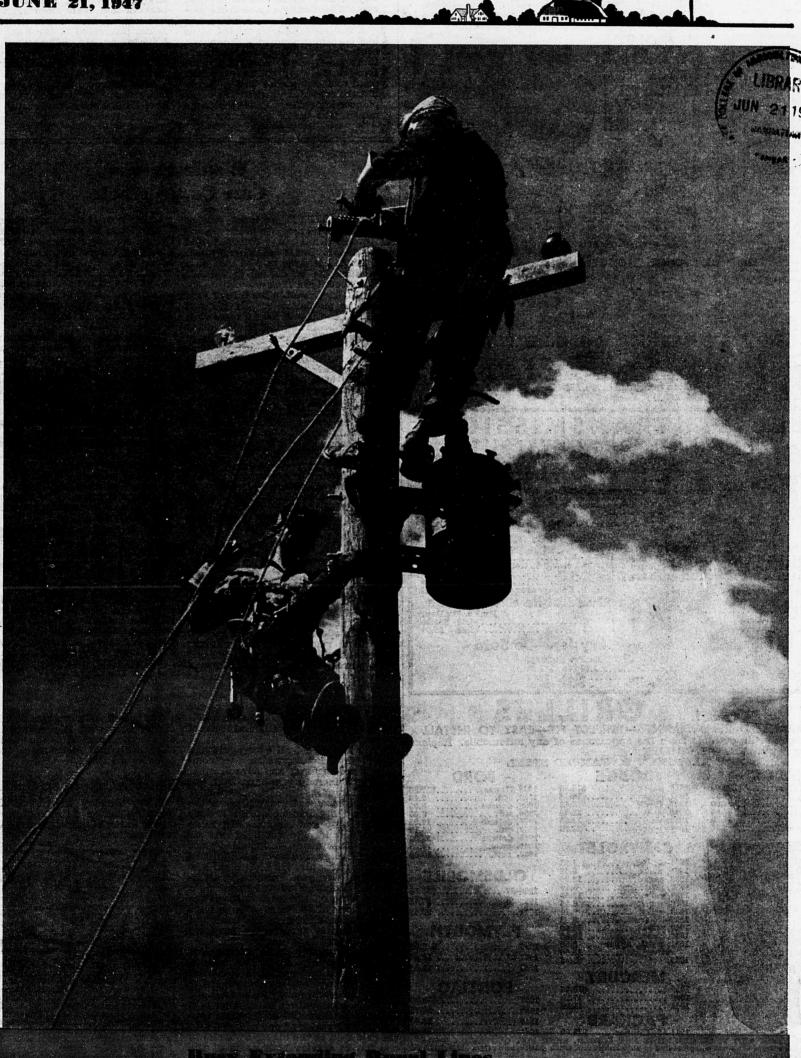
KANSAS FARMER

JUNE 21, 1947



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Ready for Immediate Delivery: Ford—Chevrolet—Plymouth—Dodge Lowest prices in the Midwest. All motors are precision re-manufactured by factory method, using highest quality parts and modern equipment.

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Rebuilt motor as-semblies are guar-anteed for 90 days or 4,000 miles, whichever occurs first from date of installation. Truck units are guaran-teed for 30 days or 1,000 miles. Our liability is limited to the replacement of parts which in our opinion are de-fective—no allow-ance for labor. Debe returned for examination, transportation charges prepaid. Assemblies used for any purpose other than that for which they were designed are not guaranteed!

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1928-31 Ford A ... \$ 78.45
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1929-36	10.1	STITL ST			200		\$86.22
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CHEAL	OIEI	NOTE !
	Ex.Pr. E	x.Dep.
1933-36 M & 1/2 ton	. \$35.00	\$15.00
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A damaged grille detracts from the appearance of any automobile. Replace today with a NATIONAL GRILLE!
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IATIONAL AUTO PARTS COMPANY

FORD

A Popular Spot

Touch of Pioneer Days Interests Many Visitors

POPULAR on-the-farm recrea-A POPULAR on-the-farm recreation center has been established by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ellenbecker, of Marshall county, who enjoy playing hosts to their city friends in surroundings that are authentically copied from pio-

A fine grove of trees on the farm A fine grove of trees on the farm has been improved as a recreation center, and is accessible thru a rustic ranch-type gate along the road. Back in the grove there is a small pond and swings for the children. But the center of attraction is a real pioneer log cabin with all the trimmings. The cabin is decorated inside with dried prairie flowers and early-day Kansas pictures, and is equipped with a fireplace and home-made rustic furniture.

This cabin has provided many an This cabin has provided many an enjoyable evening for the Ellenbeckers and their friends. It also has been an attraction to many outsiders interested in the history of Kansas, as Mr. Ellenbecker has made a long study of Kansas history and keeps a lot of historical material in the cabin.

"Too often we look for pleasures away from home when we could have them on our own farms," says Mr. Ellenbecker.

Mr. Ellenbecker.

Weak Farms Can Come Back

BRUSH-FILLED pastures can be cleared and made to produce good grass. Good crops can be raised on weak soil. But it takes good farming. W. L. Richards proved that on a ridge farm he purchased in western Douglas county in 1941.

Mr. Richards rented the farm 1 year before he purchased it. He knew it might be a difficult job to convert it to a dairy program, but he planned it that way. In the first place 20 acres of brush covered a ridge in a 108-acre pasture. He had the hedge around the pasture pulled and hired a man to clear the brush with a bulldozer. The first summer there was a good crop of weeds, wild oats and a little grass. He mowed it and sold the mixture to a

weeds, wild oats and a little grass. He mowed it and sold the mixture to a contractor who used it for emulsion purposes in highway building.

The second year Mr. Richards pastured the area lightly, and mowed weeds twice at recommended times. Without further treatment the pasture carried between 50 and 60 head of cattle the next 3 years. A good sod has been established. He limed the pasture last fall and is getting even better last fall and is getting even better

grazing now than at any other time.

Last year he proved to himself the upland farm was capable of producing good crops, too. In a 7-acre patch of sorgo ground he seeded Boone oats. With it he put in a mixture of fertilizer at the rate of 100 pounds an acre. His mixture consisted of 1 bag 33 per cent nitrate to 2 bags 45 per cent phosphate. He harvested 70 bushels of oats an acre.

Water was his big problem and he had to have a large supply for a dairy. Wells were out of the question. If he did get a well down deep enough, the chances were against him that sufficient water would be available. He solved that problem with 3 pasture ponds. He has plenty of water for his stock now and even looks forward to some fine private fishing.

For domestic needs he built a large reservoir near his house this spring and is modernizing his home. Mr. Richards originally purchased 188 acres. In 1944 he added another 120 acres. He has brought the farm up to high production. It now is providing him a comfortable living.

Buildings Didn't Suit So All Were Replaced

TWAS worse than starting from scratch and building a new farm-stead," says John H. Rupp, of Ness county, in speaking of his present new farmstead, remodeled from buildings moved onto the place.

He purchased his present farm 2 years ago and found that none of the buildings were usable. The house was infested with termites and outbuildings were rotted and torn apart by the winds. He tore down all the old buildings and hauled off loads and loads of trash.

Then he started all over again and moved in a house, which was completely modernized, and several other

moved in a house, which was completely modernized, and several other buildings, including a barn that has been enlarged.

A part basement was put under the house and all the stone work was done by Mr. Rupp and his son. Mr. Rupp used a new idea to get light and air into the basement. He installed glass brick above ground level for light and ventilators for air. He likes them better than windows. Another recommended improvement was installing a utility room off the kitchen so all the heavy work of the home can be done without stair climbing. The basement is used mostly for storage purposes and to house the furnace.

As insurance against future low grain prices, Mr. Rupp has built a milking barn and calf shed combined so he can increase his dairy herd if need be. Several handy ideas are built into the combination barn. One is a feed bin constructed so it opens into the milking parlor at one end, and into the calf shed at the other. This allows one bin to service both parts of the barn. Another idea is a disappearing stairway in the milk parlor. This stairway, which raises and lowers by means of a pulley rope, can be used whenever necessary without taking up floor space in the barn.

Other new buildings on the farmstead include a laying house and a combined garage and machine shop.

