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KANSAS FARMER

JUNE 1, 1946

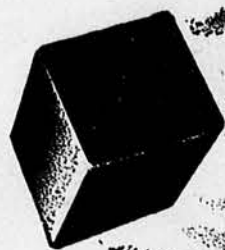
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Allen County Launches "Better Milk" Program . . . See Page 5

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Mohler Gets Degree

An honorary doctor of agriculture degree was conferred on J. C. Mohler May 19 by Kansas State College. The citation was read by Dr. F. D. Farrell, president emeritus of the college, in recognition of the 54 years service Mr. Mohler has given to agriculture in Kansas.

Dean Call Honored

Dean L. E. Call, of Kansas State College, has accepted chairmanship of the United States agricultural mission to the Philippines. He will leave this country about July 1 to spend 5 months in the islands. His appointment came at the request of the Philippine Government.

Purpose of the mission is to work out a national agricultural program for the Philippines.

To Pasteurize Milk

A double boiler, a spoon and an accurate thermometer are all the equipment needed to pasteurize raw milk in the kitchen. The double boiler is advisable to prevent the milk from scorching. Heat the milk to 165 degrees F. and hold it there for 1 or 2 minutes, stirring constantly. If not stirred, a film will form on the surface. Cool the milk in water to as low a temperature as possible before storing in the refrigerator.

Little change takes place in the milk thus heated and the keeping time is increased. The flavor will be changed only very slightly. Milk thus pasteurized is not salable as pasteurized milk, but it is safe for home consumption.

Two High Herds

Two Holstein herds in Kansas recently completed a year of high production testing. The average butterfat production was more than 2 and a half times greater than the nation's average dairy cow, according to the Holstein-Friesian association.

The herds belong to Dale Kubin, McPherson county, and R. L. Evans, Reno county. The 6 cows in the Kubin herd averaged 487 pounds of butterfat and 13,397 pounds of milk in 312 days on 2 milkings daily. The Evans herd of 6 cows averaged 452 pounds of butterfat and 12,336 pounds of milk in 295 days on 2 milkings daily.

Has Good Angus Herd

Entries from the Clifford Goodrich Aberdeen - Angus herd, Cherokee county, have taken the top honors at the Ozark Imperial Breeders' Association show, at Springfield, Mo., 3 successive years.

It started in 1944, when Mr. Goodrich came home with the ribbons for grand champion bull and heifer. In 1945, he took the top 4 places. His entries won both grand champion and reserve champion honors in male and female classes. This last April, he again showed the grand champion male and female at Springfield.

Mr. Goodrich started his Angus herd in 1927 with 4 heifers. These 4 heifers accounted for most of the cattle in his present 75-head cow herd.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kansas

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Flying Farmers "Take-Off"

Huge Crowd Attends First Meeting at Hutchinson

MORE than 450 air-minded farmers registered for the first meeting of the Kansas Flying Farmers Club at Hutchinson, May 24. Attendance for the afternoon air show was in the thousands.

Kansas Farmer Mail and Breeze sponsored the organization of the Kansas flyers, and the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce co-operated in the arrangements for this state-wide event.

Storm clouds and a high wind made flying hazardous in many sections of the state May 23. But the organization day was attended by perfect weather. Soon after the sun started its climb thru the sky, the distinctive buzz of light model farm planes filled the air. By 7:30 o'clock in the morning, the traffic pattern at the Hutchinson Municipal Airport was filled with Flying Farmers from every corner of the state. There was a steady stream of traffic until 10 o'clock. At one time 18 light planes were counted in the air over the field as the pilots awaited their turn to land. More than 200 light planes landed on the field during the day.

Fly Like Veterans

John Claar, chief controller at the Wichita Municipal tower, was brought to Hutchinson for the day by the C. A. A. Mr. Claar said the Flying Farmers responded like veterans to light signals from the tower. Traffic followed an orderly course thruout the morning as the Flying Farmers spaced themselves perfectly in the pattern.

With traditional Kansas enthusiasm, the Flying Farmers put their shoulders to the wheel and completed organization plans the first meeting day. In rapid order they elected officers to guide the course of the club the first year, then decided to join the National Flying Farmers Association.

Alfred Ward, Sr., of Johnson, was named the first president of the group and Otis Hensley, Glasco, was selected as the first vice-president. These officers serve 1-year terms. Five directors were elected to pilot the course of the Kansas Flying Farmers. The men elected and the number of years they will serve are: William Wegener, Norton, 5; Ellis Dinsmore, Clay Center, 4; C. C. Trostle, Nickerson, 3; Norman Clothier, Florence, 2; and Lloyd Chance, Liberal, 1. One new director will be named each year.

It is fitting that the first president of the club should come from Johnson. More than 50 farm flyers from Stanton county registered for the first meeting day. Mr. Ward has 400 flying hours marked in his logbook and he reports there are 5 flyers in his family. He is one of the most enthusiastic farmer-aviators in the state.

Mr. Hensley, the vice-president, also is an enthusiastic farmer-aviator. He has done a great deal to promote aviation interest in his community in Southwest Cloud county, and was a leader in the organization work of the Kansas club. Mr. Hensley was a W. T. S. instructor during the war and has 4,000 hours of flying time.

The caliber of the men selected as directors assures the success of the organization. Mr. Wegener is president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Chance is a county commissioner in Seward. Mr. Dinsmore has been a pilot for 14 or 15 years, and Mr. Clothier is a leading

farmer-aviator in the eastern half of the state. Mr. Trostle is probably the dean of Kansas Flying Farmers. He is 62 years old and now has 200 flying hours to his credit, but he has as much interest in flying as the average 20-year-old.

At a meeting of the board of directors in the afternoon, George Galloway, Wakeeney, was named Kansas director of the National Flying Farmers Association. The national meeting will be at Stillwater, Okla., August 1 and 2. As a national director, Mr. Galloway becomes a member of the Kansas executive committee. The board of directors also named Ed Rupp, associate editor of Kansas Farmer, to serve as secretary-treasurer for the first year.

When the Kansas Flying Farmers voted to join the National Association, the board of directors took immediate steps to collect membership dues and file the necessary application with the national chapter. The board reports 116 members paid dues the first day. The first year's membership amounts to \$5. Of this amount, \$2 stays in the state club and \$3 goes to the national. Since the first day, more memberships have been received and it is estimated the final count will include several hundred farmer-aviators.

Strictly a Farm Club

The board members emphasized that they will attempt to maintain the club strictly as a farm organization. Only farmers will be given voting membership.

Kansas is the largest state club to request affiliation with the National Association and its organization procedure was regarded as a model. Gene McGill, Avard, Okla., president of the National Flying Farmers Association, said after the meeting that it was the best of its kind he has seen. In fact, organization work in other states will follow closely the Kansas pattern, he stated.

The many invitations which the board of directors have received for the 1947 meeting of the Kansas Flying Farmers is a credit to the organization. Four cities in Kansas presented invitations to the group for next year. These invitations were made before events of the first meeting had ended.

Altho many farmer-aviators say flying today is mostly a hobby, there is a place for the plane on the farm of the future. As J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, pointed out in his talk to the flyers, something like 40 different agricultural products are commonly moved by air freight today. These are largely perishables, such as fruits, vegetables, and flowers.

But the real value of the light plane on the farm is just beginning to become apparent. Large ranchers and operators already are riding the range from the air to check cattle, fences, water supplies and crops. Planes also are timesavers on many other jobs.

The Sky Is the Limit

"It would be a rash person who would attempt to limit by prophecy the development we may see in the next decade of the services to agriculture by the airplane," Mr. Mohler said. His prediction of the future regarding rural aviation is, "the sky seems to be the limit."

L. C. Williams, assistant director of extension at Kansas State College, invited farmers to use their planes in attending Farm and Home Week activities. It is another instance where the plane will be a timesaver for the farmers.

The state colleges are keeping in tune with the development of rural aviation. C. E. Pearce, head of the department of machine design at Kansas State College, pointed out that aeronautical engineering has been taught at Manhattan since 1926 and the courses are expanding as the demand grows. Farmers of the future will be able to maintain their own planes as well as they maintain their tractors and trucks today.

The state legislature will need to catch up with flying progress in Kansas, as will city and county governments. Altho the war put a damper on small field developments for a few years, Kansas shows promise of being

(Continued on Page 18)

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Alfred Ward, Sr., Johnson, first president of the Kansas Flying Farmers Club, standing beside his plane which bears his brand.



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SKELLY



Red Clover Does the Job

RED clover can be used to build up a patch of thin soil in a few years, in the opinion of Ed Kaiser, Miami county. He is a leader in soil conservation practices in his county and recommends the program to others.

Ten years ago Mr. Kaiser bought a piece of land a few miles from his farm home. Years of corn, wheat and oats had depleted it to the point where it was doubtful that the seed would be returned. The last crop grown on one area before he bought was corn. This 30-acre field was so poor that it did not even make fodder.

His first step was to plant sweet clover. The second year he plowed it under for green manure and tried corn. It was unsuccessful. His next attempt was a crop of flax and red clover. This was not particularly successful but the red clover did reseed itself, so he decided to let it go.

The following year he plowed for wheat. It produced a crop that was just tall enough to combine easily but the yield was light. That same spring he found a new crop of clover coming again. He decided to let it grow. Since then he has been putting the crop to wheat every 2 years, permitting the clover to keep on growing.

Each year the wheat seems a little more rank, Mr. Kaiser says. His last crop made 27 bushels to the acre, but the soil seems to be getting a little too rich for small grains. Next year he is thinking of putting the rebuilt acreage into corn.

Doubles Silage Yield

Ernest Harms, Neosho county dairyman and farmer, has a good word for sweet clover used in rotation with small grains and row crops. He sowed the legume in with small grains the last 3 years, then followed with Kansas orange for ensilage. The sweet clover has doubled the row crop yield, he reports. He can fill the 2 silos with 40 acres of row crop now, while it formerly took from 80 to 90 acres.

Balbo Rye Grows High

Most balbo rye is used for pasture. It seldom has a chance to show what it can do when not pastured. Robert Rayl, Chautauqua county, found out this year. He sowed a patch of between 4 and 5 acres of balbo rye for hog pasture. He did not get to use it for pasture, so it grew up. The average height was 60 inches. Manfred L. Cox, county agent, took a sample clump of rye to his office. It measured 84 inches.

Clover an Old Friend

Carl Russell, Elk county, has been raising sweet clover on his farm for 17 years and would not be without it. It is a good soil builder, he says. In addition, it makes good feed and can be used as a cash crop.

Sweet clover is growing wild in some of his fields. But he does not mind that. To him it means better grain crops in the future.

Ready To Show

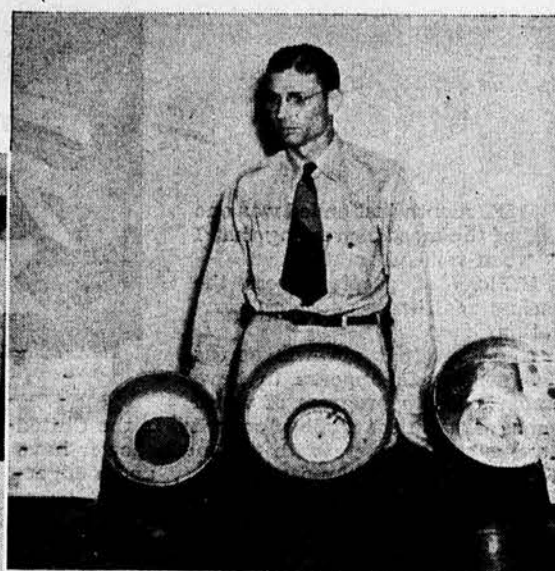


Katherine Lappin, Hodgeman county farm girl, doesn't let the men do all the work when it comes to caring for the family Herefords. Here she is shown grooming some entries in the county Hereford show. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lappin.

W. C. Nettleton, their son Warren, Mrs. Nettleton, and their daughter, Billie Gwen, drink milk.



Members of Iola baseball team enjoy a "dairy snack" at an Iola Dairy Bar. Quality milk brings more sales for milk products.



Allan Goodbary gives farmers latest information for producing more palatable milk.

Do You Drink Milk?

Allen County Survey Made A Startling Discovery

By DICK MANN

WHEN 150 farm boys and girls drank only 96 half pints of milk at a 4-H Club festival 2 years ago in Allen county, it caused 2 persons to do some serious thinking about milk problems.

Allan Goodbary, Allen county extension agent, and Evelyn Wilson, home demonstration agent, had charge of the 4-H festival, and thought they were conservative in ordering 200 half pints of milk for the 150 members.

"We encouraged those boys and girls to drink all the milk they wanted," recalls Allan. "Despite the fact some of them drank 2 or 3 bottles apiece, we still had 104 bottles left over."

You can see why Mr. Goodbary and Miss Wilson were worried when you realize that Allen county is a dairy center, and dairying is the major industry in the county.

"We felt there must be some reason why our farm boys and girls were not drinking milk," explained Allan. "If they didn't like the products from their own farms, it was possible a lot of city folks were passing up milk as a food, too."

So these 2 agents decided to do something about it. They made a survey of all 4-H Clubs in the county and this is what they discovered. More than half the boys and girls did not drink milk at all. They gave 3 reasons for disliking it: Allergy to milk products (found only in a few cases), off flavors in milk, and fear of milk-borne diseases.

Miss Wilson took these findings before the Womens Advisory Committee of the Farm Bureau, which recommended an educational program to encourage people to use more dairy products. Mr. Goodbary took the same facts to the Farm Bureau Board of Directors, which also approved an educational program and backed it 100 per cent.

Given the proper support, the 2 agents worked out a 3-year educational program on "Production of More Palatable Milk." They didn't plan to put it into operation until 1946, but the need seemed so urgent they moved it up to 1945.

Under this plan, the program was divided into 3 parts. During 1945, emphasis was given to outlining those things that could be done immediately



Plenty of lime on the floor and a stiff push broom encourage cleanliness and cut down "barn flavors" in the milk. Robert Strickler cleans up after stabling herd.

Cleaner milk and ease of cleaning cows are possible when animals are kept clipped. Ivan Strickler demonstrates the method used on the Strickler dairy, near Iola.



Evelyn Wilson, Allen county, explains superior value of milk as a food. Women attending meetings get plenty of recipes using milk.

to improve quality. The second year will be given to education on milk-borne diseases and prevention of disease among dairy cattle. The third year will be devoted to picking up loose ends missed previously, and in giving dairymen definite answers to all problems encountered the first 2 years of the program.

It was decided right at the start that every member of every farm family in the county should be interested in producing more palatable milk. This meant the program had to be designed for "family consumption."

Leader training meetings were held at Iola and Moran, at which the 2 agents outlined their educational program. Miss Wilson gave the latest information on nutrition, pointing out the advantages of milk and milk products. Mary Fletcher, Kansas State College extension specialist, gave instructions on milk and cheese cooking. These women leaders then prepared a meal using milk in a variety of ways [Continued on Page 12]

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

THE month just ended was one of the most depressing that I can remember

Millions of people across the oceans are threatened with starvation.

A nation that sprawls across two continents appears to have embarked on a program of world imperialism in the name of security. In the United States, labor leaders with too much power have abused that power most unwisely and dangerously.

And the answer of the Administration to this threat from labor leaders in the field of railroad and coal operations was a proposal to give the Federal Government power over lives and property hitherto undreamed of in American history. The authority for the president to take over property and operate it for the profit of the Federal Treasury; the authority for the president to draft men into the army for the purpose of organizing what amounts to labor battalions—these are some things that few Americans would have believed could ever come to pass in the United States of America.

Also what has happened in agriculture would not have been considered in the realm of probability until it actually happened. I refer to the Government's wheat program, as it has been developed in the last few weeks, for the 1946 harvest.

The world is short of wheat for a year, 2 years, possibly 3 years ahead, from all indications. Bountiful wheat crops all over the world could end the shortage by 1948, and make wheat surplus again. But the odds seem to be that wheat will be in demand at least thru 1947.

During the current marketing year, the United States will have exported 400 million bushels of wheat by June 30 next. The carryover this year is the lowest in many years. On the basis of a billion bushel crop this year the Department of Agriculture has served notice that not more than 250 million bushels will be available for export during the coming marketing year.

All sorts of restrictions have been imposed on the use of wheat in the United States in order to meet world needs. Our millers cannot get wheat except from day to day. They are compelled by edict to extract 80 per cent of the wheat in making flour, instead of the customary 72 per cent. Former Mayor LaGuardia, now head of UNRRA, wants that increased to 90 per cent. He also has urged that the Government take one fourth of the wheat from every producer this year at the farm.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has refused to stand for this forcible taking of wheat from wheat growers. But he has issued a regulation that is intended to accomplish the same thing.

This is being done thru the following device, as you know. Growers who take their wheat to an elevator, must, under the latest order, sell one half of it to the elevator. Then the elevator operator must sell one half of his half to the Commodity Credit Corporation for export. Wheat sold by the producer to any commercial buyer is subject to the same provision. The program is to be in force, Secretary Anderson informs, until the Government has obtained its 250 million bushels.

In other words the Government will take one fourth of all wheat that leaves the farms on which it is grown, except that a grower can sell to another farmer without turning over one fourth to the Government.

I don't like the idea. I don't believe most farmers

like the idea. But we may as well face as a fact that Government controls put into effect during the war are going to be continued and even increased in scope, for some time into the postwar period. That is one of the prices we must pay for getting into World War II. Drastic controls of property and of the individual are the program for the immediate future. We also face the problem of cutting down on the arbitrary power of organized labor, some of whose leaders have the idea that they are more powerful than the Government itself, and are abusing that power shamelessly and without any regard for the rights of other people or for the public welfare. Congress has started on this job. Then Congress must face the task of cutting down the power of the Federal Government over the individual.

A Great Industry

I FEEL that dairymen in my home state of Kansas, and in the Nation, should experience a keen sense of satisfaction in celebrating June as Dairy Month. It will be the tenth time this event has been recognized. But I think at no other time in history has the great dairy industry meant more to people in America, and to folks around the world, than now.

Dairymen pulled thru the war years with a magnificent record. They were called upon to produce more milk than they ever had before. Milk to feed our fighting men, our people at home, and our Allies. Heeding that call in a most patriotic manner, they buckled down to do the job. Right off the bat they had their troubles and problems. I scarcely need to mention them. Help shortage was very serious. I know that dairying is a specialized job. That it takes trained men and many of them. Yet Uncle Sam called hundreds upon hundreds of these farm workers into the Armed Services. Dairymen and their wives and their children pitched in all the harder. Then one material and equipment shortage after another popped up to plague the milk producer. But he didn't quit. He just put in more hours growing feed to process thru his dairy herd.

What was the result? Instead of labor and equipment shortages cutting into milk production, the over-all output of milk in the U. S. went to new high levels. In 1942, U. S. dairy farms turned out 119.2 billion pounds of milk. In 1945, U. S. milk production topped all previous records by a substantial margin. Estimates by states placed last year's total at 122.2 billion pounds.

Kansas dairymen were right in there doing their job. They hit a top of 3,332,000,000 pounds in 1942, beating the 1941 production of 3,172,000,000 pounds. Or look at it this way. During the 5 years, 1937-41, Kansas dairymen produced 2,898,000,000 pounds of milk, while during 1942-45 they averaged 3,247,000,000 pounds. Their war job was infinitely more difficult than the 5 years before the war. But that didn't make one bit of difference. One Kansas enthusiast has figured that each year during the war, Kansas dairymen produced enough milk to supply an army of 10,000,000 for 6 months.

And a good deal of that milk went to men in the Army and Navy and Marines. There was official recognition that milk is one of the best foods. Further than that, the men and women in uniform drank that milk, thrived on it, learned to like

it. All of which indicates a stronger market than ever for milk. One of my friends said the other day, "Before my son went into the Army, he didn't care much for milk. But since he has returned home I can scarcely fill him up with milk."

