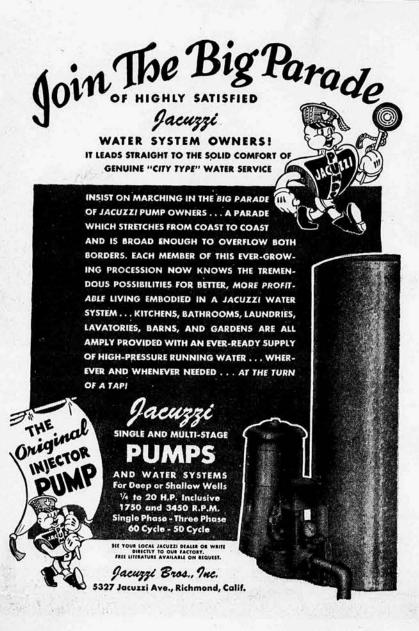
This new Red Star Dry Yeast is more effective as well as more convenient. For this granular, dry yeast, that keeps fresh and strong for weeks on your pantry shelf, gives you bigger loaves, more bread and rolls for the same amount of ingredients. That's because Red Star Dry Yeast gives your dough more "lift" while baking. And that is mighty important these days when flour, sugar and shortening are so precious.

Red Star Dry Yeast saves time too, because it works faster. There's no other yeast just like it. Ask your grocer today.

KAY ROGERS SAYS:

I have some grand new recipes. Would you like them? Drop me a penny post card. Address Department D-7, Red Star Yeast & Products Co., Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin.





Fine Foods Displayed

Had Excellent Culinary Exhibits

IN THE culinary department at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Mrs. O. M. Coble, of Sedgwick, was superintendent. She was proud of the many exhibits in the various classes in food preservation and preparation. Mary Fletcher, nutrition specialist of the extension service, Kansas State College, judged all classes.

Mrs. Carl Willms, Geneseo, won \$23.75 in cash prizes which included 11 blue ribbons as follows: Raisin bread, white bread, whole-wheat bread, orange bread, nut bread, burnt sugar cake, sugar cookies, gingersnaps,

cake, sugar cookies, gingersnaps, canned peaches, pork tenderloin and a collection of 6 canned fruits.

Mrs. M. L. Sandell, of Winfield, won \$24.50 and 7 blue ribbons for her canned fruits as follows: Blackberries, red cherries, black raspberries, red raspberries, black raspberries, red raspberries, rhubarb, strawberries and canned corn. The sweepstakes in the butter-cake class went to Mrs. A. J. Van Meter, of Sterling, the mother of 7 small children. She won this on her angel food cake angel food cake.

angel food cake.

In 1940, Mrs. Coble started the class called the Governor's Cooky Jar. This year, it was won by and presented to Governor Schoeppel by Mrs. W. L. Ewbank, of Salina. In the jar were 14 varieties, all too pretty to eat. There were several Swedish cooky recipes, one of them belonging to Mrs. Birger Sandzen, of Lindsborg. There were jamfilled cookies, Swedish nut balls, iced chocolate, peppermint Spritz, sugar cookies, molasses crumb cookies, fruitfilled pinwheels, chocolate cookies icefilled pinwheels, chocolate cookies, ice-box nut cookies, chocolate pinwheels, Tollhouse cookies, fruit-filled, Spritz and peanut crunch cookies. It's a list not easily surpassed either in appearance or eatability.

Other blue-ribbon winners are as

follows:

Pears and green beans: Mrs. Ina Anderson, McPherson. White fruit cake and honey apple sauce cake: Mrs. Vic Anderson, Hutch-

Red tomato preserves: Mrs. Arthur Back, Haven.

Yellow sponge cake: Carol Jean Blackhall, Sterling. Boston brown bread: Mrs. E. J. Boldt,

Holyrood.
Yellow beans and beets: Mrs. Harold Branton, Hutchinson.
Cinnamon rolls, Parker House rolls, strawberry preserves, yellow tomato preserves: Mrs. L. C. Brittain, Hutchinson.

Pear butter, peach pickles, tomato catsup: Mrs. Arthur Brown, Hutchin-

Refrigerator rolls: Mrs. H. H. Buller,

Spinach or greens: Betty Calbert, Hutchinson.

Coconut layer cake: Joan Dunn, Hutchinson.

Red raspberry jam, apple butter, ripe grape butter: Mrs. Bertha Dunsworth, Hutchinson.

worth, Hutchinson.
Gingerbread: Phyllis Enders, Lyons.
Molasses crumb cookies, fruit-filled
cookies, Governor's Cooky Jar: Mrs.
W. L. Ewbank, Salina.

Blackberry jam: Barbara Frazey, Hutchinson. Oatmeal cookies: Mrs. Hannah Gon-

zales, Hutchinson.
Peach preserves: Mrs. Frank Harper,
Sedgwick.

Mrs. Carl Willms, Geneseo Mrs. Carl Willms, Geneseo, Kansas, winner of five firsts in baking at the Kansas State Fair, exhibits her prize-winning white loaf and the special award, an automatic electric toaster.

Blackberry jelly, red plum jelly, collection of jellies: Mrs. Dan Forker,

Chocolate layer cake: Mrs. Frank Headley, Burrton.
Peas, dill pickles: Marie Hysom,

Hutchinson.

Coffeecake: Mrs. H. W. Janzen,

Coffeecake: Mrs. H. W. Janzen,
Hutchinson.
Pear preserves, peach butter: Elizabeth Kagarice, Hutchinson.
Beets: Mrs. Edward Kline, Wichita.
Watermelon preserves, canned apples, apricots, blue plums, soup mixture, asparagus, tomatoes, sour cucumber pickles, spiced apples, pickle display, beef: Mrs. C. E. McMullin,
Hutchinson.
Apricot marmalade, yellow plums, carrots, onions, bread-and-butter pickles, chili sauce, pear pickles, meat collection: Mrs. Floyd Marrs, Hutchinson.

Sweet cucumber pickles: Mrs. Ruby Mitchell, Hutchinson.

Green grape jelly: Mrs. N. W. Moll, Hutchinson.

Canned vegetable collection: Josie Perkins, Hutchinson.

Peanut butter

Peanut butter cookies: Helen Pick-

enpaugh, Hutchinson.

Mint jelly, orange marmalade, plum butter, bing cherries, red plums, chicken: Mrs. H. N. Reynolds, Hutchinson

chicken: Mrs. n. n. N. Noyalinson.
Raised doughnuts: Mrs. Ralph
Skeen, Hutchinson.
Chocolate layer cake, marble cake,
spice cake, dark fruit cake, Lady Baltimore cake, ice-box cookies, hermits:
Mrs. Lloyd Skinner, Hutchinson.
Apple jelly, crabapple jelly: Mrs.
W. J. Smith, Hutchinson.
Canned grapes: Mrs. Glen Stout,
Hutchinson.

Cherry preserves: Mrs. L. E. Tilley, Hutchinson. Chocolate drop cookies: Mrs. C. F.

Voth, Hutchinson. Gooseberry jelly, ripe grape jelly:
Mrs. Clarence Ward, Hutchinson.
Chocolate angel food cake: Mrs.
Clyde Young, Hutchinson.

Competition Was Keen

In the Textile Department

REAT rows of household linens, REAT rows of household linens, showcases of handmade rugs, and lines of quilts at the State Fair were inspected by thousands of women from all sections of Kansas. It's a favorite place for women to look and to talk. Mrs. L. E. Tilley, superintendent of the clothing and textile department, thought the exhibits were excellent, both in number and quality, Margaret Kirby Burtis, district agent of the extension service, judged the hundreds of items.

Mrs. Harry Hay, of R. 1, Colony, won

Mrs. Harry Hay, of R. 1, Colony, won 13 awards in this department; blue ribbons on a cross-stitch scarf, a buffet set, sampler, crocheted doily and crocheted lace insertion. She won red ribbons on an applique scarf and needlepoint picture. point picture

sweepstakes quilt had enor-

mous competition; there were dozens there. Mrs. Rose Kretsinger, of Emporia, made the winner, an original design in flower garden pattern. She spent 5 years making this work of art, the design appliqued to the white background, the colors so blended that it was difficult to believe they were not painted. Mrs. Kretsinger has done such outstanding original designing of quilts that several have appeared in the Carrie Hall Quilt Book.

Outstanding was the work of Avis

Outstanding was the work of Avis Osten, of Nickerson, who has been an invalid for 5 years. She exhibited and won a blue ribbon on an afghan made of the original afghan crochet stitch. She added a design in colored yarn.

Miss Burtis gave the best quilting award to a group, the Methodist ladies of Halstead.

Living Is Fun

Where 750 Young Folks Camp Together

ALREADY the 4-H Club Encampment is too small," so say Governor Andrew Schoeppel and the staff of the state 4-H Club office. The evidence being that they turned away about 500 young folks who wished to spend the week at the State Fair at Hutchinson. The building seems large and is large to the visitor when he looks at the huge dining room and the sleeping quarters on the second floor and the auditorium. It's another case of the demand exceeding the supply.

Life for the week is democracy at work for the young folks of Kansas. They wait tables, make their beds, accept dormitory inspections, introduce speakers at their guest meals, lead the singing, plan the nightly recreation. And more than that, they do all of these things well, with skill which is evidence of the good training on the part of 4-H Club leaders. When it is mealtime,

things well, with skill which is evidence of the good training on the part of 4-H Club leaders. When it is mealtime, 50 boys and girls, evenly divided, set the tables in the dining room and serve the tables and close inspection by the visitor reveals all the knife blades turn toward the plate, each fork is on the left, each water glass at the tip of the knife. They make no mistake about which side to serve the food from—always from the left. They join heartily and loudly in good singing.

In the encampment, rooms are set

In the encampment, rooms are set aside for all kinds of judging contests, everything from selecting the best but-tonhole in a wool dress to the best ear tonhole in a wool dress to the best ear of hybrid corn. Competition is keen and well supervised. They learn to take a losing score with poise and in good form. The girls are grouped in the activities room and take turns judging plaid dresses, wool suits, table arrangements, menu plans, food preservation. In another room samples of seeds are laid out for close study. All is quiet, there can be no talking or confusion, for judging is a serious and private business. The high winners value their honors.

Each night the activity room, which

Each night the activity room, which is almost as big as all outdoors, but still not large enough, resounds with the music and soft shuffle of dancing, or mixers or musical games. The 4-H members decide their own programs

Has Spice Shelf

Mrs. Albert Vohs, of Sherman county, has an idea for storing spices and other numerous small items in

the built-in cupboard.
She had part of the lower shelf in the cupboard built as a tier of shelves, with each tier stepped up about 2 inches from the one below. With this arrangement, small cans of spices and other items are clearly visible for label reading, and those on the back shelf can be picked off without disturbing those in front.

Maine Charm String

A new book, "Maine Charm String," is about 2 things, both interesting: A hobby, button collecting and about the people of Maine. It's not so much about the hobby as about the ways and doings of Maine neighbors. Elinor Graham, the author, lives with her husband, David, on a farm on Flying Point which juts out into the sea. By pure accident and her customary luck she found a historical Revolutionary War button while digging in her War button while digging in her flower garden. This innocent discovery took her down interesting roads all over the countryside visiting with her neighbors and making them into friends. From that time on she be-came an avid button collector.

The story is crammed full of lively, witty accounts of her visits with people, and the beautiful Maine countryple, and the beautiful Maine country-side. For enjoyable reading fare it is difficult to surpass. And for added pleasure we suggest her former book about the Pine Tree State, "Our Way Down East." It's just as revealing for Mrs. Graham tells of their move from the city to settle in Flying Point on the coast of Maine. These 2 books are published by MacMillan Company, N. Y.

Modernized the Kitchen

Recently Mr. and Mrs. Joe Musil, of Marshall county, moved into an old house and they set about modernizing it. Mr. Musil constructed all the built-in storage space in the kitchen, and judging from the results he is one of the finest of handymen. The woodwork is white the headles red. The pay sink is white the headles red. The pay sink is white, the handles red. The new sink is a double unit one, and Mrs. Musil says she prefers it to the single unit

type.

The Musils have inlaid linoleum on the work surface, and have

The Musils have inlaid linoleum on the top of the work surface, and have placed scrap pieces in the bottom of all the drawers. Divided drawers aid in making the storage of silver and kitchen utensils convenient.

Mrs. Musil found a bakelite paint finish at the furniture store and applied it with a paint brush to the linoleum on the work surface. She has found this to make a shiny, hard surface which is durable, attractive and easily washed. Soapsuds seems to have no damaging effect on it.

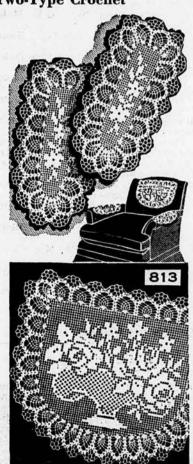
A Freezer Idea

According to Mrs. Arthur E. Scheetz,

According to Mrs. Arthur E. Scheetz, of Cheyenne county, farm women out there co-operate in getting produce prepared for freezer-locker storage.

The day we called, Mrs. Scheetz and 3 other women were meeting to prepare 40 chickens for locker storage. One trick they have learned is to put the dressed and drawn chickens immediately into a large pan of ice water for quick chilling. After all the chickens are cleaned and drawn, those in the ice water are ready to be cut and packed for the locker.

Two-Type Crochet



Unusually decorative in effect and interesting to do. Filet and pineapple crochet combined in a chairset will enhance and protect furniture. Two-type crochet makes these pretty chair, dav-enport and buffet sets. Pattern 813 has directions and charts and stitches.

Pattern 813 may be obtained by sending 20 cents to the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.





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Helps Save Every Ear

Noursite Picker Roll Compound is an especially prepared petroleum adhesive -it's farm tested.

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rs. Albert Werning and children

"GOOD FENCES Helped Double the Yields on Our Farm'

"We've owned this 400 acre farm for 25 years," says Mr. Werning, "and 12 of them were drought years when many of the farmers in this state went broke. But by using modern farming practices—good fencing, livestock and rotations—we have held on to our farm and made it pay. Our crop yields have doubled, and the farm is now carrying 200 hogs, 100 beef cattle and 10 dairy cattle. All this would be impossible without good fences."

Prefers RED BRAND for Longer Wear "All the fence on our farm is RED BRAND. Some is nearly 20 years old but still in good condition. We find it lasts longer, cuts down on fence repairs, and costs less in the long run."



Let's Look at Russia

Tenth Article on Europe Today, Giving Plain Facts

By JOHN STROHM

MOSCOW—The sickle, the trade and the flail got a real workout in the Soviet Union this summer. I traveled about 4,000 miles thru 3 Soviet republics and not once did I get with the source of the sour

viet republics and not once did I get close enough to a working combine to get a picture.

The most common sight in the Ukraine—which before the war boasted that it was the "most highly mechanized agricultural area in the world"—was of women swinging their sickles and cradles and bending over to bind the bundles by hand.

Collective farmers, who had been steadily discarding the primitive hand methods of pre-Revolution days, have had to return to the sickle and scythe, in part, because of heavy war damage.

had to return to the sickle and scythe, in part, because of heavy war damage. I have been touring the farms of Byelorussia, the Ukraine, and the Stalingrad area—I could just as easily say I have been touring the battlefronts.

For all of the farms in this vast region—equal to the United States east of the Mississippi—felt the backlash of war not once, but twice. It's the worst war damage I've seen.

A Fair Grain Crop

A Fair Grain Crop

First, how are the crops? Well, considering dry weather and machinery losses, which mean poor soil preparation, the Soviet Union had a pretty good grain crop this year. It was just about the best since the war started, which means it may hit 12 bushels to the acre for a national average. Farmers planted something over 200 million acres to grain. (The Soviet government never gives out such statistics—statistics are considered as strategic and secret as plans for a rocket bomb.)

Just before I left Moscow in August, the grain barometer was still going up—particularly in Siberia. But Siberian farmers who had seen August snowstorms ruin their crops before still had their fingers crossed.

farmers who had seen August snowstorms ruin their crops before still had
their fingers crossed.

Premier Stalin had promised the
people of the Soviet Union, who had
suffered and sacrificed for so many
years, that food rationing would be
done away with "sometime in 1946."
But a recent announcement from the
Kremlin says the end of food rationing
won't come until 1947.

War damage? Well, you have to see
the rubble of Stalingrad and Minsk—
to see cattle grazing where once
apartment houses stood, and potatoes
sprouting in what was once a thriving
business district—to get a rough idea
of what even old-fashioned warfare
(from the atomic viewpoint) can do to
a city. Farm villages suffered, too.

I was on one collective farm where
83 families lived. This farm had sent
146 men to the Red army from 1940 to
1945. Of that number, 15 were out of
the army and back on the farm, 40 had
been killed, and the rest were either
still in the army or industry.

Of the 136 workers on the farm, 116

still in the army or industry.
Of the 136 workers on the farm, 116

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In g and harvesting crops during the war years go to the women. They are still doing 80 per cent of the work on farms today.

Collective farms were on the fighting front. Byelorussia, which was overrun by the Nazis in a few days after the Russian invasion, never stopped fighting. The Partisans organized and struck at the Nazis from the near-by forests—and the collective farms paid for it. I was on one farm where 39 families had been completely wiped out by this Nazi retaliation to wiped out by this Nazi retaliation to the Partisan attacks.

Nazis Burned Every Building

Nazis Burned Every Building

In one county the Nazis systematically burned every single building—every one. In an area of Byelorussia, about the size of half a dozen counties, where 900,000 people lived before the war, 300,000 persons were killed. You can visit practically any village in the Ukraine or Byelorussia and hear atrocity stories too fantastic to be made up: Russians burned alive, Russians buried alive, children branded with hot irons.

Collective farmers also lost machinery and livestock—in some areas prac-

Collective farmers also lost machinery and livestock—in some areas practically all of it. Government figures on total Soviet war losses: Livestock—8.5 million horses, 26 million cattle, 32 million hogs. Machinery—137,000 tractors, 49,000 out of 182,000 combines; 4 million plows, harrows and other soilworking implements; 265,000 sowing and planting machines and 885,000 harvesting and sorting machines.