A total of 250 trees were set out around the farmstead for beautification and a circular driveway was constructed. Water has been piped to the chicken house and milk barn to save labor doing chores. Another improvement planned is a concrete feeding floor for the hogs.

Wax for Rods

If curtain rods are waxed with ordinary floor wax, it prevents rusting and the wax also helps the curtains to slide back and forth more easily.—Mrs. Fred Fienup.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

KANSAS FARMER

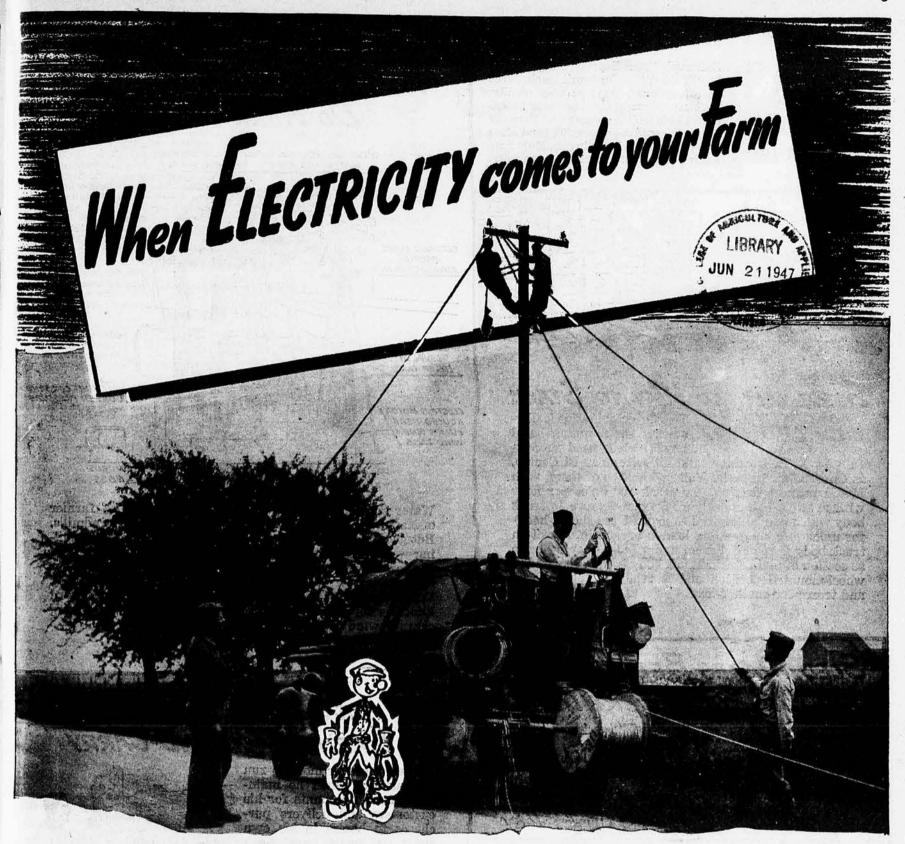
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Three years, \$1; one year, 50 cents.



It Will Pay You to Provide Adequate Wiring

THE electric companies of Kansas are now planning the construction of many more miles of farm lines. This will add new customers to the thousands of Kansas farms now receiving economical, dependable, safe high-line electric service.

When you bring electricity to your farm do not handicap its value through the false economy of inadequate wiring. It costs only a little more to have an ample, complete wiring system. The efficient, thrifty operation of every motor and heater, every electrical appliance and machine depends on your having sufficient wiring and outlets to make full use of your service.

Local representatives of the companies listed below will help you plan the profitable utilization of electricity for your farm and rural home. It will pay you to consult them. Their assistance and advice is free.

A TIMELY MESSAGE FROM THE

PIONEERS IN RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

CONTRAC VANSAS POSSES CO RACTESTA VANSAS PITATION PAC SAPTRE SISTERCY ELECTRIC CO THE BUANE STRUTTES COMPANY

KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

THE KANSAS ELECTRIC POWER

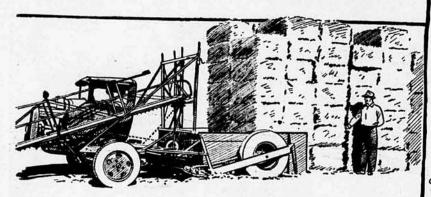
Kansas/Sas/And/Electric/Co/

THE KANSAS POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY

WESTERN LIGHT & TELEPHONE COMPANY, INC. All Electric Services is writing water!

IDEAS from a

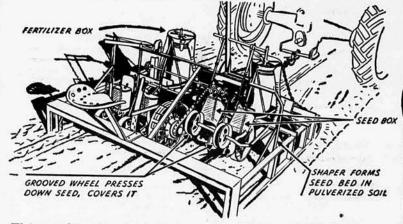
Safeway's Farm Reporter keeps tab on how farmers make work easier, cut operating costs, improve crop quality. Safeway reports (not necessarily endorses) his findings because we Safeway neighbor's farm people know that exchanging good ideas helps everybody, including us. More than a third of our customers are farm folks.



STREAMLINED WAY TO STACK BALED HAY This is a combination loader-stacker for handling baled

hay which is used successfully by E. D. Dinsmore and his wife near El Centro, in California's Imperial Valley. The two of them, with Mrs. Dinsmore driving, can stack 100 bales per hour with average half mile haul. Special feature is truck body which can be lowered to ground (as shown here) for unloading bales. After load is backed into position truck body is removed from under bales, leaving bales as section of main stack. Truck body is then elevated to wheel-mounted position and is ready to take aboard and transport another load.

SLED MAKES BED ... PLANTS .. IS "PIN-POINT" FERTILIZER



This combination distributor, assembled by the University of Arizona Experiment Station, does 2 jobs in a single trip across field behind tractor. As illustrated here, units are raised on one side (as when turning at end of field), and lowered on other side (working position). Called a "lettuce sled" with fertilizer attachment, it can be used for other bed crops, like carrots. This machine saves up to 50% on fertilizer, and boosts production, by "pin-point" placement of fertilizer in a line close to the seed . . . instead of scattering it over the entire bed.



This simple idea seen on a Utah farm keeps poultry from roosting on top of feed trough and dropping manure into it. Wooden roller on which boy's hand rests rolls when a bird steps onto it, and chickens don't linger long on such an unsteady perch.

HOW TO MAKE ONE WINDMILL DO WORK OF TWO

2550 GAL TOP TANK FILLS FIRST, SUPPLIES WATER FOR FAMILY AND HIRED HELP WRAPPING ON PIPES RETARDS FREEZING ELECTRIC LINES PROVIDE AUXILIARY POWER 1250 GAL LOWER TANK FILLS BY OVERFLOW PIPE FROM ABOVE, COMMUNITY FIRE TRUCKS FILL UP FROM LOWER TANK AUGE SHOWS WATER LEVEL IN LOWER TANK PRESSURE UNIT CAN SEND WATER UNDER PRESSURE TO 2 HOUSES ELECTRIC MOTOR
HOUSED HERE
PUMPS WHEN
WIND FAILS

ONE OF 7 OUTLETS FOR WATERING STOCK-- 140 HEREFORDS 2 JERSEYS, 34 SHEEP, 24 CHICKENS 5 LAMBS, 2 HOGS

Water requirements of Wilbur Stewart, livestock farmer of Napa, California, would call ordinarily for two windmills. But good planning assures Mr. Stewart of an ample, unfailing water supply the year round — from one windmill and one tower setting. Main house and helpers' cabin get water by gravity flow pressure from upper tank, which fills first. Water from lower tank is piped to 7 pasture and yard locations for livestock. Electric power takes over pumping chore if wind doesn't blow enough to keep tanks full.

AN IDEA SAFEWAY CUSTOMERS LIKE IS CASH-AND-CARRY

It costs a grocer more to run his business when he maintains charge accounts for his customers and delivers purchases to homes in his own truck. To "make back" such extra expenses a grocer needs to sell at higher retail prices.

The Safeway cash-and-carry idea saves delivery costs and extra bookkeeping. Customers

pay for what they buy when they buy it - and do their own 'delivering." So at the store — just as along the way from producer to consumer — efficient distribution helps Safeway keep down costs. This benefits farm families both as producers and consumers. For Safeway buys at going prices or higher and—by eliminating needless marketing costs—makes it possible for more people to afford the food they need.