I have an idea many other sons and daughters came home sold on the value of milk in the diet. It is good for them. It is good for the industry. The great job of health maintenance and improvement that milk did during the war years may be reflected in increased consumption of milk and dairy products over anything we ever have known in the past.

And I see something in that for the good of many returned fighting men. A good dairy market needs good producers. Veterans who are eager to farm could do no better, to my way of thinking, than going into the dairy business. I know it is hard work. It is exacting work. But it is steady work, all-year employment, and promises a good living from a sure income. All you have to do to prove that to yourself is look around at the successful dairy farmers. And I believe this, too. Dairy farming is almost certain to improve the land year after year. A good dairy farmer isn't likely to find his crop yields slumping for want of fertility in the soil, or good crop production combinations and rotations.

There is another opportunity for veterans who may not care for the production end of dairying, but who still may wish to be connected with it. I mean getting into the processing end of handling milk. I understand there is a trend toward fewer and better cream stations in our state. But there is no reason why a returned veteran cannot be one of those better cream station operators. It is my opinion the cash outlay would not be too big a stumbling block to men who wish to get into this end of the business. A start like that might well grow into quite a produce business. Or in the future there may be opportunity to build up to a processing plant that would turn out powdered milk and related products. I think Kansas needs more processing plants for farm products. We certainly have a good dairy state and plenty of room for manufacturing plants.

I said Kansas is a good dairy state. It couldn't help being with 743,000 milk producers on farms last year, turning out 3,061,000,000 pounds of milk during 1945, valued at 76 million dollars. My state produces tons upon tons of the best quality butter, cheese and ice cream. However, I am not saying we have reached our limit of production. All we have to do, I believe, to make greater progress in the future is take advantage of our opportunities. I am thinking, for example, that Kansas has better soil, more favorable climate, better feed conditions than states north of us that have the reputation of being the leaders in dairying. I am satisfied Kansas doesn't need to take a back seat for any state in dairying if she makes up her mind to step up a few rungs on the dairy ladder.

So as Dairy Month rolls around I salute my home state dairymen and those of other states. The dairy industry, our Board of Agriculture tells us, is the largest industry in the United States, exceeding in size and value of products such giants as steel, automobiles and oil.

Arthur Capner

Washington, D. C.

Government Policies Continue Unpredictable

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Commenting rather caustically on the Administration's national food programs before the House Committee on Agriculture, and speaking directly to Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson, Rep. Clifford Hope, Fifth Kansas district, said, directing attention specifically to the rapid changes in wheat price ceiling, bonus, and recent restriction changes:

"You have handled things so that the farmer now has not only to be able to outguess the markets, but he also must outguess his own Government, with all its powers."

He then pointed out what had happened to wheat prices thru governmental action in the past 3 months. (See Kansas Farmer, May 18.) About the nearest that can be predicted with regard to farm programs, food and feed supplies, prices and restrictions for the coming marketing year, is that Government policies are unpredictable; and that Government expects to control production and distribution of most foodstuffs as nearly as it can for an

other year, using subsidies instead of price increases to the limit of what it can wheedle out of Congress in the way of appropriations for subsidies. Congress will attempt to end subsidies next January 1, or perhaps next May 1, but finds the Administration as slippery and hard to hold as an eel when it comes to ending either prices or controls. Power begets the desire for more power, not less.

Taking wheat as a yardstick, here

is the outline of the 1946-47 program, being the complete and exact wording of the statement from the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Secretary Anderson announced the general outline of the wheat program for the 1946-47 marketing year, which is now regarded as necessary to insure the most effective distribution and use of the 1946 crop, in meeting both domestic and foreign needs.

The program as announced is based on preliminary estimates of around one billion bushels for the total 1946 wheat production in this country. It includes

(Continued on Page 21)

Let's Look at Yugoslavia

Third Article on Europe Today, Giving Plain Facts

By JOHN STROHM

BELGRADE, JUGOSLAVIA — I hardly know where to start in telling the Yugoslav story. For the longer you stay here the more difficult it is to add up this country of revolution where three out of four are farmers.

The people are likable—the most likable of any I've met on my trip. Yet every time you turn around you bump into a soldier with a Tommy gun slung indifferently over his shoulder.

I've seen thousands of young boys and girls singing while they clean up war debris and pound rocks to rebuild roads—voluntarily giving their labor because they are inspired by the first free Yugoslavia they have known. But dozens of persons who speak a bit of English maneuvered me aside to stage-whisper that things weren't what "they used to be" and "when are the Americans going to liberate Yugoslavia?"

This is a country which took a whale of a pounding during the war—yet Yugoslavs caused more of the destruction than the Nazis.

Yes, in Yugoslavia the pendulum of revolution has swung far to the left, giving hope and freedom to millions of

in beating the enemy." And the Yugoslav looks you in the eye when he tells you that.

The 2,874 UNRRA tractors have been given to government tractor stations which do custom work for the farmers and keep going day and night in the busy season. Don't get mad at the Yugoslavs because they got one of the tractors you wanted to buy. They had troubles, too—they received more tractors than plows; so in some cases they rigged up 4 walking plows behind a tractor, with 4 men guiding them. "Too little and too late," is not a new phrase over here, and to them it means more hungry people.

The 5,000 horses and 7,500 mules brought in by UNRRA have eased the draft power situation. But several farmers told me confidentially, the UNRRA horses didn't have quite enough life to suit them. If you'd see how their fast-stepping, light horses rear and plunge when we come bumping along in our jeep (just like our old buggy mare, Pet, did at Maxwells 25 years ago), then you'd get some idea of how frisky they are. They're happy with their 1,350 Brown Swiss heifers which seem to be doing well, producing milk for expectant mothers and babies. But the livestock imported by UNRRA is a mere drop in the bucket to their real needs.

Two thirds of the Yugoslav farms are less than 12 acres each. Farming varies widely from the mountainous South to the broad grain fields of the Danube valley in the North.

Take Cvetko, whom I visited on his 1½-acre farm in Macedonia. He was plowing with a team of scrawny cows



The Germans drove off their horses and cattle, so these 2 old women do the job by hand. The one pulls a wooden affair with 3 pegs to make small furrows. The other is dropping the beans.



The Yugoslav girl takes wool from the backs of sheep, spins it into thread, dyes it, and weaves it into marvelous fabrics.

have-nots who have been kept yoked to wooden plows of sultans, kings and emperors. But it's still a sort of Tommy-gun democracy.

On the map, this nation looks like a chunk of territory the size of New York and Pennsylvania with about 15 million people. But that's oversimplifying it because Yugoslavia is really 5 or 6 little nations which were tossed into a common pot after World War I—a pot that didn't quite melt. There are peoples here who worship different gods (or no god), who speak various languages, and whose clothing and customs are so different you sometimes think you've wandered into a masquerade party.

Again, I'm impressed with the hard work of the farm people. They struggled into December of last year planting winter wheat. Struggled is the word—with half of their horses and cows casualties of war, many persons actually hitched themselves to plows, and dragged them thru the fields.

With good weather, they may get an 80 per cent crop this year, which would help the world food situation because Yugoslavia normally exports grain. But farmers are worrying about another disastrous drouth like last year. A point farmers of the world have in common: They worry about the weather and nothing ever quite suits them, and yet they go right ahead producing food for the hungry despite wars, shortages, plagues and depressions.

The Yugoslavs took a terrific war beating. This little country lost twice as many lives as did the United States. Nearly half a million of their homes were destroyed. They lost two thirds of their horses, half of their cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry.

UNRRA has been a tremendous help, but make no mistake about it—UNRRA goods are not a gift. "They're a payment for services and sacrifices

who fell fighting as Partisans. There are 10 in the family who are old enough (over 10) to do day labor for neighboring farmers.

"It's a hard life," Cvetko observed (quite unnecessarily). For breakfast the family has bread and milk—when they have the milk. They have to get permission from the government to sell or slaughter their lambs, so they're not milking their sheep yet. For lunch, it is bread and beans, or bread and potatoes. And for supper it is bread and potatoes or bread and beans. They last had meat a month ago.

Their sheep provide clothing. Just because it's homespun don't get the idea it's drab. The women over here wear colorful rug affairs for aprons that would make wall hangings or covers for grand pianos over which any American club woman would "oh" and "ah."

Limiting Size of Farms

Cvetko has heard something which gives him hope. One of the men in the village who can read says the government is limiting the size of all farms to 20 to 25 hectares (48 to 84 acres), depending on the quality of the land and the size of the family. Land taken away from the big farmers will be distributed to the little farmers like Cvetko. So Cvetko had the man write a letter for him to the government.

"We're two centuries behind the times," the Macedonian Minister of Agriculture told me. "But we intend to catch up." He told how some of his agricultural specialists spread fertilizer on half of a farmer's field, then put up a sign explaining, so farmers could see for themselves what fertilizer would do.

(Note to county agents: The Minister asked how he could get a jeep—even some bicycles. Seems as if his extension men walk 30 to 50 miles to get to villages. There are only half a dozen private automobiles in all Southern Yugoslavia. And after driving from Athens, Greece, to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in an open jeep I know what adventure is in the land where they have no highway commissioners, or filling stations.)



Boys are the same the world over. Here one takes a bead with a slingshot.

and a wooden plow while his daughter Angelina walked behind in the furrow, shelling the yellow ear of corn in her little basket and dropping 2 or 3 grains every step.

The family farm over here is usually over-run with in-laws, and Cvetko's was no exception. There were 16 in his little house, his own family plus the wives and children of his 2 brothers



Corn planting in the Danube valley is done like this. It's a 3-row planter, and the man out at the side guides the first 2 wheels, makes them run in the previous track—that may keep the rows equidistant. The woman leads the horses, and the third person just walks behind.

The Danube valley is the fertile breadbasket of Europe, and Yugoslavia has a fair slice of it. Here the land is flatter than Kansas, and more fertile than those horseweed bottoms of the Wabash where I got my start.

Farm villages are spick and span—looks like National Spruce-Up Week. You'd never guess that under the gleaming white and pink and yellow is nothing but mud and straw. I drove my jeep into the open courtyard of one of these farm homes, and was immediately offered the hospitality of a corn-shuck mattress for the night.

I certainly enjoyed it. Their living quarters and farm buildings were all built together on two sides of the open courtyard—the summer kitchen, chicken house, corncrib, and cow stable on one side, and the living quarters, and some chicken and geese shelters on the other. Open a door, and you never know whether you'll be in the bedroom or the henhouse.

The kitchen was freshly white-washed with bright curtains at the windows. The floor was the plain earth. Mrs. Slavko was just taking up a batch of cookies from the mud-brick oven. (I bragged on them so much, I found a box-full in my jeep when I got ready to leave.)

Slavko had 30 acres of land scattered some 3 to 4 miles from the village. He uses a 3-row corn planter, gets his land plowed by the government tractor station, and uses horses and machinery for most of his work. On this 30 acres, he has made a comfortable living for his family, and is now sending one of his sons to the university of Belgrade. (In a land where two thirds of the people can neither read nor write, that is a high accomplishment.)

"Aaah—Americanic!"

Oh, yes, I mustn't forget the farmer's daughter. She is 18, and I was the first American she had ever laid eyes on. The way she said, "Aaah—Americanic!" with a sort of schoolgirl sigh, made me feel like Clark Gable. She guessed my age at 22—just 11 years off the mark—and then assured me it must be wonderful to live in America because "over here men of 33 are old men." (But then I can remember when I used to think that, too.)

A neighbor dropped in—along with half the boys in town—when he saw an American jeep. He owned 95 acres, but he was very unhappy because the local land committee had notified him they were going to take at least 40 acres of it for two farmers who had no land.

The government of Yugoslavia has taken or will take 756,000 acres from the big landowners for distribution to farmers who have little or no land. There's another big batch of land—624,000 acres—which has been taken from the German settlers in the Danube valley who skipped when the German armies withdrew, or were driven out for being collaborators. About 50,000 farmers from the poor sections of the south have been resettled on this land—some on individual farms, some on collective farms. They are given

(Continued on Page 17)

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Discuss School Reorganization

The editors asked 2 Kansas farm women to write letters in regard to the question of school reorganization, one for and one against. This question is an important one in every county in the state, one which affects every farm family in some way. The two letters follow.

Consolidation Has Merit

Dear Editor: The school bill providing for the reorganization of school districts in Kansas is by far the most progressive and revolutionary school legislation passed since the early sixties, more than 80 years ago.

One of the chief objectives of the reorganization of our schools is to provide an equal opportunity for a good education for every child. When reorganization is completed, the 1-room school will be eliminated except in isolated cases.

We will have fewer schools with increased enrollment in each unit. More than half our schools now have less than 9 pupils. When a school reaches the point where it has only 2, 3 or 4 pupils it has lost a great portion of its value. Larger schools will offer opportunity for a broader education and real experience in democratic living.

The law provides for more equal distribution of the school tax. The burden of support of our schools has rested upon the local property taxpayers. Low valuation districts and small enrollment has made the cost for each pupil mount to an alarmingly high level in many districts. The new law provides for a uniform tax levy on all real estate, with provision for state aid. It will no longer be possible for the district with 1 million dollars or more to operate with little or no levy while the district with \$50,000 or less valuation has an excessively high levy or cannot operate a school at all. Nor will it be possible for land owners in districts which have no school-age children to escape a school-tax levy.

Where districts are reorganized, they will be combined, and valuations will be increased so the levy provided by law and the state aid will furnish adequate funds to operate a good school. Large districts mean larger taxable areas, more pupils, and more efficient schools.

Will Mean Better Teachers

With fewer schools and improved financing will come better teachers and better equipment. The teaching profession must be made more attractive or one cannot hope to get good teachers. Few really good teachers are interested in a poorly equipped school nor one with a small enrollment. Increased funds will make it possible to pay good teachers an adequate salary.

The combined libraries of reorganized districts, and adequate funds for new books, will provide good libraries, which are essential to good schools. New and better equipment, maps, and supplies are a necessity for good instruction. With fewer schools, a county superintendent will be better able to give adequate supervision.

Over the door of our schoolhouse is a sign which reads, "Built in 1869." Signs like this may be seen frequently over the state. Many children are attending schools in the same buildings their parents and their grandparents attended. Not one new feature has been added in the intervening years. They are not modern in any way, are poorly heated, poorly lighted, and have in no way kept up with the development of the country. When districts are combined, it will be possible to provide modern buildings with better equipment.

In addition to regular schoolwork, reorganization will offer opportunity for special educational services—art, music, vocational training, and physical education. There will be sufficient numbers of pupils so that some competition will develop. A lone first- or eighth-grader has no competition. Thru a co-operative arrangement, some counties now have music associations and rural school students have instruction in music from a trained teacher. Other areas have opportunities for special services in psychiatry, health, and counseling for the abnormal child.

Some people think there is no need to combine our districts because our rural population will increase. The trend away from the farm has not been reversed after the war, as was anticipated. A continued decline in farms and farm families is likely.

If Compulsory—No

Dear Editor: I suppose the elementary schools of Kansas need reorganization in order to eliminate dead districts in which no pupils reside. I understand these dead districts have long been maintained for purposes of tax evasion. But I am against compulsory consolidation in live districts where such consolidation is in defiance of the wishes of the people.

The instruction in our district school has been efficient. Many of the finest students to be found in our high school learned the fine art of concentration in the 1-room rural school. There, they learned to utilize the materials at hand and made the fundamental facts their own. Even many national figures were grounded in the 3 R's in a 1-room rural school.

The elimination of our district school would destroy our community center. Our Red Cross donations were received at the schoolhouse. Here, we voters gather on election day. The 4-H Club utilizes the stage properties in producing its annual play and presents the finished product to us. Christmas parties, song fests, and the regular P. T. A. meetings weld our community into a solid unit.

May Not Be Safe

Then, too, there is the safety feature of consolidation. I do not want my small children riding in busses with groups of other children. A good driver cannot be a good chaperone. When we consider the roads dangerous we keep our children at home, but a bus runs every day regardless of weather conditions. We want to use our own judgment about transporting little children. A bus like any other machine, can break down. I want my little ones near enough home so they are never stranded in a storm, waiting for a bus that might not get there. I do not think that should be a childhood experience. Moreover, a serious accident could wipe out all of the children in a community in one accident.

A district near us is maintained in a river valley. Often, for several months at a time, adults walk 2 or 3 miles to reach a road where automobile travel is possible. Many little children cannot ride a horse, and a walk thru that much mud is too serious a physical trial to impose on my neighbor's children. District schools should be maintained where there are geographical barriers to bus service.

I know there are situations where some consolidation is practical and desirable. People in these districts are allowed to consolidate. This is as it should be.

For those who do not want consolidation, I still believe in the theory that the expressed wish of the majority of the people in any school district should be the law that governs that group.—Mrs. Myron Gillman, Leavenworth county.

We have a deep obligation to provide the best possible rural schools in order to prepare children either for their future work or higher education. No one boasts that the new law is perfect, but it is a long step forward. Its success has exceeded expectation. The school problem needs continued, broadminded, and intelligent study. I believe that Kansans should give the reorganization committees the closest co-operation and all work together for the establishment of better schools for Kansas.—Mrs. S. R. Gardner, Lyon county.

They Win Pigs

Eight Cowley county 4-H Club boys will receive registered Duroc gilts as their reward for best essays on "Advantages of the Cow, Hog, Hen and Plan of Farming," sponsored by the Sears, Roebuck Foundation. The boys receiving the Duroc gilt awards are Wayne David, Claude Messner, Gerald Lawrence, Charles Jordan, Glen Atkinson, Eldon Richardson, Leroy Osborne and Cleo Lindstrom. The boys are required to return one pig of each litter to keep the contest going, and the pigs will be awarded to future winners.

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New Weed Killer Not a Cure-All

THE new weed killer, 2,4-D is sounding the death knell to dandelions and many other annual lawn weeds, representatives of 92 Kansas counties were told at the state noxious weeds meeting at Hays, recently. But 2,4-D is not yet recommended for use on perennial weeds, such as bindweed, or for general farm use until more about it is known.

Good results with 2,4-D in the treatment of dandelions, chickweed and plantain were reported from tests last year and this spring by Prof. J. W. Zahnley, Kansas State College agronomist, F. L. Timmons, U. S. D. A. agronomist at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station, and V. F. Bruns, director of weed research at the state branch experiment field at Canton. Best results with 2,4-D on lawn weeds have been obtained when it was applied before plants bloom in the spring or in the fall, preferably when the soil is moist and the temperature is above 60 degrees, Professor Zahnley reported.

Does Not Injure Bluegrass

2,4-D does not injure bluegrass appreciably and will not injure Buffalo grass if applied early in the spring, Professor Zahnley said. Buffalo grass should not be retreated the same season, he warned, and 2,4-D should not be used on bent grass.

It will completely kill or seriously injure garden crops, clover, alfalfa and young corn, J. L. Hutchinson, assistant state weed supervisor, reported. 2,4-D is not injurious to livestock or humans, but it does cause a temporary soil sterility for 6 to 8 weeks after application.

Less satisfactory results with 2,4-D on bindweed, as compared with the tried and proved sodium chlorate treatment, were given on the limited tests so far reported. While as high as 89 per cent of bindweed plants were killed at Canton by 2,4-D, Mr. Bruns told weed men there were no complete kills in one season. Sodium chlorate frequently gives 100 per cent eradication and will average 95 to 98 per cent kill the first year. Even less satisfactory results were given when 2,4-D was applied to mature plants or when soil was dry. 2,4-D kills top growth and infrequently roots to a depth of only 18 inches, Mr. Bruns said, and usually does not kill lateral roots which sprout new shoots in 2 to 3 months.