The Ukraine alone lost 56,000 tractors and 24,000 combines. That's one reason, at least, why I traveled hundreds of miles thru the Soviet Union without seeing a combine working. In field after field of the precious yellow grain, all I saw were men and women swinging scythes, closely followed by crews of women who bound the grain into bundles, and set them into shocks.

Flailing Out the Grain

Flailing Out the Grain

In some fields they used horse-drawn In some fields they used horse-drawn reapers which reminded me of one of the early Cyrus McCormick models. And because so many threshers were lost in the invaded areas, I also saw farmers flailing out the grain, winnowing it in the wind. Socialist Agriculture, the national farm paper, says that of the first 20 million acres harvested in the Soviet Union, only 17 per cent had been cut with combines.

I don't want to give the impression that war losses alone are responsible for the primitive hand methods. I was on many farms where they had always

on many farms where they had always cut their grain with sickles and cra-

The loss of 8 million horses has caused them to fall back on their hoes. And I never visited a collective farm but that I saw large crews of men and barefooted women working the ground with hoes. This year, in Byelorussia alone, half a million acres were spaded.



Women are doing 80 per cent of the work on collective farms today. Here a crew comes home from the harvest field with their wooden rakes and sickles, mes home from the harvest field with their wooden rakes and and some with a few heads of wheat which they had gleaned.

they bleer in American conducts they must en derroot

Letter From Strohm

Dear Editor: Enclosed is the first of 3 stories on my 4,000-mile trip thru the Soviet Union. This story and the 2 others to follow have information never before published about the agriculture of that country. of that country.

Tass, the official Russian news

of that country.

Tass, the official Russian news service, gave a story to all Moscow newspapers to refute President Truman's statement that newspapermen were not permitted to travel freely in the Soviet Union. The Tass story said: "At the present time, John Strohm, president of the American Agricultural Editors' Association, is in the Soviet Union and is traveling freely wherever he wants to go."

And that is true. I had complete freedom to go where I wanted to go, see what I wanted to see, and I lugged four cameras along, too.—John Strohm.

As John Strohm said in the previous issue, "Regular news and radio correspondents in Moscow said I saw more in 6 weeks than any of them had been permitted to see as long as they have been there," it indicates these 3 articles have something new. Also, it tends to prove the President's statement that newspapermen are not allowed to travel freely.—The Editor.)

Farmers are using large numbers of oxen and cows in areas where power farming was just coming into its own when war came. According to the newspaper Pravda, farmers in Rostovoblast in the Ukraine used "21,000 horses, 88,000 oxen and 49,000 low-producing cows" to supplement the handful of tractors they had.

And they're going about the job of rebuilding their homes—6 million destroyed in the entire country—with real vigor which I didn't see in the cities. Rural reconstruction is probably three fourths completed. And Stalingrad, where the enemy were driven out 3 years ago, is still a hopeless wreck. But I saw farmers going about the job of rebuilding very systematically. In the north, where the forests are more plentiful than good land, I saw them hewing logs for their log cabins. They notch the logs, build the cabin in the woods, then number the logs, tear down the cabin and cart it away to where they want to erect it permanently. They thatch the roof with hand-hewn shingles or rye straw. "A rye-straw roof will last 15 to 20 years," I was told when I viewed it rather skeptically.

The floors of these new cabins are skeptically.

The floors of these new cabins are made with hand-sawed lumber—most of their sawmills, too, are twisted junk as a result of the war.

In the treeless steppe country of the south, I saw scores of women and children their particular half high

firen, their petticoats held high, mix-ing great gobs of straw and mud with their bare feet. They are raising new adobe walls to replace the homes

burned in vengeance by the retreating

What about machinery? Well, it's coming back slowly. Last year they made 8,600 new tractors compared with 31,000 in 1940. They lost 137,000 tractors in the war, and thousands of others are standing idle because of lack of repairs or which are simply worn out. worn out

worn out.

I went thru the Stalingrad tractor factory, which was reduced to rubble during the fighting there. The workers took up arms and fought to the last—until their factory was a mass of rubble. The officials were a bit reluctant to say how many tractors they are making there—one of those statistical secrets. But I saw a sign hanging on the wall, designed to spur on the workers, which said the goal was 6,000 tractors for 1946.

which said the goal was 6,000 tractors for 1946.

Livestock production, too, is climbing slowly. In areas which were occupied by the Germans, livestock on collective farms increased last year as follows: Cattle, 16 per cent; sheep, 32 per cent; hogs, 79 per cent; and horses, 9 per cent. By the first of this year, the Ukrains had three fourths of its prewar cattle, one third of its hog numbers, half the sheep and goats, and 40 per cent of its horses.

Part of this was the natural increase

Part of this was the natural increase of breeding, and part came from col-lective farms in the Soviet Union. For instance, the uninvaded areas of White Russia alone got 70,000 horses and 109,000 cows from other parts of the

109,000 cows from other parts of the country. And then there are the "gifts of the Red army."

I saw some Holstein cows on a farm south of Moscow and asked a 20-year-old girl where they got them.

"A group of us, 30 girls and 20 men, went to Landsberg, Germany, and drove a thousand of these Holstein cattle to Russia. It took 6 months."

That may sound like looting to you, but not to me after I saw what happened to the farm area of the Soviet Union, which the Nazis picked bare.

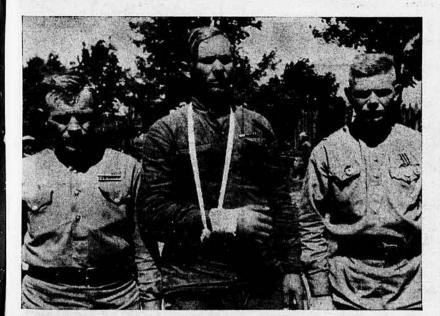
Still Many Shortages

There are still shortages of just about everything which American farmers call absolute necessities in the

about everything which American farmers call absolute necessities in the production of food. They never did use much fertilizer, and even that little dab has been cut in half. If it hadn't been for UNRRA aid, Byelorussia wouldn't have had any grass and vegetable seeds to plant this year.

Folks in the cities aren't eating any better than they did during the war. And the best yardstick on how precious grain on the farms is the half-acre plots which each collective farmer has for his use. Many farmers have sown these garden plots to grain instead of planting more intensive plots, such as vegetables. (They could raise and sell potatoes on the free market for 25 cents a pound.) They are cutting the grain with stekles and threshing it with the flails of our great-great-grandfather's day. It is their best insurance of having enough bread for their families. And they eat a lot of bread—the heavy worker is rationed 1.54 pounds of bread daily.

The collective farmer in the Soviet Union, despite shortages which would make any American farmer feel like throwing in the sponge, is plugging away drudgery producing food.



Soldiers are returning to the farms, but slowly—many of them permanently disabled. The 26-year-old boy in the center was elected chairman of his collective farm. The other two former soldiers told in glowing terms of how much they liked the American soldiers they met in Germany.





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Sold by all Hardware Stores of mailed direct for \$1.50 delivered. Send cash, check, stamps, ormoney order. Money-back guarantee. C. E. POITER, 211 Sapulpa, Okla.



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1. TOUGH Heavy duty 8-oz. highest grade denim. Reinforced and double stitched.

2. SANFORIZED Always stay the size you bought them! (Maximum shrinkage 1%.)

3. COMFORT FIT Sizes scientifically graduated to fit men of every build.

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Prevent Ivy Poisoning

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

THE doctor may call it Rhus Dermatitis. But if you find the burning, itching, weeping eruption on your skin you probably will call it a "dose of poison ivy." For anyone sensitive to the poison it is tremendously worth while to know that it can be prevented.

while to know that it can be prevented, for the modern doctor says definitely that ivy poisoning is preventable. Even in regions where the poison ivy shrub and vine are so abundant that contact is almost certain in the most certain in the season, the sensi-tive person may find safety in immu-



nity treatment.

nity treatment.

One doctor announces success from his method of giving a "shock dose" of poison ivy oleoresin in gelatin capsules. He admits that the big doses cause flareups of itching and eruption. But the irritation soon passes and the patient shows marked decrease in sensitivity to poison ivy.

Other doctors choose milder methods

Other doctors choose milder methods. Beginning with small doses of the fluid extract of Rhus Toxicodendron

ods. Beginning with small doses of the fluid extract of Rhus Toxicodendron (medical name for poison ivy) they repeat in larger doses and thus accomplish immunization gradually. In one locality where the plant is common a physician practices immunization by having his patients chew the leaves.

It is not for you to go to the doctor and tell him how he shall do the work, of course. The method he chooses must be left to his judgment. But be assured that the theory of desencitization is sound. If you are a poison-ivy victim you should not wait for the attack. Choose your favorite physician in the spring of the year. Tell the doctor that you are one of those who have a just dread of ivy poisoning and you are depending upon him to give you immunity; but do not wait until you feel the itching and see the eruption. Go early and get your preventive treatment before the plant comes to its ripeness and develops the poisonous sap that blisters, burns and inflames sensitive develops the poisonous sap that blisters, burns and inflames sensitive

The same principle may hold good in cure of chronic cases. Experimental treatment upon about 100 patients (already victims of the poison) was conducted recently by using a one in one-thousand dilution of poison-ivy extract in absolute alcohol. Small doses were given and 63, ranging in age from 6 to 64 years, were promptly relieved. But the important thing is to get immunization and get it early. Anyone who has ever suffered from ivy poisoning will agree that prevention is better than cure. The same principle may hold good in

teeth and diseased tonsils. If you are quite positive that you have nothing of the kind you must look elsewhere. Are you anemic and underweight? Building up nutrition will cure the sores if malnutrition is the cause. Vaccine treatment might be helpful. Make quite sure there are no fillings in your teeth that might cause irritation.

No Danger

Please tell me the danger of moving into a house where the owner has recently died of Tb. He was sick many years. What should be done before moving in? Is it possible to disinfect and be safe? I have 2 young children.—Anxious Mother.

There is no danger. Floors may be scrubbed with a solution of lysol, woodwork painted, and the room occupied by the patient papered. It will all be good hygiene. But tuberculosis spreads thru human beings—actual contact—rather than by inanimate things. Sunshine is a fine disinfectant.

See Skin Specialist

Is there any hope for a cure of Psoriasis in a case that is now 20 years old? Do Doctors have any more knowledge about this disease than formerly?—R. J.

A case of psoriasis of 20 years' standing is worthy the attention of a physician who gives skin diseases special attention. Specialists in diseases of the skin are having better results with the disease lately, by the judicious combination of external and internal medicines. A sensible diet is important. The patient soon learns this because eating indigestible foods always makes the trouble worse. Ask your home doctor to recommend a specialist in skin diseases who has given psoriasis special eases who has given psoriasis special attention.

Check Up for Safety

A little more than a year ago my husband died of tuberculosis. If I had taken the disease would I have symptoms of it by now?—Mrs. W.

Quite likely. But as you are not an expert you might not detect them. Go to the doctor who took care of your husband and have careful X-ray examination. It is comforting to know that the wife who waits on a husband with tuberculosis often resists the disease and develops relative immunity. and develops relative immunity.

Good Digestion

conducted recently by using a one in one-thousand dilution of poison-ivy extract in absolute alcohol. Small doses were given and 63, ranging in age from 6 to 64 years, were promptly relieved. But the important thing is to get immunization and get it early. Anyone who has ever suffered from ivy poisoning will agree that prevention is better than cure.

Vaccine May Help

I have been troubled for years with cankersores in my mouth, sometimes as many as 10 at once. The condition of my teeth does not seem to make any difference.—Mrs. J.

Among the most common causes of canker sores in the mouth are decayed

A Good Record on Heifers



This is a three-quarter blood Ayrshire cow that is owned by Merle Sleffel, Norton county, and she has quite a record. Merle bought her in August, 1944, the same month she gave birth to twin calves. In September, 1945, she had one calf. Then in August, 1946, she again gave birth to twin helfer calves. Carroll Sleffel, Merle's little 4-year old boy, is holding the calves. Frement Sleffel is Merle's father.



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CONTAINED IN SYRUP PEPSIN

Merlin Says It's Wonderful To Be Able To Walk Again

By J. M. PARKS, Secretary The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children

ERLIN, the 16-year-old Kansas boy, victim of infantile paralysis, about whom we wrote some months ago, is back at home after 5 months' treatment sponsored in part by the Capper Foundation.

We asked him to tell us precisely

how much he had gained—what he can do now that he could not do before. Here's what he said:

Here's what he said:

"For 3½ years I was unable to be without my wheel chair. I was helped in and out of cars, in and out of houses, up and down steps, and was unable to go anywhere without the help of someone else. Now I can do all of these myself! Steps are easy for me.

"It truly seems swell to be able to do these things for myself again!"

Merlin is not yet well. His back is weak but is growing stronger. He hopes for further improvement in the next few months as he carries out specified exercises and pursues his education. tion. Next spring the regular course treatment will be resumed to give hi a still more independent way of life.

Merlin concludes his letter with, "I want to thank the Capper Foundation

and its contributing friends for their help. I truly appreciate it."

These words of thanks from a boy who is so happy to be able to do things for himself no doubt will be sufficient recompense for those who have had a part in the treatment by contributing to the Capper Foundation. Multiply what has been done for Merlin by 100, about the number of patients taken care of by the Foundation this year, and you will get a general idea of what is being accomplished.

In these prosperous times, don't fail

is being accomplished.

In these prosperous times, don't fail to remember the unfortunate little cripples with your contributions, especially your Thanksgiving and Christmas offerings. What finer thing could you do than make a bequest leaving a part of your worldly goods to the crippled children fund so the work of rebuilding these little bodies may go on after you are gone? When you make your contribution this year, ask for our booklet containing suggestions on bebooklet containing suggestions on bequests and other convenient forms of giving to this very worthy cause.—
The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children, Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

Lunch Program Made Permanent

AFTER running 11 years on a year-to-year basis and without any state financial participation, the school lunch program, under a new law school lunch program, under a new law signed by President Truman, has become a regular item of Federal expenditure, with provision for state assistance on a matching-of-funds plan. Congress has thus established as a permanent part of the Government program a system of financed lunches for school children for the distribution of farm products. The act will be administered by the food distribution program branch of PMA, with Paul C. Stark as director.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1946, the act carries an authorized appropriation of 75 million dollars, of which 10 millions are earmarked for non-food assistance, such as stoves,

of which 10 millions are earmarked for non-food assistance, such as stoves, refrigerators and equipment for preparing and serving meals.

Instead of operating solely on Federal funds as heretofore, the new law provides for a 50-50 or dollar-for-dollar matching of funds (or services in lieu of cash) by the states. In the 1951-55 period, the rate will advance to \$1.50 by the states to each dollar from the Federal treasury, while the ratio will

by the states to each dollar from the Federal treasury, while the ratio will go to \$3 for the states to each dollar from Federal sources after 1955.

Besides the matching feature, funds will be allotted to states on a formula which considers the per capita income as well as the size of the juvenile populations of school age in the respective ulations of school age in the respective states. Here the use of the services in

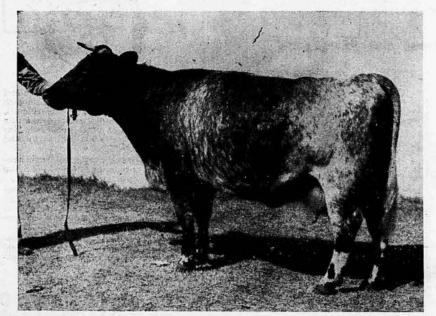
lieu of cash will operate to prevent undue hardship where states are low in resources but high in juvenile population.

The school lunch program was started in 1935 as an FSCC project, at first a means to utilize surplus foods, with funds from Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. After 1943

with funds from Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. After 1943 when the demand for food was higher because of war conditions, the program was placed on an indemnity basis whereby the Government reimbursed schools for their purchases of locally surplus or other staple foods.

According to the situation as of April 30, 1946, reported by PMA's food programs distributions branch, school lunch programs included 44,000 schools with 7 million children in all states and territories and the District of Columbia. Funds are to be used for lunch programs in all public school systems as well as in non-profit and parochial schools. Your county superintendent may have further information.

"It should be noted that this is not a relief program, but one designed to foster and encourage better nutritional standards in feeding of growing children," says the U. S. D. A. "To be sure, in a critical period of food surplus, the existence of a sound and practical outlet for a wide variety of foods will safeguard producers, as well as be of value in securing better distribution when buying power is retarded and proper diets in the home suffer."



Senior champion female Milking Shorthorn at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, was Auerona Violet Marbar 2nd, shown here. She is owned by J. E. Kraus & Son, Pretty Prairie.



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Parke-Davis Blackleg Bacterin, Formalinized, is the preventive vaccine to use in any community where blackleg exists. Five different strains of blackleg germs, collected from widely scattered areas throughout the country, are combined into a product effective in any locality. Each lot is checked and rechecked for purity and safety before it is released for use by the stockman.

Often, ordinary blackleg may be complicated by, or confused with, a blackleglike disease known as malignant edema. Where this condition exists, the preventive agent to use is Parke-Davis Clostridium Chauvei-Septicus Bacterin. This doublepurpose vaccine protects calves against both ordinary blackleg and malignant

edema . . . it should be used wherever both

BLACKLEG BIOLOGICALS

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For protecting cattle against hemorrhagic septicemia and to build up resistance to pulmonary infection, use Parke-Davis Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula No. 1.

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Animal Industry Division

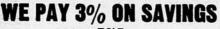
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Pond Building Can Be Right

(Continued from Page 4)

payment on your proposed dam or whether you will have to build it "on your own." If under ACP approval, a member of the committee must choose the sight. You also can get from the committee complete technical data on dams that meet payment specifica-

on dams that meet payment specifications.

Whether or not you expect to get payment from the ACP, be sure you get the best technical advice in building your pond. You can seek the help of your soil conservation agent, or county extension agent, or perhaps the county engineer. Be sure the contractor building your pond is familiar with ACP requirements, or talk to farmers who have had dams built by the same contractor you plan to hire.

If your dam is being built with an idea of ACP payments, report its completion immediately to the county committee, or you may have to wait an extra year for payment.

State ACP officials say that the money for your dam is allocated when the dam is approved before construction. If completion is not reported this money is tied up and may deprive someone else of having a dam. Another point for prompt notice to the committee is that minor changes or improvement to the structure may have to be made before payment.