Safeway buys direct, sells direct, to cut "in-between" costs

- Safeway buys regularly, offering producers a steady market; when purchasing from farmers Safeway accepts no brokerage either directly or indirectly
- Safeway pays going prices or better, never offers a price lower than producer quotes
- Safeway stands ready to help move surpluses
- Safeway sells at lower prices, made possible by direct, less costly distribution . . . so consumers can afford to increase their consumption

SAFEWAY-the neighborhood grocery stores

The Cover Picture



A small number of the 150 dairy cows owned by R. A. Stevens, Lenexa, for whom the advent of rural electrification will be a great event. This picture was taken on the same day the linemen were anchoring the transformer in front of the Stevens Dairy Farm, as shown on the cover of this issue.

WHAT is the biggest thrill that can possibly come to the possibly come to the average farm family?

Out near Lenexa, in Johnson county, Out near Lenexa, in Johnson county, where high-line electricity is being extended to virtually every part of the county, everybody swears the biggest possible thrill is the sight of a pair of linemen on the top of a high pole anchoring a transformer in front of some particular form home

choring a transformer in front of some particular farm home.

All in all, it's a sure sign that within a few days electricity will be ready to be put to work at the flip of a switch. On the front cover of this particular issue of Kansas Farmer, that sort of drama is being enacted in front of the dairy farm of R. A. Stevens, who lives a few miles northeast of Lenexa. Linemen for the Kansas City Power & a few miles northeast of Lenexa. Linemen for the Kansas City Power & Light company anchoring this transformer are, at top, Roy W. Dorst, and, below, Eugene Seage. They have been busy for months extending rural lines in Johnson county. A good share of Mr. Stevens' drudgery will soon be eliminated. eliminated.

Mr. Stevens is in the dairy business Mr. Stevens is in the dairy business in dead earnest. He owns 150 dairy cows, with more than 100 in production every day during the year. Think of milking 100 cows by hand! It's puting the matter mildly to say he is more than pleased with the thought that electricity will soon be doing his numberless chores, such as running the milking machine, pumping water, running milk coolers, electric fans, flytraps, cream separators and sterilizers.

Altho the advent of electricity is the last word in drama to the average Johnson county farm family, and in particular to Mr. Stevens, it's more or less routine to the men on the pole. Roy W. Dorst and Eugene Seage are old hands at the game. They are members of a line crew of a dozen men who have been busy all spring on rural extensions for the Kansas City Power & Light company.

Light company.

This concern has been particularly active in rural electrification and

hopes to finish at least 1,000 miles of lines in 1947 in both Kansas and Missouri, where it operates. Even with acute shortages of many essenial materials, 1,500 additional farm families were supplied with electricity in 1946.

were supplied with electricity in 1949.
Six crews have been busy all spring and summer. The headquarters of the Kansas City Power & Light company for Kansas City Power & Light company for Kansas rural operations is at Over-land Park, under direction of W. B. Fleming. It recently was announced by the company that it hopes to finish its complete farm-extension program within 4 years.

Ban These Pests

Two most common causes of insect damage to grain are failure to clean bins thoroly before they are filled with fresh or new grain, and storing near the bins quantities of feed which have been purchased from infested mills. These are the causes listed by George A. Dean, Kansas State College entomologist.

Try Turkey Steak

Three large Chicago hotels are experimenting with the best methods of preparing and serving turkey steaks, and in obtaining the reaction of hotel

and in obtaining the reaction of hotel guests to this new style of turkey. If experiments are successful in meeting consumer demand, turkey steaks may become a regular entry on hotel and restaurant menus in this country, turkey industry leaders say.

Bought for Export

Some idea of the huge amounts of food being purchased by PMA for export can be found in these figures:
Cumulative purchases July 1, 1946, to May 30, 1947, included 161,421,477 bushels of wheat, approximately 3,035,000,000 pounds of flour, 74,462,046 bushels of corn, 21,751,884 bushels of barley, 8,019,500 bushels of oats, and 2,375,000 bushels of grain sorghums.

Checks on Weather



Virginia Lupfer and W. W. Frizell, both of Larned, look over weather sheet she posts at Larned airport several times each day. She gets as many as 6 reports from radio broadcasts a day. Miss Lupfer is a farm girl who now holds a private pilot's license and is a member of the Kansas Flying Farmers' Club. Mr. Frizell is vice-president of the National Flying Farmers' Association.



YES — right now is a good time to buy Simplot Red Diamond Superphosphate! You'll have use for it all summer — and buying now assures an ample supply of superphosphate for fail application, too!

PROFIT FROM SIMPLOT RED DIAMOND NOW!

ve tests by federal and agencies show that months PROFITABLE months to use Superphosphate! Ask your Simplet dealer for informative aphlet on fertilizing, or consult your County Agent!

GRAIN

Superphosphate often in-creases yields 6 to 12 bushels per acre. Secure your supply now. Be ready for application with all fall plantings.

HAY - PASTURE

Now is a good time to use superphosphate — tests prove summer applications get prof-table results.

PHOSPHATED MANURE

— may readily double effect-iveness of fertilizing effort.

Authorities agree - western tallas need phosphate phate and phosphate can be added in sufficient quantities ONLY BY DIRECT APPLICATION of superphosphate. That's why it's profitable to buy and use Simplot Red Diamond Superphosphate on your farm NOW and through the year. A supply on hand — stored in any tight, dry place — saves time, saves trouble, means better results and more money in your pocket.

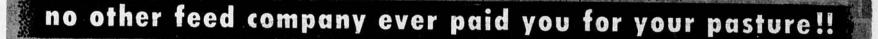
A FEW SIMPLOT DEALERSHIPS OPEN

A few places in this area need Simplot dealers to meet the growing demand for Simplot Red Diamond Superphosphate. WIRE COLLECT to Simplot Fertilizer Co., Pocatello, Idaho, for full information.



Box 970

Pocatello, Idaho



nutrena

Ill buy pasture from you!

YOU KEEP IT ... FEED IT WITH Nutrena 40% HOG NUGGETS...GET FAST GAINS LOW FEED COST

It just doesn't make sense for a feed manufacturer to sell you something you already have good pasture! So Nutrena pays you to feed pasture you'd feed anyhow!

Nutrena knows your rich green pasture is good hog feed. That's why there's no alfalfa in Nutrena 40% Hog Nuggets. Nutrena doesn't want to sell you pasture but will buy pasture from you if you will feed it with Nutrena 40% Hog Nuggets.

Nutrena will pay you a special pasture allowance of 25c per bag for every bag of Nutrena 40% Hog Nuggets you buy. That's \$5.00 per ton allowance for feeding your pasture.

All you need to go with your pasture and grain is Nutrena 40% Hog Nuggets . . . a special pasture supplement that contains neither alfalfa nor grain. Nutrena 40% Hog Nuggets contain a blend of high quality animal and vegetable proteins . . . hogs gain faster than on single protein supplements.

pasture is rich in minerals and vitamins all hogs need. Nutrena 40% Hog Nuggets contain less than 5% added minerals . . . only the ones hogs don't usually get in sufficient quantity. It's all feed ... no filler . . . highly digestible. Extra amounts of Niacin, Riboflavin and Vitamin D are added for fast growth and health protection.

Feed only 1/2 pound Nutrena 40% Hog Nuggets per head, per day with corn and pasture, from weaning to market. There's no mixing . . . no grinding. Simply scatter Nutrena 40% Hog Nuggets on the ground . . . they don't blow away.

Your Nutrena dealer will show you how to push your hogs to the higher early market with Nutrena 40% Hog Nuggets. Ask him to figure how much "Special Pasture Allowance" is coming to you and he will PAY YOU!

This offer ends July 31, 1947.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE CARGILL INC. MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

How Our Wheat Crop Looks From the Air

By ED RUPP

HOW good is this 1947 Kansas wheat crop? Will it hit 263 million bushels as forecast May 1 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture? Looking at the crop recently, several farmers thought it would. And some thought the 263 figure too low. They assumed, of course, the last few weeks

before harvest would be just right.

Those farmers who considered the
May 1 forecast too low have had their views substantiated by a more recent estimate. On June 1 the U. S. Depart-ment of Agriculture reported the crop looked like 277,761,000 bushels for

Kansas.