Best Safeguard for Bindweed

Cultivation every 2 weeks, starting after wheat harvest, is the most efficient and least expensive method of bindweed eradication, Mr. Timmons told the convention. If started in the spring, eradication may usually be completed by the end of the second season so that the land may be seeded to wheat. It usually requires from 15 to 20 cultivation operations to complete eradication. On land subject to erosion he recommended a small grain winter cover crop planted after intensive cultivation. Use of duckfoot equipment that will keep vegetation on the ground surface is recommended.

Best results in treatment of bindweed with sodium chlorate in Kansas are obtained from initial treatment the first 2 weeks of October, according to Mr. Timmons, with retreatment the spring of the second year afterwards. Satisfactory results usually are obtained from applications any time from August 1 to December 1. Four pounds of sodium chlorate a square rod is recommended.

In their closing session weed men adopted resolutions praising the co-operation of state and local government authorities and commercial firms in the state weed program and called for increased support of the prevention phases of the program. About 288 county commissioners, weed supervisors and county agents were registered at the meeting.

Lemon for "Frog"

Flower arrangements in a bowl usually call for a "frog" but you really don't need to buy one if you have a lemon or orange half to spare. Squeeze the fruit half first, of course, to save food content. Then punch some holes thru with an ice pick. Set it flat side down in the bowl and poke the stems of flowers thru the holes. When the posies get tired, you can throw the whole thing away. Saves cleaning the frog.—H. C. K.

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Orange rind grated over halves of canned pears in a baking dish with bits of butter in the pears. Bake in moderate oven.

COURTESY BALL BROS.

Try New Ways With the Old

LAST year's home-canned food may seem a bit tiresome just about this season and suggestions for their use are in order. Before using the now increasing new supply, be certain that the old is stored in a separate place. Canned food will lose both in appearance and food value if kept too long.

New ways to utilize the same old canned beans, peas, tomatoes and fruit will tempt the family's appetite and leave you with little or no carryover into the coming year—and that is as it should be.

Fruit Juice Cooler

2 cups canned pear or peach juice
1 cup orange juice
3 tablespoons lemon juice
1 cup ginger ale

Drain the juice from the canned fruit and mix with the other juices. Chill well and add the ginger ale, just before serving. Pour over ice in the glasses.

Beans Au Gratin

2 cups lima beans
2 tablespoons butter
¼ cup celery, chopped
¼ cup dry bread crumbs
2 tablespoons flour
½ cup grated cheese
2 hard-cooked eggs

Drain the canned beans, measure the liquid and add water to make 1 cup. Melt butter in saucepan, add celery and brown for 5 minutes over low heat. Add the flour and blend. Stir in the bean liquid and cook until thick and smooth. Add the cheese and stir until it melts. Add beans. Slice the eggs. Pour one third of the mixture into a greased casserole, cover with slices of the eggs. Repeat and end with the bean mixture. Top with the crumbs and bake in a moderate oven at 350° F. for about 20 minutes.

Spaghetti and Bean Casserole

2 cups canned beans
2 tablespoons chopped onions
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon flour
1½ cups cooked spaghetti
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper

Drain the beans, save the liquid. Fry the onion in butter until light brown. Add the flour and blend. Add about ½ cup of the bean liquid and stir until smooth. Add beans and cooked spaghetti and heat well. Sprinkle the green pepper on top when ready to serve.

Green Pea and Peanut Loaf

2½ cups canned peas
1 cup chopped peanuts
¼ cup celery, chopped
2 cups cooked rice
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
¼ cup milk

Drain peas, mix with the peanuts, celery, rice and salt. Melt the butter in a saucepan, add flour,

By **FLORENCE MCKINNEY**

stir until thoroly mixed, then add the milk and cook until thick and smooth, stirring constantly. Add to the first mixture and mix well. Pour into a greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for about 35 minutes. Let the dish cool a few minutes before unmolding on a platter. This loaf may be served cold or hot. Garnish with slices of hard-cooked eggs and radishes.

Peach Delight

½ cup shredded coconut
4 cups canned peach halves
¾ cup whipping cream
2 tablespoons powdered sugar
¼ teaspoon vanilla

Toast the coconut in a slow oven, stirring occasionally until it is light brown. Drain peaches. Whip the chilled cream, add sugar and vanilla. Fill centers of peaches with whipped cream mixture, place in dessert dishes and sprinkle top with coconut.

Baked Onions and Tomatoes

4 medium-sized onions
3 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
3 tablespoons flour
2½ cups canned tomatoes
2 cups bread cubes
1 teaspoon salt

Cover the peeled onions with boiling water and boil for about 15 minutes. Drain. Melt half the butter, add the green pepper, flour and stir until well blended. Add the tomatoes and cook until the mixture thickens, add salt. Place the onions in a buttered casserole, cover with one half the bread cubes, pour in the tomato mixture, cover with the remaining bread and dot with remaining butter. Bake in a hot oven (425° F.) for about 25 or 30 minutes.

Fruit Dessert

2 cups pineapple juice
3 oranges
3 tablespoons lemon juice
1 grapefruit

Peel and section both the oranges and grapefruit. Mix the pineapple juice and lemon juice and combine with the fruit. Chill well and serve in fruit dishes with a sprig of mint.

Corn Soup

2 cups canned corn
1 onion, sliced
4 cups milk
1 tablespoon butter
2 tablespoons flour
¼ teaspoon salt
pepper if desired

Combine the corn and 2 cups of milk and cook

for 20 minutes. Add onion and continue cooking for 10 more minutes. Melt the butter in a saucepan, add flour and seasonings and blend well. Add the remaining milk and cook until it thickens, stirring constantly. Combine with the first mixture and heat thoroly.

Peas and Onion Casserole

10 small onions
½ cup bread cubes
3 tablespoons butter
3 cups canned peas
1¼ cups milk

Cook the onions in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and put half the onions in a buttered casserole. Brown the bread crumbs in the fat and add half to the onions in the casserole. Cover with the drained peas, sprinkle with salt and pepper if desired, then add remainder of onions and crumbs. Pour milk over the top and bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) for about 25 minutes.

String Bean Pickle

2 cups cooked green beans
1 cup vinegar
½ cup sugar
½ tablespoon whole pickling spice

Drain the beans and pack in a quart jar. Boil the bean liquor in saucepan for 5 minutes; add vinegar, sugar and spices. Continue boiling for about 10 minutes longer. Pour over beans and cover. Let stand at least 1 or 2 weeks before using. Serve as a relish.

Tomato Aspic Salad

4 teaspoons plain gelatin
2½ cups tomato juice
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon chopped onion
1½ teaspoon celery seed
1 tablespoon lemon juice

Soak gelatin in about a third of the tomato juice. Add salt, onion and celery seed to the remaining tomato juice. Bring slowly to a boil. Strain thru a fine sieve into soaked gelatin mixture and stir until dissolved. Add lemon juice. Pour into molds or a small pan and chill until firm. Unmold and cut in squares. Serve on lettuce leaves.

Creamed Corn

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons enriched flour
1 cup milk
1 teaspoon salt
2 cups canned corn
¼ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon sugar
1 egg, well beaten
½ cup chopped green pepper

Melt butter, add flour and blend well. Add milk slowly, stirring constantly until sauce thickens. Add salt, pepper and sugar. Combine well-beaten egg, corn and green pepper and add to white sauce. Bring to a boil. Simmer 20 minutes.

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PARRIS DUNN 32 Volt

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Sixty-four handsomely-printed pages...beautiful four-color illustrations! Complete, easy canning instructions with processing time tables developed by Department of Agriculture. Kitchen-tested recipes, prepared by food authorities, for fruits, juices, vegetables, jams and jellies, pickles, meats and fish.

Many jars, like these, are re-used for home canning with Bernardin No. 63 Lids and Screw Bands.



**BERNARDIN
MASON-JAR LIDS AND BANDS**

Bernardin Bottle Cap Co., Inc.
Evansville 10, Indiana

Send the new, 1946 "Bernardin Home Canning Guide", I am enclosing 10c in stamps or coins to cover mailing

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Town.....State.....

For Efficiency—Use Wringer



By using an electric washing machine wringer with rollers set loosely, Mrs. J. B. Muecke, left, and Mrs. Leota Stanton and her daughter, Maryan, Franklin county, shelled a bushel of peas in 40 minutes. The secret is to soak the peas in ice water first.

Preserve Pineapple Now

More and more fresh pineapple is reaching the grocer's shelves this month. During the war years it was fairly scarce, due to shipping difficulties, but this year more than a million crates are arriving from Cuba alone.

If you would like to eat some of it next winter, try freezing or canning it. And here is a hint for the preparation of the fruit that will save time and your fingers as well. First, slice the pineapple, then pare the slices, next remove the core and eyes, then cut into wedges. The right order is the thing.

For Freezing

Make a sirup of 3 parts of corn sirup and 7 parts of water. Of course, sugar may be used and will make the final product taste better. Pack the wedges into a container that has a tight seal and is moisture and vaporproof. Cover with the cooled sirup, leaving about 1/2-inch free at the top to allow for expansion during the freezing process. Store in the refrigerator until it can be frozen in the locker, but do not keep it there longer than a half day. The shorter time the better the taste.

For Canning

The boiling-water bath is satisfactory for canning pineapple. Boil the prepared fruit for 5 minutes in the sirup, and then pack hot in sterilized jars and process in the water bath for 25 minutes.

Linoleum Table Top

Linoleum may be fastened to a table top with varnish. While it is still damp and sticky place the linoleum which has been cut to fit on table and press it down evenly.

Canning Outlook

With canning supplies short during the war years, home canners will be delighted to learn that this year more and better supplies will be available. The outlook is good for both pressure cookers and water-bath canners. Stocks of jars and tops are greater than for several years.

Best of all, there will be more rubber rings, and the quality will be better because more natural rubber is being used. Supplies of tin for home canning will still be low, so that it will be practical to use glass jars this year. The sugar supply will still be limited and sirup will be the best bet for sweetening again this year. Spare ration stamp number 9 is now good for 5 pounds of sugar for home canning and can be used thru October 31. Only 1 additional stamp for home canning will be issued this year. Make every bit of canning sugar count.

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Slimming One-Piece



4907
SIZES
34-48

For you who wear the larger sizes, here is a summer frock that has slimming lines. Pattern 4907 comes in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material.

Pattern 4907 may be obtained by sending 25 cents to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



"Ever notice how recess drags when you haven't had your Wheaties?"

**Betty Crocker
SUGGESTS:**

WHEATIES SHIPS to entice a youngster into eating a good breakfast. Pour milk into cereal bowl. Sprinkle a few Wheaties on top. Let the youngster play pirate and capture the Wheaties "ships". Then add more ships, until a good big serving of these whole wheat flakes has been eaten! Suggested by our General Mills foods staff.

"HE-MAN" EATING too. Good substantial nourishment in a big bowl of Wheaties. Generous food-energy. Whole wheat amounts of three B vitamins and the minerals phosphorus and iron. Plus protein.

JUMBO PACKAGE: Seen the new larger package of Wheaties? It's the Extra-Big-Pak. Gives you 50% more than the regular size.

MILLIONS DO! Literally millions — men, women, children — enjoy Wheaties. Don't you think you'd like these whole wheat flakes? They're crisp and toasty. Rich in flavor. Do try Wheaties.

General Mills, Inc.

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



NEW ADDITION: Wheaties can now be had in a larger package. Extra-Big-Pak, holding 50% more than the regular size. Made-to-order for farm size families. Try America's favorite whole wheat flakes. Ask for the Wheaties Extra-Big-Pak!

*Save money...
Save time...*

Save costly interruptions during harvest... Keep your combine running longer with this...



**B.F. Goodrich
Grommet V Belt**

**HERE ARE 4 REASONS WHY THE
B. F. GOODRICH GROMMET V BELT IS THE BEST**



LOW STRETCH—the B. F. Goodrich grommet V belt stretches less in service than any other belt on the market. That means a positive drive over a longer period of time than you can get with any other V belt—even in the most severe service.

Patented grommets cushioned in soft, flexible rubber



FLEXIBILITY—Cushioned in the soft rubber which makes up the carcass of this new belt are 2 endless cotton cables like the ones you see here. They make the B. F. Goodrich grommet V belt the most flexible belt on the market. They double the life of the belt. No stiff plies. No chance for ply separation.

Conventional ply construction—not suitable for small pulleys on combine cylinder

TOUGHNESS—naturally the B. F. Goodrich grommet V belt is tough, with those 2 endless cables providing strength that can't be had by building up layers of plies that may separate and rub themselves to death. The soft rubber of the B. F. Goodrich grommet V belt will give enough to absorb the shock of the heaviest slugging. But the rugged grommets will pull the cylinder through.

**CARRY
A SPARE**

In these days of continuing shortages it's wise to buy in advance. Don't wait until a belt breaks. Don't take chances on crop spoilage during a breakdown. Carry a complete set of B. F. Goodrich spares for all your belt needs.

PATENTED—the B. F. Goodrich grommet construction is exclusive with B. F. Goodrich. The principle is fully protected by patents and cannot be found in any other belt.

The next time you buy V belts, ask for B. F. Goodrich grommet V belts for combine cylinder and header. For all your other needs—regular V belts, flat transmission belts, water hose, footwear, rainwear, and the dozens of other rubber products that you use—ask for B. F. Goodrich because B. F. Goodrich for 75 years has been **FIRST IN RUBBER**.

If your dealer can't supply you please send his name and yours to The B. F. Goodrich Company, Dept. KF-1, Akron, Ohio.

B.F. Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER

Do You Drink Milk?

(Continued from Page 5)

Mr. Goodbary found the women extremely interested in a training school he conducted on how to produce more palatable milk.

Every one of the 18 womens' units of the Farm Bureau appointed 2 dairy sanitation leaders to attend these preparatory schools. It was their job then to go back to their respective communities and set up "family dinner" meetings. Farm families were urged to attend as a group. Dinners featuring dairy products were given, followed by an educational program designed to appeal to young and old alike.

Farm families were enthusiastic in their response. Attendance at meetings was unusually high and interest in the educational program was good.

Using sediment pads from a milk plant at Iola, showing sediment tests on milk produced in Allen county, Mr. Goodbary illustrated how much dirt can get into milk due to poor practices. He also pointed out how clean pads could result from good practices on the farm.

Object to Off Flavors

"The most common flavor making milk distasteful," Mr. Goodbary told the farmers, "is 'barn flavor.' It is impossible to produce palatable milk in a dirty barn, where milk not only picks up the dirt but the odors." Barn flavor was listed by farm boys and girls as the principal reason for their not drinking milk.

"Eliminating barn flavor," Mr. Goodbary pointed out, "does not take a lot of expensive equipment. Whitewashing walls and using lime liberally, sprinkled dry on the floor, will do 3 things: keep down odors, cut down bacteria counts, and promote a desire for cleanliness." He also urged that a good, stiff-bristled push broom used regularly can do wonders.

"Clipping the hair off cows' udders, bellies and flanks 4 times a year will pay for itself in time saved each week in cleaning the cows at milking time," said Mr. Goodbary. "The cows don't object, and clipping will reduce scurf and scales, reduce hair falling in the milk, give cows a nicer appearance, and encourage cleanliness." The Allen County Farm Bureau and a local milk company own clippers to lend farmers for this purpose.

Other recommendations given farmers included: Washing cows' udders and teats with a chlorine solution before each milking, using individual cloths for each cow to prevent spread of mastitis; using strip cup to detect infection early so it can be remedied immediately.

Seamless pails were recommended. Covered pails were given preference, but farmers were warned they were less sanitary than open pails unless utmost care is used in keeping them clean and disinfected.

One of the big sources of unclean milk is a poor strainer, Mr. Goodbary pointed out. He urged use of a good, seamless, lock-type strainer. "On the old-type strainers," said Mr. Goodbary,

"milk hits the pad directly and weakens the straining value. Plates in some old-type strainers get warped or bent and allow by-passing of milk that carries all the dirt and bacteria with it." Samples of wire gauze strainers and the early pad type, as picked up from local dairy farms, were used to demonstrate these points. Farmers had a chance to compare their efficiency with the newer, seamless, lock-type strainer on display at all meetings.

It was pointed out that if one pad did not take out all the dirt present in the milk, the product was not fit to be used. Off flavors and high bacteria count would still be there if you strained it a dozen times, stated the agent.

Farmers using milking machines or separators were urged to keep them clean and disinfected. "Never use a washcloth and soap on milk utensils," Mr. Goodbary warned. He encouraged using a good dairy wash powder and a brush. Wash powder is cheaper and does a better job than soap.

Recommendations for clean, sanitary utensils included rinsing in cold water as soon as used; washing in hot water with dairy powder and brush, sterilizing with steam or chemical as directed by manufacturer, and storing in an inverted position on an open rack.

There is a reason for storing on an open rack, says Mr. Goodbary. Dirt accumulates on a solid floored shelf. Water draining from cans and buckets also collects on a shelf and increases chances for bacteria and contamination. A single crossbar between 2 up-rights that will hold up utensils for draining is sufficient.

As an extra precaution, Mr. Goodbary recommended sterilizing utensils again before using. When making up a chlorine solution for washing the cows, he said, farmers could make a little more and use part on the utensils.

Cool Milk Immediately

Cooling the milk as soon as possible was stressed. "There is a lot of misinformation about milk cooling," said Mr. Goodbary. He told farmers it was not necessary to leave the lid off the can while milk was cooling to let out animal heat. "The best thing to do is put the can in cold water, put the lid on tight, and leave it on. Letting the can stand open invites contamination. Neither should cooling milk be stirred with a rod. The stirring rod is just another utensil to get dirty. Cold milk and warm milk should not be mixed, as mixing increases the tendency to sour. It is better to send in 2 half cans than one full can if the question of mixing is involved.

While farm women were interested in these production problems, they had their part of the program. Miss Wilson used 4 charts, each asking: "What Can You Buy With 10 Cents?" These charts pointed out that for 10 cents the housewife can buy nearly a quart of milk, one fourth pound of steak, 2½ eggs, or 2½ oranges. Other foods were listed.

(Continued on Page 13)

Win Livestock Judging Contest



Beloit F. F. A. livestock judging team placed first in the livestock division and second in the dairy division at the State Vocational Agriculture Judging Contest held at Manhattan. Back Row—left to right—Howard Bradley, advisor, and Harold Gentry. Front Row—Robert Fobes, vice-president of the Kansas Association of F. F. A., and Vail McClintock. This group of boys are Juniors in Beloit, Kansas, High School.

SHADE-MASTER TRACTOR-CANOPY

Durable WATER-PROOF Canvas Canopy



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INCLUDING CLAMPS

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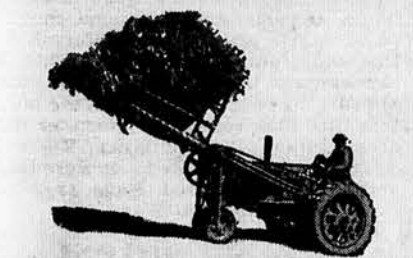
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Kansas' fastest-growing silo company—there is a reason.

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● Exclusive with **GUNCO** Model S Buck Rake attachment—The high slanting back forms a basket or cradle when load is elevated—clears gate posts and gives operator unobstructed view for driving.

Carrying hay in elevated position eliminates dust and grit found in hay picked up by ordinary buck rakes.

Load is easily and quickly disposed of by tripping head allowing hay to slide off in neat compact pile.

The Manure Fork, Dirt Scoop and Bulldozer attachments make this a full year 'round tool. Operates on any row crop tractor with pulley on side. Write for folder.

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

Do You Drink Milk?

(Continued from Page 12)

but milk led all of them by a wide margin for real food value for the money. At these prices, the women were told, all the milk needed for daily requirements could be met for 7 cents an adult or 14 cents a child.

"With the food value of milk so much higher at less cost," said Miss Wilson, "it is poor economy for farmers to sell all their milk and try to buy back the same food value in other products."