Need Deeper Ponds

Need Deeper Ponds

Experience has brought some change of thinking on farm ponds, both among farmers and among officials of the ACP. The trend is toward greater depth of water over as large an area as possible. Contractors may point out that the cheapest dirt to move is from above or to the side of the dam. But ACP officials say the greatest benefit to the pond comes from moving all dirt from below the water line of the pond proper. xperience has brought some change

pond proper.

Present ACP regulations require that from Central Kansas east, at least 1,000 square feet of the reservoir must have a depth of 7 feet to the spillway level. In all other counties at least 1,000 square feet of the reservoir must have a depth of 10 feet to spillway level.

Reason for this is that it takes 11/2 million gallons of water to support 100 head of cattle for 6 months, including loss thru evaporation. Greater depth of water over a small area will withstand drouth longer than shallow wa-ter over a large area.

Farmers out in Osborne and other

Central Kansas counties have begun a pond-expansion program, with the idea of providing water storage suffi-

cient to tide them over 2 years of drouth.

Their experience with small ponds is that small dams are more likely to go out during periods of high water, and that small ponds will dry up just when need for water is greatest.

Many farmers in that area now are investing up to \$1,500 in ponds large enough and deep enough to see them thru periods of drouth. Smaller dams previously built will serve as silt basins to protect the larger ponds, which will be stocked with fish to become recreation centers in addition to stockwater reservoirs.

Where \$500 once was considered high for a pond, farmers now are figuring on expenditures of \$3 an acre to insure a good water supply. Most of these larger dams are designed to impound from 25 to 50 acre-feet of water. It also is believed these large ponds will go a long way toward raising the underground water tables for wells in the area.

Also Has Silt Basins

Harold Heitschmidt, of Osborne county, now has a \$1,200 dam impounding about 40 acre-feet, or 14 million gallons of water. The dam is 375 feet long and 22 feet high. He has several smaller dams previously constructed above the site of the present large dam, and these will serve as silt basins. basins

large dam, and these will serve as silt basins.

A neighbor below the dam, R. H. Schultz, paid part of the cost altho he will have no use of the water. His interest was due to the fact he now can reclaim 15 acres of cropland formerly subject to floodwaters, and all his fields will be protected from runoff water thru the Heitschmidt farm. He also hopes the big pond will raise the water level in his wells.

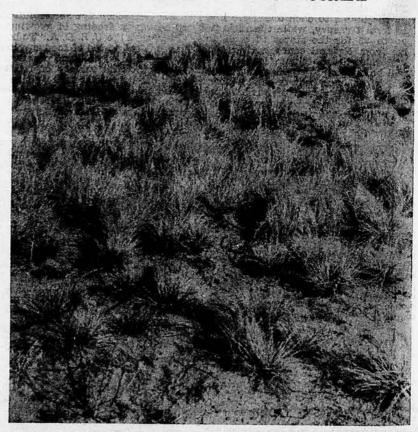
Part of the land draining into the big Heitschmidt pond formerly was under tillage. Part of it already has been retired to grass, and all the rest of it on the steeper slopes will be put back to grass. The land so treated is being terraced first to speed regrassing and to cut down erosion.

Leo Dreiling, of Rooks county, has 2 dams, each impounding about 25 acre-feet of water for his big pastures. One of these dams is 250 feet long and 19 feet high, and required 6,000 yards of dirt.

19 feet high, and required 6,000 yards

When we called at the C. H. Simpson farm, Rooks county, we found another of these big ponds under construction. A shower the night before had put some water in the uncompleted reservoir and quite a few cattle were seen

Grasses Made a Good Stand



mixture of grasses sown on the dam of a new stock water pond on the C. C. Piester ranch, Kiowa county, already has produced a good stand, as shown in this picture. The mixture included buffalo, sand love and blue grama and was harrowed in. Altho they cannot be seen in the picture, many new seedlings were visible among the taller grass this spring.



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grazing nearby. Prior to building the pond that section of the pasture never had been grazed, said Mr. Simpson.

We spent most of one day viewing these large ponds in the company of Ward Gibson, superintendent of construction for Adrian Schweitzer, Osborne dirt-moving contractor.

Mr. Gibson pointed out that location of the dam is a most important point. The dam should be located, he said, where a good spillway can be constructed. It should be at the narrowest place in the draw to cut down the fill, and where the natural fall of water above the dam was not too sharp. The junction of several draws sometimes is ideal. The dam must be located, however, where there is sufficient runoff to provide water to fill the reservoir.

It was noted by Mr. Gibson that a pond can be too big as well as too small. It is poor business, he thinks, to build a large dam in a small pasture as you may end up with all water and no grass.

as you may end up with all water and

ograss.
One thing farmers told us was that One thing farmers told us was that trees above and below the dam will die. For instance, take the experience of Leland Johnson, of Smith county. He had a nice grove along one part of a draw in his pasture and liked the shade and shelter it provided his steers. Then he build a good dam and now has a fine reservoir of water. But all those nice trees above and below the dam are dead or dying. This is a good point to remember if you have a nice grove you wish to save. grove you wish to save.

Two Mistakes Were Made

Two Mistakes Were Made

Accompanied by Lester Branson, field range supervisor for the state PMA office, Manhattan, we drove out to examine an \$800 dam that collapsed after the first good rain. Investigation showed that at least 2 mistakes were made in its construction. The base of the dam had not been scarified before construction, and not enough free-board was allowed between the spillway level and the top of the dam. Damage to the structure was so great Mr. Branson believed the only remedy was to tear out the entire dam and start over.

over.

These are some of the things that have been learned the hard way by farmers in Kansas. With an expanded program for bigger and better ponds now under way, we hope this article will help farmers planning ponds to get all the answers before they start construction.

construction.

By all means build that dam if you want it and need it. Farm ponds already have proved a great boon to the agricultural economy of the state. More and better ponds will be an added assurance. But—it will pay to "stop, look, and listen" before you leap.

Profitable 4-H Project

Producing certified Pawnee wheat Producing certified Pawnee wheat has been a profitable 4-H Club project for Harold Walker, Mitchell county. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Walker. Two years ago Harold obtained 9 bushels of certified seed at \$3.50 a bushel. It seeded 10 acres and he harvested 27 bushels to the acre the following summer. He sold the seed for \$3 a bushel bulk or \$3.25 sacked.

Last fall he seeded 11 acres at the rate of 3 pecks to the acre. The stand still was plenty thick. It made 35 bushels to the acre this harvest. Both crops were on summer-fallowed ground, a

els to the acre this harvest. Both crops were on summer-fallowed ground, a practice his father has used on their upland farm for 16 years.

Harold plans to attend college this fall. The income from his 4-H Club projects the last 2 years will go a long way toward paying his college expenses.



"I'm sorry, but Junior can't play till he finishes washing the dishes!"



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The shortage of scrap metal, desperate during wartime, is still serious. The production of many of the things you need is being slowed up . . . will be interrupted unless steel mills continue to get a larger supply of scrap iron. More than half of the steel used in America requires scrap for its production.

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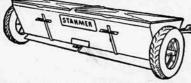




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The hopper has 800 to 1000 lbs. capacity—built of 12 gauge hot rolled steel—all in one piece with weldedin ends. Extra heavy axles carry spe-cially designed wheels using standard tires. Wide wheels without tires may be had, if desired. The Stahmer is easy to use, easy to clean and maintain. Additional structural features make the Stahmer an ultra-modern, top quality fertilizer at a low cost



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THE QUAKER DATS COMPANY, Dept. J-22, CHICAGO 4, ILL.

The Royal Comes Back

By JOHN McDERMOTT

ABOUT \$100,000 in premiums, stakes, prizes and other awards will be made at the 48th annual American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, to be held in Kansas City, October 19-26, Harry Darby, president of the association, has announced.

This is the richest Boyal even held.

association, has announced.

This is the richest Royal ever held in the way of premiums. And it is expected to attract thousands of visitors and exhibitors from the entire Midwest. The Royal, limited in wartime to a marketable fat stock show, will be back this year in all its glory, bigger and better than ever.

About \$55,000 in premiums, prizes, and other awards will be offered in the livestock division. Included will be some \$5,000 in prizes for 4-H Club and Vocational Agriculture exhibitors. The balance of \$45,000 will be awarded in the horse show division.

The newly formed American Royal

the horse show division.

The newly formed American Royal Association, charged with all responsibilities in the show, has acquired the services of A. M. Paterson, veteran livestock man, as secretary on a yearround basis. Paterson long has been associated with the show, and since early 1938 has had direct supervision of the fall classic as show secretary. He has been prominent in all activities having to do with improved breeding and feeding methods and has worked with county agents, vocational agriculture instructors and other livestock interests thruout the territory. interests thruout the territory.

Good Premiums for Cattle

Plans for prizes in the livestock show Plans for prizes in the livestock show include top premiums in the cattle division. There will be identical classes and prizes for Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and the Shorthorn divisions.

Breeding cattle will have 24 classes, with total prize money of \$6,000 offered in each of the Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn groups

fered in each of the Hereford, Aperdeen-Angus and Shorthorn groups.
Other divisions are as follows:
Open class single steers, 6 classes, total of \$600 in each of Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn breeds.
Carlot fat and feeder cattle, 9 classes,

total of \$1,500 in each.
4-H Club, 4 classes, total \$500 in each.
Vocational Agriculture, 4 classes, \$500 in each.

\$500 in each.

Interbreed cattle carlot awards will have 8 classes with a \$1,000 prize fund.

The hog divisions, both breeding hogs and fat barrow carlot hogs of 7 breeds, include Durocs, Hampshires, Poland Chinas, Chester Whites, Spotted Polands, Berkshires, and Herefords, and will compete in 214 classes for total cash money of \$5,000.

4-H Club fat market hogs of the 7 breeds will compete in 12 classes for \$600. The same money, classes and breeds apply to Vocational Agriculture hogs.

ture hogs.

Fat lambs and breeding sheep of

Fat lambs and breeding sheep of Hampshire, Shropshire, Southdown, Cheviot, Corriedale, Oxford, Rambouillet and Dorset breeds will compete in 102 classes for premiums of \$3,000.

4-H Club lambs will be shown in 7 classes for a total of \$250 each, as will Vocational Agriculture lambs, and include Shropshires, Hamphires and Southdowns.

Forty-two classes in the draft horses division for Percherons and Belgians will have a premium total of \$2,600.

The famous Missouri mule will be included in the show, with 19 mule classes available, with \$1,200 in prizes.

A total of \$500 is planned for awards in the judging contests. These will include competition for college livestock-judging teams, 4-H Club livestock-judging teams, girls home economics meat judging, and college boys meat judging.

judging.
In addition to these divisions and various classes, Mr. Paterson announced that special prizes, totaling more than \$3,000 will be offered in the way of trophies, ribbons, cash and merchan-

dise.

In the horse show division of the Royal this year there will be a total of \$45,000 in premiums, purses and stakes. Elmer C. Rhoden, Kansas City, is chairman of the horse show, and he revealed that Charles W. Green, Moberly, Mo., will manage the horse show. Prizes given in this year's show are substantially above those in 1941, and are necessary. Rhoden reported. and are necessary, Rhoden reported, because the Royal is determined to lead in all respects and will not offer premiums less than other large horse shows.

Plenty of Horses

The genuine stock horse, skilled at cutting a steer, will be included in this year's classifications. The Tennessee walking horse, more popular each year, will be included. Four classes of the golden saddle-type horse will be presented.

Entries in both the livestock and horse show divisions have been heavy, and the Royal is well on its way to become the top show in the nation this

come the top show in the nation this year.

In addition, there will be the usual uptown activities of the Royal that have been so popular in the past. Plans are well under way for the queen contest, and it is hoped a total of 75 contestants from the trade territory will come to Kansas City to vie for queen honors. Judgings will be held on Friday and Saturday, October 18 and 19.

The parade, an opening-day feature of the Royal, is scheduled this year for downtown Kansas City on the morning of October 19. Colorful floats, bands, exhibits and other features are being planned. All queen candidates will take part in the parade.

Climax of opening-day festivities will be the coronation ball in the municipal auditorium. An hour's entertainment program, together with the pageantry accompanying the crowning of the 1946 queen, will be followed by an evening of dancing.

Plans are now under way to bring

of dancing.

Plans are now under way to bring
Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy
to Kansas City to serve as master of
ceremonies at the coronation ball, and other personalities from the entertain-

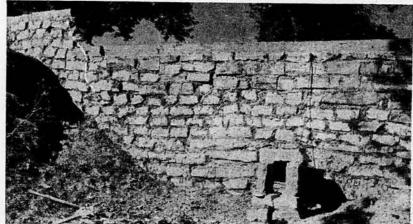
ment world are expected.

With the theme "Back in All Its Glory," the various committees of the Royal association are hard at work to make the Royal bigger and better than ever before ever before

Kitchen Gloves

I find a pair of heavy canvas gloves very handy in the kitchen for lifting covers, pots, dishes, much more convenient than potholders.—Mrs. C.

Enough Water for Irrigation



To insure his irrigation program, Tom Davidson, Hodgeman county farmer, has constructed this rock dam across Pawnee creek. It backs up the water to his pumping station and will give an ample supply at all times. Note outlet in right foreground for maintaining a flow of water below the dam.

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Simple, inexpensive way saves your time and energy!

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Lye is a world-beater when it comes to lightening the drudgery of house cleaning. Just look at some of the help it offers:

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Washbowls, sinks and bathtubs sparkle like new when cleaned with ewis' Lye. Refrigerators become gleaming and sanitary. Objectionable odors in refrigerators and musty smells in cellars are killed when surface scrubbed with a Lewis' Lye solution.



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LITTLE GIANT PRODUCTS, INC. 1570 N. Adams St. Peoria 3, Illinois

Fruit Growers Are Angry

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

more sugar may become available. If not, the sugar bought with stamp No. 51 will have to last until we take down the Christmas tree.

The boost in sugar prices is said to have resulted from an agreement between that a cane sugar processing plant at Savannah, Ga., has had orders from Washington to ship 12 million pounds of sugar to that country. Fruit growers thruout the country have been in an angry mood for some time over news reports from Washington to the effect that huge quantities of sugar are being exported from the United States to all parts of the world. Such news, coming at a time when fruit growers were trying desperately to find a profitable market for immense crops of peaches, apples, pears, plums and grapes, was enough to make them furious.

American housewives, eager to can fruit for their pantry shelves are

American housewives, eager to can fruit for their pantry shelves, are denied additional sugar for canning in order that large quantities of it may be sent to countries like Yugoslavia that love us so much.

Because of slow demand and low prices, fruit growers in Michigan appealed to the governor of that state to intercede in their behalf with Washington authorities in an effort to get more sugar for canning purposes. It is estimated that lack of canning sugar was responsible for peach growers taking a loss ranging from 50 to 80 per

Going Much Too Far

United States Senator Johnson, of Colorado, tried his best to suspend the loading of the Brown Victory after 5 American airmen met death when their unarmed transport plane was shot down over Yugoslavia. Irate fruit growers contend that to ship sugar that is so badly needed at home, to a country that shows us so little respect, is carrying the Good Samaritan idea is carrying the Good Samaritan idea a bit too far.

a bit too far.

According to a recent news item, former President Herbert Hoover urges the United States to stop sending food to Yugoslavia because we are indirectly feeding Tito's army. This reminds us of those days when we shipped our scrap iron to Japan, only to have it hurled back at us later in a different form. "There is no necessity of shipping food to Yugoslavia," said Mr. Hoover, "since their harvest came in last July and August." And, according to school geographies printed before the war, that country along with Russia and Germany had the greatest acreage of sugar beets in the world. For a long time housewives in the Pacific Northwest had hopes of receiving a bonus sugar stamp that could

Pacific Northwest had hopes of re-ceiving a bonus sugar stamp that could have been used in gaining a supply for canning. But such hopes finally went glimmering and huge surpluses of fruits went to waste in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. But with the 2-cent jump in retail sugar prices which OPA allowed to go into effect September 18

lack of sufficient sugar in our diet.

For oxidation of carbohydrate foods in our bodies helps to keep us warm. If we feel listless and tired or seem inclined to be lazy, maybe we can blame it on a shortage of sugar, most important of all energy-producing foods.

Chemically, there are many sugars, each having a definite constitution. The most important is ordinary sugar, which is also called cane sugar, sucrose and saccharose. Another important sugar is glucose. Cane sugar is widely distributed in nature being found in the sugar cane, sugar beet, sugar maple, corn, sorghum, most sweet fruits, many nuts, blossoms of flowers and honey. The main source of cane sugar is the sugar cane and sugar beet.

The potential energy and heat stored up in sugar comes from the sun. Sugar is manufactured only in the green leaves of plants. By some chemical process as yet unknown to man, plants are able to take water from the soil and carbon dioxide from the air and put them together in such a way as to form sugar. A molecule of sugar is a

put them together in such a way as to form sugar. A molecule of sugar is a chemically complex unit consisting of 12 atoms of carbon, 22 atoms of hydrogen and 11 atoms of oxygen.

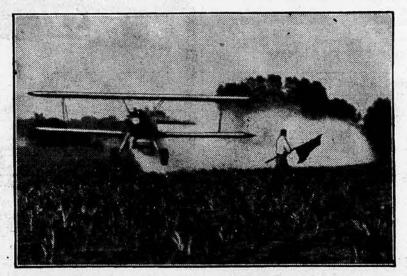
There Is a Difference

In the sugar-making process, which botanists call photosynthesis, the chlorophyll or green coloring matter of the leaves absorbs energy from the sun-light and stores it in the newly manufactured product. Here is the great dif-ference between plants and animals. Plants manufacture food, animals do not. Green plants have the power to make food out of materials which are not food. This is a power which green plants alone of all living things pos-sess. It is a power which makes us and all other animals absolutely dependent

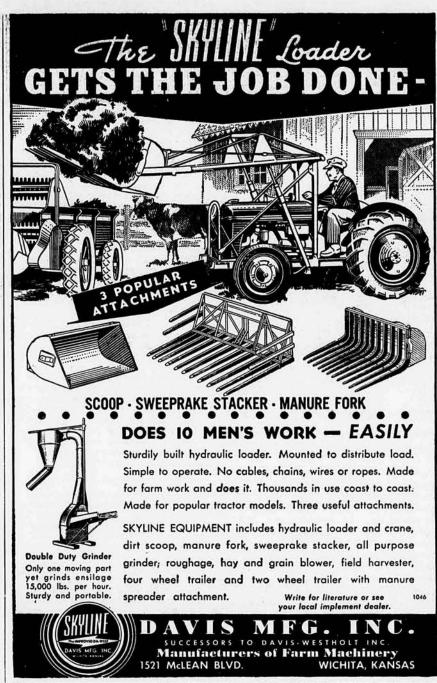
all other animals absolutely dependent upon them.