I made a 2-day flying tour of the state to get a bird's-eye view of this "Dream Crop." Both yield potential and price have prompted that name. With me was Charles Howes, another member of the Kansas Farmer staff. We saw so much good wheat we could hardly believe our eyes.

Yes, there are scattered areas where some of the crop has been lost. That is to be expected any year. There are fields that look poor from the air. But these are in the minority. Closer inspection reveals even some poor fields have a potential of 15 bushels or more. Pinch me. Am I dreaming about this dream crop?

Roughly, our tour was a huge trian-

Roughly, our tour was a huge triangle, Topeka at the apex, the western boundary of the state the base. With a

gle, Topeka at the apex, the western boundary of the state the base. With a few zigzags here and there, it gave us a fairly true cross section of the state. The first leg of our flight was along the Kaw valley to Manhattan, then northwest to Glasco. We saw some good wheat along these Eastern Kansas bottom lands. But heavy rains had caused considerable lodging. From the air this down wheat looks like some huge, prehistoric animal had rested there overnight. Would this cut yield? Our first stop was at the Jim Hurley farm, near Glasco. We knew Mr. Hurley had a good airport where we could land out in the country. He had some down wheat. The lodging appeared on new ground and in alfalfa ground plowed up for wheat. But he was not worried about it. The stand was so dense it looked like the heads could never get all the way down, and the kernels were filling out well. It will make combining more difficult and slower. But Jim says, "I'll take a little down wheat for the quality we have this year." Other wheat on his farm was standing beautifully.

His mother, Mrs. Minnie Hurley, thought the prospects were as good in that community as they ever had been.

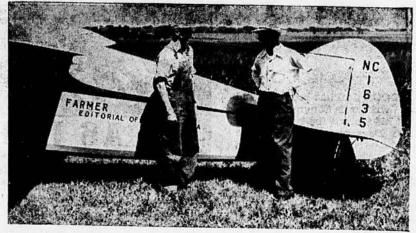
thought the prospects were as good in that community as they ever had been. Everyone, it seemed, was jubilant about the way wheat was coming along. Our next stop was Hays, where

there had been reports of extensive damage due to high winds and rain. We checked with L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Fort Hays experiment station. In his opinion the damage reports had been exaggerated. A 3-inch rain in an area about 10 miles square had put much wheat down. But much of it was coming back up. Mr. Aicher said it was possible that the lodging would prevent proper filling, but he did not seem concerned about the wheat. He was worried more about the feed crop. Only a small percentage of intended acreage had been planted on the station, and surrounding areas were in similar circumstances.

But at the moment we were inter-

were in similar circumstances.

But at the moment we were interested in wheat. And we saw it. Mile after mile of waving green. Time after time Charlie and I voiced our comments above the drone of the engine and prop. Never had either of us seen so many good fields, and so few poor ones. Some of these farmers in North-



Some of Jim Hurley's wheat, near Glasco, forms the background for this photo taken on one of his airstrips. Mr. Hurley, left, has some wheat showing signs of lodging, but he is jubilant over yield prospects. Here he is talking with Ed Rupp, Kansas Farmer staff member.

20 or 30 bushels again this year. On the other side of the pasture we walked into a field of summer-fallow wheat belonging to Ed Schulte in whee page. 20 or 30 bushels again this year. On the other side of the pasture we walked into a field of summer-fallow wheat belonging to Ed Schulte, in whose pas-ture we landed. That was wheat. How good was it? Well, when wheat is bet-ter than 25 bushels, any guess may be good. Not wanting to venture too far into the unknown at that stage of the

with him

bor, Ed Schulte, is inclined to agree with him.

More than ever, Mr. Mosher has confidence in dry-land farming. This confidence is apparent thruout the West. But Mr. Mosher came thru with a stern warning, too. There is a lot of heavy straw out here this year, he pointed out, and many farmers will be tempted to burn it off before working the ground. It's foolish, he says. Maybe the crop will look good the first time after burning, but it will get you in the end. The place for that straw is back in the soil. Long-range experiments prove he is right.

We flew southwest from Rexford down to Winona. Stopping at the A. H. Stover farm, we were assured that everything was looking fine in Logan county, too. It was the same story. Wheat looked better this year than ever before. Mr. Stover showed us some summer-fallow wheat that looked like all the rest we saw, a shame if it makes only 30 bushels. Even continuous-cropped wheat looked good

looked like all the rest we saw, a shame if it makes only 30 bushels. Even continuous-cropped wheat looked good.

We had made arrangements to stop overnight at Sharon Springs. Leo H. Lacey has a set of runways just on the north edge of the city. On all sides wheat was growing in abundance. Landing here with rank wheat on either side was like descending into a canyon. It didn't quite come up to the wings of our Funk plane, but it was close. Mr. Lacey said he had seen wheat before that looked as good, but never in his experience had he seen such good wheat in as great an area. In any direction you look there is good wheat.

wheat.

A local storm hit in the Sharon Springs area that night. There was some hail with it. Taking off the next morning, we noticed some wheat down in the drainage areas, where it was particularly heavy. There were reports of some hail damage, but it was not yet evident from the air the following

morning.

Flying south over Wallace and Greeley counties toward Syracuse, we saw more good wheat. Strip-cropping is quite popular in this area. The strips of headed wheat looked just as good as (Continued on Page 20)



This summer-fallow wheat on the Ed Schulte farm, Rexford, seems to extend to the horizon. Mr. Schulte says it would be a shame if it made only 30 bushels. Standing in the lush growth, left to right, are Charles Howes, of Kansas Farmer staff; Ray Dible and son, Bill; Harry Barnett, Rexford; L. E. Whipps, with Kansas State College vocational education department, Manhattan; Mr. Schulte and Fred Mosher, both of Rexford.

west Kansas had taken motor tours around the state. They believed their corner topped them all. They may be right. At least it was difficult to find poor fields in that area.

we landed in a pasture near Rexford where Ray Dible awaited us with several farmers from that area. We walked into a field that had produced a 50-bushel crop last year. Ordinarily, continous cropping is not too productive out west, but this field looked like

growing season, Mr. Schulte made a conservative statement about it. would be a shame if it makes only 30 bushels, he said.

conservative statement about it. It would be a shame if it makes only 30 bushels, he said.

Among the farmers there was Fred Mosher, who has lived in that community since 1899. Without reservation Mr. Mosher said he believed it was the best crop that ever grew in Kansas. "What about this 263-million estimate, Mr. Mosher?" Without hesitation he replied he thought it was too low. "Of course," he pointed out, "a lot can happen before harvest."

I talked a few minutes with Mr. Mosher. He has had a wealth of experience in Western Kansas farming. He pointed out this is the first time he can remember they have had 7 good crops in succession. "I have seen 7 bad years in a row," he recalled, "but never 7 good years like this."

"What is behind all these good crops, Mr. Mosher? Is it luck?" He does not think so. Farmers have really learned how to summer-fallow, he reports, and it is making a big difference. Back in 1911 and '12, he recalled, we had some bad years. But we didn't know what to do about it. Summerfallowing had not come into its own. We tried to summer-fallow in the '30s, he recalled, but we were just learning then. Actually we were just learning then. Actually we were just summerfooling, he believes. Maybe we would work the ground once or twice and call it summer-fallowing, but it did not help much. Weeds and other growth would get ahead of us and continue to sap the moisture from the ground, spoiling our efforts. We had neither the money nor the machinery then, Mr. Mosher explained.

First attempts at summer-fallowing depended on horse-drawn implements.

First attempts at summer-railowing depended on horse-drawn implements. It was impossible to do a big job right with that equipment. Now power machinery can be used. With it the fields can be kept completely free of growth and mulched at the same time. He thinks good summer-fallowing like First attempts at summer-fallowing



Strip-cropping is becoming popular in the West. The upper photo, showing uniform strips of wheat and fallow land, was taken while flying from Sharon Springs to Syracuse. It helps prevent wind erosion. The lower picture, taken west of Sharon Springs, shows contour strip-cropping. It helps prevent wind erosion and guards against sheet erosion, too. (Photos by Ed Rupp, associate editor.)