But that isn't all. "Too often," she said, "farmers fail to realize that milk is a food. They think because it is a liquid it is an 'extra' on the menu, when it should be one of the essential parts of the meal. Some seem to think they get enough in the gravy or in cooking. It would take a bucketful of gravy to equal the daily needs."

Admitting that some persons do not like the taste of milk, even when it meets the highest standards of quality and palatability, Miss Wilson was ready for this hurdle, too. She put on a demonstration with mixed drinks such as egg-nogs, orange-nogs, banana milkshakes, apricot fluffs, and prune flips. Those attending meetings were given samples of these and many found them delicious. Recipes for these drinks and more than 50 others using milk were given out at all meetings.

Fine With Fruit Juices

"Fruit used with milk makes an attractive drink that is palatable and nutritious," Miss Wilson pointed out. She also explained that ice cream and whipped cream were foods and not luxuries. Either can be used as a "float" in milk drinks to add a delightful flavor. More recipes showing how cheese and cream can be utilized in desserts were given out.

Similar meetings to those first mentioned were held for 4-H Clubs only. During this June, which is official Dairy Month, the Allen county dairy sanitation leaders will conduct special demonstrations on the use of cheese in the diet.

Local milk processors are generous in their praise of the new program. J. O. Kernes, who retails grade A milk and operates a dairy bar, states that Allen county dairymen have come a long way in the first year of the program in regard to improving quality. "Farmers must realize," said Mr. Kernes, "that we can't sell a better product than we start with. There is not one thing a processor can do to add quality to milk or milk products."

A. J. "Jerry" Miller, field supervisor for a milk plant at Iola, had a good word to say, too.

Quality Is Improving

"We already can tell the difference in the quality of milk coming from Allen county," says Mr. Miller. "I wish every county in Kansas had a similar program. This one fits right in with our efforts. When you get right down to it, farmers can't be forced to produce high quality, palatable milk. They must want to produce it. Most of them do want to."

During the past year Mr. Goodbary has constantly reminded farmers that producing quality milk primarily is their responsibility if they hope to maintain their present sales outlets. In other words, "You can't leave it to George," or to some outside agency. There have been rumors flying thick that the Federal Food and Drug Division was getting ready to "crack down" on milk and milk products with a vengeance. If the milk outlets in Allen county, for instance, were closed down for even 90 days because of contaminated milk it would cost dairymen in the county a quarter of a million dollars.

But we go along with Mr. Goodbary, Miss Wilson, and Mr. Miller in their theory. If your only aim is to see how tough you can make the regulations on milk quality, you don't get better milk. You just drive the dairyman out of business.

Wholesome, palatable milk depends upon the conscience of the producer, the processor, and all others handling it before it reaches the consumer.

Real value of the Allen county program lies in the fact that it is educational rather than regulatory, has the voluntary support of the producers, and is conducted by folks genuinely interested in farm welfare.

**A DAY'S BREAD
for 150 STARVING
PEOPLE**

**A STARVING WORLD
PLEADS FOR FOOD**

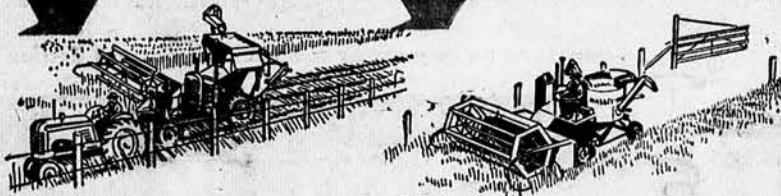
Every Bushel Counts

Never was a single bushel of grain more important than it is this year. It's a day's bread for 150 starving people. Think of your grain in those terms and you'll understand why it is so important that not a single bushel, not a single pound, be wasted.

28,000,000 BUSHEL CAN BE SAVED By Stopping Waste in Opening Up Fields

THIS LOSES GRAIN

IS SAVES GRAIN



Up to 50% of the grain is tramped into the ground and lost on the opening round . . . crushed to the ground by tractor and combine wheels . . . lost to starving millions.

Opening up fields with a self-propelled combine, saves ALL the grain. None is tramped into the ground. Every pound is harvested to become food for a starving world.

Join the FAMINE FIGHTERS

... save grain on your farm

Saving food is so important that your Massey-Harris dealer has organized the operators of self-propelled combines, regardless of make, into Famine Fighters, pledged to work extra hours opening up fields—to save the grain otherwise lost on the opening cut. Without planting a single additional acre, this simple plan can provide 28,000,000 additional bushels of grain . . . a few bushels on each farm but in the aggregate, enough to feed 42,000,000 people for 100 days.

The only cost to you is the cost of combining the opening cut, which is more than paid for by the extra yield.

Your Massey-Harris dealer has the names of the self-propelled combine operators in your vicinity. He will be glad to give you all the details. Make sure that this year, not a single pound of food is wasted.

Join the Famine
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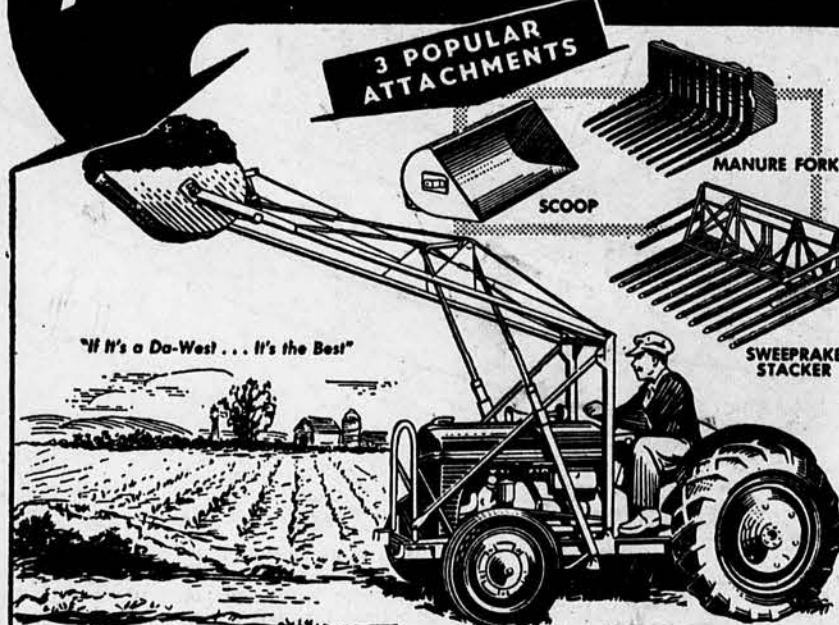
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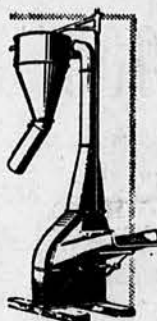
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Soon as you see ruffled feathers, bloody droppings, or other symptoms of this deadly disease, use ARCOL in the drinking water right away! The quicker you act, the smaller the losses! Be especially watchful in damp weather... and when chickens are from three to eight weeks of age. ARCOL promptly checks growth of coccidiosis parasites... prevents spread to uninfected birds. Use ARCOL in time and it will save most if not all of your flock. It pays to have a bottle of ARCOL at hand, ready for immediate use in emergency.



ARCOL is a convenient, palatable liquid. Use a teaspoonful of ARCOL to a quart of water, for eight days, to break the coccidiosis cycle. Get ARCOL today at your hatchery, drug store, feed or poultry supply dealer. 6-oz., \$1; Pint, \$2; Quart, \$3.50.

FOR USE IN THE DRINKING WATER



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Children Need Our Help

By KEN BEASLEY



Children amuse themselves in the waiting room of the Topeka clinic while waiting to see the doctor.

CHILDREN'S DAY will be observed Sunday, June 9, in many churches and church schools all over the land. It should focus our attention on the nation's stock of raw material from which the citizens of the next generation will be made.

As to quantity, the year promises to be the most productive of young Americans in many decades. The birth rate of the nation is now on the up-swing, contrary to the predictions of the experts who had figured we would reach a population crest of 151 million in 1955. The U. S. Census Bureau now estimates that population gains will exceed 13 million for the 10-year period previous to 1950, and that it may go as high as 190 million by the end of the century. The old lady of nursery rhyme fame who lived in a shoe, had no problem at all in comparison to young Mrs. America of 1946, who looks forward to motherhood with no home available in which to live, and scarcely any furniture or household appliances.

As to the quality of our future citizens, Albert H. Stoneman, state superintendent of the Kansas Children's Home and Service League, directs our attention to the need for a more adequate, intelligent, and extensive child care program than heretofore. About 30,000 homeless and neglected children in the U. S., according to Mr. Stoneman, are looking for "proxy parents" who will take them in and give them good homes, and the love and care which they have failed to receive from their natural parents. These children are homeless mainly because of family disorganization, fewer jobs of suitable

type for working mothers, and the delay or the failure of ex-servicemen and their war brides to settle down to the business of making homes for their little ones.

The agency which Mr. Stoneman directs served more than 1,000 Kansas children last year. Something more than 100 of these children were placed in carefully-selected homes for permanent adoption. Others, older children, and those who needed special attention and treatment for personality and behavior problems and physical handicaps, were cared for in private families where they could have all the enjoyment and the good effects of a normal home environment. These homes are carefully selected by home visitors, and are remunerated for the cost of caring for the child, altho in many cases this service is given free by persons who are especially interested in these children.

The league also takes charge of quite a number of boys and girls from broken homes. With the child in good hands, family case workers find it easier to work out a solution to the problems of the parents. This is true particularly where the child is in some-way connected with difficulty in the home. Occasionally the services of a psychiatrist are needed to ferret out the underlying cause of family disagreement. For instance, a mother who appears to be giving her little daughter the best of care, keeping her dressed like a little doll, may be doing so because she, herself, is immature and has not developed emotionally be-

(Continued on Page 15)



Dr. Paul E. Belknap, the league's pediatrician, examines a baby brought to the clinic. He is being assisted by Laura Elder, clinic nurse.

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Children Need Help

(Continued from Page 14)

yond the doll-dressing stage. Other things more important to the welfare of her child she may be neglecting altogether.

It has been found that personality and behavior problems in children can often be treated to advantage outside of their own homes. In a new environment child psychologists have worked wonders with children who had previously been incorrigible. Even speech defects are sometimes acquired by imitation from another member of the family, and "baby talk" in older children has been traced to an emotional need within a child for recognition and affection. Removed temporarily to proper surroundings, and with sympathetic supervision, these irregularities often disappear.

Placing children in adoptive homes is no longer the guesswork that it was a few years ago. With the aid of specialists in psychology, psychiatry, and other sciences, it is now possible to "match" children into foster homes, making it easier for them to adjust themselves to the temperament and intelligence of the other members of the family. Even the physical traits of the parents can at times be duplicated in the child which they adopt by careful checking before the child is placed in its new home.

Pioneered Child Tests

Beginning in 1929, the Children's Home and Service League of Kansas was one of the first agencies in the country to make use of psychological tests to chart the physical and mental development of small babies. It is now possible to determine with reasonable accuracy the aptitude of a small child so that prospective foster parents can have the assurance that their adopted son or daughter will be normal.

Simple objects like a child's play block are used in developmental tests to learn whether a little tot is growing and learning as he should. For example, a block is placed on a table before him. If he is very young he will see the block but will not reach for it. At a later stage in his development, however, he will reach for the block and soon will be holding it in his hands. As he grows older and gets wiser to the ways of the world he will learn to hold blocks in each hand, and find them when they are hidden under overturned cups or wrapped in pieces of paper, each problem being a little more complicated than the preceding one. Of course, the real significance of these tests is understood only by the psychologist who has spent hours of study and research and made hundreds of such tests to learn how a normal baby should respond.

Wise to Use Agency

It is wise for childless couples who are contemplating the adoption of a baby to place their application with a well established child placement agency like the league. Most likely they will have to wait several months, even a year, before becoming foster parents. In doing so, however, it may save them years of trouble and sorrow. Several tragedies have occurred in the state where people were so eager to take a child into their home and accepted a baby from its mother or thru inexperienced or unconscientious persons. Later, after they had become attached to the child, they have had to face the heartbreaking fact that he would never become the lovely and intelligent youngster of which they had dreamed, but instead, would always be a worry and a care to them.

As most infants for adoption are those born out of wedlock, the laws of humanity demand that the rights of the mother be protected. She should have time to decide whether she wishes to keep her baby and their welfare should be safeguarded if she chooses to do so. The Kansas Children's Home and Service League and other agencies of its standing insist on a minimum period of 4 months before a mother is required to make a final decision concerning her child. During this time the infant is studied and tested to determine his suitability for adoption and the kind of home in which he should be placed. This precaution protects the foster mother as well, for it prevents any possibility of doubt as to her moral right to another woman's child.

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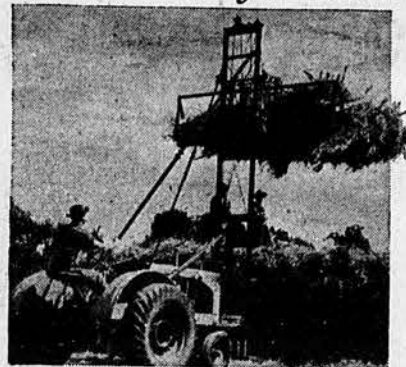
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Grazing livestock caused these tall, green spots in this oats field on the Mack Young farm, Shawnee county. Examining the clump of oats are Preston Hale, Shawnee county agent; C. L. King, Shawnee club agent; L. E. Willoughby, extension agronomist; and Mr. Young. Notice the height of the crop where Mr. Young is standing and compare it with the height in the center. Another rich spot appears in the background.

HOW is your soil fertility? Do you plant the best seed from proved varieties? The difference between good and poor crops hinges largely on those 2 factors. The crops and soils tour this year in Shawnee county lent emphasis to those points.

It was the first crops day that Preston Hale, county agent, has had since V-J Day. Comments on the practices and test plots were given by L. E. Willoughby, extension specialist, Manhattan.

Land needs to be culled, Mr. Willoughby pointed out, just like the poultryman culls his flock for better production. Fifteen per cent of the land in Kansas now under cultivation should be returned to grass. To maintain high grain production, soil fertility must be stepped up, and only the best strains of seed put in the ground.

The cheapest and best way to build up the soil is with a strict rotation of crops. A recognized legume should fit into that rotation every third or fourth year, Mr. Willoughby emphasized. The legume is the determining factor in maintaining soil fertility.

Visits were made during the day to 2 test plots of oat varieties. They were on the Robert Ives and Mack Young farms. Altho test plots in Shawnee last year put Osage in the lead, Mr. Willoughby still pins his hopes on Neosho oats. Osage produced at the rate of 97.4 bushels in test plots last year and Neosho was a close second. It produced 92.2 bushels.

There are good reasons for the promising future of Neosho. First of all, it can be sown in rich ground without fear of lodging at harvest time. It has a strong, heavy stem. In addition, it is resistant to rust and smut. At the same time, it is a heavy producer.

It takes 50 bushels to the acre to make oats a paying crop, Mr. Willoughby says. With high soil fertility and selection of good seed, the production easily can be pushed beyond that figure.

Building soil fertility applies to bottom land too. He proved his point by indicating a piece of bottom-land oats that was slightly yellow in color. Spots of larger, dark green oats, were clearly visible in the field. Stock had grazed on the land the year before. The good spots were the result of urine from the animals, which added nitrogen at the rate of 300 pounds to the acre.

On the other side of the ledger, Mr. Willoughby pointed out that land returned to pasture is not wasted. Pasture land is valuable. One stop during the tour gave the farmers a glimpse of recently-seeded big blue-stem grass. It was at the Nelson Ives farm. A pure strain of grass that helped make the Kansas Flint Hills famous, it makes a remarkable growth and is highly preferred by grazing stock.

The permanent pasture can be rotated profitably for grazing with sweet clover. Roy Lewis and Sons use sweet clover for their dairy herd. At the same time, they are building soil fertility.

A mixture of brome grass and alfalfa on the Lewis farm, provides additional grazing. It can be depended on for both early and late pasture, stretching the grazing period over a larger number of months.

Pasture renovation work done on the Hugh Bram farm points the way toward more production from old native grasslands. Proper handling of buckbrush and sumac will increase pasture production several times.

Wraps 400 Acres Around One Finger

IRWIN GIBSON, Wilson county, has his 400-acre farm wrapped right around his little finger. The small finger on his left hand. It is the only complete finger he has. But he manages his farm as well as the next man, including the 245 acres that are under cultivation.

Mr. Gibson says he has been a farmer since he was 15 years old. It was just 15 years ago, when he was 20, that he had an accident with an ensilage cutter. He lost all but the little finger on his left hand and part of the left thumb. While his hands were healing, he had 6 months to do some thinking. His thinking resulted in a determination to continue farming.

He raised 70 head of hogs last winter. That is a partial picture of his farming program. He also raises cattle and milks an average of 8 cows the year around. Altho Mrs. Gibson assists with the chores, he does his share of the work. He milks with 1 hand but

says he can squeeze a little milk with his fingerless right hand. He has an efficient right.

Mr. Gibson can use a fork or scoop as well as any young farmer. He can reach into his right overall pocket and bring out his knife without a fumble. Opening a blade on his overalls, he takes a few whacks at the barn door, showing that he can whittle with his right hand. For that matter, he can hold a hammer with his right hand if the handle is not too large. Reins or lines are held in the same manner, and his grasp of them is secure.

Writing presents little difficulty. He still writes with his right hand, all the letters coming out clearly. Gloves at first were a problem. Now they are recut to fit his hands.

He notices his lack of fingers most when his head itches. "Look," he says, "I have only 1 fingernail to scratch my scalp, where the ordinary person can dig in with 10."

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Let's Look At Jugoslavia

(Continued from Page 7)

their choice. If they decide to farm collectively, they can still withdraw with their land at the end of 3 years, the government promises.

I visited a collective farm run by 17 women, who had been farm laborers. The government sold them the land which had been taken from three German families who had been there for many years but who fell for Hitler's superman line. These women farmed the land together, and divided the profits according to the work put in by each. They were planting watermelon seeds when I visited them and singing a work song with stirring harmony. Made me want to grab hold of a hoe handle myself.

There are 7 collective farms around this little farm village. A huge banner hangs in the square: "The Collective Way Is the Best Way!" However, most of the farmers in this region aren't so sure. I talked with one farmer who had only 2 acres. He said he could get more land if he would farm it collectively, but he prefers to stay on his own 2 acres.

There's been a revolution in Yugoslavia, and it's still going on. When the Germans invaded this country, King Peter and his government quickly hollered "Uncle." But not the people! Farmers organized as guerillas and made famous the name of Partisans. They fought the enemy on all fronts under Tito and his well-trained Communist leaders—Jugoslav Communists.

It was more than a fight against the Germans. Tito, the son of a village blacksmith, was determined that it was high time that the common people of Yugoslavia had a break. He wants to give them schools, to industrialize the country so that excess population may be taken from the land. He has seen to it that the "haves" have much less, the "have-nots," a little more. The scrub-woman's wages have been raised to \$40 a month, and the factory manager who got 20,000 dinars before the war, now gets only 7,000 (\$140 a month.)

An Appearance of Industry

On the surface at least, there is a tremendous air of industry. Brigades of young people clean up debris. Doctors, lawyers, and shoemakers go out each Sunday from the bigger cities to the small farm villages—to give their services free. In government offices there are competitions to see which department can put in the most man-hours. (One official grumpily reported however, "They call it competition, but it's really forced labor.")

My off-the-cuff appraisal of Yugoslavia today is probably somewhere between the official Yugoslav government line (all white) and the American Embassy version (all black, which means all red—Communist red). Stalin's picture is displayed here practically as much as Tito's.