A green leaf is a symbol of the last great change in the world before man appeared upon it. Man could never have come into existence had it not been for green leaves, and their ability to transform uponganic substance. ity to transform unorganic substances from which no energy can be extracted, into organic substances stored with energy caught from sunlight.

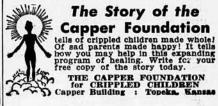
DDT Goes After Corn Borer



To improve seed corn quality, DeKalb dusted 6,000 acres of hybrid seed fields with DDT by air. This is the first large-scale use of DDT as protection against the European corn borer, but experimental trials last year indicated the improvement in seed quality and yield makes DDT dusting by air practical in seed production. Two planes were used, covering about 1,000 acres a day. One to three applications are applied depending upon the extent of corn borer infestation.











These 1,700 busy Occo Service Men prove one thing ... definitely. They prove that Occo Mineral Compound and other Occo Ivestock products, plus Occo Service, do help farmers get better results from their livestock feeding programs. If this was not the case, then there would be no need for such

RESULTS FROM LIVESTOCK FEEDING PROGRAMS

The Occo Service Man brings Occo Service and Occo Products to the mer. Thousands and thousands of farmers have found that this service The Occo Service Man brings Occo Service and Gramers. Thousands and thousands of farmers have found that this service and these products pay off by helping them get better results from their livestock . . . by helping their growth animals make faster, thriftier gains, and their production stock reach peak productivity. Because the number and demands of these farmers are continually increasing, today it takes 1700 Occo Service Men, backed by 21 Occo field men and 190 Occo district managers, to service the Occo users in 14 midwest states.

If you haven't already done so, then have a talk with the Occo Service Man in your community. You'll find that he has wide feedlot experience and has been specially trained to help you with your problems of livestock feeding and care. You'll find that he can help you get better results from your livestock feeding programs. Call him to your farm today. If you do not know his name, then write to us.

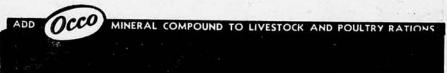


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HE world needs more WHITE CORN for food and for industry. And there "just ain't none."

Such a condition spells "OPPORTUNITY" for farmers who plant WHITE CORN next Spring. It means Premium prices . . . extra profits . . . steady demand for your crop.

NEXT YEAR—plan to grow MORE WHITE CORN, as every bushel may be precious by October 1947. Order your White Seed Corn AT ONCE to get the high-yielding varieties you want.

AMERICAN CORN MILLERS' FEDERATION, 105 W. Adams St., Chicago 3, III.

Flying **Farmers**

MONDAY morning, October 7, the Kansas Flying Farmer Air Parade will leave from Dodge City airport for a 3-day tour of the state. Farmer-aviators intend to make Kansans even more air conscious. They want more landing strips near the towns where they shop.

The route and time for the air parade has been changed somewhat since the first announcement. The war is over but farmers still are busy men, so the tour was cut from 4 to 3 days. ONDAY morning, October 7, the

From Dodge City the flyers will go to Plains, Liberal, Hugoton, Johnson and be at Syracuse for lunch. In the afternoon the mass flight will continue north to Goodland and Oberlin, then

north to Goodland and Oberlin, then remain overnight at Norton.

The second day's schedule includes Phillipsburg, Hays, Larned (noon stop), Stafford, Pratt, Kingman and overnight at Wichita. The last day's flight will be from Wichita to McPherson, Salina, Beloit (noon), Belleville, Marysville, Hiawatha and overnight at Topeka.

Between 25 and 50 farmer-flown planes are expected to participate in the air parade. Alfred Ward, Johnson, president of the Kansas Flying Farmers' Club, will be flight commander of the group. Ellis Dinsmore, Clay Center, is in charge of planning, and Otis Hensley, Glasco, will make necessary reservations for the farmer-aviators. While in Topeka, Wednesday evening, October 9, the Flying Farmers will be guests of the Kansas Farmer to an informal supper at the Jayhawk hotel. This get-together will wind up the 3-day air parade.

The Flying Farmers are going allout to emphasize the importance of personal aviation. They hope the air parade will further stimulate interest in the future of fly-in trade for every town in the state.

town in the state.

September brought 5 additions to the Kansas Flying Farmers Club membership list. The new members are J. W. Brewer, Holyrood; Howard D. Benton, Norcatur; Dan C. Roberts, Plains; George Gard, Idana; and L. C. Bishop, Linn Linn.

Alvin "Tex" Johnston is a Kansas pilot who is going places away from home. A native of Admire, in Lyon county, he recently was named chief airplane test pilot of Bell Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y. Johnston has been with Bell since December, 1942. He is a graduate of Emporia high school and attended Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, and Kansas State College, Manhattan. Johnston has flown nearly every type of aircraft from primary trainers to the latest foreign and American jet fighter planes. You probably have heard him buzzing thru the sky over your head. He spent 2 years of barnstorming in the Midwest and was an instructor at the Manhattan School of Aeronautics during 1940.

Jim Hurley, Glasco, is among the proud new plane owners. An airplane view of his private airport appeared in Kansas Farmer for May 18. As a Flying Farmer, Mr. Hurley is really in the running. His 2 flight strips are as pretty as a picture. There is only one drawback. A pair of REA wires on the north edge of the field form a hazard. He has hopes of eliminating this obstruction in the future, but for the present, when you drop in to see him be cautious during a southerly approach.

Hiawatha dedicated its new airport Tuesday, September 24. There is an enthusiastic group of flyers in that area. That is why the Flying Farmer Air Parade plans to stop there on the last day of the tour. Hiawatha is all set to greet the farmer-aviators.

Sudan Does Well

Twenty acres of sudan grass last year carried 21 head of cows, 8 calves, and 7 horses from June 20 to Septem-ber 10 for Albert Morgan, of Phillips

Mr. Morgan has only 20 acres of native pasture, so utilizes wheat pasture and sudan to tide him over. His herd showed an increase in milk production while on the sudan, he stated.



FAR out from the nearest fire department . . . what will happen if fire breaks out in your home or barn? The best answer is to build with concrete. For concrete can't burn. It resists fire; retards it and helps keep it from spreczing. Protects your family. Helps save from destruc-tion the valuable herd and equipment on which your productive capacity depends.

Concrete farm buildings are attractive and comfortable, economical to build and to own. It you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor or your building material dealer.

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Monitor windmills
are sensitive to very
light winds. Automatic wind "governor" completely
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An automatic wind "governor" on the Monitor Windmill applies wheelbrake, prevents runaway wheel speed; assures constant pumping speed in varying

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A storm-safe Monitor windmill that will save you many hours of work and worry. Mail the coupon for full information.

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Extend Control Program On Newcastle Disease

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture is extending its program to control Newcastle disease, a virus disease of poultry, with construction of an isolation laboratory in Washington, D. C., and by aiding state agencies to establish local diagnostic laboratories for identification of the malady. The Bureau of Animal Industry will use the isolation laboratory to further its experiments with the virus of the Newcastle disease, and the laboratory is being especially constructed to provide facilities for strict isolation of infected birds.

When finished, this laboratory will consist of 2 inner rooms isolated by

When finished, this laboratory will consist of 2 inner rooms isolated by vestibule entrances so that disinfection safeguards will be possible for protection of the laboratory against outside influences, and the exterior from possible escape of the virus.

As more adequate diagnostic facilities are needed in the states to determine the extent of the disease, the bureau and the co-operating agricultural experiment stations are assisting the state agencies in establishing laboratories for diagnostic purposes. Regional schools for teaching laboratory operators are being established thru-

Halloween Hilarity

Halloween is October's special date for hilarious parties. For a suggested invitation, decoration ideas, 9 gay Halloween games, 2 written contests, 5 ways to tell fortunes, and a Halloween menu, you should see our leaflet, "Hilarious Halloween Party." Suggest an early order as the supply is limited. Please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.

out the country under the direction of Dr. Carl Brandly, with the first one of these held recently at the University of Wisconsin.

of Wisconsin.

With proper diagnosis and control measures, the disease may be kept from reaching alarming proportions here, bureau pathologists believe. The existing national committee on Newcastle disease has recommended bans on live poultry shows. By September 16, livestock sanitary officials in 13 states had issued orders banning such shows for the season or until the full extent of the disease in the country is extent of the disease in the country is

Fertile eggs are now being used mainly in making the diagnosis, Chick embryos in the eggs will serve as cul-ture media for growing the disease

Set Turkey Pace

Kansas and Missouri are listed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as being among those states adopting modern methods of improving produc-tiveness and other desirable qualities of their turkey-breeding flocks. Meth-ods principally used are trap-nesting, pedigree breeding, and progeny test-ing.

pedigree breeding, and progeny test-ing.

Turkey breeders in these 2 states have set the pace and other states are preparing to adopt their modern methods.

Want Disease Safeguards

A plan for better animal disease control safeguards thru a nation-wide system for prompt reporting of livestock disease outbreaks has been recommended to the American Veterinary Medical association.

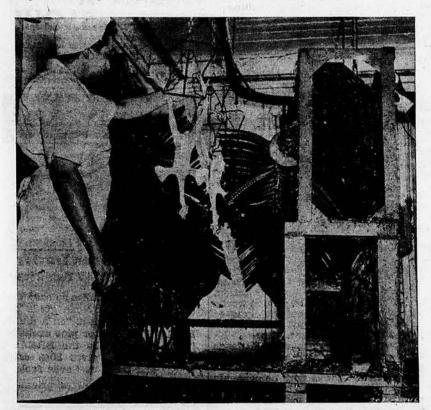
A national committee for the study of this problem has been under guidance of Dr. Chas. W. Bower, of Topeka.

Quick Way to Dress Chickens

OUR "reconversion" friend, the fowl, which rears its head from a second-rate position on the nation's menu to "top billing" when situtions such as the current meat shortage develop, is due for a dressing in true assembly-line style.

Application of rubber, in the form of a flexible finger, to the poultry-dressing industry is responsible for a machine that will "undress" as many as 5,000 chickens, turkeys, ducks or geese an hour.

Developed by molded-goods engineers of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, the new finger is the nucleus of a poultry-dressing machine manu-



Freshly killed and picked chickens emerge from a new-type poultry-dressing machine which uses rubber "fingers" developed by molded-goods engineers of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. The machine is in operation at the Bucks County Dressed Poultry Company, Plumsteadville, Pennsylvania—a small-scale poultry plant which dresses 500 to 800 birds hourly.



Contains Phenothiazine Flock Treatment—Just Mix in Mash!

You can save time and money by giving your flock Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton in the mash as soon as you suspect large roundworms and cecal worms are holding back your birds. Heavy infestations can reduce egg production, cut profits.

Avi-Ton contains recognized drugs, including phenothiazine. Thousands praise its convenience; its safe, efficient action. Easy on the birds. Low in cost, too.

Don't let heavy infestations reduce your profits. Get genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores, now.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES

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A Nation-wide Poultry Service

Buy at Dealers Displaying This Service Emblem



If you prefer an Individual Treatment

Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps re

capillaria Only treatment containing Rotamine. Easy on birds . . Preferred by poultry raisers,

Always ask for "Dr. Salsbury's"—a complete line of poultry medicines, jumigants, disinfectants, vaccines and hosterine

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REN-O-SAL Brings You These Valuable Flock Benefits Double-Purpose DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

Stimulates GROWTH in Young Birds (Two tablets-to

Prevents Spread of Cecal COCCIDIOSIS (Eight tablets-to-the-gallon) in Chickens Dr. Salsbury's

Easy to use. Just drop handy tablets into the drinking water—mix thoroughly. Safe in any waterer. -O-SAL



ARBOLA-DUT Disinfecting White Paint

REN-O-SAL

CLEAN UP NOW

NOW is the time to use Carbola-DDT to keep livestock insects down in winter—pests like winter-hibernating flies, lice, spiders—and to help prevent diseases that afflict livestock.

Containing a time tested disinfectant besides 2%DDT (guaranteed to kill flies), Carbola-DDT does three necessary jobs in one operation:

1. Kills flies and other insects

2. Disinfects, destroying disease germs

3. Makes walls SNOW WHITE in compliance with Board of Health regulations.

Used as paint, it costs about 3 cents to treat 25 sq. ft. with Carbola-DDT. You simply mix powder with water and brush or spray on walls, ceilings of barns, poultry houses, other buildings. No oil, no fire risk. Paint cellar, too.

Germ-killing disinfectant helps prevent Bangs disease, tuberculosis, diphtheria and other diseases of cows, poultry, swine.

WINTER USES IN DRY FORM

WINTER USES IN DRY FORM

WINTER USES IN DRY FORM

Ideal winter dry dip for cows. Keeps down flies and helps against lice. Means more milk.

Dust floors of barns, poultry houses, other animal inclosures to kill germs, dry up irritating ammonia fumes. Does not cause moisture as with liquids. Also deodorizes.

51b. 804, 10 lb. \$1.35, 25 lb. \$3.00, 50 lb. \$5.50

Prices slightly higher in Rockies and S.W.

Write for handy egg record chart

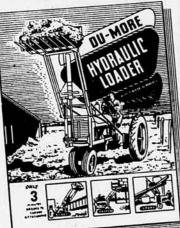
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GET RID OF WORMS This SAFE, SURE WAY

Use Easthills PHENO-NICOTINE TABS

The one sure way to treat your flock for worms is to treat each bird individually. So use Easthills Pheno-Nicotine Tabs for the expulsion of cecal worms and large round worms in your pullets, hens and turkeys. They're easy to administer, and definitely effective. And when you effectively worm each layer, you help your flock to keep on laying eggs to the limit.

Get Easthills Pheno-Nicotine Tabs from your Dannen Feed Dealer, East-hills Farm Remedy Station. If they can't supply you, order direct. 100 Pheno-Nicotine Tabs \$1.00
300 Pheno-Nicotine Tabs 2.50

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Easthills Farm REMEDIES

Here's What Experts Say

(Continued from Page 5)

The current reports of these services, which this observer has come to look upon as reliable (altho, of course, not infallible), are in substantial agreement in noting the Washington thinking and feeling as to a recession in 1947, followed by an upward trend in 1948. Estimates on timing vary from early in 1947 to third quenters. from early in 1947 to third quarter of 1947; an average of their conclusions would place it in the second quarter, closer to midyear than the beginning of the quarter.

of the quarter.

Also, they are in substantial agreement that the upward swing will be started and well under way in 1948.

Not being eager to be regarded as cynical ical, these services are rather careful not to mention directly that the next general election comes in November, 1948. But they are aware of it, without

Incidentally, nearly all of these services hedge their statements by pointing out that two big factors that would change the 1947 and 1948 pictures are: (1) Political and economic developments in the field of foreign relations: (2) labor-management relations: tions; (2) labor-management relations in the United States—in other words, strikes; and then (3) the effect of (1) and (2) upon wages, prices, and production in the United States, Neither of these factors are deteror (1) and (2) upon wages, prices, and production in the United States, Neither of these factors are determinable in advance. In a meeting of political economists they would be referred to as "imponderables," thereby relieving the political economists of reaching any definite conclusions.

Will Outline Production Goals

October 7 to 11, the Bureau of Economics in the Department of Agriculture will hold its annual "Outlook Conference" in Washington. At this session the farm production goals for 1947 will be outlined. These goals are the outcome of weeks of planning among federal and state and county officials, and experts in the far-flung organiza-tions working under the Department

A summary of conclusions to be presented to the Outlook Conference is something along these lines:

Few surpluses, taking all farm commodities into account, now are in prospect for 1947; this despite the record over-all output of American farmers this year.

While foreign and domestic demands may continue to dwindle in 1947, they will not diminish enough to justify curtailment of total U. S. farm produc-

Prices MAY have reached their peak in recent months, and may be expected to decline next year (altho parity continues to go up into that period), probably starting the general decline in late spring

late spring.

Farm costs will continue to rise calling for the promised Government

price supports.

In most major farm commodities there will not be enough production to meet total demands, even with full production based on the goals agreed upon at the Outlook Conference.

Here seem to be the commodity prospects: Grains—Demand strong, reserves

Meats—Demand strong, reserves low, prices fairly stable.

Meats—Over-all supply about the same in 1947 as 1946; prices should be strong at least until mid-1947.

Fats and oils—Supply very inadequate until at least mid-1947; prices

strong. (Better watch soap supply.)
Dairy products—Smaller output in
1947, resulting in pressure on prices unless unexpected slackening in de mand.

oultry and eggs-Decrease in pro-

Politry and eggs—Decrease in production, rising prices.
Sugar—Supply woefully inadequate for at least 18 months; more price rises in prospect.
Cotton—Not much change before

faff of 1947. Vegetables—Increased output; gen-

erally falling prices.
Fruits—More production, generally

stable prices.
Tobacco—Surplus "burley" types,

falling prices.
Fish—Larger catches in prospect, probably lower prices, depending upon supplies of meat and poultry in compe-

Outlook Conference appraisal for farmers and processors, over-all, 1947 generally prosperous if—two big ifs—(1) if consumer income remains high

and (2) if weather is reasonably good.
Conference will stress agriculture's
dependence upon high industrial production and large consumer incomes to continue high farm income.

A Genuine Meat Problem

Livestock and meat price ceilings (OPA) appear to be in for hard sledding the coming weeks. Consumers having trouble trying to eat OPA price ceilings as substitute for actual meat. Growing suspicion that Government cannot print meat as easily as it can print price ceilings, regulations, and even paper money. even paper money.

Sir John Orr (British), director of the Food and Agriculture Organiza-tion of the United Nations, went to the Copenhagen conference last month with a grand idea of a world food board. This board would have channeled surpluses to food-deficit countries and regions, requiring a world food-control organization.

The idea was greeted with socieme

The idea was greeted with acclamation by a lot of our own "Do-Gooders," but upon further study the idea of world control of food commodities met

with less and less general enthusiasm.