Ray Dible, Rexford, lower left, dis-plays a sample of good summer-fal-low wheat on the Ed Schulte farm. This heavy growth reaches up to Fred Mosher's chest. Good summer-fallowing plays an important part in pro-ducing wheat like this, Mr. Mosher

GOOD deal has been said and written, in Congress and outside, about the need for our State Department to "sell" the world—particularly Europethe American way of life. And on what America is doing for the rest of the world, and on the worthy motives back of our participation

in international affairs. At times even in the internal affairs of foreign nations.

But not so much has been said about the necessity for our State Department in the next few months to "sell" the people of the United States on the huge foreign spend-lend-lead program that will have to be undertaken to make the so-called Truman doctrine work.

I believe I stated at the time the President announced the Truman doctrine, at the same time asking authority to spend \$400,000,000 in Greece and Turkey to stop communism, that this amount would be just a drop in the bucket compared to the involvements we would have to make to implement that doctrine.

I do not know that President Truman intends to call a special session of Congress this fall to enact necessary legislation and provide necessary funds to carry out the sweeping program of global eco-nomic and military assistance that the administration has in mind. But Washington is pretty firmly convinced that such a program is being pre-pared, and that a special session is in order.

The program itself has not been announced. I am not certain it has been formulated in the State Department; nor that the Administration planners themselves either have decided or realized how big the program will be, nor whether the American people can carry the load. Sometimes I doubt it. Senator Vandenburg has asked for an inventory.

But there is no question that such a program of global support, with first emphasis on Europe, is in the making. Nor is there any question that the program will have to be sold to the American peo-ple—and part of it at least told to the American people-before many other large commitments for expenditures abroad are made by the Congress.

Secretary of State Marshall gave some hint of what is in the wind in his speech recently at Har-vard University. He suggested that it might be necessary for the United States to spend or lend—or spend and lend—as much as 6 billion dollars a year for several years to come to prevent a complete collapse of Europe. Such a collapse, of course would result in communism taking over much, if not all, of Europe

Then Benjamin Cohen, one of Secretary of State Marshall's planners, suggested \$6,000,000,000 a year for 4 years. Others suggest only 5 billion a year, but for 5 years. Reconstruction of Europe economically, so that world trade can be resumed, will be played up in the propaganda campaign to be put on this summer and fall here in the United States. But the program will have political and military aspects also, altho these features probably will be played down as much as possible

In addition to our responsibility toward Europe and other parts of the world, strong arguments as n self-interest will be advanced. If the United States throws 5 or 6 billion dollars a year into foreign lands, these dollars to be largely spent in the United States and sent overseas as goods, it undoubtedly would continue full employment and a high national dollar income in the United States. Similar dollar transfusions into the European economy after World War I kept our



economy going at high speed in the "twenties" you may remember-while the loans were continued.

Full employment in industry, at high wages, undoubtedly would provide a lucrative market for farm commodities at home, in addition to calling for large exports of foodstuffs to the distressed people of Europe. It would tend to postpone the expected drop in farm prices well toward the end of the promised 2 years of Government support of these prices. These supports are promised until December 31, 1948.

So you will hear and read a lot, in the next 90 days or so, about the danger of European collapse and swing to communism next winter, and about the disastrous effect of a drop in exports on American agriculture, labor and business. And gradually it will come out that the answer is more loans to foreign countries, so that by the time Congress comes back, the Administration can ask for the

additional billions without shocking the country.

Looking further ahead to the day when the lending ceases, frankly, I don't like the prospect.

A Real Service

WISH to pay my respects to the great army of WISH to pay my respects to the great and crop reporters thruout the United States, and particularly in Kansas. These folks, a large cent of them farm people, get little publicity or praise. But the work they do is important to every-one in every state of the Union. More than that, it is important to virtually every country in the world, since this country has had to do so much to help feed the peoples of other nations. One point I wish to emphasize is the fact this crop-reporting work is done on a voluntary basis.

We depend on these volunteers for an accurate picture of agriculture in this country, and in our state, so let's see who these folks are. On the national scale, I am told here in Washington, this crop-reporting army consists of about 600,000 farmers, 83,000 local merchants, 11,000 cotton ginners, 14,000 millers, elevator operators and warehousemen; 10,000 hatcherymen, 28,000 dairy manufacturers and milk-plant operators, 22,000 meat packers and slaughterers, and 13,000 seed dealers and shippers.

Month after month and year after year these folks answer questions about crop conditions in their localities, livestock numbers, prices received and paid, wage rates and available labor, and current stocks of farm products.

I think the broad scope of this service, as well as its accuracy and completeness, come home to us better when we look at it in our own state of Kansas. From the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, of which J. C. Mohler is secretary, and from the State-U. S. Department of Agriculture's statistician, H. L. Collins, both located at Topeka, I find we have these reporters working in our state

There are 3,000 general crop reporters—one in every township—who send in reports once a month; 25,000 make special fall-acreage reports, 18,000 are now making a special wheat-variety survey; there are 250 reporting on range grass, 500 on number of cattle and sheep on feed, 20,000 report on livestock in both spring and fall, 100 reporting movement of cattle to bluestem grass,

1,300 reporting from mills and elevators, 400 on milk production, 300 on commercial hatcheries, 300 poultry producers, 300 turkey producers, 1,000 reporting on seed crops, 1,200 on farm labor, 1,000 on prices paid by farmers, 1,000 on prices received by farmers, and 12,000 sending in acreage reports.

All recognized farm organizations in the state. as well as these individuals, co-operate to the fullest extent in providing this really vital informa-tion about farm production. All figures go to the offices of the Board of Agriculture and the Federal Statistician, where they are added up, interpreted as to what they mean to farmers and others in Kansas, and then are sent on to Washington. There they are combined with figures from all other states to give the national picture.

What I am saying here, of course, merely gives a bird's-eye glimpse of the tremendous amount of work involved in keeping up to date on what is happening to agriculture. Aside from what already has been mentioned, state and federal experts tour Kansas to take moisture tests, make sample checks of crop yields, take spot checks on insect pests and crop diseases. When we realize the care with which all this information is obtained, we have every reason to have confidence in it.

Let me say again to our many volunteer crop reporters that the work they do is important. It tells farmers what their fellow farmers are thinking and doing about production. It gives them a chance to measure production of any crop or any kind of livestock against possible demand. If production in one line seems to promise overabundance, thereby presenting a profit risk, it may be possible to change the cropping and production plans to take advantage of demands not so well supplied. With acreage figures, facts on weather conditions, predictions on crop hazards such as insect and disease threats—and these reports on a state-wide and a nation-wide basis—farmers are in a little better position to count on profitable farming operations in any season.

There is certain price protection in this reporting service for farmers. It aids them many times in choosing the best marketing time. Also, it keeps speculators from spreading false or misleading rumors so they can buy up farm products at cheap prices. As a matter of fact, a start was made on this crop-reporting service back in 1873 at the request of farmers, for the reasons outlined.

But farmers are not the only folks aided by this service. I know for a fact that merchants use cropreport figures in deciding the kinds of merchandise and the volume of goods they will stock on their shelves. Manufacturers use these farm figures in deciding how much farm machinery they will

I don't need to tell you these farm figures are very important just now in helping our government decide how much aid can be given to other countries around the world. I know these farm reports, plus the actual backing of farm production, have been a source of encouragement to millions of hungry people in other lands. You crop reporters, and you food producers all, are sustaining the hopes of almost hopeless peoples. You are actually saving lives. So, friends in the crop-reporting service, my sincere thanks to you.

Athun Capper Washington, D. C.

Looks Like We Must Pay and Pay and Pay

By CLIF STRATTON Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What with President Truman, the American Farm Bureau Federation, reclamation associations, western public-power advocates, government departments and bureaus and agencies and employes, farmers who don't like to see the flowing checks cease flowing, the erstwhile "economyminded" Congress is having a hard time.

And, of course, all the governmentspending philosophers—one who holds a philosophy is a philosopher, isn't he? At least a philosopher of sorts—are backing the aforementioned with all the power of press and pamphlet and radio and letter and telegram. Senators' offices are flooded these days with appeals, admonitions and even threats (as to what will happen to them unless) to restore the budget cuts made by the House in allowances for reclamation and western public-power

projects, conservation payments, school-lunch programs, and additional funds for REA expansion, particu-

Public-spending advocates figure that if they can knock out the reduc-tions for the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, it will be that much less difficult to get better appropria-

tions for other government departments and agencies and purposes.