(I only hope that the act of the U. S. army officer who took an ax to bash in the radar equipment of a plane given to the Yugoslav government "so the blankety-blank-blanks wouldn't get the secret to use against us in the next war" is not typical of the American diplomacy abroad. We need to be firm, yes. But we're too big to be childish.)

It's probably much too early to judge what's going on in Yugoslavia. It'll be interesting to see how long it is before Tito cuts down the size of his army, estimated to be more than half a million and growing—most of them lonesome country boys away from home. Certainly, Tito has a chance to do a lot of good for a lot of people.

Let me close on a more optimistic note: On one afternoon in a village in Yugoslavia, I saw a boy rolling a hoop, three girls jumping rope, some kids playing hopscotch, two boys with slingshots, and another dozen boys and girls playing hide-and-seek among the tombstones of an old Turkish graveyard. Kids of the world are the same the world over. If only the grown-ups wouldn't be so different.

Retrieving Eggs

A firmly made tin can, tacked to a long wood handle after its top and one half its sides are cut away, makes a handy device to retrieve eggs from under droppings boards or from stolen nests under buildings.—S. G. L.

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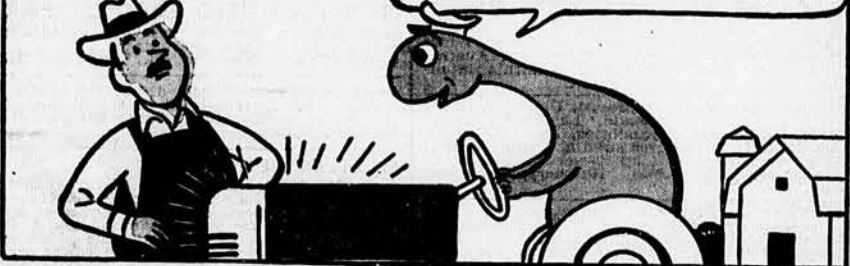
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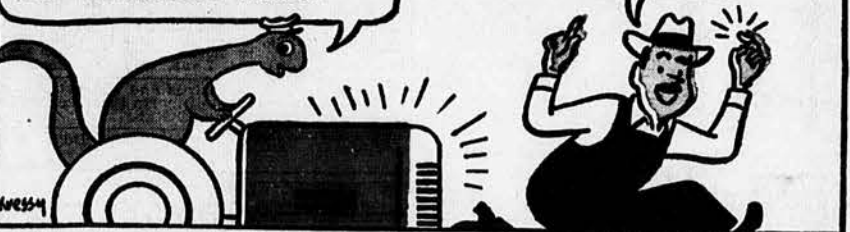
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Schlichtman's U. S. Approved, Pullorum tested chicks, per 100 prepaid. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas \$9.90. Assorted \$7.45. Pedigree sired and sexed chicks. Free catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman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

Baby Chicks—24 breeds, free catalog gives best matings, terms, prices. F. O. B., guarantees; bloodtested breeders. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, \$7.95; pullets, \$15.45; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8.95; pullets, \$13.95; heavy assorted, \$6.95. Surplus cockerels, \$2.95. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

Baby Chicks—F. O. B., husky, vigorous from bloodtested layers: White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, \$8.95; pullets, \$15.95; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$2.95; pullets, \$13.95; heavy assorted, \$6.95. Surplus cockerels, \$2.95. Free Calendar-Catalog, Terms, guarantees. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

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.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Get Easthills Louse Powder for all poultry, horses, cattle, and dogs. Kills lice, fleas, and mites quickly and economically. Equally effective in destroying roaches, bedbugs, silver fish, moths, and carpet beetles. 12-oz. carton with easy-to-apply sifter top for only 65c at your feed, drug or poultry supply store, or write Danner Mills, Dept. B, St. Joseph 1, Mo.

SEED

FORAGE SEEDS:	
Atlas Sorgo	\$7.50
Kansas Orange	\$8.50
Sudan	\$9.00
HYBRID CORN: U. S. 13	Ohio C 92
FERTILIZER: 32.5% Ammonium Nitrate	45% Superphosphate
Freight prepaid on seed orders of \$15.00	or over
PRESTON MILLING INDUSTRIES	
Seed Division Fairbury, Nebraska	

Vegetable Plants—Large, stalky, hand selected, roots mossed. Tomatoes—Earlana, John Baer, Marglobe, Rutgers, Stone, 200—75c; 300—\$1.00; 500—\$1.25; 1,000—\$2.00. Pepper—California Wonder, Chinese Giant, 100—40c; 300—\$1.00; 500—\$1.50; 1,000—\$2.50. Sweet Potatoes—Porto Rico, Nancy Hall, Red Velvet, 100—40c; 300—\$1.00; 500—\$1.50; 1,000—\$2.50. All Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Kansas Certified Wheeler Sudan, two lots. Lot 1, germination 94%, \$13.00 cwt. Lot 2, germination 86%, \$12.00 cwt. Cyril Habiger, Bawaria, Kan.

Plants—Stone, Copenhagen 70c. Porto Rico 90c. Pat Nolan, Esbon, Kan.

Sweet Potato Plants—\$3.50 per 1,000. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

Nancy Hall, Porto Rican, Strong, well rooted. 500—\$1.75; 1,000—\$2.75

J. C. DELLINGER, Gleason, Tenn.

Sweet Potato Plants—Improved Porto Ricans and Nancy Halls, 200—\$1.00; 500—\$2.00; 1,000—\$3.00. Prepaid. Prompt shipment and safe arrival guaranteed. J. D. Dellinger, Gleason, Tenn.

Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants \$1.50. Tomato Plants \$2.00. Potato, Egg and Pepper Plants \$3.00 per 1,000. All leading varieties. Dorris Plant Co., Valdosta, Ga.

Guaranteed Nancy Hall, Porto Rican big, strong-rooted plants. Cash. Quick shipment. 200—\$1.00; 500—\$1.75; 1,000—\$2.75. D & C Plant Co., Gleason, Tenn.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

DELCO LIGHT

Large Stock Genuine Parts for all models. Plants—Pumps—Batteries—Wind Plants. Modern Shop. Repair any Delco Equipment. Factory Distributors. General Products, Wichita, Kansas

FARM EQUIPMENT

LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWER

Saves time, Labor and Grain. Never strikes or shirks. Does many jobs other elevators cannot do. Get full particulars today.

LINK MANUFACTURING CO., FARGO, N. D.

Milkers—Parts—Service

Large stock of replacement parts for all milkers. Natural rubber inflations. Farm dairy room supplies.

GENERAL PRODUCTS—Surge Distributors

157-59 N. Emporia

Wichita, Kansas

Zoom... a new Easthills household spray that spells Doom for flies and other insects. Fight them early and control them easily. May also be used for roaches, ants, water bugs, fleas and bed bugs. Quart bottle for only 75c at your feed, drug, grocery, or poultry store, or write Danner Mills, Dept. B, St. Joseph 1, Mo.

For Sale—Lots of Grain Elevators, both cup and drag type; lots of Grain Blowers, both stationary and truck type. Bargain in 320 acres of fine wheat land. One-third of crop goes to purchaser. Kysar Implement Company, Goodland, Kan.

Portable Grain Elevators for sale. Small grain and ear corn. Hundreds in use. 16 to 32 ft. long. Capacity 700 to 1,000 bushels per hour. Immediate delivery. Nelson Mfg. Co., Sidney, Neb.

New Loader Dozer Blade does the work of ten men. Fits 90% of hydraulic or mechanical loaders. \$59.50 F. O. B. Write to Midwest Implement Mfg. Co., Omaha 2, Neb.

Butler 1,000-bushel Senior Grain Bins and Combination Elevators. Low cash prices. Henderson Implement Company, 1012 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

For Sale—21x36 Wood Bros. Steel Thresher, roller bearings. T. J. Van Meter, Thayer, Kansas.

AUTOMOTIVE

Having Car Trouble? New, Used, Guaranteed auto, truck parts save money. Transmission specialists. Describe needs. Immediate reply. Victory. 2930AO North Western, Chicago 18.

MACHINERY AND PARTS

NEW AND USED TRACTOR PARTS

Write for big, free 1946 catalogue; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Des Moines 3, Ia.

Combine Owners. V-belt drives for Model K-Case and International Self-Propelled No. 123. Write for literature. Farrar Machine Shop, Norwich, Kan.

LIVESTOCK ITEMS

More 4% Milk and greatest salvage value in Milking Shorthorns. Indisputable records—on farms and in official contests—Prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-around breed. Produce 4% milk, have greatest value of all milk breeds. This Two-way bargaining power makes Milking Shorthorns universal favorite. Free facts. Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription, six months 50c; one year, \$1.00. Milking Shorthorn Society, 609 W. Exchange Avenue, U. S. Yards, Dept. KF-52, Chicago 9, Illinois.

Abortion and Mastitis. Literature free; government issued vaccine. Strain 19; Man-O-Lac effective for mastitis. Penicillin and DDT circulars. Complete line Farmade products. Low prices. Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. P, Stockyards, Kansas City, Mo.

DOGS—HUNTING—TRAPPING

English Shepherd: Puppies. Breeder for 22 years. Shipped on approval. 10c for pictures and description. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

Sparrow Trap that does the work. A customer writes, "A few weeks ago I sent for your sparrow trap plans, made one and it works fine." They are easy to build. Send 10c for plans. Sparrowman, 1715A Lane, Topeka, Kansas.

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

Shepherds, Collies, Heelers, Watch Dogs. E. N. Zimmerman, Flanagan, Illinois.

FERTILIZER

Dirt Needs Added Fertilizer. Why guess? I will find out for you what your soil needs and how much at little cost. For complete details write Soiltester, Mission, Kan.

Ammonium Nitrate 32.5% nitrogen. June delivery. 30-ton minimum cars. Suitable for side dressing corn, etc., top dressing pasture. Dealers wanted. Schrock Fertilizer Service, Congerville, Ill.

PRODUCE WANTED

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

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

WANTED—TO BUY

Wanted—Bull and Black Snakes—\$7.50 each. Write Ernest Suiter, Wayne, Mich.

REMEDIES AND TREATMENTS

Free Book—Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, associated conditions. Latest methods. Thornton & Minor Clinic, Suite C-606, Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED

Wanted: Preferably an ex-service man who can type, keep books and do all kinds of ranch and farm work. Single preferred but might use married man if wife could take dictation and keep books. Be sure to state in first letter, all qualifications, amount of War Service, education, etc. Splendid opening with a future for right party. Herb J. Barr, Box 251, Leoti, Kan.

FEATHERS WANTED

Earn More Money! Civilian needs require unlimited amount of feathers. Top ceiling prices. New goose—\$1.37 1/2 lb. New duck—\$1.10 lb. Highest prices for goose and duck quills (wing and tail). Send samples of used feathers for quotation. We Pay All Your Shipping Charges. Refunds for postage and prepaid express guaranteed. Ship Today—Cash Tomorrow. Midwest Feather Co., 2917 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 16.

Feathers—New and used duck and goose feathers. Highest cash prices paid. Check mailed promptly. Write for full particulars. We pay all freight charges. Central Feather & Down Co., 1401-03 St. Louis Ave., Dept. 602, Kansas City 7, Mo.

FARMS—KANSAS

160 Acres, 10 miles from Emporia, 1 1/2 miles to High School, good roads, well improved, electricity, timber, some bottom land, good pasture. \$55 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FILMS AND PRINTS

A Million People cannot be wrong. From coast to coast Kodak owners send their orders to Summers Studio for the best in Photofinishing. Rolls developed two Velox deckle edge prints made of each negative 25c. Beautiful deckle edge reprints only 2c. Your favorite photo copied and 12 prints made only 50c. Two 5x7 enlargements 25c from negatives. Why pay more for pictures that are guaranteed to please you. The Best in the Midwest. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Finerfot developed, printed, enlarged—lowest prices. No restrictions on number of prints on roll or reprint orders. Roll developed with 8 Finerfot and 2 professional bromide enlargements—25c. Finerfot, Drawer U-898, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Individual Attention Each Negative guarantees outstanding pictures. Roll developed and 8 prints—25c; 8 beautiful 6x4 enlargements—35c. Fresh film. Write for Free mailers and other offers. 24-hour service. Universal Photo Service, Box 612-G, LaCrosse, Wis.

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

8-Exposure Rolls 25c, over 8 exposures 40c, for one Velox print each and Free enlargement coupon, reprints 3c. Minimum 25c. Fred V. Eastman, Bode, Iowa.

Century Delivers Work and service that can't be beat. 8 exp. roll 25c with two professional enlargements Free. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

8 Exposure Films Developed 16 prints 25c. We have plenty of film. Cox Photo Service, Maywood 5, Ill.

Roll Developed, printed 20c. Reprints 75—\$1.00. Howard's, 3760 Fremont, Chicago 13.

WANT TO RENT

Wanted—To lease stock and grain farm in Central Kansas for 1947 season or would consider partnership deal with owner. Box 110, Kansas Farmer.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

Learn Auctioneering. Free catalog. Write, Reisch Auction School, Mason City, Iowa.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Western Missouri—Immediate possession, 140-acre equipped farm, including 6 young Jersey cows, 5 calves, team mares, farm tools, household goods, only \$3,600! RFD road, 1 1/2 miles state highway, 2 1/2 small villages, 2 hours city of 70,000; 45 tillable, 35 cultivated, roomy pasture watered by well and part-time branch, 50 acres woven wire fenced, balance barb wire, 50 woodland, some timber, great deal commercial firewood to cut, 21 old but bearing fruit trees; 3-room house, good condition, composition siding, well, shade, good 32-ft. barn, good poultry house; unfortunate family circumstances compel owner to sacrifice at \$3,600 equipped, \$2,000 down, immediate possession. Details big free Summer catalog 9 Midwest states. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

166 Acres 1 1/2 miles east of Burlington, Colo., on paved highway. Fine wheat land—one crop can pay for small part of acreage never broken. No improvements. Write Box 105, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

West's Summer Catalogue: Brand New, Just Off the Press, hundreds pages of farm and business bargains. Free copy write West's Farm Agency, FM-4, Pittsburgh, 16, Pa.

Uses Airplane Skins

When Alva L. Chadwick, Allen county dairyman, wants to fix something, he gets it done one way or another.

Recently, he started remodeling his milk barn only to find that he could get no materials for the ceiling. Disappointed, but not entirely discouraged, he kept looking around. Finally, at a Chanute junk yard, he found a stack of aluminum skins used during the war for airplanes. These aluminum skins were in sheets 31 inches wide by 4 1/2 feet long.

Mr. Chadwick now has probably the only aluminum dairy barn ceiling in America. It took some ingenuity to get the sheets to fit his studdings but the new ceiling is a marvelous improvement. Aluminum insulates against both heat and cold and makes the barn interior so much brighter it doesn't seem like the same place, says Mr. Chadwick, who is enthusiastic over the results.

The Chadwick barn is now lighted by electricity, too. Other improvements to the farmstead include a new bathroom, and remodeling of the kitchen.

An idea we never had seen before was used by Mr. Chadwick to make washday a lighter task for his wife. When installing the bathroom fixtures, he ran hot and cold water pipes out thru the outside wall to an enclosed porch, where they are easily available and eliminate "toting."

Hits 350-Pound Average

The registered Guernsey herd milked by Hugo Hiebert, Marion county, averaged close to 350 pounds of butterfat last year. He is conducting tests on 15 Guernseys this year, and reports they are hitting better than 30 pounds a month. The way to do it is to feed them plenty of corn ensilage, alfalfa hay and balbo rye, Mr. Hiebert says.

In addition to his rye pasture, Mr. Hiebert has 8 acres of brome grass that was seeded 2 years ago. It already has provided valuable pasture. He is a strong believer in getting the thin ground back to pasture. "Some of it never should have been broken," he says.

Flying Farmers "Take-Off"

(Continued from Page 3)

one of the best equipped states for small plane aviation.

Harry L. Stevens, Hutchinson, chairman of the State Chamber of Commerce aviation committee, emphasized the need for Kansas to become air-organized in a hurry. The state, he implied, needs just about everything. Altho communities are voting bonds for airports, the cash basis law of Kansas may make it impossible to maintain them without special fees and taxes. Most of the unofficial responsibility for developing an adequate state air program has been up to the State Chamber of Commerce, the Industrial Development Commission and the Legislative Council. But, he declared, a state commission is needed.

The Kansas Flying Farmers Club can be counted on to press for necessary legislation. Even before the club was organized, adequate small plane landing facilities was pointed out by farm flyers as a major objective of such an organization.

The afternoon crowd was thrilled by a formation of 4-engine Navy Privateers that flew over the Hutchinson airport. These planes were followed by another formation of 2-engine Navy patrol bombers. Playing with the Navy formations in the sky was an Army B-29 Super Fortress.

The B-29 received considerable attention by spectators when it was on the ground but the most attention was accorded the new light model planes which were lined up for exhibit thru most of the day. Many of the farmer-aviators are planning to buy in the near future. They had an opportunity to see what light plane manufacturers are offering this year.

During the business meeting, the Flying Farmers voted honorary memberships to Senator Buell Scott, of Stanton county, and 3 members of the Kansas Farmer staff. They are: Raymond H. Gilkeson, editor; Roy Moore, advertising manager; and Ed Rupp, associate editor.

Kansas Farmer is proud to have had the opportunity to help the Kansas Flying Farmers in their organization meeting. Kansas Farmer will continue to sponsor the club and will help the organization grow into one of the finest clubs of its kind.

Cuts Dairy Cost

A variety of pastures for his 15-cow registered Jersey herd played a major role in the low cost of production for the Herman Bonine dairy in Neosho county, last year. His costs were third lowest in the Dairy Farm Record Association, including 6 counties in that area. At the same time, he maintained a high average on production. His herd produced 366 pounds of butterfat a cow during the year.

In addition to his 47 acres of native pasture, his cows grazed on lespedeza, balbo rye, sweet clover, and a combination of brome grass and alfalfa. All these varieties accounted for a minimum of straight feeding time.

Mr. Bonine expects valuable results from his brome and alfalfa mixture in early spring and late fall pasturing. He sowed 20 acres last fall, using 16 pounds of brome with 4 pounds of alfalfa. When sowing, he added 100 pounds of 20 per cent phosphate. This spring he put 100 pounds of 33 per cent ammonium nitrate on a 12-acre patch of brome.

As a further boon to low-cost production, he is protecting his herd from flies this summer. He is spraying his cows with DDT. A small hand sprayer is doing the job adequately for him.

A Good Seed Crop

John Barnard, Cherokee county, has a high record for sweet clover in his crop rotation. He harvested \$300 worth of seed from 6 acres, receiving a top price of 12 cents a pound. More than that, he finds sweet clover a valuable feed crop and declares it easily will increase the yield of wheat 3 to 4 bushels to the acre when used in rotation.

There is another angle to sweet clover rotation. Mr. Barnard thinks it pays its own way by increasing the quality of the wheat. He feels this is an important factor which should be given more consideration in the future.

HOGS**Choice O. I. C. Hogs**

Raise big bodied, blocky-type O. I. C. hogs to produce pork profits in spite of feed shortages. O. I. C. s produce a maximum amount of pork with a minimum amount of feed. The Kansas O. I. C. Swine Breeders' Assn. has 81 herds of pedigreed O. I. C. s to help supply your needs. Write the following breeders for prices.

Joy Layman, Arlington.
Loren D. Riley, Altoona.
Hartman Baker, Peabody.
Roy D. McClure, Box 7, Richfield.
Lola L. McClure, Box 7, Richfield.
Mrs. Joe Gooding, Ottawa.
Dr. N. D. Stanley, Hope.
Ralph Hostetler, McPherson.
Don M. Mitchell, McPherson.
Marvin J. Hostetler, McPherson.
Alfred Emmot & Son, Beloit.
Harvey Beaver, Quinter.
Howard Spence, Garfield.
E. J. Ketzner, Ransom.
G. W. Lorraine, LaFontaine.
F. C. Olenhouse, Fredonia.