In the first place, nobody seemed to have any suggestions as to how the operation would be paid for. And for once the American delegation did not pop up and pop off—"We'll finance the deal."

Not many countries were able to report their needs, even. One small European nation, Greece, had changed governments 7 or 8 times since the end of the war (but not of its fighting), and, as Kiplinger's puts it, "along with many other countries, is a statistical unknown." unknown."

Also, not many countries have endowed their governments with authority to undertake participation in world

food controls.

There was evident a waning belief that just turning over such a job to an international agency would guarantee its success. And no national representatives were in position to say their governments would allow an outside agency—even an agency of the United Nations—to fix its import-export prices on any crop, to say nothing of all.

However, the conference did agree.

However, the conference did agree to the naming of a 15-man board to study the problem of world surpluses and shortages.

Good Dairy Pasture From Sweet Clover

CAN'T say too much for sweet clover," says H. E. Winslow, after having use it in rotation on his Saline county farm the last 12 to 14 years.
When using sweet clover the return he gets from 2 grain crops in 3 years is larger than the return he would get

from 3 straight crop years.

But there is more to it than just larger yields, he points out. Mr. Winslow says his sweet clover makes the best pasture he has ever had for his milk cows. He sowed 12 acres of Madrid sweet clover cally in Marrie Weet clover cally in Marrie was the say of t sweet clover early in March. It provided pasture for 15 head of cattle in May. Madrid clover does not grow as tall as the common variety. It does not become woody, either

become woody, either.

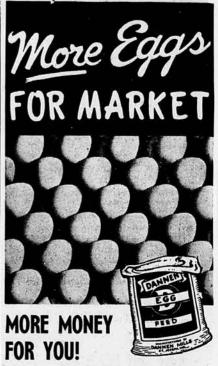
He always has about 20 acres of

sweet clover. But he never permits a sweet clover. But he never permits a stand to grow longer than 2 years. After using the legume in rotation, Mr. Winslow reports the ground works better. It does not dry out rapidly after rains. He can do a good job of plowing several weeks after a rain.

Sweet clover grows wild in fence rows and along the right-of-way adjoining his farm. It receives no soil preparation. That is why he sows his clover in the spring into tightly packed

clover in the spring into tightly packed sorgo ground. While sowing he stirs the soil just enough to cover the seed properly.

After using sweet clover a few years, Mr. Winslow says it practically grows wild. But he claims it is the best weed he has ever seen



• Regardless of feed or egg prices . . . the way to make money with your poultry month in and month out is to feed a dependable ration. A ration you know is built to help each individual bird lay to her limit. Use Dannen Egg Feed.

Dannen Egg Feed supplies the essential vitamins, minerals, and proteins needed to keep up body reserves under the strain of steady laying. And it takes steady laying at peak capacity to make money. For remember, the more eggs a hen lays, the less cost to you per dozen eggs produced. duced.

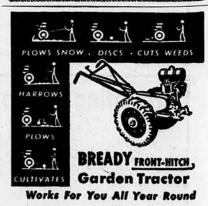
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The reliable drinking water antiseptic.
At all druggists and poultry supply dealers. 50c, \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00.
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Kansas.

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KANSAS FOOD LOCKER SYSTEMS CO. Reply: P. O. Box 377, Wichita, Kansas

Baby Chicks—F. O. B., husky, vigorous from bloodtested layers: White, Buff, Brown Leg-horns, \$8,95; pullets, \$15.95; Rocks, Reds, Or-pingtons, Wyandottes, \$8,95; pullets, \$13.90; heavy assorted, \$6,95. Surplus cockerels, \$3.95. Free Calendar-Catalog, Terms, guarantees. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

Schlichtman's U. S. Approved, Pullorum tested chicks, per 100 prepaid. Leghorns \$9.90. Rocks, Red. Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas \$10.90. Assorted \$7.45. Pedigree sired and sexed chicks. Free Catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

Baby Chicks—24 breeds, free catalog gives best matings, terms, prices, F. O. B., guarantees; bloodtested breeders. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, \$7.95; pullets, \$1.345; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8.95; pullets, \$13.95; heavy assorted, \$6.95. Surplus cockerels, \$2.95. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

Colonial Fall Chicks. As world's largest pro-ducers, Colonial saves you money on best quality. Purebreds, Crossbreeds, US Approved. Pullorum Tested. Catalog Free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Wichita, Kansas.

Started, 4 to 6 weeks White Leghorn Pullets, \$33.95, 100, F. O. B.; thousands weekly, 20 breeds day old chicks, \$2.95 up. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

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■ LIVESTOCK ITEMS

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

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Schrock's Natural Phosphate finely ground 31% or high P205. Immediate shipment in bulk. Order now for bagged material later. Dealers and distributors wanted. Schrock Fertilizer Service, Congerville, Illinois.

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Wheat: Pawnee, Comanche, Wichita, Tenmarq, Kawvale, Clarkan, Turkey, Blackhull. Winter Barley: Reno. Rye: Bailey:

Rye: Balbo. Bromegrass

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Certified Pawnee Seed Wheat. Purity 99.5%,
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Pure Certified Comanche Seed Wheat for sale, Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

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Handi-Cart—Replaces awkward wheelbarrow; handlest thing on place; all-metal, two-wheel, light, easy to handle. Tips to rake in grass, trash, dirt. Bright green, red trim; 3½ cublc feet capacity, 11-inch wheels, semi-pneumatic tires—\$9.70.3 cubic feet capacity; 10-inch rubber tires—\$7.45. F.O.B. Dallas, Magnolia Seed Company, Dept. KF-47, Dallas 1, Texas.

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Used Army Raincoats—in good serviceable condition. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send no money, pay when received. Light weight \$1.50, heavier weight \$2.00. Son Brothers, Sharon, Tenn. • FARMS-KANSAS

320 Ares—4½ miles town, large buildings, good fences, on good road, 160 plowed, 40 in alfalfa, rest pasture, a good farm, \$50 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

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• FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Near Town 60 acres in productive eastern Kansas, with good house, includes 4 cows, 3 helfers, 4 steers, 4 calves, bull, 3 small=calves, 2 teams, two 4-year-old horses, 3-year-old pony, 65 hens, farm tools, hay in barn and growing crops time of sale! On county gravel road, RFD and creamery routes, mile fish creek, only 1% miles high school depot town of 2.000, easy hour state capital city 67,000; 55 tillable, 40 cultivated, 25 lespedeza meadow, balanced mixed pasture watered by pond and well, 100 strawberry plants, dandy 4-room white frame house, basement, cistern, large porch, fair 32x60 painted frame barn, barnlot well and windmill; good silo, large poultry buildings, granary, carshed, hog house; don't fail to see this at only \$6.100 equipped, \$3.200 down, Special with big free Fall catalog 13 Midwest states. United Farm Agency, 428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

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Investigate the Opportunities of Crowley County,
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Trend of the Markets

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

Week Month Year

		Ago	Ago
Steers, Fed	\$19.60	\$18.50	\$17.65
Hogs	15.95	15.95	14.50
Lambs	19.00	18.75	13.85
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs	.27	.23	.20
Eggs, Standards	.431	4 .38	.39
Butterfat, No.1	.78	.72	.46
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.06	2.00	1.741/2
Corn, No. 2, Yellow.	1.96	1.771/2	1.16%
Oats, No. 2, White	.86	.80	.681/2
Barley, No. 2	1.52	1.47	1.131/2
Alfalfa, No. 1	31.00	31.00	26.00
Prairie, No. 1	19.00	19.00	14.00

October 19 Will Be Our Next Issue

Saturday, October 12

ADAPTED KANSAS FARMS

Kansas developed and Kansas grown . . . proven on Kansas soil for adaptation and higher yields on Kansas farms. Yes, you can depend upon Tomson Hybrids for Higher Yields and Greater Profits.

Remember . . . whether you grow corn for feeding or for the market, there's a Tomson Hybrid particularly adapted to your soil and your

Don't delay . . . write today for your FREE copy of the new Tomson Hybrid Seed Corn pamphlet. It's chuck full of valuable information for

Check These Tomson Favorites!

TOMSON 44... We know of no other variety that so completely fills the need of corn growers over a wide area. Produces large ears of a beautiful type-well dented and has no superior as a feeding corn. Stands well and picks clean . . . just an all around favorite.

TOMSON 44a . . . A very popular medium late variety, a few days later than 44. Very attractive in the field, with dark green color and long ears that ripen before the leaves start to turn brown. Stands well, holds ears on stock . . . the standby of many farmers.

TOMSON

HYBRID SEED CORN

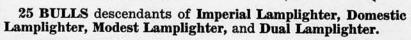
PROCESSING PLANT WAKARUSA, KANSAS OFFICE TOPEKA, KANSAS

MOUSEL BROS. ANNUAL PRODUCTION HEREFORD SALE

At Their Own Sale Pavilion

Monday, October 21 Cambridge, Nebraska

70 Head—25 Bulls 45 Females



45 FEMALES including cows with calves at foot, and bred and open heifers, sired by or bred to above bulls and Lord Lamplighter, Imperial Lamplighter 2nd, Imperial Lamplighter 37th, Mousel Lamplighter, Atomic Lamplighter, and Lord Lamplighter.

For catalog write

MOUSEL BROS. Cambridge, Nebraska

Charles H. Mousel and Ashur Mousel Bob and Henry, Wendell, George, Knell and Bob Jr.

Auctioneer: A. W. Thompson. Mike Wilson and Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

HEREFORD CATTLE SALE



Wednesday. October 16 At 12:30 P. M.

Sale held at ranch, 7 miles south of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas on Highway 13 and ½ mile east. All-weather road.

50 HEAD SELL
15 2-Year-Old Heifers (bred).
15 Cows (most with calves).

All to the service of WEH Royal Rupert and Royal Tredway 10th Bulls

now in use.

10 Choice Yearling Heifers.

10 Select Serviceable Age Bulls.

LEAH RUPERT 2d. SHE ALSO SELLS.

The 2 year olds are mostly by Prince Domino 4th 3001185. Some of the bulls are by him also and some by WEH Royal Rupert.
Sale under tent. Lunch on grounds. For catalog write

ELMORE G. STOUT, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

Harvey County Hereford Association Annual Sale

(Highways U. S. 81 and 50S.)

Newton Kan., Friday, October 18

40 HEAD—picked from leading herds of the county. Sired by such bulls as Saturn Domino 1st, WVHR Beau Mischief 3d, Royal B. Domino 11th, Major Del Domino, Bocaldo's Domino F, PVF Worthmore B. D., and others.

25 FEMALES—12 of them bred to such sires as Royal Tredway 33d, E. H. Godfrey's Lad, Bocaldo's Domino F, and Delson Rupert 49th.

15 BULLS from 9 to 20 months old.

A good, high quality, richly-bred offering, well fitted and abortion tested. For catalog address

PHIL ADRIAN, MOUNDRIDGE, KANSAS

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

By Far, the Best Group of Angus We Ever Sold—50 Head Selling 10 BULLS AND 40 FEMALES

Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 22

American Royal Sales Pavilion, 1 P. M.

Carefully Selected Sales Offering. The Best Sales Offering of This Breed esented at Kansas City. For sale catalog write to L. M. Thornton, Secre-25 East 18th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

HEART OF AMERICA ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS ASSN.
Auctioneer: Boy Johnston.

DDT Safe for **Turkey Houses**

HE insecticide, DDT, which is highly effective in killing many kinds of insects, can be used in turkey houses without any material danger to the turkeys, recent experiments by the U. S. Department of Agriculture have indicated. The amount of DDT required to poison turkeys is Agriculture have indicated. The amount of DDT required to poison turkeys is much greater than the turkeys would be likely to get from eating insects killed by the insecticide, or even from eating a small amount of feed on which some of the spray may have fallen.

On the basis of the experiments, however, turkey raisers are cautioned not to allow turkey feed to become heavily contaminated with DDT, which is a poison. Under no circumstances

is a poison. Under no circumstances, the department warns, should preparations containing DDT be mixed with livestock or poultry feed to repel insects.

The DDT experiments were conducted with 36 normal healthy turkeys about 18 weeks old. The level of toler-ance found was about 0.038 per cent, equivalent to the consumption, by the turkeys, of about 1 part of DDT to 2,600 parts of feed. No harm resulted when the turkeys consumed that much or less. But when the amount was considerably more, the turkeys became noticeably sick.

noticeably sick.

Symptoms of poisoning resulting from an intake of 0.3 per cent of DDT, or about 1 part in 333 parts of feed, included violent muscular tremors, inability to move, and rapid loss of weight. Several of the affected birds died. But such a heavy dosage is unlikely to occur unless excessive amounts of the insecticide are used in a way that would contaminate their feed. The proper way to provide such protection, when needed, is to spray the walls and floors of empty bins before feed is put in them.

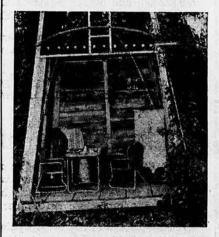
From the result of tests with turkeys the Department's scientists conclude that turkeys are only moderately susceptible to the effects of DDT. The danger is further reduced by the fact that DDT usually constitutes only a small percentage of the insecticide in which it is used.

Make a Playhouse

When Adrian Schweitzer, of Osborne county, got his farmstead hooked onto a power line he was left with a Wincharger tower not being used.

With very little material but a lot

With very little material but a lot of ingenuity, he converted the lower part of the tower into a playhouse for his 3 children. The tower base was framed with 2 by 4's to a heighth of 8 feet, boxed in on 3 sides with 1 by 12's and covered with tar paper. The floor is of 1 by 12's laid over 2 by 4 joists. Climbing vines set around the tower turn the structure into a most attractive play center for the children. tractive play center for the children.



This attractive playhouse for the children of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Schweitzer, Osborne county, was built into the base of an unused Wincharger tower. Here is an idea that can be used on many farmsteads in Kansas.

Lower on Chicks

Kansas poultry flock owners raised 10 per cent fewer chicks this year than last, states M. A. Seaton, extension poultryman at Kansas State College. The number of layers on Kansas farms June 1 was 12,416,000, about one million less than a year earlier.

Of the total number of chicks raised in Kansas this year 95 per cent game.

in Kansas this year, 95 per cent came from hatcheries.

Beef CATTLE

You Are Invited to Attend the Homer S. Bargdill Registered Hereford Sale

Hutchinson, Kansas Saturday, November 2

25 Bulls—27 Heifers—6 Cows cal Prince Domino 24th 2070149

breeding.
Start your Hereford Herd from this choice breeding.
HOMER S. BARGDILL

2 West 21st. Hutchinson, Kansas Auctioneer—Col. L. C. "Jim" Hoover.

OFFERING HEREFORD

HERD BULL

Delson T. Rupert 22nd (3 years old), sired y Dellford Rupert 2nd. A good breeder with lenty of size, bone and quality. We are keepage his helfers reason for offering him for ale. Also a 16-months-old bull by the above ire and out of a choice Anxiety 4th dam. LEONARD B. JOHNSON, Alta Vista, Kan.

TOP HEREFORDS SELECTED FROM TOP HERDS

several years we purchased the top sell-helfers in many of the best sales held in sas and Nebraska. They are cows now t justify the high prices paid. 70 breeding ales in the herd, mating with our good s, including Royal Triumph D 14th 123rd his great son, Triumph 2nd. Herd in-tition invited. great son, Allene, kansas invited. WELSH, ABILENE, KANSAS

REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Four bulls (two polled), three bred cows. Blocky Domino breeding, in good flesh, well marked. Come and see them or ask for particulars.

J. M. PARKS, 1805 Wayne Phone 2-4762.

TOPEKA, KAN.

Reg. Hereford Cattle Prices for all purses. SHAWNEE CATTLE COMPANY, Dallas, Texas



Polled Hereford

For Sale. Bulls and heifers 8-11months-old, sired by Marvel Domine and Domino's Best.

O. J. SHIELDS, Lost Springs, Kan.

REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORDS

Some extra good bulls for sale now. Two extra good bulls, about thirty months old, which I kept for my own use also for sale. Campbell and Trenfield bloodlines. My fe-males will be offered for sale in October F. O. RINDOM, LIBERAL, KANSAS

POLLED HEREFORD **BULLS AND HEIFERS**



ANGUS BULLS TO STATE SALE

L. E. LAFLIN Crab Orchard, Nebraska

Krotz Stock Farms, Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Outstanding individuals of the most fash-ionable breeding. For sale at all times. Write us your wants. M. J. KROTZ, Mgr., Odell, Nebr.

Livestock Advertising Rates

accepted.

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

JESSE B. JOHNSON, Fieldman Kansas Farmer - - Topeka, Kan

Beef CATTLE

Central Kansas District Shorthorn Annual Show and Sale Wednesday, November 6

Hutchinson, Kansas
62 HEAD HORNED and POLLED
Selected from 20 leading herds of the district.
The best lot of well bred and high quality cattle ever offered in one of our sales. See next issue of Kansas Farmer.
For catalog write

FRANK LESLIE Secretary and Sale Manager. STERLING, KANSAS



RALSTIN'S SHORTHORNS

CLARENCE H. MARTIN Mullinville, Kansas

Dairy CATTLE

CONSIGNMENTS TO

. E. Kansas District Ayrshire Sale From Locust Lea Farm Include Cow—Gr. Champion 1946 Tri-Co. 4-H Fair, 2-year-old Heifer—Gr. Champion 1946 dge City Fair.

Buil Calf-Jr. Champion 1946 Colorado ate Fair.

JOHN C. KEAS, EFFINGHAM, KANSAS

Holsteins Cut Replacement Costs

means less outlay for replacements.
ontinue to produce consistently at 12
to 15 years of age. 21
registered Holsteins
show on official test 800
pounds butter fat at 12
years, or over.
Write for free booklet.

Teplacements.

FREE
HILLUSTRATED
HOLSTEIN
JUDGING MANUAL.WRITE
UAL.WRITE

E HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 3038

SERVICE AGE HOLSTEIN BULLS

r two ready for service nearly winter; and three baby type, well grown, sired by lout of high record classifie, ange from \$175 to \$250. Write on or better come and see

REED'S FARM DAIRY Ernest A. Reed & Sons

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

Reg. Guernsey Bull Calf

ad by a son of Meadow Lodge Heart-aker and out of Beachy Farm Topsy, ord 12,050 pounds milk and 522 pounds, class A. H. I. first senior and grand ampion cow Kansas State Fair 1945.