Showdowns will come the latter part of this month and next month, when the conference agreements are worked out. Senate upped the House figures for reclamation and for public power; is expected to respond meas-urably to protests and restore much of the agriculture cuts made by the

House appropriations committee ar-(Continued on Page 23)

Here's Who Won **Dairy Judging**

ABOUT 8,000 persons attended the 35 spring dairy shows held by various breeders in Kansas this year, according to R. L. Stover, Kansas State College extension specialist in

State College extension specialist in dairy husbandry.

There were 10 Holstein shows plus a state show, 6 Jersey shows, 4 Guernsey shows, 4 Brown Swiss, 6 Ayrshire and 5 Milking Shorthorn shows. The number of exhibitors totaled slightly more than 500.

Winners of the Kansas Farmer dairy-judging awards at the various spring shows, as reported to date, were as follows:

as follows:

Guernsey

SOUTH CENTRAL, NEWTON: Lloyd Hershberger, Newton, 1st; Bob Hersh-berger, Newton, 2nd; Earl Unruh, Hills-boro, 3rd; and W. W. Graber, Pretty Prairie

SOUTHEAST, ERIE: Steven Mairs, Altamont, 1st. and Guy V. Taylor, Walnut, 2nd.

Jersey

NORTH CENTRAL, ABILENE: Charles Copeland, Waterville, 1st; David Schurle, Manhattan, 2nd; George Schurle, Manhattan, 3rd; Mrs. John Bowyer, Manchester, 4th; and John Bowyer, 5th.
SOUTH CENTRAL, KINGMAN: Clayton Martin, Mayfield, 1st; Hugh Wilk, Clearwater, 2nd: Dale Rigg, Leon, 3rd; E. L. Reep, Wichita, 4th; and Frank Rigg, Leon, 5th.

water, 2nd: Dale Rigg, Leon, 3rd; E. L. Reep, Wichita, 4th; and Frank Rigg, Leon, 5th.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS, PARSONS: L. H. Reece, Earlton, 1st; Mrs. L. H. Reece, 2nd; Mrs. D. E. Richardson, Oswego, 3rd; Claude Gray, Altamont, 4th; and Will Hunter, Labette, 5th.

CENTRAL KANSAS, STAFFORD: Hermon Voth, Buhler, 1st; Mrs. Ray Smith, Hutchinson, 2nd; Fred Krehbiel, Pretty Prairie, 3rd; Charles Beer, Larned, 4th; and A. L. Miller, Partridge, 5th,
EAST CENTRAL, YATES CENTER: Gard James, Lane, 1st; A. G. James, Lane, 2nd; L. H. Rigg, Yates Center, 3rd; K. E. Ferree, Yates Center, 4th; and James Berry, Ottawa, 5th.

NORTHEAST KANSAS, HORTON: Francis Wempe, Lawrence, 1st; Fred Smith, Highland, 2nd; George Smith, Highland, 3rd; Boyd Micheals, Kansas City, Kan., 4th; and Deane Thorsen, Horton, 5th.

Holstein

Holstein

Holstein

NORTHEAST, SABETHA: Paul Rottinghaus, Seneca, 1st; Frank Rottinghaus, Seneca, 2nd; G. R. Sewell, Sabetha, 3rd; Tonnes Torkelson, Hiawatha, 4th; and Oscar Torkelson, Hiawatha, 5th.

ARK VALLEY, NEWTON: Edgar Hege, Sedgwick, 1st; Marjorie Kubin, McPherson, 2nd; T. V. Picket, Rose Hill, 3rd; O. E. Youngmeyer, Wichita, 4th; and Floyd Jantz, Canton, 5th.

SOUTHEAST, PARSONS: Francis Grillett, Parsons, 1st; Paul French, Edna, 2nd; C. W. Stigle, Parsons, 3rd; Maurice Wyckoff, Altamont, 4th; and John Patton, Columbus, 5th.

off, Altamont, 4th; and John Patton, Columbus, 5th.

EAST CENTRAL, LEAVENWORTH:
Clifford Beckwith, Leavenworth, 1st; E. R.
Meyer, Basehor, 2nd; G. G. Meyer, Basehor,
3rd; Gene Reynolds, Wilder, 4th; and Martin Dickinson, Homewood, 5th.

NORTH CENTRAL, LINN: Melvin Hatesohl, Linn, 1st; E. A. Ohlde, Linn, 2nd;
Waldo Nelson, Waterville, 3rd; K. W.
Phillips, Manhattan, 4th; and Willard
Hatesohl, Linn, 5th.
CAPITAL DISTRICT, TOPEKA: Mrs.
O. J. Malm, Topeka, 1st; R. C. Johnstone,
Wamego, 2nd; W. A. Dickson, Richland,
3rd; Carroll Barr, Tecumseh, 4th; and
Howard Johnstone, Wamego, 5th.

WEST CENTRAL, ELLSWORTH: Harold Eilrich, Ellsworth, 1st; Richard Evans,

Hutchinson, 2nd; Mrs. Ernest Reed, Lyons, 3rd; T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson, 4th; and Wayne Blackhall, Sterling, 5th,
NORTHWEST, HAYS: Edmond Fellers, Hays, 1st; Walter Baker, Hays, 2nd; Richard Swin, Hays, 3rd; Alvin Denning, Hays, 4th; and Carl McCormich, Cedar, 5th. SOUTH CENTRAL, KINGMAN: Phil Stucky, Pretty Prairie, 1st; Earl Boyer, Belle Plain, 2nd; Leo Hostetler, Harper, 3rd; George Stone, Sharon, 4th; and Mrs. Wallace Beckner, Belle Plain, 5th.
MIDWEST, SALINA: Ed Wessling, New Cambria, 1st; George Fleming, Hillsboro, 2nd; Ed Ewert, Hillsboro, 3rd; A. E. Funk, Hillsboro, 4th; and Harold Scanlon, Abilene, 5th.

Brown Swiss

Brown Swiss

CENTRAL, STAFFORD: Roy Webber, Kingman, 1st; Mrs. Earl Webber, Arling-ton, 2nd; Earl Webber, 3rd; Donald Rud-icel, Kingman, 4th; and F. M. Webber, Kingman, 5th.

Kingman, 5th.

SOUTHEAST, ANTHONY: Mrs. Vernon Glassburn, Harper, 1st; Herbert Duwe, Freeport, 2nd; Henry Schmidt, Freeport, 3rd; William Timmerman, Freeport, 4th; and Albert Behrman, Bluff City, 5th.

EAST CENTRAL, EL DORADO: Paul Rempel, Hillsboro, 1st; Homer Holem, El Dorado, 2nd; Bud Davis, El Dorado, 3rd; Lloýd Rempel, Hillsboro, 4th; and V. F. Laggrise, Wichita, 5th.

EASTERN, IOLA: Paul Timmons, Fredonia, 1st; T. W. Kirton, LaHarpe, 2nd; Bernice Srever, Humboldt, 3rd; Mrs. Ray Berg, Thayer, 4th; and Mrs. Clifford Timmons, Fredonia, 5th.

Ayrshire

Ayrshire

Ayrshire

CENTRAL KANSAS, HUTCHINSON:
Herbert Buller, Buhler, 1st; Mrs. Fred
Strickler, Hutchinson, 2nd; William Hendershot, Hutchinson, 3rd; Roy Rinehart,
Hutchinson, 4th; and Royal Hendershot,
Hutchinson, 5th.

MID-CENTRAL, NEWTON: Arlo Flickner, Moundridge, 1st; Chester Unruh, Hillsboro, 2nd; Henry Neufeldt, Inman, 3rd;
S. S. Penner, Sedgwick, 4th; and Alvin
Friesen, Hillsboro, 5th.
SOUTH CENTRAL, ARKANSAS CITY:
Walter Hand, Mulvane, 1st; Vern Gottlob,
Arkansas City, 2nd; K. R. Marrs, Arkansas
City, 3rd; C. D. Beat, Wellington, 4th; and
W. H. Hardy, Arkansas City, 5th.
NORTHEAST, HORTON: Raymond
Scholz, Lancaster, 1st; John Keas, Effingham, 2nd; Richard Scholz, Lancaster, 3rd;
Karl Scholz, Lancaster, 4th; and Mrs. John
Keas, 5th.