There is a herd near you. For a complete list of names and addresses of the 81 member herds, write to:

Kansas O. I. C. Swine**Breeders' Association**

Marvin J. Hostetler, Secretary-Treasurer,
McPherson, Kansas

CHOICE DUROC GILTS

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

G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kansas

MILLER OFFERS**DUROC BRED GILTS**

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

FARM TYPE DUROC**FALL BOARS**

For sale. Popular bloodline. Choice individuals. DANNEN EASTHILLS FARM, Box 429, St. Joseph, Mo.

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

DUROC FALL BOARS AND GILTS

Sired by Fancy Cardinal and by Improved Ace, by the Ohio Champion. One spring boar by Reconstruction. On approval. Inquire of BEN M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kansas

COZY ACRE FARM SPOTS

Spring boar pigs for sale, registered and double immuned. COZY ACRE FARM
D. L. MILLER & SONS, Conway, Kan.

ETHYLEDAL In Service
FARM SPOTLIGHT SUPREME
and
OUR WIZARD
Breeding stock for sale
at all times.
Date Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

HEREFORD HOGS Expressed C. O. D., subject to approval. High-winning herd. National show. Bred gilts. Boars. Unrelated pigs. Circular.
YALEHURST FARMS, PEORIA, ILL.

Spotted Poland China Boars

Two good herd boars for sale or trade. Ambition 2nd, grand Champion Kansas State Fair, 1945. Also Silver Row Flash, full brother to the \$820 Silver Row. Weanling pigs by above boars.
DALE KONKEL, Haviland, Kansas

Thick, Smooth, Wiswell Polands
Wide, Deep
Selected serviceable age boars, sired by Full Measure, out of litters from 8 to 12, bred for uniformity. Inspection invited. Double immuned. A. L. WISWELL & SON, Olathe, Kan.

McClaren's Reg. Polands

Smooth, deep wide bodied, serviceable age boars. Open gilts, and spring pigs, either sex. From large litters and good bloodlines. Priced right. MERVIN MCCLAREN, Mullinville, Kan.

Expensive To Hunt For
You will have to spend lots of time, money and gasoline before you can beat those fall boars and gilts by Top Flash and True Model at Earl J. and Everett Fiesters', Norwich, Kansas. Double immuned.

• AUCTIONEERS •**Buyers Pay the Auctioneer**

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

HAROLD TONN
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

BERT POWELL

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Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer

Alden, Kansas

CHAS. W. COLE, Auctioneer

Purebred livestock, real estate and farm sales.
Wellington, Kansas

Additional Livestock on Page 22

New 4-H Camp Gets Palominos

A STABLE of Palomino saddle horses will be one of the foremost attractions of Rock Springs Ranch, the new State 4-H Club Camp, located midway between Junction City and Herington, the State 4-H Club Department, Kansas State College, has announced. Members of the Kansas Palomino Horse Breeders' Association have agreed to furnish all horses for the state camp, with the first delivery of horses being made June 15.

"We consider," said C. L. Huxman, Sublette, president of the association, "this a golden opportunity to promote the golden horse. It will be the pleasure of the association to provide more saddle horses as the camp develops. Every horse that is given to the state camp must come up to certain high standards and pass inspection by a committee."

Mr. Huxman will serve on this inspection committee along with T. C. Corey, Archie Adams, and Harry Shepler, all of Wichita. So far, the following members of the association have promised to provide one saddle horse each: Simon Brothers, Valley Center; Chester I. Bare, Protection; Byron Packard, Wellington; E. J. Gordon, Wichita; Claude Bolack, Burden; Mr. Adams, Mr. Corey, and Mr. Shepler, all of Wichita.

M. K. Barnes, Pratt, has pledged \$100 toward the purchase of a suitable Palomino and Mr. Huxman \$250. A number of saddle and harness companies have indicated their desire to give equipment.

"A camp for rural youth," commented J. Harold Johnson, state 4-H Club leader, "would not be complete without saddle horses and we are delighted with the prospect of having such a fine stable. Preliminary plans of the camp call for the development of nature trails and bridle paths. We intend to teach the boys and girls, not only how to handle a horse, but how to care for equipment as well. The interest of club members in horses is manifest in the popularity of the 2 classes in stock ponies opened 2 years ago at the Wichita Fat Stock Show."

Sprays His Own Herd

Dan Snyder, registered Hereford breeder, who lives on the Elk and Wilson county line, has his own equipment for spraying his herd. The small sprayer cost \$80, but he says it will pay for itself the first year.

The sprayer is driven by a one-sixth horsepower electric motor and he uses a 115-gallon steel tank for the DDT mixture. There is no agitator in the open tank, but Mr. Snyder has had good results. The solution can easily be agitated by hand.

He brought 300 head of Herefords in from his surrounding pastures and sprayed them all in 1 day. He runs them thru a narrow passageway close to his barn. It cost \$4.40 to spray his herd the first time. Three sprayings a season looks like cheap insurance against flies to him.

An experiment with 2,4-D, on dock weed in oats produced good results for Mr. Snyder. He now is studying the possibility of mounting a gas engine on his sprayer. With this he will be able to load his equipment in a truck and use it for weed control, too.

Two Ways With Milk

Registered Jersey herds, which averaged better than 400 pounds of butterfat production last year, are the pride of George H. and Fred B. Smith, Doniphan county brothers. They make a good business of dairying, although each has a different method of handling the milk.

George Smith sells his milk in quart lots in the nearby town of Highland. Fred Smith prefers to sell cream, keep the skim milk for 100 Hampshire hogs he is feeding. George is milking 16 Jerseys at present, which is just enough to supply his fresh milk demand of about 50 gallons a day. But should he run a little short, he can call on his brother, who is milking 15 cows, to make up the deficiency. Both herds are tested so the residents of Highland are assured of a good, fresh milk supply.

The brothers raise as much of their feed as possible to cut down on over-

Complete Dispersion of Cedar Lane Farms HEREFORDS

**HOXIE, KANSAS,
Tuesday, June 11**

**76 Head of Registered
Modern Type
Herefords**

Jupiter Domino 42d
Former herd bull
Sire of 31 lots
(pedigree here).

Beau Beauty 65th
Herd Sire and sire of
9 lots and 13 calves.
He sells. A 4-year-old.
(Pedigree here).

Pr. Domino Premier 36th
by that grand champion
sire Prince Domino
Premier, recently
purchased—sells.
A 2-year-old.

24 3- and 4-year-old cows with
calves at foot. 11 short two-year-
old heifers, recently exposed to
Beau Beauty 65th and Pr. Domino
Premier 36th.

11 yearling bulls.

5 yearling heifers.

13 calves by Real Anxiety Domino
83d, a half brother of Schoen's
carload 1946 Reserve Champions
at Denver.

These cattle are in good pasture
condition.

Hoxie is 100 miles east of the Colorado state line on U. S. paved
Highway 24 east and west and Kansas 23 north and south.

For catalogues address

A. M. SHATZELL, Owner, Hoxie, Kan.

Freddie Chandler, Auctioneer. Edgar L. Williams, Sale Manager
Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer



QUEEN OF HEARTS 2ND X
Undeclared in 1940
The dam of Red Coronet 2d.

**Banburys'
Polled Shorthorns**

25 BULLS, 8 to 14 months old. Sired by
Red Coronet 2nd and Dark Bell's Royal
2nd X, weight 2,170, the greatest sires we
have ever owned. Also a few heifers bred
to Grundard Vanities.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS,
Plevna, Kansas
22 miles west and 6 south of Hutchinson,
1 west of Plevna.

**TRY O'BRYAN'S FEEDER-PACKER
TYPE HAMPSHIRE**

For Sale—A few late farrowed fall boars, weight 200 to 250
pounds, price \$50 to \$125. Bred gilts, \$100. Weaned pigs, \$35
each or unrelated trio (3 head) for \$100. Registered, vaccinated,
priced crated F. O. B. express station. Write to

O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS
(BOURBON COUNTY)



This is Bright Boy, one of our
good herd boars.

head. Fred has enough corn on hand to see his Hampshires to market, and had 13 sows farrow in March.

Despite the shortage of material, George Smith has found enough tile to build a new milkhouse joining his barn which will enable him to handle his dairy more efficiently.

A Start in Livestock

Carl Wingert, 14, and Herman Wingert, 17, sons of Mr. and Mrs. John Wingert, Lyon county, will have a foundation of good livestock when they are ready to begin farming for themselves. Herman's father has promised him a registered Aberdeen-Angus heifer each year until he is 21. He now has 2 heifers and a few more years left before time is up. Carl is getting his start in Hampshire hogs. He started with a registered gilt 2 years ago. This spring he has 2 more gilts and 3 sows that should bring him a fine crop of pigs. His father gives him 10 per cent of the take on the hogs for his work in caring for them.

Public Sales of Livestock

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

Hereford Cattle

June 11—A. M. Shatzell, Hoxie, Kan. Sale Manager. Edgar Williams, Jennings, Kan.
October 17—Triple P Ranch, Mt. Hope, Kan.
November 12—North Central Kansas Hereford Show and Sale, Concordia, Kan. Dr. George C. Wreath, Belleville, Kan., Sale Manager.

Holstein Cattle

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

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

October 23—J. E. Kraus & Sons, Pretty Prairie, Kan.
October 24—Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society, Hutchinson, Kan., Joe Hunter, Secretary, Geneseo, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle

June 17—Mrs. Carrie I. Rupp, Ottawa, Kan.
October 9—Southern Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association, Hillsboro, Kan. Secretary, J. E. Sinclair, Hillsboro, Kan.
October 16—Kansas State Guernsey Breeders, Topeka, Kan. W. L. Schultz, Hillsboro, Kan., Chairman of Sale Committee.

Hampshire Hogs

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

Sheep—All Breeds

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

Additional Livestock on Page 22

PREVENTS Cecal COCCIDIOSIS In Chickens

Dr. Salsbury's
REN-O-SAL

Easy to Use . . . Inexpensive

Praised by Thousands

Now you can prevent dreaded cecal coccidiosis losses! Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal, a new kind of drinking water medicine, effectively prevents the spread of cecal (bloody) coccidiosis in chickens. It's the drinking water medicine you've always wanted for your flock. Economical, too. Safe to use in any water—even metal. Just drop handy tablets in the drinking water according to directions on the package; mix thoroughly.

Last year Ren-O-Sal helped reduce losses in thousands of flocks. Poultry raisers, commercial broiler growers praise its quick, effective action. Typical of the enthusiastic comment about Ren-O-Sal is the following:

"A few of my birds had cecal coccidiosis but I placed the flock on water medicated with Ren-O-Sal and successfully prevented other birds from contracting the disease. Losses were negligible."

So don't waste time, labor, feed on birds that you lose from cecal coccidiosis. It's so easy to prevent losses with Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal. Give your flock Ren-O-Sal according to directions at the first sign of an outbreak. Ask for genuine Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores, now.

**Ren-O-Sal Also
Helps Chicks Grow Faster**
Ren-O-Sal is truly a remarkable drinking

Dr. Salsbury's
NATION-WIDE
POULTRY SERVICE

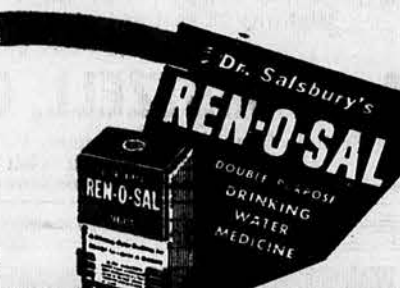
BUY WHERE YOU
SEE THIS EMBLEM

water medicine. Given in regular doses, its unusual tonic benefits help your chicks grow faster, have earlier weight development, quicker maturity and earlier egg production. In research farm tests, Ren-O-Sal treated birds showed these benefits compared to untreated chicks. So, give your chicks Ren-O-Sal in the drinking water regularly for a faster-growing flock.

Save money. Get the large economy size package of Ren-O-Sal right when you buy your chicks. Use it regularly as a tonic. Have it on hand for quick help in preventing the spread of cecal coccidiosis in your flock.

DR. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service

Whenever your flock needs help ask your dealer for "Dr. Salsbury's" poultry medicines, fumigants, disinfectants or vaccines and bacterins.



Did You Know---

That Kansas farmers, who raised the state's second largest wheat crop in 1945, received the biggest share of their cash income from livestock?

Income from crops, 1945	\$344,390,000
Income from livestock, 1945	\$414,954,000
Total cash farm income	\$759,344,000
(U. S. Department of Agriculture)	

Furthermore, this income total exceeded that of 42 states.

Certainly Kansas is, and will continue to be, one of the top agricultural states of the nation. We want you to be proud to be a Kansas farmer.

Brought to you by
your state farm paper

KANSAS FARMER

COSTS 3 CENTS TO PAINT 25 SQ. FT.

CARBOLA-DDT

Insect-Killing and Germ-Killing
White Paint

A FLY KILLER AND DISINFECTANT, TOO

Why waste money on expensive DDT mixtures to kill flies? Carbola-DDT (2% DDT) is guaranteed to kill them at low cost. Proven in thousands of tests on farms by county agents. Natural adhesiveness of our special mineral carrier causes Carbola-DDT to stick to wall, ceilings. This gives you the residual, long-lasting DDT recommended by authorities. Continues to kill flies, mosquitoes, spiders for months. Simply mix Carbola-DDT powder in water and apply with brush or sprayer. Dries white. Costs approximately 3 cents to treat 25 sq. ft. No oil, no fire risk. Use in cow barns, (cuts need for cow spray 50%), poultry houses,

rabbitries, pigeon lofts, outdoor toilets. And paint your cellar and dog house.

DESTROYS DISEASE GERMS, ODORS
Carbola-DDT also contains a disinfectant which kills germs of disease that afflict cows, poultry and other livestock. Used for a quarter of a century as Carbola, the disinfecting white paint, by agricultural colleges, hatcheries and thousands of farmers. Now it does three jobs for you in one easy operation: (1) Kills flies (2) Destroys disease germs (3) Meets whitewash sanitation requirements of Board of Health. Used also as a dry dip, deodorant and soil treatment.

Ask dealer for economical 50 lb. bag
1 lb. .25, 5 lb. .80, 10 lb. \$1.35, 25 lb. \$3.00, 50 lb. \$5.50

Write for Handy Egg Record Chart

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc. Natural Bridge 125, N.Y.
Established 1915

Marketing Viewpoint

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

Won't the recent increases in prices of grain decrease the production of poultry and eggs?—M. R. J.

Increases in ceiling prices for feed grains and protein supplements have made feeding ratios unfavorable. The higher cost plus the difficulty of buying feed will result in heavy culling and liquidation of laying flocks. Until April the hatching of chicks was about the same as a year ago, but the number of late hatched chicks will be much smaller than last year. This indicates that for the next year or two eggs and poultry may not be as abundant as during the last 12 months.

How can the Government expect to get increased output of milk and butter by raising the price of feed without increasing the price of butter and other dairy products?—P. G.

The Government has announced that it will maintain the income of dairymen, either by increasing the rate of dairy payments or by allowing increases in ceiling prices of dairy products. Some increases in prices for butterfat and milk are probable by fall or winter.

Should I sell my spring lambs now or carry them into late June to put on more weight?—N. N. S.

It would seem advisable to sell spring lambs in early June. Conditions are shaping up to an unfavorable market situation in late June just before the producer subsidy is terminated. In late April just before the subsidy was reduced by 50 cents, market supplies were bunched and prices declined over \$1. After June 30, the entire subsidy is to be removed and an even more serious bunching of supplies is possible during the last 2 weeks of June. Although the spring lamb crop is estimated to be 13 per cent smaller than last year, weather and feed conditions have been favorable in recent weeks, and a large proportion of the crop will be of marketable weights by late June. If a large number of producers head for market at that time, weaker prices are expected.

Since they raised the ceiling on feed prices, what are the prospects for profits in raising hogs?—N. S.

The relationship between hog prices and feed prices is less favorable now than it has been in more than 5 years. Under existing conditions, many farmers will feel it is more profitable to sell grain than to feed hogs. There is little chance of the situation improving in the near future. The official attitude is that it is more efficient to feed starving populations with grain than with livestock products. Therefore, price relationships will be maintained which will tend to reduce livestock production.

Mighty Good Cow

A registered Jersey, Design Queen Standard Lady 1333267, belonging to D. A. Rider, Bethel, recently completed a State Class Champion record for fat in the 305-day division for senior 2-year-olds.

She finished her record begun at 2 years, 11 months, with 9,731 pounds of milk, 6.3 per cent, 607 pounds of fat. This record entitled her to the Silver Medal Award of the breed in addition to her State Class Leader distinction. Her record was checked and supervised by Kansas State College and The American Jersey Cattle Club.



"Now they're trying to say horse meat is a delicacy . . . anyone who takes a bite of me is gonna find I'm a pretty tough boy!"



MUST HAVE IT

A hen can't put sturdy shell on her eggs unless she has shell material to make it.

The material that helps make sturdy shell is Pilot Brand Oyster Shell, 99% pure calcium carbonate.

Costs 4¢ per hen per year—helps increase egg production by as much as 30 eggs per hen per year. Helps build strong bones and make pullets lay earlier.



FOR POULTRY
At all dealers everywhere

FLY-PROOF YOUR LIVESTOCK!

... THIS COMBINATION
DOES IT Automatically!
**FARNAM
CURRI-OILER
and
ROTEN-OIL**
Powerful new insecticidal oil keeps flies and other stock-pests away for days . . . kills them with amazing new paralytic action, if they do light on livestock. CURRI-OILER automatically applies ROTEN-OIL; then carries it in. Cattle treat themselves whenever and as often as needed.

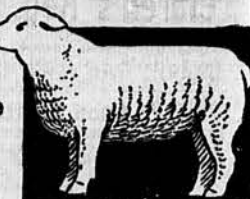
FREE 10 DAY TRIAL! FREE BOOKLET!

Keep your livestock sleek, clean and comfortable . . . rid them of flies, lice, grubs, ticks, mites, mosquitoes and other stock-pests. Cattle will gain weight faster, milk better, sell higher! Write today for Illustrated Literature on Farnam Method of "Automatic Stock-Pest Control" and FREE TRIAL OFFER!

FARNAM CO. OMAHA 2, NEBRASKA

WOOL GROWERS!

It Does
Make a
Difference
to Whom
You Sell



SHIP TO MIDWEST—GET:

Highest possible ceiling prices

Lowest possible marketing costs

A share in all dividends

FREE PAMPHLET gives full details. Write for it today. Order shipping tags and bags. Ship freight COLLECT. One bag takes same railroad rate as full carload.

**MIDWEST WOOL
Marketing Cooperative**

Dept. K, 915 Wyoming, Kansas City 7, Mo.

Government Unpredictable

(Continued from Page 6)

an initial estimate of the probable distribution of this crop among domestic users and foreign claimants, and outlines the control measures which are considered necessary in carrying out the program.

Present plans call for this approximate distribution and use of wheat during the 1946-47 marketing year: Continued savings at an over-all rate of 25 per cent in the amount of bread and wheat products eaten in the United States should make it possible to reduce the use of wheat for food to about 450 million bushels, as compared to around 500 million bushels this year and with 599 million bushels in 1944-45. . . . Wheat feeding should be held to around 150 million bushels, or roughly half of the total fed in each of the past 2 years.

About 85 million bushels must be set aside for seed, about the same as this year and the minimum needed to keep up full production. Not more than a couple of million bushels will be planned for industrial uses, as compared with 20 million this year and 82 million in 1944-45.

No wheat should be used in brewing or distilling.

These careful limitations domestically, are planned to make as much wheat as possible available to meet urgent needs for food wheat abroad. It looks as tho the total available for export during the 1946-47 year will be about 250 million bushels—one fourth of the crop, but less than the very heavy exports this year.