H. M. BEACHY Hutchinson, Kansas

REG. GUERNSEY BULLS

Popular Bloodlines.
RANSOM FARM, HOMEWOOD, KANSAS

OFFERING AYRSHIRE BULLS

Registered Ayrshire bulls, 10 to 18 months old. RALPH B. VERNON

Rt. No. 3. Ottumwa, Iowa AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE

PERFECT UDDERS IDEAL 117 DESCRIPTION OF GRAZERS. Write for literature or names of breeders with heavy-producing 4% milk stock for sale. AVRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSN., 260 Center Street, Brandon, Vermont.

Reg. Brown Swiss Bull Good individual, 7-months-old, out of a 6 gallon dam. Sire from high producing ancestors. Also offer a 4-year-old registered Hampshire ram.

JERSEY BULL
WONDERFUL AIM FAWN NOBLE NO. 45664;
A 4-Star son of Imp. King Wonderful Aim. Maternal grandson of Royal Fawn Noble. Plenty of superior, sire backing. Three years old. Guaranteed O. K. Price \$500.00. For further information write.

MRS. M. M. DEROWITSCH Bt. 2, Box 6. HOXIE, KANSAS

New School Pump



This new drinking-fountain pump guards health.

guards health.

The old tin cup with its layer of rust need be only a museum curio now. A new sanitary "drinking fountain pump" just announced by Baker Manufacturing Co., Evansville, Wis., provides safer drinking for areas outside the reach of public water systems.

This new-type fountain, built on a modified hand pump, operates from any well or similar source of water supply. No pressure water system is necessary. A few strokes on the pump handle builds up sufficient pressure to allow a person to walk around in front of the pump and take a satisfying drink without further pumping. The bubbler is at a convenient height for an adult person, and a step on one side provides a place for a child to stand while drinking. Excess water flows into the drain in the usual manner. A basin underneath provides a drinking place for dogs, birds and other animals.

The new drinking fountain pump also can be used to fill a pail. If pumping is continued after the box is full, water flows thru a diversion pipe to the stand where a pail can be placed.

Tests of the original model of the new pump were made at a rural school. It will be placed on the market immediately.

Handy "Tool Kit"



Looks Mighty Useful.

The new fence-master is an ideal combination tool for home and workshop, farms and ranches. It can be used as a wire cutter, wire stretcher, wire splicer, staple puller, pair of pliers or a hammer. Weighing only 1½ pounds and being but 10¼ inches long, it is particularly suited for carrying in car compartment, saddlebag, and toolbox. Made of heat-treated, drop-forged, chrome-molybdenum steel with attractive rustproof finish, it is virtually indestructible.

Want Buffalo Alfalfa

R. L. Patterson, Sumner county, has found a way to make friends and influence people. Raising buffalo alfalfa does it. Two years ago he sowed 5 acres of buffalo. In 1945 he was unable to harvest any certified seed. This year it produced one and a half bushels to the acre. But that was not enough to go around. He has had requests for seed from nearly every county in Kansas. More than that, he has had requests from other states. R. L. Patterson, Sumner county, has

Registered Brown Swiss

Bull calves, 1 to 3 months old, good type, popular breeding, well developed. Dannen Easthills Research Farm, St. Joseph, Mo.

SHORTHORN RoyaL SaLe Oct. 23, 9:00 A. M.

Kansas City, Mo.

50 HEAD—ALL SHOW STOCK 20 BULLS—30 FEMALES

Cornerstones in Any Successful Breeding Program

Selected from leading herds of the nation—all capable of meeting the replacement demands of outstanding modern day herds or serve as foundations for successful herds of the future. All are entered in American Royal breed show classes. Bids at no commission cost accepted by wire or mail. Write for catalog. Ask about our Free Freight Offer up to \$200. Phillips Hotel, sale headquarters

C. D. Swaffar, Sale Manager.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN. U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, III. Dept. 22



NEBRASKA MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS' 4th ANNUAL SALE Fairbury, Nebraska Saturday, Oct. 19, 1 p. m.

45 QUALITY, SELECTED CATTLE

35 FEMALES (mostly heifers).

10 BULLS, carefully chosen. Most of them ready for service.

Drawn From the Following Nebraska Herds:

Willard Clapp, Elmwood
Ray Eddmar, Hooper
Wm. Hamm, Beatrice
C. E. Morris, Union
Roy Morrison, Lyons
Dwight Morrison, Clearwater
Don Morton, Beatrice
Peter Parket, Hooper

Wm. Sandman, Jansen Elmer Schlange, Auburn Alfred Schmelle, Jansen Ted Schmelle, Jansen
I. P. Shafer, Tekamah
Sunderland & Sibert, Waterloo
Willard Waldo, DeWitt
Harold Zerhinger, David City

All cattle Abortion and Tb. tested. For catalog address
MAX E. KIMMERLING, Secretary, Beatrice, Nebraska. Banquet Friday night-Come if you can.

-Burritt B. Allen. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.



QUEEN OF HEARTS 2ND X Undefeated in 1940 The dam of Red Coronet 2nd.

Banburys' Polled Shorthorns

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Plevna, Kansas 22 miles west and 6 south of Hutchinson 1 west of Plevna.

Germanns' DUROC Production Sale

On Farm 6 Miles North of Manhattan, Kansas, on Highway 13

Friday, October 18 (Starts at 1 P. M.)

50 HEAD



Bred for the Most Pork for the Smallest Amount of Feed. 20 SELECTED BOARS-30 PICKED GILTS

These are sired by Reconstruction 2nd 196673, Hercules 228332 and Lowset, the 1945 Iowa Grand Champion. Out of sows that have been developed for the quickest maturity. The Easy Feeding Kind.

Cholera immuned and selling in the best breeding form.

O. A. Tenant, our neighbor consigns 10 of the good gilts.

The catalog gives all information. Copy for the asking.

G. F. GERMANN & SON, Manhattan, Kansas oneers—Home Rule and Lawrence Welter. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farr

Harry Cowman Complete Dispersal of 75 Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Tuesday, October 15



Head Cows and Heifers, either milking or heavy springers. Head Registered Heifers—Springers.

10 Head Yearling Heifers.13 Head Heifer Calves.

Of the above 43 head are daughters of Senior Herd Sire, whose dam classified "Good Plus" and produced at $3\frac{1}{2}$ years 2X milking 19632 lbs. milk 3.8 test—740.4 fat, 2nd high in U. S. in 1942. These cattle will sell in their working clothes, not fitted and fed for the sale. A rare opportunity to buy cows and heifers that when given more feed and care will add substantially to their present production. Every animal in Cowman herd bred on the farm. Tested for Bang's and Tb.

HARRY COWMAN, Sr., Owner

Sale Manager—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

The Kansas State HOLSTEIN Sale



Selected Holsteins

From 43 Kansas Holstein Breeders

Abilene, Kansas Monday, Oct. 28

Foundation Females and Herd Sires From a Cross Section of the Holstein Industry of the State.

d of Cows with production and type records. Production up to 666 fat. 2 others above

at.

Head of 2-Year-Old Helfers due at sale time.

Head of Bred Helfers, the safe kind to let freshen on your farm.

Head of Yearling and open helfers.

Head of Young Bulls, ready for service; selected for their type and their production

reeding.

In addition to these 80 head of Holsteins, the breeders are making available to the boys nd girls of Kansas 15 head of heifer calves, to be sold in a special sale at 11 o'clock preding the regular State Sale.

Sale sponsored by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas and managed by the State ale Committee: Herb. Hatesohl, Greenleaf, Chairman; J. Heersche, Mulvane; H. A. Meler,

Sale Headquarters Hotel Lamer, Abilene. Make reservations now.

For catalogs write T. Hobart McVay, State Secy., Nickerson, Kansas Auctioneers—Powell, Cole, and "Mike" Wilson with Kansas Farmer. See next issue Kansas Farmer for more details.

Southeast Kansas Aberdeen-Angus

Breeders' Association Sale

Saturday, October 26, Iola, Kansas

40 REGISTERED COWS AND HEIFERS—10 REGISTERED BULLS
Also 70 Head of commercial cows, heifers, bulls and 4-H steers. (Mostly
purebred but not eligible to record.) For catalog address

CLARENCE C. ERICSON, President and Sale Manager Phone Elsmore 17F18, Savonburg, Kansas.
Show at 10 A. M. Auctioneer—Roy Johnston.

Wreath Farm Duroc Auction



SHOWMAN
Grand Champion at Belleville 1945 and '46

At the Farm Manhattan, Kansas

Saturday, October 12

30 Boars and 25 Gilts sired by Showman and Broad Tops, the widest backed boar shown in Kansas this year.

About half of these pigs are of April farrow and will sell to farmers at farmer prices. Special Attraction—A bred gilt and a few sows with pigs at side.

Write immediately for catalog.

L. G. Wreath, Manhattan, Kan. Dr. Geo. C. Wreath, Belleville, Kan. **OWNERS**

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

"Bomb" Got One

The atomic bomb was the reason for the only cancellation of a soil conservation district charter in the first 9 years of the spread of these districts thruout the United States. One district

years of the spread of these districts thruout the United States. One district in the state of Washington went out of business, not because the farmers wished it, but because the Federal Government wanted to use the land in the district for production of "materials having to do with the development of atomic energy."

This was one of the points made by Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service, when he attended, as guest of honor, the celebration staged by the supervisors of the first soil conservation district in the United States, marking 9 years of activity. The Brown Creek District in North Carolina was established August 4, 1937, and is entering its 10th year. Nearly 1,700 other districts have been formed since and the new ones are being established at the rate of about 25 each month.

Doctor Bennett said that when the Brown Creek district was formed be

25 each month.

Doctor Bennett said that when the Brown Creek district was formed he was hopeful of good results. "In the beginning," he said, "I had the feeling that if so many as 10 states passed district-enabling laws in 10 years that would be progress." What has happened is that "since 1937, soil conservation district laws, or laws that permit similar working arrangements, have been enacted by all 48 states and Puerto Rico." The area in districts is now more than 900 million acres.

He mentioned as "evidence of how

He mentioned as "evidence of how farmers feel toward districts" the fact that up to July 1, 1946, there had been enlargements of 373 districts by addition of neighboring territory. tion of neighboring territory.

Slow on Meats

Slow on Meats

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced that, after careful consideration of the present meat situation and probable livestock marketings in the near future, present plans are to make no allocations of meat beyond amounts already proqured. However, allocations will be set up as usual for U. S. territories, as well as U. S. government agencies. Supplies for U. S. territories will be handled commercially as in the past.

Heavy liquidation of livestock during July and August and reduced marketings since September 1 make it impracticable at this time to set up commitments against the uncertain fourth-quarter (October-December) supplies.

While no meat will presently be allocated for foreign claimants from fourth-quarter supplies, stocks now held in the department's inventory will be made available for foreign shipments. After third-quarter commitments have been completed, it is estimated that about 20 million pounds will be available for this purpose.

Should the meat supply improve suf-

mated that about 20 million pounds will be available for this purpose. Should the meat supply improve suf-ficiently as a result of stepped-up mar-ketings during the final quarter of 1946, the policy will be reviewed to de-termine any feasible steps that might be taken to implement export of meat to foreign outlets.

Enough Horse Meat

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that it has completed its horse meat procurement program. Purchases started early this year to meet special requirements of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

This program, which called for purchase of 40 million pounds of pickled and canned horse meat for UNRRA, was begun in February, 1946. Purchase awards have been made to slaughterers and processors which will permit delivery on the entire amount before the end of the year. UNRRA has advised the department that it will not issue further requisitions for this product.

uct.

Department officials pointed out that the full co-operation of the trade is providing new facilities for carrying out the special program has been largely responsible for its early completion. Before the program was initiated, only limited plant capacity was available for slaughtering and processing horse meat under Federal inspection.

The department also reminded interested plants that sales of horse meat to paying governments are made directly to purchasing missions of those countries. Such purchases are not handled by the department.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

Private Dispersal

12 HEAD of Milking Shorthorn cows.

8 HEAD of 2-year-old bred

6 HEAD of yearling heifers.

8 HEAD of weanling age bulls and heifers.

Yearlings and 2-year-olds sired by Hopewell Ladd, in turn sired by Duallen Waterloo 2nd. Also grandsons and granddaughters of Pride of Kingsdale.

GEORGE BETZ Asherville, Kan.

Kansas Fifth Annual Milking Shorthorn Sale Kansas State Fair Grounds

Thursday, October 24 **Hutchinson**, Kansas

40 QUALITY CATTLE

Drawn From Leading Herds.

16 COWS—9 qualified for RM. Others capable of qualifying.

9 BRED HEIFERS.

8 OPEN HEIFERS

7 BUILS—most of them ready for service and out of RM cows that are good enough to classify "Very Good." A feature is an aged buil that officially scored 95 out of a possible 100 points. For catalog address

JOE HUNTER, Secretary

Geneseo, Kansas
Auctioneers: Bert Allen, Gus Heldebrecht,
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.
Banquet at Leon Hotel, Hutchinson, October
23, 7:80 P. M.

J. E. Kraus & Son, Pretty Prairie, Kansas, Sell on the Farm on October 23.

MILKING BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

rviceable age. Sired by an R. of R. M. Cows. Also baby h by Wilmker's Parke, (the md bull in Kansas). Also heif JOHN YELEK, REXFORD, KANSAS

Offering Reg. Milking Shorthorns our new herd sire, Stella's Duke, an excellent breeder. A. E. EMRICK, PRITCHETT, (Baca County), COLORADO.

4-YEAR-OLD MILKING SHORTHORN COW Red, due to freshen October 18 to service of our own bull, Woodside Bandit Q M X, the fourth generation of our own breeding. Two of her choice heifers are in the herd. Calves by above sire. 2 miles northeast of Miller Junction. MAX CRAIG, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

Reg. Milking Shorthorn Bulls

registered bulls, ready for service. Sired by ted bulls out of imported cows. With record rit ancestors. Come and see them. They are J. P. MALONE, LYONS, KANSAS.

HILLTOP MILKING SHORTHORN FARM High producing cows headed by Olwood Grim (by Gold Mine Jubilee RM), Cows of Hollan-dale, Northwood and Retnuh breeding, DHIA Records, Calfhood vaccinated, Bulls from calves to serviceable age and a few cows. HADLEY SNAY, PLEVNA,(Rene Co.), KAN.

Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing Advertisers

Weir Jerseys Are Winners

Two years after his discharge from the U. S. Navy, John Weir, Jr., Cowley county, already has established a reputation among Jersey breeders in South-Central Kansas. He put to work the practical knowledge he gained about dairying while a 4-H Club mem-

Milking an average of 14 cows last year, his herd record was nearly 400 pounds of butterfat. In March this year he started 18 cows on H. I. R. records. He reports they are averaging 32 to 33 pounds of butterfat a month. Mr. Weir had an impressive record as a 4-H Club member. He exhibited the 4-H grand champion yearling at the Hutchinson State Fair in 1938. The following year he won the Jersey production championship in Kansas. He has graduated from 4-H work, but still is showing winners. A junior yearling, his future herd sire, won first place in his class and grand champion at the South-Central Kansas parish show in Winfield this year. One of his 3-year-old cows rated female grand champion at the same show. at the same show. He sold his herd sire last spring to

an artificial breeding association at Turner, Maine.

Good 4-H Prices

Some fancy prices were paid by Salina business men for choice cattle at the annual 4-H Beef Cattle Sale, held the annual 4-H Beer Cattle Sale, held at Salina. A grand champion 4-H steer owned by Audrey Johnson, of Smolan, sold for \$74 a hundred. Her brother, Einar, followed close with a reserve champion steer, also a Hereford, sell-ing for \$60 a hundred to the Banfield

Packing Co., of Salina.

The top 30 steers averaged more than \$34 a hundred. Their total weight was 29,530 pounds and they sold for a total of \$10,120.90.

Eighty-two head of 4-H cattle sold for \$20,235.11. Their total weight was 74,050 pounds for a selling price of

for \$20,235.11. Their total weight was 74,050 pounds, for a selling price of more than \$27 a hundred.

The sale committee was composed of Jack Beverly and Bob Perry, Jr., auctioneers; William Gehren, Jr., Howard Eagle, George Geiger, Hugh Monahan, J. H. Moore, William Yost, and W. E. Gregory, county agent. Glenn Pickett, Kansas State College marketing specialist, also assisted.

Judges at the Saline County 4-H Fair, held prior to the sale, were Glenn Pickett, Ray Stover and Phil Ljungdahl, of the college, and Harold Daily, Dickinson county agent.

No Harm to Cows

Continuing their studies of the new weed killer, known popularly as 2,4-D, U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists sprayed a pasture with about double the quantity recommended for weed control. Cattle and sheep grazed the treated pasture readily. The animals showed no symptoms of discomfort or illness, and post-mortem examination of slaughtered cows revealed no unusual conditions caused by the 2,4-D.

The experimenters fed one cow a

The experimenters fed one cow a daily dose of 5.5 grams of 2,4-D (about a fifth of an ounce daily) for more than 3 months without harming her health. 3 months without harming her health. They found this cow carried a solution of 2,4-D in her blood serum, but did not secrete 2,4-D in her milk. They conclude that pastures sprayed for weed control are not likely to be harmful to livestock or to people who eat meat or milk from sprayed pastures.

This experiment was with the pure 2,4-D. The experimenters warn that these results "do not preclude possible toxic effects of preparation of 2,4-D that may contain impurities or constituents other than those used in this experiment."

Milking Made Easier

The new milking parlor on the farm of Lester Conner, Rice county, is small and not pretentious. But it contains some ideas that make the milking job easier and quicker. Those ideas could well be put to use on any dairy farm in Konses.

The Conner milking parlor is 8 stalls long with the entrance door in the center. Mr. Conner put a hinged sorting center. Mr. Conner put a hinged sorting gate on the sliding center door and another on the barn wall just at the side of the door. One man operating these 2 sorting gates can run the cows into either end of the barn. The usual practice is to get 4 cows ready while 4 are being milked.