Karl Scholz, Lancaster, 4th; and Mrs. John Keas, 5th.

NORTH CENTRAL, ABILENE: Clarence Ainsworth, Elmo, 1st; John Collister, Manhattan, 2nd; H. A. Stark, Jr., Abilene, 3rd; Dean Hoffman, Abilene, 4th; and Loren Hoffman, Abilene, 5th.

SOUTHEAST, GIRARD: R. H. Kroenke, Hepler, 1st; Edgar Kroenke, Walnut, 2nd; Mrs. Edgar Kroenke, 3rd; Mrs. Paul Grothier, Pittsburg, 4th; and Mrs. R. H. Kroenke, 5th.

Milking Shorthorn

Milking Shorthorn

NORTHEAST, HORTON: Leon Gordon, Horton, 1st; Mrs. J. E. Tate, Horton, 2nd; Mrs. Bernard Wassenberg, Marysville, 3rd; Mrs. Glenn Weaver, Hamlin, 4th; and Glenn

Mrs. Bernard Wassenberg, Marysville, 3rd; Mrs. Glenn Weaver, Hamlin, 4th; and Glenn Weaver, 5th.

SOUTH CENTRAL, HUTCHINSON: J. E. Ediger, Inman, 1st; Herb Ediger, 2nd; J. Hobart Goering, Moundridge, 3rd; Mrs. Harold Goering, Moundridge, and Mrs. Virgil Bolton, Mitchell, tied for 4th.

NORTH CENTRAL, ELLSWORTH: Mrs. Harold Heiken, Lorraine, 1st; Von A. Engle, Abilene, 2nd; Alfred Heitschmidt, Lorraine, 3rd; George Heiken, Bushton, 4th; and George Stoltenberg, Holyrood, 5th.

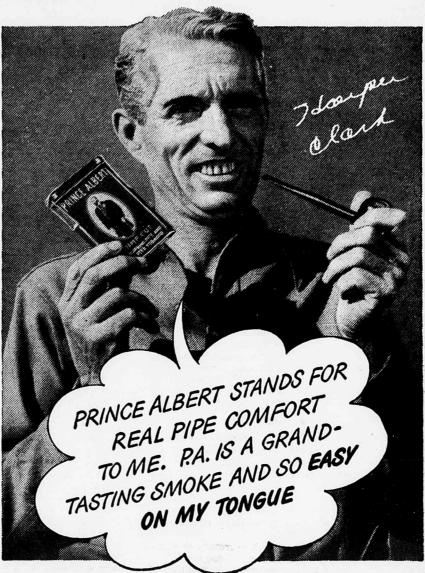
NORTHWEST, WAKEENEY: Mrs. Louis Berens, Collyer, 1st; Jim Shea, Quinter, 2nd; Mrs. E. L. Wolf, Quinter, 3rd; Clarence Brown, Collyer, 4th; and E. L. Wolf, 5th.

SOUTHWEST, MACKSVILLE: Bernard Weller, Montezuma, 1st; John Garetson, Copeland, 2nd; H. R. Lucas, Macksville, 3rd; Clarence Alpers, Hudson, 4th; and John Hoffman, Ensign, 5th.

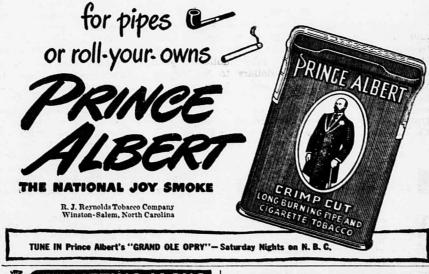
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"Prince Albert is tops with me," says Harper Clark. "Its tasty mellowness is so easy on the tongue. The special crimp cut makes P.A. pack right and burn right in your pipe. And it holds its full flavor right down to the bottom of the bowl."



HEAVY LIFTING JACKS

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Orphan Lambs Get Along



Dear Editor: Find enclosed picture of a Jersey cow which has taken 9 orphan lambs. And in 1945-46, 11 more, which I sold with my other lambs, and they averaged more than 100 pounds at 7 months old. I turn them with her in pasture all summer. That way they aren't any bother, as orphans usually are.—Ralph Madl, Baldwin.



"Easy to fix up the way you want them," says Charles H. Killius of Marshall, Minnesota. Each Quonset was erected on a concrete slab providing the foundation and floor. Buildings were insulated between the exterior steel sheeting and the interior lining of wooden planks, nailed directly to the Stran-Steel framing members. In addition to end-wall windows, eight windows were installed in the side wall for light and ventilation.

Charles H. Killius has been a breeder of White Leghorns for 40 years.

He is the owner of the Killius Hatchery and Breeding Farms, located at Marshall, Minnesota, and operates his business with a stock of 6,000 birds.

When Mr. Killius expanded his business, he purchased three Quonset 20's. Each is 20 by 108 feet and shelters 1,000 birds. The buildings were erected by the local Quonset dealer, but were insulated and adapted for hatchery

purposes by the farm's operating staff.

Mr. Killius says: "My wide experience with farm buildings of all types makes me lean toward steel. I've found that it's cheaper, and if taken care of, will outlast other kinds. We like the Quonsets particularly because they give more room for the money and have less waste space."

Mr. Killius plans on adding additional Quonsets to replace wooden buildings and provide further expansion. "Last winter our lowest outside temperature was 18° below zero," Mr. Killius reported. On that day the temperature inside the Quonsets was 50 degrees—all the heat provided by the birds' body warmth. Mr. Killius plans to equip his new Quonsets with an air-intake system, which should make them even more

satisfactory for his purposes.





Charles Fishel owns a 1700-acre sheep ranch in Belle Fourche, South Dakota. To shelter 150 ewes during the winter months and the lambing season, Mr. Fishel built this Quonset 24 – 60 feet long, with two sections open in front. Well satisfied, he plans to extend the Quonset another 60 feet.

Ira Bannister is a beef-cattle farmer in the Mohawk Valley, near Sloansville, N. Y. His Quonset 40 houses 30 Aberdeen Angus high-grade cattle. Mr. Bannister made use of his own stepsaving ideas in the arrangement of hayrack and feeder trough, which are attached to a walk along the wall and connected with the silo. "Like it? I'll say I do," is Mr. Bannister's comment on his Quonset 40.



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From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

What will be the trend of hog prices during the next 2 months? -V. A.

Hog prices are expected to advance from early June levels during the next 2 months. The full effects of rising corn prices and the decontrol and recontrol of hog prices a year ago are yet to be felt in the market. The numyet to be felt in the market. The number of sows marketed last summer resulted in a considerable reduction in the 1946 fall pig crop. The relatively small fall pig crop has been coming to market in large volume in May and early June. The movement is about over, and the season of short supplies is at hand. is at hand.

Hog prices are not expected to advance to the peaks of last February and March because the demand for lard has decreased appreciably since that time, and consumer resistance to rising pork prices probably will set in before prices reach those levels.

Do you think hog prices will decline to \$20 next winter?—V. A.

Hog prices are expected to decline seasonally from early September until December of this year. The decline may carry prices below the \$20 level unless the Government steps in to buy for export at that time. Exports of pork and lard are now controlled and only a small quantity of lard and practically no pork are being exported. The authority for these controls expires on July 1 unless Congress extends these controls for another year. It is probcontrols for another year. It is probable that Congress will take this ac-

If the demand for food in Europe is as great next winter as now appears probable, the Government probably will probable, the Government probably will step into the market and buy considerable quantities of pork. This would put a floor under the market and prices might not decline below \$20. The size of this year's spring pig crop will have some influence on prices next winter. If the spring pig crop turns out to be as large as the December forecast, and if the Government does not step in to buy for export, it is probable that prices would decline below the levels of last December when prices reached \$20.75 at Kansas City.

What is likely to be the trend of butter prices during the next few weeks?

—P. W.

It is likely that butter prices will advance slightly during the next few weeks after the seasonal peak in production has been reached. The unusually strong consumer demand and small storage stocks will act as price-

supporting influences. Dealers have been reluctant to store butter at present prices in view of a possible general decline in prices during the last quarter of the year. Recently there has been an increase in the into-storage movement of butter which will also tend to give strength to butter prices.