This would allow for a carryover of around 140 million bushels in July, 1947. This would be some 60 million more than the estimated drastically low total of only 80 million bushels of old wheat to be carried over this summer, but it is far below the 281 million a year ago, or any recent average.

The increases in grain prices announced last week and designed to bring about a better livestock-feed price ratio, are an important part of the general wheat program for 1946-47.

Other phases of the general wheat program, as planned now, include:

1. Advising foreign claimants that, on the basis of recent prospects, not more than 250 million bushels of wheat will be available for all exports from this country during the year ahead.

2. Continuing the 80 per cent extraction provision in WFO 144 during the 1946-47 marketing year. This reduces the amount of wheat used for food by 8 to 10 per cent.

3. Limiting the amount of wheat used in the manufacture of flour for domestic use to the quantity required to produce 85 per cent as much flour as was distributed for domestic use in the corresponding month of 1945, thru an amendment to WFO 144, effective July 1, 1946.

4. Amending WFO 144 to provide that at least one half of all wheat delivered to an elevator by a producer must be offered for sale to the elevator, instead of all of it being held in storage for the producer; also providing that one half of all the wheat which is purchased from producers by country elevators, operators, merchandisers, or other commercial buyers, must be set aside for sale to the CCC (this provision to remain in effect until the Government has control of enough wheat from the 1946 crop to cover export requirements of 250 million bushels).

5. Asking the Office of Defense Transportation to prohibit shipment of wheat out of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arkansas and Louisiana, except for export or by special permit. Without this order, early wheat from this area might be drawn off into other areas of the country, only to be replaced later by shipments from those areas.

6. Placing further limitations on the use of wheat by feed manufacturers, thru amendment to WFO 144, as soon as the general feed grain situation improves.

7. Continuing the provisions of WFO 66 and 141 which prohibit the use of wheat and wheat products in the manufacture of beer and alcohol.

8. Continuing the voluntary conservation program, including reduction in the weight of bread loaves and rolls.

9. Wheat inventory provisions will not be made applicable to 1946 crop wheat unless inequitable distribution makes such action necessary.

Details of the different provisions of this program will be announced as they are developed and proved in the light of the situation at the time.

Before the House committee, Secretary Anderson denied indignantly that he approved former Mayor (The Little Dandelion) La Guardia's suggestion that the Government confiscate (with pay of course) one fourth of the 1946 wheat crop. However, if you will look at 4, above, you will see that one fourth of all wheat which leaves the producers' farms must be set aside until the Government gets 250 million bushels of wheat—which, in effect, is just what LaGuardia proposed.

For the year ending June 30, 1946, the Department figures that exports of wheat or equivalents will total 400 million bushels, including 20 million bushels of corn, barley and rye.

According to Dr. Dennis Fitzgerald, director of requirements and allocations, also deputy member of the Combined Food Board, (U. S., U. K., and Canada represented on board) the United States started the current marketing year with 1,400,000,000 bushels of wheat. Domestic consumption as food was 500 million bushels; for feed, 310 million bushels. Exports were 380 million bushels; for seed, 82 million bushels. Miscellaneous uses totaled 20 million bushels. Fitzgerald wound up with a carryover June 30, next, of 117 million bushels, as compared to Anderson's 80 million bushels—but the statements were a week apart and from different persons. And a little difference of 40 million bushels is nothing in Government statistics these days.

Secretary Anderson was just as positive in his statements there will be no increases in wheat prices from now until June 30, 1947, as OPA was last December there would be no increases in wheat prices before June 30, 1946. Since December, prices have been upped 18 cents in 2 jumps, and between April 19 and May 25, producers could get in addition a 30 cents a bushel bonus for selling wheat to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The foregoing has been an attempt to picture the wheat "program" in some detail, rather than to cover the entire field in more general terms. Not every food and feed product will follow the exact pattern of wheat, but the wheat "program as now planned" does present the general pattern that the Administration, as of a week ago today, expects to follow in dealing with farm food and feed products during the coming year.

Main features will be control of prices, subsidies to the extent Congress will provide funds, control of distribution, set-asides for exports and other Government uses, confiscation where considered necessary—and general uncertainty when any specific program may be changed to meet changing economic or political conditions anywhere in the world.

Out With the First Rain



John W. Stockebrand, Coffey county agent, views the dam for a small pond that went out with the first rain of spring. A common error in constructing ponds is placing them too low in the valley. This one had too much watershed above the pond for the type of dam. A properly constructed spillway also can prevent small dams from being washed out.

IT IS HERE

The New HUMBOLDT HYDRAULIC LOADER

PRICED
\$50.00 to
\$100.00
CHEAPER

Than Other
Makes of
Loaders

WE HAVE designed the new Humboldt "Hydraulic" Loader to go with our famous "Mechanical" Loader, which has proven itself on thousands of farms as a machine that takes care of a lot of back-breaking jobs such as Loading and Handling Dirt, Sand, Manure, etc.

CHECK THESE FEATURES OF THE NEW "HYDRAULIC"

1. Twin Cylinders.
2. Nothing above the Tractor.
3. No cables, no side swing. The large bearing surface takes strain off the Cylinders, thereby giving longer life to the leather and packing.
4. Easily and quickly attached to almost all Row Crop Tractors.
5. 8 Foot Lift.
6. Guaranteed.

SEE YOUR DEALER or Write Quick for Prices, Illustrated Literature and complete information on this sensational new hydraulic loader. Write to Dept. K

DEALER TERRITORY OPEN

Manufactured by THE SILBAUGH MFG. CO., HUMBOLDT, IOWA
Distributed in NEB. & Kan. By WIEMERS IMPLEMENT CO., FALLS CITY, NEB.

OIL COMES

Mr. M. M. Decker who lives southeast of Cheyenne Wells, Colorado, and has a 4000 acre ranch with 500 head of cattle and 1000 acres of wheat and row crops says: "I have used Wings Oil and Grease since I moved to Colorado in 1935. I find Wings to be splendid oil. This year I got a new W-9 IHC tractor and started out with Wings SAE 20. Everybody knows how difficult machinery is to get these days and how we are trying to make it last, so I started my new tractor out with Wings, because I have found it to be a superior and dependable oil."

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MOTOR OIL

No matter what your lubrication problems are, you'll find the correct grade of Wings to suit your needs in Heavy Duty and premium grades. Wings comes in quarts and five gallon cans, 30 and 55 gallon drums.

OVER 400 DISTRIBUTORS IN KANSAS

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SECURITY OIL COMPANY, WICHITA, KANSAS

LARGER "Pay-Loads" with the NEW MATCO All Steel Welded FARM TRUCK



RUGGED for HEAVY DUTY
 • TAPERED ROLLER BEARINGS • RUBBER TIRED
MATCO EQUIPMENT MFG.
 4123 W. Bluemound Milwaukee 8, Wis.
 Established 1912

Beef CATTLE



You Can't Beat Shorthorns as Money-Makers

Shorthorns mature faster, produce more milk, have greater weight for age, and are the greatest improvers in beef cattle field. Shorthorn bulls can add 88 lbs. more to crossbred steers directly off grass as yearlings. More new breeders have joined the Shorthorn Ass'n in the last 2 years than any other beef breed. Also lists of breeders who offer seed stock for sale. Subscribe to SHORTHORN WORLD—twice monthly—\$1 a year. Write to
AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N
 Dept. 414, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS

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

Polled and Horned Shorthorns

6 registered Shorthorn cows, horned and polled. Also registered Polled bulls, from calves to yearlings, sired by Pride's Coronet.
KARL LENHART, Clay Center, Kan., R. F. D. 5

Reg. Shorthorns for Sale

One cow and calf (beef type), 1 fresh cow (milk type). Heifer, 8 months old. Bull, 6 months old. Bull, 4 years old. E. L. Brander, Leoti, Kan.

Krotz Stock Farms, Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Outstanding individuals of the most fashionable breeding. For sale at all times. Write us your wants.

M. J. KROTZ, Mgr., Odell, Nebr.

Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

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

Advance Kendale 87th 3548840---175199

A good herd sire that gets good blocky calves—offered at a price that will appeal to any polled Hereford grower.

J. M. PARKS, Topeka, Kansas.
 1305 Wayne Street.

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

6 head, from 16 to 22 months old. Otto Fulsher Domino breeding. Priced to sell.

HARRY H. SMITH
 Rozel, Kan. Tel. 5F22

Plainview Polled Hereford Farm

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

JESSE RIFFEL & SONS,
 Enterprise (Dickinson County), Kansas.

POLLED HEREFORD BULL
 7 years old, Domino breeding, dark red, well marked, heavy boned, short legged and an extra good breeder. Price \$300. R. H. LENITON, Wauneta (Chautauqua Co.) Kan.

Continue Buying U. S. Savings Bonds

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
 Topeka, Kansas
 Livestock Editor

and **MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman,**
 Muscotah, Kansas.

JONES HEREFORD FARM, at Detroit, writes as follows: "We want to thank you for the excellent manner in which you prepared our recent advertisement. We sold our last yearling bull to L. F. Seymour, Salina, for \$400."

The **J. F. McKENNY ABERDEEN-ANGUS** sale, Maryville, Mo., May 13, averaged \$398 on 55 head. Top female brought \$2,125 and the top bull \$1,085. Bulls averaged \$348 and females \$424. Buyers were present from several states and, considering that the greater part of the offering were yearlings, the sale was one of the best of the year.

FRED GERMANN & SONS, Manhattan, proprietors of **HAVEN HOLLOW DUROC FARM**, report excellent results recently. They have sold 7 spring pigs to the Marshall County 4-H Clubs, a boar to a Nebraska breeder, a fine gilt to the vocational boys at Wamego, and a number of fall boars locally. Their advertising in Kansas Farmer brings results.

The **CENTRAL KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** has arranged for a big show and sale to be held at the fair grounds in Hutchinson, this fall. The association wishes those wanting to enter would make their nominations before July 1. Frank Leslie says this should be the biggest event in the history of the organization. For particulars, address Frank E. Leslie, Sterling.

HENRY J. HAIN, Poland China breeder of Spearville, a recent advertiser in Kansas Farmer, writes: "My advertisement brought results. I am shipping the boar to P. M. Gugler, of Chapman." The main herd consists of 10 sows of high quality and breeding. A fall boar recently has been purchased from a good herd in Iowa. He is a son of the 1945 grand champion and is being named All Dimensions.

J. L. NELSON, owner and operator of Cedar Drive Guernsey Farm, Wichita, reports the sale of his herd bull, Meadow Lodge King's Baron, for \$1,500. The buyer was the O. K. Feed Mills at Ft. Smith, Ark. Sixteen daughters of this bull are now in the Nelson herd. Two of them now in milk for the seventh month are producing 50 pounds of butterfat a month. On official test the Nelson herd has an annual production record of 450 pounds of butterfat. This compares with a national average of less than 185 pounds.

J. M. WHITE and his son-in-law, E. R. Smith, exhibited the all-Kansas 4-year-old cow at the big state Black and White show held at Salina, May 4. This firm owns and operates one of the large and successful Holstein dairies in the state. About 30 cows on an average are in milk. And all of the product not used by the families of the owners and that of the help is consumed right in Topeka. The farm is located about 3 miles west of town. The herd is classified and kept on official butterfat test constantly. District shows are participated in and the state association has the help and closest co-operation by the firm. Mr. White is state director for the association.

A. L. WISWELL, of Olathe, is one of the oldest continuous breeders of registered Poland Chinas in Kansas. For the last 20 years or more his only son, Glen, has been associated with him in perfecting the most approved type. The herd, despite fads and fancies, has stayed close to the original type. They are a trifle larger than they were 30 years ago and smaller than they have been in some periods since. But the same quality that must go with profitable Poland remains. They have their usual good lot on hand. And they are making their usual effort to grow feed, 100 acres of corn and 75 of oats, some wheat and alfalfa. The Milking Shorthorns are improving in quality and share with the Polands that definite care that must go with success.

Starting with "Old Billy" De Kol Jennie, ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FARMS, began the seemingly long road of proving Holstein sires. Billy's sons and daughters proved to be both grand champion show winners as well as heavy producers, so sons of this great bull were kept for future sires in the herd. By the use of these sons, the herd average of 400 fat or better was held right along. These bulls were followed by the classified "excellent" bull, Sir Bess Tidy. This cross promises to increase both type and butterfat production in the herd. The all-Kansas junior heifer, bred and shown at Salina, was sired by Tidy and, by every rule of breeding and appearance, indicates the wisdom of matings being made at St. Joseph's under the efficient management of Manager Harold Scanlan.

On their Cloud County farm, the **MOBERLY BROTHERS**, of Ames, in their quiet way have, over the past 15 years, developed one of the good herds of Holstein cattle to be found in the state. So it was no very great surprise to those who have visited the herd, when their great young bull, Willow Springs Golden Prince, was placed all-Kansas senior yearling at the Salina show. The class was quite a strong one and every entry was closely considered by Judge Paul P. Stewart. During the life of the herd, several especially strong breeding sires have been used, among them a son of the great breeding sire, "Old Billy." Calves now being dropped are the first from the all-Kansas bull. The brothers also are interested in saddle horses and still have a 23-year-old Kentucky stallion on the farm, together with some mares of rare quality. Also colts.

The third annual **KROTZ-SWARTZ ABERDEEN-ANGUS** sale, held at Marysville, May 14, drew an unusual attendance. Visitors and buyers from 8 states were present. A bull top of \$1,700 was reached on a July 2-year-old, coming from the Swartz offering. It was purchased by J. A. McGill, Paris, Texas. L. E. Laplin, Crab Orchard, Nebr., paid \$1,100 for a September yearling, also from the Swartz

herd. A thousand dollars was the top price paid for females of the Swartz consignment. This price was paid by Penney & James, of Hamilton, Mo. John Tabke, of Moline, Iowa, paid \$1,550 for a bull from the Krotz offering. This was the top bull price reached for this firm. Another bull from the Krotz Stock Farms went to Paul Dennis, of Wilmington, Ohio, at \$1,000. J. O. Honeycutt & Sons, of Blue Rapids, selected a very fine herd bull prospect from the offering of this firm, for \$1,050. An average of \$713 was made on 11 bulls sold in this sale. The female average was \$370. A general average of \$450 was made on the 63 head. Thirty head of this splendid offering of high-class cattle went to Kansas buyers.

H. DEAN HYER, owner and manager of Hycrest Farm, has a novel and inexpensive plan for marketing his whole milk. The farm, located on gravel roads about a mile from the town of Olathe, is famous for its production of good Guernsey milk. But with high-priced help and gasoline and tire scarcity, the plan of asking patrons to drive out for their milk developed into a kind of serve-yourself system. For the past 3 years the milk has been bottled in gallon glass containers and left in the cooler. Patrons come to the dairy, get their milk and leave the money for each purchase in the open container, and go back to town without seeing any member of the Hyer family. During August a year ago 2,100 gallons was sold and paid for in this manner. During the 3 years this plan has been in operation, the loss from nonpayments has been less than \$15.

LILAC VALLEY DAIRY FARM was dedicated to the breeding of registered Holstein cattle about 5 years ago. During that time much has been accomplished in building a more acceptable type of cattle and, in doing this, nothing has been lost. In fact, increased production has gone along with the general plan for herd improvements. During the past several years, many outstanding females have been brought to the herd from leading Holstein herds of the state. Since last October, the average for every cow in milk has been over 40 pounds a day. Lilac Valley Dairy Farm, located 4 miles west and one north of Belle Plaine, is well and practically improved. Many of the buildings are on natural soil, with plenty of drainage. **WALLACE J. BECKNER AND FAMILY** own and operate the farm. They showed the all-Kansas 3-year-old cow at Salina. And their herd bull stood next to the all-Kansas aged bull.

DALE KUBIN, owner and manager of **DALE-MAR FARM**, at McPherson, leaves nothing undone that promises greater development and more worthwhile progress in the matter of Holstein herd improvement. Besides managing a big farm, he gives the Holsteins that care and consideration that seldom falls in successful breeding. His herd is one of the really strong production herds, where type and quality go along with production. His type classification runs even and the production records indicate a lot of progress being made in selecting and staying by good cow families. With good judgment and rare courage, he selected his present herd bull from his own farm mating, and has, so good judges say, an unusually well qualified sire by heritage and type to hold both uniformity and heavy production in his herd. The all-Kansas 2-year-old heifer at Salina came from the Dale-Mar herd, and there were a lot of good ones in that class.

When **MR. AND MRS. HEERSCHKE**, of Mulvane, migrated from their native Holland 30 years ago, they brought with them their teenage sons, John and George, who were someday to become leading dairymen and Holstein breeders and climax their efforts by owning a half interest and exhibiting the now famous bull, H. R. W. Homestead Pontiac Truine. He is the first mature Holstein sire to receive the award of all-Kansas aged bull. With an inherited love and understanding from Holland ancestors, where the breed originated, the brothers located this great bull and became his owners. In a stall well to the front of the dairy barn, stands the dam of the bull, and many others closely related are on the farm. The Heerschke herd was established about 20 years ago with breeding stock from the Stubbs-Abildgard herd. Calves in the herd are fed exactly 5 pounds of whole milk, no more and no less, from the time they are dropped until they are about 4 months old. Then they get plenty of grain for a limited time, after which they are fed just plenty of good hay and green pasture feed.

CLARENCE C. ERICSON, of Savonburg, reports particulars connected with the organization in the early spring of the Southeast Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. The association now has about 20 members with herds numbering several hundred breeding animals. The members include several men who have been in the business for a long time and others recently engaged in the business. The officers are Clarence Ericson, Savonburg, president; Kenneth Cunningham, Greeley, vice-president; and Robert A. Finney, Humboldt, secretary. Directors are Francis Perrier, Eureka; Eli Rhoton, Bronson; and Cowan Beardsley, Parker. One of the projects already accomplished by the association was a field day held at Humboldt. Representative cattle from 4 herds were shown, with John Simon as judge. 4-H judging was one of the attractions with classes from 9 counties. A cattle clipping demonstration was made by Kenneth Cunningham. Tagging and tattooing was explained and made clear by Clarence Ericson. Plans were discussed for a show and sale in October, to be held at Iola.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$17.35	\$17.65	\$17.35
Hogs	14.55	14.55	14.50
Lambs	17.25	16.00	15.40
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	.23	.23	.25
Eggs, Standards ....	.33	.33 1/2	.33
Butterfat, No. 1 ....	.45	.46	.46
Wheat, No. 2, Hard. .	..	..	1.81 1/2
Corn, No. 2, Yellow. .	..	..	1.15 1/2
Oats, No. 2, White. .	..	..	.71
Barley, No. 2 ....	..	..	1.06
Alfalfa, No. 1	30.00	32.00	26.00
Prairie, No. 1	14.00	14.00	17.00

Dairy CATTLE

Rupf's Dispersal Sale



Registered Guernsey Cattle

Ottawa, Kan.
 Mon., June 17,
 at 1:00 p. m.

15 head—11 cows in milk, 3 open heifers, 1 herd bull.
 Best of bloodlines and good Guernsey type. Sale will be held on Wilson St., one mile east of Highway 69—all weather road. For catalogue write

MRS. CARRIE I. RUPF,
 Box 150, Ottawa, Kan.
 Auctioneer: Homer Rule.

HOLSTEIN CALVES ARE LARGEST

Holstein heifer calves average 91 pounds at birth compared with 64 pound average for other 3 major dairy breeds. Strong and vigorous Holstein calves are easy to raise and most profitable for herd replacements or for veal.

FREE ILLUSTRATED HOLSTEIN JUDGING MANUAL. WRITE
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 3036

Offering Registered Holstein Bull

A very desirable two-year-old. His dam has 5,929 lbs. fat and 17,511 milk. Sired by St. Mary's Apex, (grandson of Governor of Carnation). The bull we offer was a blue ribbon winner at the Topeka Black & White district show this spring. He will do some dairymen a lot of good.