Another idea used is individual grain

116

Head Ayrshires at Auction

Saturday, Oct. 19

Central Kansas District Sale Fairgrounds

Hutchinson, Kan.

Night Sale 6:30 P. M.

Consignors:

Consignors:

John Knifton & Son, Sterling, Colo.
Normandy Farm, Morristown, Pa.
Herb Buller, Buhler, Kan.
Dr. Bernstorf, Winfield, Kan.
Byron Fisher, Meade, Kan.
Dwight Hull, El Dorado, Kan.
L. E. Porter, Stafford, Kan.
Alvin Penner, Hillsboro, Kan.
P. H. Penner, Hillsboro, Kan.
F. E. Schrock, Sterling, Kan.
K. E. Stark & Son, Abilene, Kan.
Fred Strickler, Hutchinson, Kan.
Melvin Teter, Hutchinson, Kan.
Melvin Teter, Hutchinson, Kan.
Chester Unruh, Hillsboro, Kan.
Harrison Unruh & Son,
Hillsboro, Kan.
C. L. White, Arlington, Kan.
Harry Tannehill, Broughton, Kan.
Jerry Yoder, Hutchinson, Kan.
G. Fred Williams, Hutchinson, Kan.
C. L. Hendershot & Son,
Hutchinson, Kan.

G. FRED WILLIAMS Hutchinson, Kansas Sale Manager

Auctioneer—Boyd Newcom Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer.



In Kansas

Representing some of the breed's best bloodlines. 2 Excellent Cows. 4-H **Prospects and Herd Sires**

Monday, Oct. 21

Northeast Kansas District Sale

Horton, Kan.

Night Sale 6:30 P. M.

Consignors:

John C. Keas, Effingham, Kan. Roberta Keas, Effingham, Kan. otis Reece, Lancaster, Kan. Harold D. Clark, Foresthill, Calif. Raymond Landes, Hamlin, Kan. Irvin J. Dannenberg & Son,

Hiawatha, Kan. Donald & Esther Alford,

Lawrence, Kan.
Wayne Snyder, Tecumseh, Kan.
Hugh S. Snyder, Tecumseh, Kan.
Jack S. Snyder, Tecumseh, Kan.
Barwood Farm, Effingham, Kan. Harry Tannehill, Broughton, Kan. Twin Oak Farm, Huron, Kan. Richard & Raymond Scholz,

Richard & Raymond Scholz,
Lancaster, Kan.
Donna Louise Scholz,
Lancaster, Kan.
W. S. Watson, Hutchinson, Kan.
H. L. Rinehart, Greensburg, Kan.
G. Fred Williams, Hutchinson, Kan.
H. Unruh & Son, Hillsboro, Kan.
Chester Unruh, Hillsboro, Kan.
Arlan Cooley, Abilene, Kan.

JOHN C. KEAS, Effingham, Kansas KARL SCHOLZ, Huron, Kansas

Sale Manager Auctioneer—Mike Wilson Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

boxes set in a framework so they are about 3 feet above the floor. This idea keeps the cows from straining down for the feed. They can eat more com-fortably and, as a result, are easier to manage while in the barn.

Day and Night Pasture

Good pasture is the main crop on the Robert Brey purebred Jersey dairy farm, in Jefferson county. Most of his 700 acres is in some type of pasture for his 115-head herd.

or his 700 acres is in some type or pasture for his 115-head herd.

To get the most from his pastures, Mr. Brey grows a large variety of grasses and legumes which increases his grazing months. More than that, he has his own system of rotation grazing, planned to reap maximum production from his pastures.

Besides native grasses, he has fields of brome and alfalfa, lespedeza and red clover. His rotation is a night and day proposition. The milk cows graze on one field during the day. At night they are turned on a different pasture. This gives the pasture a chance and, as Mr. Brey says, the cows seem to be better satisfied with a daily change of diet.

Between 30 and 40 Jerseys are milked daily the year around on this

milked daily the year around on this farm. The milk is sold as grade-A raw. Mr. and Mrs. Brey got their first Jerseys in 1918 and have been improving their herd for 28 years.

Has a New Job

We know what became of at least one rural school building left high and dry because of consolidations. The Fairview school building, in Smith county, was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Roy Rubendall, who have moved it to

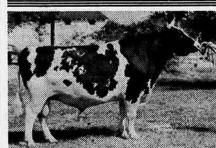
This building will be connected to the house by a breezeway, and will be remodeled to serve as a laundry, playroom and garage.

Take Out the Bumps

All Massey-Harris tractors manufactured after August 15 will be equipped with a new hydraulic-type tractor seat to be known as the "velvet

Employing the principle of hydraulic shock absorber, variable rate coil spring and sway bar to control shocks, bumps and jars, the new seat is designed to overcome an old problem of providing comfort for the tractor operator.

Woodhull Ayrshires



WILLOWHAUGH SWANKY ROYAL 68064

The get of Willowhaugh Swanky Royal won first at the Kansas State Fair. Two of his Very Good daughters selling in fall sales. One in each sale, Hutchinson and Horton. On completion of one more record he will be approved with a 400 pound or more fat average. These cows will be bred to the double approved Woodhull Rare Jim. Also to the Horton sale goes a preferred pedigree son of Rare Jim and out of a dam with a 471 M. E. record. Be sure and inspect these cattle sale day. Also bull calves for sale at the farm.

Woodhull Farm G. Fred Williams, Owner Hutchinson, Kansas



Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association Annual Consignment Sale

Fairgrounds

Topeka, Kansas Friday, October 18

58 Head—Registered Guernseys, picked from leading herds of Kansas and adjoining states. 20 Cows—15 Bred Heifers—10 Open Heifers—3 Bulls.

Probably the greatest lot of registered Guernseys ever offered in a Kansas Auction. 10 4-H Heifer prospects sell with buying limited to Kansas 4-H and F. F. A. members.

For catalog address W. L. Schultz, Secy., Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Assn. Auctioneer—Bert Powell. Mike Wilson and Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

DISPERSION SALE



HORSES AND JACKS AT THE HORSE FARM

Hamilton, Mo., (2 miles east, on Highway 36)

OCTOBER 17, 12:00 NOON



At this Sale there will be opportunity seldom offered to purchase high-grade horse and jack stock at auction. When the Horse Farm was founded nine years ago, neither money nor effort were spared to acquire a foundation of excellent registered females and the best stallions available in the various breeds represented. And likewise the best in Jennets and Jacks, including the \$5,000 champion red jack, LimestoneValley Gold Dust. There will be offered: Registered Percheron Mares and Fillies. Registered Belgian Mares and Fillies. Half and Three-Quarter Thoroughbred Mares and Fillies, most of which were sired by the Thoroughbred, Saxt, a son of Pompey. Some of these mares have foals by side, sired by the excellent U. S. Remount Service Thoroughbred, "Grins." Arroganee—Registered Saddle-bred Stallion and a son of Arroganee. Registered Saddle-bred Mares and Fillies. Happy Roan Allen—a double Roan Allen Walking Horse. Palomino Mares and Fillies.

The entire herd will be sold. We shall hope to see you at the Horse Farm on October 17th. (49 miles east of St. Joseph, 69 miles from Kansas City.) Address correspondence:—

J. C. PENNEY MISSOURI FARMS 330 West 34th Street, New York City 1, N. Y.

O. H. Eylar Brown Swiss Dispersion 20 REGISTERED FEMALES

20 GRADE FEMALES 3 REGISTERED MALES

Thursday, October 31, Olathe, Kansas

All Cattle Are Tb. and Bang's Tested.

This Herd From Such Bloodlines As: Marie's Royal of Lee's Hill, No. 40400 (3X) 15461.80. (Kansas State Record.)

(3X) 10461.80. (Kansas State Record.)

Jane's Royal of Vernon No. 28594, 35 R. P. daughters. 2 with 1021 lbs. and 1056 lbs., 7 with 805 to 974 lbs., 10 from 700 lbs. to 792 lbs.

Swiss Betty The First, No.19935, fat 365 d, 11 y. 692.24 lbs. milk, (2X-4.48%), 15525.40 lbs., lifetime production 171336 milk and 7464 fat on 2X—4140 days. 2 R. P. daughters.

Illin Nellie Challenger, No. 34515. 1st prize 3 y. Waterloo Cattle Congress 1938. 5 H. T. daughters.

ss Betty Boy, No. 27137, with 40 tested daughters. other noted sires and dams.

Sale to be held under cover. Lunch served on grounds.

For information and catalog write: C. T. Bradford, Mgr., R. 4, Olathe, Kan.

O. H. EYLAR, OLATHE, KANSAS tetloneers—Col J. I., (Lefty) Lawson and Col. Charles Bradfo

COMPLETE HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL CATTLE AND DAIRY FARM SALE

3 Miles Northwest of Emporia, Kansas, 1 North of Highway 50

THURSDAY. OCTOBER 10

110 HEAD

Practically Purebred, But Not Eligible to Record.

103 Females—61 Bred Cows, 51 now in milk, 10 will be fresh in the next 40 days. 20 bred and open heifers. 17 dry and 13 heifers 2 weeks to 8 months old. These cows were nearly all bred on our dairy farm. 51 cows average 4 to 10 gallons of milk daily.

6 Young Bulls, 1 Herd Bull.

Herd Tb. and Bang's tested. Also Ford and Ferguson machinery. We also offer our 160-acre dairy farm, location above, electricity, running water, fully equipped to sell pasteurized repair.

For more information. 135 good pasture. All buildings built since 1929 and in good

For more information write

A. J. PLACE, Owner, Emporia, Kansas

Auctioneers—Harold Tonn, Ed Wilson.

2nd ANNUAL F. F. A. **BOAR and GILT SALE**

Wednesday, October 16 1:00 P. M., Southside

St. Joseph. Missouri

33 SPRING BOARS 43 SPRING GILTS

Hampshires Durocs **Chester Whites**

Spotted Polands Top selections from the registered stock of Vacational Agriculture students in Northwest Missouri and Northeast Kansas, tioneers: Bert Powell. Topeka, Kansas, Gene Davis, Savannah, Mo. Kansas mer Representative—Donald Bowman, Hamilton, Missouri.

For catalogue write to Chamber of Commerce, St. Joseph, Missouri.

2nd Annual Auction of **Spotted Poland Chinas**

7:30 P. M., October 17 Rock Port, Missouri

These are really the thick, heavy low down, easy feeding kind. March farrow, cholera and erysipeias immuned. 1st F. F. A. and second open class boars at 1946 Missouri State Fair included. For catalog write to

VIRGIL E. WALTER & SON ROCK PORT, MISSOURI Auctioneer—Chas. Taylor.

SUNNYBROOK FARM

Spotted Poland Spring boars sired by Pride. Blocky. Thick type. H. E. HOLLIDAY & SON RICHLAND, KANSAS

BOAR AND GILT SALE

Fairbury, Neb. SPOTTED POLANDS and DUROCS Monday, Oct. 28

The Farmers Kind.

Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, Kan.

Thursday, October 10

BUCKLES SPOTTED POLAND SALE

Mound City, Missouri, 1 p. m. 55 HEAD—20 SPRING BOARS

35 SPRING GILTS

You will like these Spots. The Breeder and the Feeder Type. Plan to be with us sale day, and write for catalog.

J. A. Buckles, Mound City, Mo. Auctioneer: Donald J. Bowman.

SEE OUR SPOTS. STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS AND SHOWS

oking pig orders for future delivery. Sired the 1945 grand champion and his helpers. ock always for sale. DALE KONKEL, HAVILAND, KANSAS

OFFERING REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Choice spring boars sired by Plus Quality. Re and vaccinated. Priced to sell. Write or see, RANDALL TUCKER, CODELL, KANSAS

OFFERING SPOTTED POLAND GILTS

A few bred gilts that will farrow soon and the best spring boars we ever had, the thick sort by Top Flash and True Model. They have quality to head any herd. Reg. and vaccinated, Visit us. EARL and EVERETT FIESER, Norwich, Kan.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson Topeka, Kansas Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman, Muscotah, Kansas.

HERBERT MEYER sold 49 head of cataloged grade Holstein cattle in his sale at Deerfield, September 28, for a total of \$1,342. That was a general average of \$268.20. The mature cows, 29 head in all, averaged \$360. The top cow sold for \$500 and her baby calf for \$75. The 10 top cows averaged \$375. E. A. Dawdy, the sale manager, thinks this is a record for grade Holsteins. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

The Poland China sale held jointly between C. R. ROWE & SONS, and WAYNE WILLIAMS & SONS, was at the Rowe farm, at Scranton, September 20. The top of the auction was an October, 1945, boar consigned by Williams & Sons selling at \$330, going to Walter Cox. of Warrensburg. Mo. The top of the Rowe consignment was a spring boar pig selling at \$125, to Wayne Williams & Sons, Grandview, Mo. The general average was \$75 per head. The heaviest buyer in the auction was the National Swine Palace, of Colfax, Iowa. This firm took 16 head.

WILLIAM HINZ, of Effingham, was very unfortunate in drawing the rainiest day of the season for his Spotted Poland China Sale. The sale was held at the Atchison County Fairgrounds, September 19. The attendance was good for the kind of day. Around 50 head were sold. The top of the auction, a gilt bringing \$72, went to the well-known Spotted Poland China breeder, Carl Billman, of Holton, The offering was well conditioned and grown. Several head went to buyers of Nebraska and Missouri. The majority of the offerings stayed in Kansas.

E. L. PERSINGER, Republic, drew an ideal day for his Jersey cattle dispersal on September 23. The crowd was large despite the busy wheat sowing season. The cows, most of them fresh, brought an average price of \$272.50, with a top of \$315. Buyers were present from many sections of Eastern and Central Kansas. The entire offering of about 30 head brought a total of \$4,060. This included young heifers and one or two cows with defective udders. The average on fresh cows included several baby caives sold as one lot with dams. James T. McCulloch, retired auctioneer, did the selling because of long years of friendship, having made 4 sales for Mr. Persinger in the past.

Fewer Milk Cows

The number of milk cows on farms continues the decline started in 1945, states the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. On July 1, 1946, the number of milk cows on farms was estimated at 4 per cent less than for the same period of 1945. The number of spring heifer calves saved this year for herd replacement is the smallest since the late 1930's.

A serious shortage of grade A milk in Kansas this year is predicted by Karl Shoemaker, Kansas State College marketing economist. The town that has an adequate supply today is rare.

Mr. Shoemaker suggests that many farmers now selling lower grade milk or butterfat might profit by changing over to grade A. He relates the situation of one farmer milking 18 cows. The cost of changing over to grade A would be between \$600 and \$800. Additional income he would have received by selling grade A milk during July

by selling grade A milk during July would have amounted to \$200.

It is believed by Mr. Shoemaker that added income over 3 or 4 months would pay for the improvement in many cases and result in a more efficient dairy program.

Will Cut Feeding

Unusually good native pasture and a shortage of high priced corn will make some changes this year in the cattle feeding program of Clifford Preston, Norton county.

He usually handles 100 to 125 head of cattle on a deferred feeding program, finishing with a full feed of 140 to 160 days after the cattle come off wheat pasture. He buys most of his corn.

This year he will feed out only about 66 head with an 80 to 90 day feed of corn following wheat pasture. His aim is to use up only what corn he has on hand.

Shuts Off the Heat

Many a farmer on a tractor during hot weather has wished he could avoid that hot blast from the motor coming

that hot blast from the motor coming back on his legs. Clifford Johnson, of Phillips county, uses a simple idea to largely eliminate this nuisance.

He welded uprights to the inside of the tractor fenders to support a canopy over the tractor. But these uprights were bent at the bottom in an L-shape. He then nut a strip of canyas across He then put a strip of canvas across under the gas tank and fastened it to the 2 L-supports on the fenders. This canvas strip shuts off a large amount of the heat.

HOGS

Annual Poland China Boar and Gilt Sale FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1

Boars and 30 Gilts. Representing the of Full Measure, Blue Dude, and Low Send for catalog.

A. L. WISWELL & SON OLATHE, KANSAS Farm located 7 miles south on 169 and then 21/2 miles east.



POLAND SPRING BOARS
Sired by Chief of Supremacy,
full brothers to the 1945 and
1946 Kansas Champion sows.
Priced reasonably, Double immune. MALONE BROTHERS
RAYMOND, KANSAS

REGISTERED OIC HOG SALE

Tuesday, October 15

40 Tops from leading Kansas herds. 25 Bred and Open Gilts. 15 Spring Boars.

Sale sponsored by the
KANSAS O I C SWINE
BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
McPherson, Kansas.
Auctioneer—Harold Tonn
A. E. Patterson with 0 I C News.

Raise CHESTER WHITES

bublished Monthly, \$1 year, \$2 for 3 years.



The Chester White Swine Record Ass'n Rochester, Indiana

OFFERING REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Bred sows, bred gilts, and pigs. Registered and of good quality. Priced

DAVID S. KLASSEN LEHIGH, KANSAS

REG. HAMPSHIRE BOARS

Like peas in a pod. Spring farrowing and priced to sell. Immune and registration papers, ready for delivery. Phone 1563-J. LAWRENCE, KANSAS

REG. HAMPSHIRE BOARS

Like peas in a pod. Spring farrowing and priced to sell. Immune and registration papers, ready for delivery. P. EVERETT SPERRY
Phone 1568-J. LAWRENCE, KANSAS



Purebred Hampshire Boars
Sired by Mixer Mason. Easy
feeders. Vaccinated and registered. For prices see us.
C. E. McClure
REPUBLIC, KANSAS

FARM
PRODUCTION
HAMPSHIRES

To Spotlight Supreme
OUR WIZARD
Breeding stock for sale
at all times,
Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE GILTS bred for September litters. Also March pigs. Choice quality. Priced reasonable.

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

HEREFORD HOGS Expressed C. O. D., proval. High-winning herd National shows Bred gilts, Boars. Unrelated pigs. Circular. YALEHURST FARMS, PEORIA, HILL.

OFFERING DUROC BRED GILTS

good quality showing heavy now. Also spring ars and glits. Will sell our boar, a grandson Kant-Be-Beat, a choice yearling. See his.