HOWARD JOHNSTONE, Wamego, Kan.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

We bred and developed the first and only Holstein cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of fat in 385 consecutive days. Young bulls with high-production dams or granddams.
H. A. DRESSLER, Lebo, Kan.

SMOKY VALLEY HOLSTEINS

Offering a yearling son of Carnation Countryman, the bull that is siring type in our herd. Dam, Smoky Valley Pay Line Sylvia, record average for 4 years 14,993 pounds of milk and 505.4 fat. Also younger bulls.

W. G. BIRCHER & SONS, Ellsworth, Kansas

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

Breeden Offers Milking Shorthorns

Cows and heifers of good quality and high production, bred to Grif-farm Promoter (senior and grand champion at the big Dodge City district show). Also young bulls from high record cows. Calves to breeding age.

LEO F. BREEDEN, Great Bend, Kansas

Bargain in Milking Bred Shorthorn Bull

3 years old, deep red, out of a classified "Very Good" Northwood cow. He is one of the best sons of the Kansas Grand Champion, Kingsdale Pride 13th. Gentle and a sure breeder. Can't use him longer to advantage in my herd. First check for \$300 buys him. Inspection invited.

J. E. HUGENOT, Minneola, Kan.

Milking Bred Shorthorn Bulls

Baby calves to serviceable age. Reds and roans from heavy producing cows. These bulls are gentle and halter broke. Visitors always welcome or write

MAVIEW FARMS, Hudson, Kansas

RED POLLS

THE "DOUBLE YOUR INCOME" BREED
 Write for information and "Red Poll News"

Red Poll Cattle Club

134 Starr Street, Lincoln 3, Nebraska

SHEEP

SUNFLOWER SHROPSHIRE

We offer 27 outstanding registered rams, 10 are of Stud Ram quality. We invite your inspection or correspondence.

W. A. LYTLE
 Wellsville, Kan.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS

For sale, sired by 1944 Blue Ribbon Ram.
DANNEN EASTHILL FARM, Box 428, St. Joseph, Mo.

The First Holsteins Ever to Win All-Kansas Awards in Their Respective Classifications

The all-Kansas Holstein show held at Salina, was a definite milestone in the history of Kansas Holsteins. Following closely the nine unusually strong district shows, while the winners in these shows were still in show condition, added quality and strength to the entries, especially was this true of the handling condition of the stock. Animals, so recently made prize winners, created the strongest competition ever known in any Kansas show. It was every breeder's show from the standpoint of future publicity. Second and third placements, or even to have shown at the first all-Kansas show, will be worthwhile publicity as the years pass.

Every Kansas Holstein breeder will be benefited from the publicity and increased interest taken in our great breed of cattle, and strive harder to improve their herds.

W. K. PHILIPS, President, Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association.

With Humiliation We Accept the Responsibility of Owning

a part interest in the first all-Kansas Aged Holstein bull and we promise to do our best to promote the breeding of better cattle.

This bull's dam and several of his get are now in our herd. 5 have won Kansas State Fair 1sts. He is being mated to our cows that have high fat records. 5 over 600 lbs. on twice-a-day milkings. 3 heifers have just finished with over 500 on twice-a-day milkings. Classified as follows—6 Very Good, 5 Good Plus, and 2 Good.

Some of our former herd bulls are—Meierkord Triune Billy, and Heersche's Triune Commander, son of the all-Kansas bull.

Young Bulls for Sale. Visitors Welcome.

HEERSCHE BROS., Mulvane, Kansas



H. R. W. Homestead Pontiac Triune 910333

Owned jointly by Heersche and Ed Regier. Grand Champion Kansas State Fair, 1946, and All-Kansas aged bull for 1946.

The first Kansas State Black and White show was not only successful, but was sensational.

It will be many a day before the three hundred Holstein breeders of the state, who watched the judging from the start to the finish, will forget those 110 great cattle that were paraded before Judge Stewart. It was the finest group of Kansas Holsteins the writer has ever seen under one group.

One of the highlights of the show was the discovery that great cattle of the state came from all sections with no one district having a monopoly on the stars.

I got a kick out of some of the conversation of the veteran breeders—it concerned the improvements in our cattle and a comparison of present-day Holsteins with the ones we were raising at the end of World War I.

While congratulations are in order for the Salina Chamber of Commerce and the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas, co-sponsor of the show, let us not forget the great job done by Show Manager Elmer Dawdy, who worked hard to make this the great event that it was.

G. RAYMOND APPLEMAN, Fieldman, Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

3 All-Kansas Awards

It was our good fortune to win three All-Kansas awards this year, being the only breeders in Kansas to win more than one of the awards. We are proud of the fact that all of our All-Kansas cattle were bred right here on our farm.

Our All-Kansas Get of Sire, pictured at right, is sired by one of our senior herd sires, Starwood Triune Governor, "Governor" is Kansas bred. His sire is Kansas' only Silver Medal sire. His beautiful-uddered dam classified "Very Good" and was a Junior Champion at the Kansas State Fair in 1939. She is a great brood cow with several outstanding daughters including the All-Kansas 2-year-old.

Our All-Kansas Senior Yearling Heifer and our All-Kansas Heifer Calf were sired by another of our sires, Maytag Pontiac Fobes Dictator. "Dictator's" 7 nearest dams all test above 4.1% fat. In addition to our three All-Kansas awards, animals sired by the "Governor" bull placed second in three other classes at the State Show.

Our 1945 H. I. R. herd average on twice-a-day milking was 449.3 lbs. of fat. 75% of the milking herd for the year were two-year-olds.

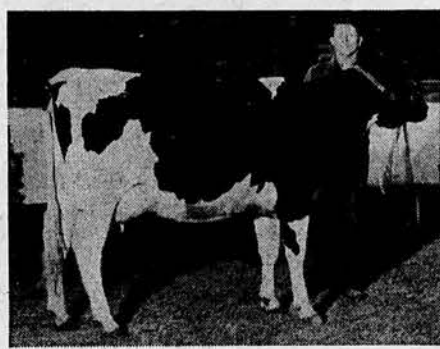
We offer several bull calves sired by "Governor" or by "Dictator." Ages range from a month to nine months and prices from \$200.00 to \$250.00.

REED'S DAIRY FARM, Ernest A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kan.



Get of Starwood Triune Governor All-Kansas Get of Sire for 1946

This Get is composed of the first three daughters of Starwood Triune Governor, our senior sire. These heifers have better udders than their dams and produce considerable more than their dams did under the same conditions. We have seven younger sisters to these three and several more cows bred to "Governor."



Glenlane Triune Arleen 2407891 ALL-KANSAS Three-Year-Old for 1946

SIRE—Meierkord Sir Triune Lizzie 789863. DAM—Glenlane Man-O-War Darlene 2209849, classified Good Plus. Owned by Wallace J. Beckner.

WALLACE J. BECKNER, Belle Plaine, Kansas

LILAC VALLEY DAIRY FARM

Home of High-Producing Holsteins Sire in Service

Heersche's Commander King 927909 (his dam produced 684 lbs. fat as a two-year-old in 365 days).

His sire, Heersche's Triune Commander, has daughters producing up to 600 fat, twice-a-day milkings.

Our herd classifies Good Plus to Very Good H. I. R. and D. H. I. A. records being made from 400 to 600. Females close up in breeding to such sires as King Creator Champion Segis, (sire of many high-record heifers), King Bess De Kol Conductor and Prince De Kol Watson.

Calfood vaccination for the past three years.

Young bulls for sale out of our best cows. Our herd bull, although showing in a strong class, and handicapped by age, stood 2nd in the big all-Kansas Salina show.

DALE-MAR FARM TYPE AND PRODUCTION HOLSTEINS

Our 1945 H. I. R. herd average was 487 lbs. of butterfat.

HERD CLASSIFICATION

3 Very Good—12 Good Plus—1 Good Our present herd sire

TRIUNE SMOKY JOE

is out of one of our Very Good cows, Circle K. Korndyke Harmony Dean 2211450, with a record of 629 fat and 16,096 milk in 301 days as a four-year-old. Smoky Joe's sire was a great son of Triune and out of the noted Meierkord cow family that produced the great cow Polkadot. Smoky's get already includes winners at high competition shows. He himself was first in class at Kansas State Fair in 1945.



Steinshire Starwood Inka 2501234

ALL-KANSAS Two-Year-Old Heifer for 1946

SIRE—King Norma Creator Segis 836988.

DAM—Starwood Joe Inka, 1983043. Owned by Dale-Mar Farm.

DALE KUBIN, McPherson, Kansas

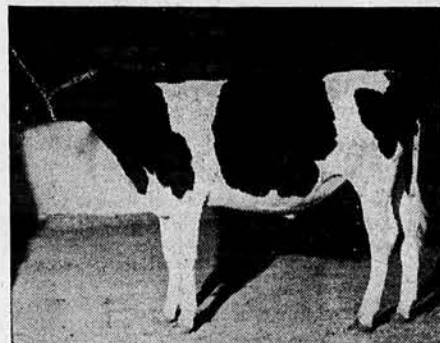
St. Joseph's Home Farms Registered Holsteins

5 proven herd sires now in the herd and proven bulls for sale. Starting with old "Billy" De Kol Jennie

The Past
1—Billy became a famous proven bull.
2—Billy's sons and daughters grand champions and heavy producers
3—Billy's sons were saved for herd sires
4—His sons brought our herd average to over 400 lbs. fat
5—Our need for a proven sire to follow Billy

The Present
1—In 1945 we found Tidy
2—Tidy's proven record was then 9 first calf heifer daughters—428 lbs. fat, 3.74 test.

1—Last year Tidy was one of 12 bulls in U. S. to classify Excellent
2—Tidy's daughters are freshening with the kind of udders we want
3—Nearly all of them fresh have tested 4% with high production. One will make 650 fat



Mt. Joseph's Tidy Alzada 2574072

SIRE—Sir Bess Tidy 781137. DAM—Glenlane Man-O-War Darlene 2209849, ALL-KANSAS Junior Heifer for 1946. Owned by St. Joseph's Home Farms.

4—Billy Blood will be crossed with Tidy daughters. Visit us and see the Tidys. Bulls for sale.

St. Joseph's Home Farms, Abilene, Kansas
Harold Scanlan, Mgr.

High Production Classified Holsteins

Dunloggin Golden Cross, sire of our All-Kansas herd bull, classified good and his 7 nearest dams averaged 914.7 butterfat. Dam of our bull, a Crescent Beauty cow, made over 400 as a Junior Two and classified Very Good at 3 years old.

Our herd classified Very Good and Good Plus. Herd on H. I. R. and D. H. I. A. with records up to 454.1 on Junior Two-Year-Old.

Former herd bulls, sons of "Old Billy," Carnation Apex 734519 and Rendale Homestead King 669117.

18 cows in production. Calves now arriving sired by Willow Springs Golden Prince.

Herd Inspection Invited

MOBERLY BROS., Ames, (Cloud County) Kansas



Willow Springs Golden Prince 928792

ALL-KANSAS senior yearling bull 1946

SIRE—Dunloggin Golden Cross 798004.

DAM—Oak Dell Colantha Maid 2212301, owned by Moberly Bros.



Johanna Colantha Belle Fobes 2253883

SIRE—Sir Ollie Pontiac Fobes Beets 784431.

DAM—Johanna Miss Colantha 1691533.

ALL-KANSAS 4-Year-Old Cow for 1946

J. M. WHITE & EUGENE R. SMITH, Owners
R. F. D. 8
Topeka, Kansas

J. M. White & Eugene R. Smith Herd

Herd Sire—Clyde Hill Hengerveld Mercedes—No. 792446.

Has three full sisters with from 600 to 700 lbs. fat.

His sire—Rock River Hengerveld—No. 664525, Gold Medal sire.

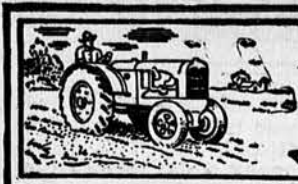
His dam—Novella Romella Bess Burke—No. 1629963. Has over 600 lbs. fat.

Herd Sire—De Kol Carnation Governor Madcap—No. 819065.

Grandson of Governor of Carnation. His sire being a well-proven son of Governor.

Carnation Governor Madcap—No. 740-309. His Granddam being the Madcap cow with over 41,000 lbs. of milk and 1,392 lbs. fat in 365 days. His own dam having over 700 lbs. fat on 2x, 365 days, with butterfat records up to 600 lbs.

This herd of 25 milking cows having been classified for the first time for a score of 81.4 points. We are now testing on D. H. I. A. & H. I. R. Bull calves from both sires available from good dams.



The Tank Truck

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



FROM A 4-HORSE TEAM

TO A 3-WAY AIR STRIP

USING CONOCO PRODUCTS ALL THE WAY!

\$ DOLLAR-AN-IDEA \$

ALL the modern machines and farming methods we use in this country of ours, don't change the fact that the days of the frontier are not very far back in history. Most all of us incline to forget how recently our land west of the Mississippi was settled—until we get to talking with an old timer... or read a letter like this one that your Tank Truck editor got from E. Lee Dewey, of Burley, Idaho.

"Our place," Mr. Dewey writes, "is called the E. Lee Dewey Company and consists of 2500 acres. We took this place out of the sage brush. To give you an idea of how we plant on this farm, we some time plant 175 acres of sugar beets, a few hundred acres of beans and potatoes and other types of row crops that demand considerable irrigation, cultivation and harvesting.

"The first Conoco I remember using was back in 1905. . . . The first tractor we purchased was an Oil Pull tractor, bought in the year of 1911. Since that time . . . we have used Conoco 100%. The first Conoco Agent who delivered Conoco products to us, did so by using a four-horse team and a wooden-hooped tank. . . .

"At the present time our equipment consists of the following: 1 International T. D. 40, 2 International F 20's, 1 International R 31 combine, 1 Case hay baler, 1 Universal combination shovel and derrick, 2 Chevrolet cars, 1 Mercury car, 1 G. M. C. truck, 1 International truck. . . . In this equipment we use Conoco Nth motor oil . . . Conoco H. D. Oil, Conoco pressure lubricant, Conoco Racelube.

"We have used Conoco exclusively for 40 years and whether it was lamps, stoves, or farm equipment we have felt that the products used gave us peak performance. . . . Your agents have also been Johnny-on-the Spot. . . . We have just completed a 3-way air strip on the ranch and when we take delivery on our airplane we plan on using Conoco in it."

One thing didn't change in 40 yrs. . . .

Now there's a story of a lot of changes in a mere 40 years of one man's life! All the way from sagebrush and a four-horse team to sugar beets and a 3-way air strip! The one thing that *didn't* change was Mr. Dewey's complete reliance on Conoco products. It's as far a cry from Conoco products of 40 years ago to those of today as it is from horses to airplanes. And that's a funny thing that happens over and over again. For as conditions change and new machines and

methods are introduced, the high quality of a product like oil, for example, can be maintained only by giving it new characteristics and new abilities to meet the new demands.

Take Conoco Nth motor oil in particular. Here's a product no one would have dreamed of 40 years ago—for a special added substance gives Conoco Nth the amazing ability to fasten lubricant on metal so that the engine's insides are protected by durable OIL-PLATING. Working with magnet-like action inside any engine, Conoco Nth motor oil furnishes extra protection against wear with its shield of OIL-PLATING. As long as Nth oil is used, that surfacing of OIL-PLATING stays on the job—fighting wear . . . and fighting against the increased "carboning" and sludging that further wear would bring.

Now you'll admit that's a mighty big change for a motor oil to undergo. Persistent research made that change possible—just as it made possible many similar developments that keep all Conoco products right up to the mark on quality and performance. That's why Mr. Dewey has used Conoco products 100% for 40 years—and that's why many another farmer is following right in his footsteps . . . like A. J. Adams, who farms 1,150 acres near Mexico, Missouri.

Mr. Adams' equipment includes two Massey-Harris tractors, a combine, a 2-row corn picker,

A. J. Adams with one of his two Massey-Harris tractors.



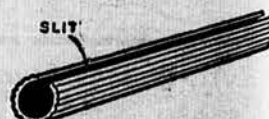
AT YOUR SERVICE WITH:

Conoco Nth motor oil—Conoco HD oil
Conoco transmission Oils—Conoco pressure lubricant
Conoco Pumplube, Racelube and Coglobe
Conoco Sufind grease, cup grease and axle grease
Conoco N-tune gasoline—Conoco tractor fuel
Conoco diesel fuel—Conoco kerosene and distillates

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!

"Tie a small-size harness snap on each end of the line you dry clothes on in the house," Howard Miller writes from Virginia, Illinois. A screw eye on each wall permits line to be put up and taken down easily and quickly.

From Corvallis, Montana, Leo Guse sends his idea for protecting teeth of hand saws with a length of old garden hose.



Mrs. Ed Thompson, of Big Spring, Nebraska, uses a fly sprayer to spray floor polish before dusting. Keeps a lot of dust from getting on furniture, she says, and floors really sparkle after a light mopping.

a power mower, a hay-baler, a grain elevator, an ensilage cutter, a concrete mixer, two gasoline engines and the family car. "I have used Conoco products for the past fifteen years," writes Mr. Adams. ". . . They have always kept my machinery in perfect running order. During the busy season of the year my tractors are kept going both day and night. . . . Your Conoco Nth motor oil not only does this job, but also gives me longer work hours between fills. Then too, upon giving my tractors their annual check-up I find the working parts of the motor clean and free from engine varnishes and gums. Your Conoco Representative, Russell Blackburn, has been given the job of keeping me supplied with products. . . . Russ has never failed to have the products on the spot."

You can test Conoco Nth Motor Oil and other Conoco products in your own farm machines and engines just by phoning Your Conoco Agent to stop by on his next trip out.



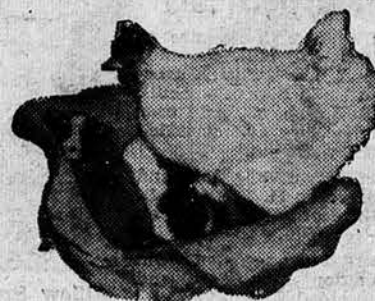
HERE'S A GREASE THAT STAYS PUT ON OPEN GEARS!

Somewhere on almost every farm machine there are exposed gears or other working parts. And every farmer has had his difficulties in getting a grease that would adhere to those open parts and not crackle or wash off in the first couple of rains. In Conoco Coglobe, thousands of farmers have found the answer to this problem—for here's a grease that's designed to stay put under conditions of exposure. Special substances added to the lubricant in Conoco Coglobe give it an ability to hang on to metal that seems amazing. Users have reported even wiping gear teeth apparently bright-clean—and still detecting a lubricating film of Coglobe by rubbing with a handkerchief! Coglobe has many important uses on the farm. Ask Your Conoco Agent which grade of Coglobe—from semi-fluid to extra-heavy—to use for particular applications.

THE GREASE VETERAN SAYS:

"You folks might be interested in a little snapshot one of the boys took out on Walter Eiben's farm near Coupland, Texas, a while back. As you can see, it shows a broody-hen with five puppies she adopted—and believe you me, she's really adopted 'em! Tries to make the little rascals eat grains of feed she picks up for them—and scolds the living daylight out of the lot of them for being stubborn enough to prefer a dish of cow's milk!

"I got a great kick out of this—and an important lesson. It's this—and I bet you wondered when I'd get around to greasing. If a hen can bestir herself to take motherly care of five puppies, why in the name of all that's human can't we bestir ourselves to take better care of our machines? After all, the



puppies never did a thing for that old hen—but our machines carry us around, drag our plows and harrows, and lift or pull almost everything there is to lift or pull on the farm . . . and what work they save us we'll never know until we have to go and do it without machines to help!"