HOWARD C. TALLAFERRO
Leon (Butler County), Kansas

CHOICE DUROC GILTS AND SOWS Bred to Klassy Tops and Unceda Broadway for ate September and October. Real herd coar prospects in spring boars. Three great 1-pear for Durges are tops in quality, type and s. Our Durocs are tops in quality, type ling. Prices right. Write or come. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

QUALITY DUROC BOARS ARTHUR E. BOEPKE, WATERVILLE,

REGISTERED DUROC Spring boars. Farmer type, nice color, we veloped. Sired by Dannen Fancy. Dannen Easthilis Research Farm, St. Joseph

QUALITY DUROC BOARS Spring Doars, sired by Golden and easy feeders. BEN A. FLETT, DELPHOS, KANSA

HOGS

Miller's **Annual Duroc Sale** Friday, October 11

40 Boars—Our continuous type, picked from 100 Head.

10 Gilts to develop into foundation

Offering by boars that nick with our type and breeding. Last chance for Golden Fancy boars.

CLARENCE MILLER ALMA, KANSAS

Dependable, Registered DUROC BOARS

Choicest of 125 head of spring boars, sired by Crown Prince, Illinois grand champion, the Jr. champion of Ohio. Several with the blood of Iowa and Minnesota grand champions. Many of the best by Wide Out Le. Bown and Kant-Be-Beat-Heavy-Set, \$360 son of the \$100 Kant Be Beat. These boars are dandles, very uniform, will make correct market type sires, with style, color and ability to pass on their producing qualities. Shipped on approval. If they don't suit refunded. No one is selling as much boar for the dollar as these. Few breeders are using as good as these are. If you can't come, inquiries answered immediately. Immuned, healthy Durocs.

WILLIS HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

Hold Everything! for Alexander's Duroc Sale Thursday, October 10

A son of Lo-Down Fancy will add quality to your herd. SO BOARS.

20 GILTS sired by or out of litter sisters to

FRANK ALEXANDER Send bids to Bert or Mike in my care.

FARRIS SELLS DUROCS

Faucett, Missouri

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23
(Fancett Is 49 miles north of Kansas City and 11 miles south of St. Joseph, Mo. on 71 highway.)

25 BOARS—25 GILTS

Lots of new blood for old customers. The seal leasy feeding type and sired by nationally mown hoars. These boars are Market Type, Crown Frince, Breed Builder. The Special, and Tops All who has sired so many good mes in our herd.

For Sale Catalog Write to

Sale Catalog Write to FRED FARRIS & SONS FAUCETT, MISSOURI
Auctioneer—Bert Powell.

OFFERING DUROC SPRING BOARS

The very best in quality and type. Sired by our outstanding boar, Lucky Joe, son of the great sire, Highland Lucky. Visitors welcome.

W. FRED BOLT, ISABEL, KAN.

SHERWOOD FARMS DUROCS

SHERWOOD BROTHERS, Concordia, Kan.

CHOICE DUROC BRED GILTS

By Impreved Ace by Proud Wave Ace and bred to Top Crown, a splendid son of Crown Prince. Illinois Grand Champion boar. Also splendid spring boar pigs. Two extra good fall boars by Improved Ace. spring boar pigs. Two same improved Ace.

BEN M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kansas

Mention KANSAS FARMER When Writing Advertisers

Public Sales of Livestock

Angus Cattle
October 22—Heart of America Association,
Kansas City, Mo. L. M. Thornton, Secretary,
2825 East 18th Street, Kansas City, Mo.
October 26—Southeast Kansas Aberdeen Angus
Association, Iola, Kan. Clarence Ericson,
Sale Manager, Savonburg, Kan.
November 6—Finis Moss, Nevada, Mo.
November 16—John C. Long, Haddam, Kan.
Sale at Marysville, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle
October 18—Kansas State Guernsey Breeders,
Topeka, Kan, W. L. Schultz, Hillsboro,
Kan., Chairman of Sale Committee.

Kan., Chairman of Sale Committee.

Hereford Cattle

October 7—Mills & Ferguson, St. Francis, Kan.
October 15—Triple P. Ranch, Mt. Hope, Kan.
October 18—Harvey County Hereford Breeders,
Newton, Kan. Phil Adrian, Moundridge,
Kan., Secretary.
November 4—Western Republican Valley Hereford Breeders' Association, Benkelman,
Nebr. Leo Barnell, Benkelman, Nebr.
November 6—Lakeside Hereford Farm, Howard
Carey, Owner, Hutchinson, Kan.
November 7—Great Plains Hereford Association, Oakley, Kan.
November 3—Northwest Kansas Hereford
Breeders' Association, Atwood, Kan.
November 11—Haven Hereford Breeders Association, Haven, Kan. Harold Tonn, Sale
Manager.
November 12—North Central Kansas Hereford
Show and Sale, Concordia, Kan. Dr. George
C. Wreath, Belleville, Kan., Sale Manager.
November 13—Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Kan.
November 15—Wabaunsee County Breeders' Association, Alma, Kan.
November 16—Central Kansas Hereford Association sale, Vic Roth, Manager, Hays, Kan.
November 16—Central Kansas Hereford Futurity,
Hutchinson, Kan.
November 23—CK Rranch, Brookville, Kan.
December 3—CK Rranch, Brookville, Kan.
Herald Dalley, Secretary, Abilene, Kan.
February 22—Thoss. Andrews Dispersal Sale,
Cambridge, Nebr.

October 18—Harvey County Hereford Breeders, Newton, Kan. Phil Adrian, Secretary, Moundridge, Kan.

Newton, Kan. Phill Adrian, Secretary, Moundridge, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
October 8—W. M. Lewis, Brewster, Kan.
October 10—A. J. Place, Emporia, Kan.
October 15—Harry Cowman, Sr., Herington, Cotober 28—Kansas State Holstein Breeders' Sale, Ablene, Kan. Herbert Hatesohi, Manager, Greenleaf, Kan.
October 31—Clyde Alteread, Hutchinson, Kan.
October 31—Clyde Alteread, Hutchinson, Kan.
November 4—North Central Kansas Holstein Annual Consignment Sale, Washington, Kan. E. A. Dawdy, Salina, Kan., Sale Manager.
November 5—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Sale, Newton, Kan.
November 11—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.
November 11—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.
November 13—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders, Hutchinson, Kan.
November 18—Central Kansas Holstein Consignment Sale, Salina, Kan. E. A. Dawdy, Sale Manager.

Ayrshire Cattle
October 19—Kansas State Ayrshire Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. G. Fred Williams, Manager, Hutchinson, Kan.
October 21—Northeast Kansas Ayrshire Assn.
Sale, Horton, Kan. John C. Keas, Manager, Effingham, Kan.

November 7—Kansas State Jersey Breeders Sale, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Roy Smith, Secretary, Hutchinson, Kan. November 14—David M. Schurle, Manhattan, Kan. Ivan N. Gates, West Liberty, Iowa, Sale Manager.

Sale Manager.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
October 19—Nebraska Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Fairbury, Nebr. Max
Kimmerling, Beatrice, Nebr.
October 23—J. E. Kraus & Sons, Pretty Prairie,
Kan.
October 24—Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society,
Hutchinson, Kan., Joe Hunter, Secretary,
Geneseo, Kan.
November 6—McPherson, Rice County Breeders
Sale, McPherson, Kan. C. O. Heidebrecht,
Secretary, Inman, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

October 28—Lewis Thleman, Concordia, Mo.
Mervin F. Aegerter, Sales Manager, Seward,
Nebr. Shorthorn Cattle

October 23—Centennial Royal Sale, Kansas City,
Mo. C. D. Swaffer, Sales Manager, care of
American Shorthorn Breeders' Association,
Chicago, Ill.
November 6—Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders,
Polled and Horned, Sale Hutchinson,
Kan. Frank Leslie, Sterling, Kan., Sale

Chicago, Ill.

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

November 19—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Beloit, Kan. Ed Hedstrom, Secretary, Mankato, Kan.

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

November 26—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Secretary, Lot F. Taylor, Manhattan, Kan.

Duroc Hors

October 7—Earl Martin & Son, DeKalb, Mo, Sale at St. Joseph, Mo.

October 14—Frank Alexander, Corning, Kan.
October 14—Frank Alexander, Corning, Kan.
October 14—Wreath Arm, Manhattan, Contober 14—Wreath Arm, Manhattan, Cotober 15—Carence Miller, Alma, Kan.
October 15—Carence Miller, Alma, Kan.
October 16—Grank Alexander, Corning, Kan.
October 16—Grank Alexander, Corning, Kan.
October 16—Frank Alexander, Corning, Kan.
October 16—Grank Alexander, Corning, Kan.
October 26—Westah Harm, Manhattan, Kan.
October 26—Westah Lawage, Kan.
October 26—Westah Lawage, Kan.

October 23—Fred Farris & Sons, Faucett, Mo. October 28—Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, Kan.

October 23—Fred Farris & Sons, Faucett, Mo.
October 28—Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs
October 29—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

Polánd China Hogs
November 1—A. L., Wiswell & Son, Olathe, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
October 17—OLA, Buckles, Mound City, Mo.
October 17—Nght Sale)—Virgil E. Walter,
Rock Port, Mo.
October 28—Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, Kan.
O. I. C. Hogs
October 26—Kansas O. I. C. Swine Breeders'
Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Marvin J.
Hostetler, Secretary, McPherson, Kan.

Hogs
October 26—Clay County Breeders, Clay Center,
Kan. (5 leading breeds). Allen Lard, Sale
Manager.

Hogs—All Breeds
October 16—F. F. A. Students of Northeast Kansas and Northwest Missouri, St. Joseph, Mo.
Chamber of Commerce, Managers, St.
Joseph, Mo.

Horses
October 17—J. C. Penney Horse Farm, Hamil-

October 17—J. C. Penney Horse Farm, Hamilton, Mo.

October 17—J. C. Penney Horse Farm, Hamilton. Mo.

Clay County Hog Breeders' Association Sale of Spring Boars and Gilts Saturday, October 26, 1946



50 HEAD

good herds.

Sale to be Held at the Fairgrounds

Clay Center, Kansas

SALE STARTS AT 1:30

Cholera Immune.

ALLEN LARD. President

JOHN ROTH. Secretary-Treasurer

For sale catalog write: Brace Rowley, County Agent, Clay Center, Kansas Auctioneer: Ross B. Schaulis. Jesse Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

Duroc Boar and Gilt Sale Monday Night, Oct. 14, De Witt, Nebr.

Supper at 6:00—Sale in Town at 7:30

25 BOARS—35 GILTS

Production bred Durocs that are the most profitable for farmers to raise. Consistent winners in the show ring.

Pigs sired by Profit Maker, Atomic Bomb, Breeders Ideal, Eliminator, Modern Type, Cornhusker King and Masterful Special. Write for catalog.

WILLARD H. WALDO, DE WITT, NEBRASKA



French, Jones and Stone Duroc Sale Sparks, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 9,1 p.m.

SPARKS Is on Highway 36 a Few Miles West of St. Joseph and 18 Miles East of HIAWATHA, KANSAS. Miles East of HIAWATHA, RANSAS.

SELLING 20 BOARS AND 30 GILTS

The sales offering is sired by Bar-Y-Duke Saxon. Tip Top, True
Type Tops, Markaman Star and Red Blazer. The dams of the
offering carry the blood of Tops All, Bar None, All Cherry King,
Pathinder, Invincible Colonel, Golden Fancy and Vetory Grion.
This sales offering is the pick of three good herds. For Sale Catalog
Write to IRVIN P. FRENCH, SPARKS, KANSAS.

FRENCH, JONES AND STONE, OWNERS

Has Good Heifers

P. H. Penner, Marion county, for some years has been recognized for his herd of Ayrshire cattle. Since the purchase of his present herd bull from the Neshaminy Farms, Newton, Pa., 2 years ago, he is looking forward to some young Ayrshires that will outproduce his old herd.

Mr. Penner's herd average last year was more than 300 pounds of butterfat, with a few of the better cows producing over 500. This year he has some first-calf heifers that give indications of passing the 300 mark.

Like many of his neighbors in that community, Mr. Penner is restoring some of the land to pasture with brome grass seeding. He now has 8 acres of brome on his farm. Half of it was seeded in 1943 and the remainder the following year.

Left Some Wheat

Bud Elkins, Clay county, received some compensation this year for the freeze which killed his small orchard back in 1937. He had been raising Sudan grass each year in the plot of 2.3 acres. With all the stumps removed, he sowed the small field to wheat last fall. He located his brooder house in the center of the field. The chickens ate some of the wheat. In addition to that, 2 small patches of bindweed in it were sprayed. It still produced 113 bushels and 20 pounds of grain; better than 49 bushels to the acre.

AUCTIONEERS

Chas. W. Cole

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER I am conducting sales for many of the best breeders in Kansas. Seiling all breeds. For dates address me at Wellington, Kansas



Buyers Pay the Auctioneer

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

HAROLD TONN HAROLD TONN Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

Purebred Livestock, Real Estate and Farm Sales. Ask those for whom I have sold. CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1529 Plass Avenue Tepeka, Kas.

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer

KENNETH VEON Also Ringman Service. Rates Reasonable. Book Sale Dates Early. P. O. BOX No. 102, TOPEKA, KANSAS



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

ON YOUR LAND...THE RIGHT KIND OF FARMING!



On any kind of land the right kind of farming is that which produces good crops year in and year out. On some land that means making a radical change in the kind of crops grown, or retiring certain fields from production for a few years. On other land, conditions may call for terracing, contour plowing, strip cropping, and other measures. Farming that preserves the land's productivity from year to year may not always yield the biggest crops in any one year, but the experience of thousands of farmers has shown that the right kind of farming pays off.

The right kind of farming for your own land depends on local factors, such as type and slope of soil, kinds of crops, rainfall, winds, kinds of stock raised. And to help you perpetuate your stake in the land, your Soil Conservation Service was set up. For information on what you can do to save your soil, contact your nearest regional or local office of the Soil Conservation Service, or get in touch with your County Agent.

IN YOUR ENGINES...THIS OIL THAT OIL-PLATES!

Just as the right kind of farming will keep land productive for many years, so the right kind of oil can keep tractor engines delivering good performance. And in Conoco Nth motor oil you'll find extra ability at guarding engine life. For Conoco Nth contains the special OIL-PLATING ingredient with power of attraction that comes from the very same natural force that pulls the molecules of any substance together. This extra lubricant—modern OIL-PLATING, attached to working parts—doesn't all run down to the crankcase every time the engine stops. As it stays on fine-finished working surfaces it guards against corrosion—and it's right in place to fight friction when you start up again. In protecting your engine from these two causes of wear, your OIL-PLATING also guards against increased formation of the carbon and sludge from wear.



Phillip Boeye drives his tank truck right into a citrus grove for refueling D. H. Zachman's equipment on the spot.

READ WHAT FARMERS SAY:

You can see the results of the right kind of farming in the successful experience of thousands of farmers. And you can read about the results of using the right kind of oil—Conoco Nth motor oil—in the numerous letters always coming to us from farmers.

\$ DOLLAR-AN-IDEA \$

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

Helen Heider of Billings, Montana, uses empty thread spools for winding left-over gift or sewing ribbons. Saves a lot of useful odds and ends!

The illustration shows a device cut out of sheet metal by Richard Lufkin of Cylinder, Iowa. This slotted gadget slips over the edge of a milk pail to hold back the foam in pouring fresh separated milk.



When she's baking more pies than her oven can hold, Mrs. Emil Pospisil of Wausa, Nebraska, places a small tin can in the space left by four pie plates in the center of the oven. One additional pie can then be set on the can.

D. H. Zachman, for example, writes from McAllen, Texas, as follows: "Some two years ago I went into the citrus orchard care contracting business. I have approximately 300 acres or 18,000 orange and grape-fruit trees that I care for from the time of the bloom until the marketing of the ripe fruit. I purchased two tractors, an Oliver 70 and an Allis-Chalmers B, also a Ford truck and a power dusting machine. This equipment is in use every month of the year preparing the groves for irrigation, disc-harrowing and applying sulphur dust for pest control. . . . Today with equipment and repairs still hard to get I am very thankful that Conoco products have helped me keep my machines in operation with a minimum of lost time and repairs.

"Conoco Nth motor oil has given me more hours per crankcase fill as well as less oil needed to be added. I am convinced the oil-plating feature of Nth has protected the wearing parts of my motors.... Your greases too have done their part of the job.... Your McAllen, Texas, agent, Mr. Phillip Boeye, has seen to it that I have always been well supplied with your products. Several times his tank

truck salesmen have made deliveries to me after working hours to be sure that I would not be delayed with my work."

SAYS Nº IS BEST OIL TRIED

From a letter by E. C. Luckie, of Gate, Oklahoma, we quote the following: "I have used Conoco products for nearly three years and have found them very satisfactory. Before buying from you I tried about every oil and grease that is sold in this area and can say that Nth oil is the best I have tried. I drain my John Deere tractor every 110 hours, which is longer than I felt it safe to run other oils. When the Nth is drained out it has a better body and is cleaner. . . . The service your agent at Buffalo gives me also has a lot to do with making me a satisfied Conoco customer."

And here's what James and Verl Henrie write about their experience with Conoco products: "Our farm is situated 8½ miles Southeast of Marysvale,

Three generations of the Luckie family endorse Conoco products for farm lubrication: Mr. & Mrs. Luckie, daughter Willberta and grandson Gary.





Fred Imerman farms 220 acres near Hampton, Iowa. He has 2 John Deere tractors and has used Conoco products for about 6 years. "I have used many different oils and greases," he writes, "but not since I have tried Conoco. I am 100% for Conoco now."

Utah, comprised of 2,000 acres. . . . We use Conoco products 100% and have done so since 1934. . . . Since it has been years since we even tried a competitive product should speak well enough as to our complete satisfaction with all Conoco products and especially Conoco Nth and HD oils. We do know from past experience that Conoco gives better all round lubrication and greater mileage which materially cut costs of operations."

You want the right kind of lubricants on your farm just as much as you want the right kind of farming! Try Your Conoco Agent's products and service. You'll find they're really right! Call him today! Continental Oil Company

AT YOUR SERVICE WITH:

Conoco Nth motor oil—Conoco HD oil

Conoco transmission oils—Conoco pressure lubricant
Conoco Pumplube, Racelube and Coglube
Conoco Sujind grease, cup grease and axle grease
Conoco N-tane* gasoline—Conoco tractor fuel
Conoco diesel fuel—Conoco kerosene and distillates