Wins Poultry Contest

For the second successive year, Gus Leidtke, Glasco, was awarded first place in the state "Chicken of Tomor-row" contest. He won with a display of 12 White Plymouth Rock birds. Mr. Leidtke was awarded a large trophy and \$50 for first place. The contest was sponsored by the Kansas Poultry In-dustry Council and held at Manhattan this month.

this month.

Second place went to Lee R. Bright,
Arkansas City, and Mrs. A. J. Mallon,
of Waverly, won third. Birds taking
the first 3 placings were frozen and
sent to Fort Worth, Texas, for the 8-

sent to Fort Worth, Texas, for the 8-state regional contest. Contest judges were G. D. McClas-key, Topeka, educational director of the Kansas Poultry Institute; M. T. White, Seymour Packing Company, Topeka, and M. A. Seaton, extension poultry specialist, Kansas State Col-lege.

Now Want a Fence

An advisory committee on the Mexican foot-and-mouth clisease situation has recommended speed in control measures, as well as the following points for consideration: (1) Erection of a suitable border fence to aid control; (2) vigilance at ports and border cities to stop entry of fresh meat, garbage, hay and straw from Mexico; (3) finding way to help Mexican cattlemen near the border market their meat from surplus animals normally sent to the U. S.; (4) that full information on progress be supplied to press and radio of both countries; and (5) formulation of a research program on the disease at some place outside this continent.

A Champion Cow

Keith W. Van Horn, Sabetha, has made a state champion record on his registered Guernsey cow, Vansdale H. Stardust. Her production of 9,739 pounds of milk and 487 pounds of butterfat is the highest record in the state made by a junior 3-year-old milked twice daily for a 10-month period.

The sire of this cow, Pine Manor Hercules, owned by O. H. Liebers & Sons, Lincoln, Neb., has 29 sons and daughters in the Performance Register of the American Guernsey Cattle

ter of the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

Unusual Calf Feeder Works Well in Trego

ONE fault with the common type of calf self-feeder in that calf self-feeder is that it requires a fence around it to keep out the older cattle

older cattle.

George Halbleib, of Trego county, has overcome this fault with a homemade, portable creep-feeder that can be put anywhere without a fence. This type of feeder can be built any size desired. The one Mr. Halbleib uses has a base 12 feet long and 5 feet wide. It is mounted on 4- by 6-inch runners. The roof has a 4-foot overhang that keeps out the older cattle and allows free

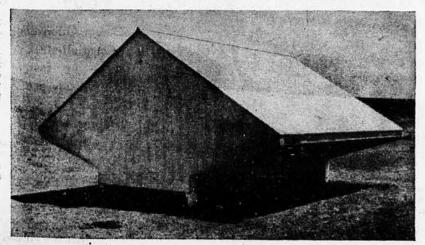
access to the calves. The roof needs to be well braced, states Mr. Halbleib. He says his feeder will hold 100 bush-

He says his feeder will hold 100 bushels of oats at a time and services 34 calves. It is filled thru doors at each end of the feeder.

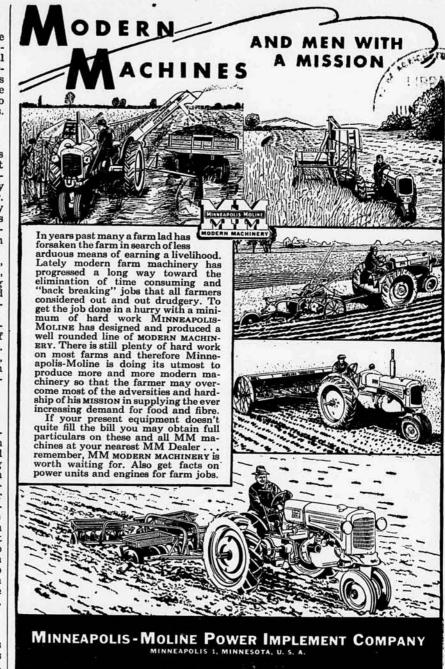
According to Mr. Halbleib, the idea for this feeder was originated by one of his neighbors, D. K. North, who has several of them in different sizes.

At first inspection it would appear

At first inspection it would appear that bulls could overturn this type of feeder, but Mr. Halbleib claims older cattle never have damaged it.



This portable creep feeder for calves can be placed anywhere without a fence for protection from older cattle. It was built by George Halbleib, Trego county.



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OME PIECES OF FARM EQUIPMENT HAVE AS MANY AS 185 LUBRI-CATION FITTINGS. IT TAKES TIME TO GO OVER THEM ALL, BUT YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS EVEN ONE. ID LIKE TO SHOW YOU HOW THE RIGHT OILS AND GREASES CAN SAVE BOTH TIME AND MONEY

SOCONY-VACUUM KEEPS US, MOBILGAS MEN UP TO DATE WITH ALL THE LATEST FARM LUBRICATION DATA. EVERY YEAR WE GO TO SCHOOL. WE SEE TECHNICAL

MOVIES AND HEAR ENGINEERING

LECTURES THAT GIVE, US LOTS OF GOOD TIPS ON HOW TO MAKE EQUIPMENT LAST LONGER AND WORK BET-TER. AND WE'RE KEPT INFORMED BY NEW BULLETINS AND MANUALS THAT COVER JUST ABOUT EVERY TYPE OF LUBRICATION PROBLEM YOU'LL FIND ON A FARM.

MAYBE I CAN HELP OUT WITH SOME OF YOUR PROBLEMS.

Your Mobilgas Man

SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY HELPS KEEP COWS HEALTHY AND CONTENTED. IT NOT ONLY PRO-

> TECTS THEM WHILE MILKING, BUT LASTS ALL DAY UNDER ORDINARY CONDITIONS. IT'S DOUBLY EFFECTIVE BUT WILL NOT IRRITATE EYES, NOR BURN OR BLISTER HIDE. SANILAC PAYS FOR ITSELF IN GREATER MILK YIELD!

Until Dinner Is Ready

It's the Law

Laws are strange. A distillery company has been fined \$4,000 for polluting a stream. There seems to be no objection to liquor polluting human

One good way to prevent spread of poultry diseases has been worked out by a Midwest poultryman. He makes visitors disinfect their shoes before entering his poultry yards or houses. One authority says poultry diseases can be carried on shoes, hands or cloth-

Pork Cure

A colorless substance called "enterogastrone" was recently discovered at Northwestern University Medical School, is said to be a probable cure for peptic ulcers of human beings. It is derived from the mucous lining of the upper intestinal tract of newly-killed

Up-to-date Aid

Blood transfusions have been helpclover poisoning, pneumonia, wire cuts, and some other troubles. Methods of storing blood from cattle and horses for as many as 120 days have been worked out. It's the blood bank at work for livestock.

Ham Sandwich Is O. K.

Bread, the "staff of life," needs help. And can get it from pork. U.S.D.A. scientists find that pork contains an abundance of the protein con-stituent, lysine, in which wheat flour and certain other cereal products are deficient. Even a small amount of pork eaten with bread makes the bread much more nutritious, they report. So the ham sandwich deserves its popularity.

Apple Aid

"Bladan" is a new insecticide which U. S. laboratory tests show is effective against many mites and aphids that are apple pests. It dissolves in water, leaves no lasting residual effect. May find use as a supplement to DDT in the orchard. DDT in the orchard.

Never too Old

The world is 20 times older than had been thought. This information comes to light as scientists use uranium and thorium to determine the age of the earth. Now if they will just quit fiddling with atomic bombs, and let the ald globe keep rolling along we won't old globe keep rolling along, we won't worry about its extra age. The older the better, from here on out.

Greedy for Nitrogen

Chemical tests reveal that growing corn is a greedy feeder for a few weeks in midsummer, and especially in its demands for nitrogen. So specialists are experimenting with timing of fertilizer applications with a view to supplying additional nitrogen in these critical weeks. Indications are that it may prove profitable for farmers to supply added nitrogen in midsummer to make heavy corn yields still heavier.

Feed for Yield

High yields of corn have been harvested from relatively infertile soils by thick planting and heavy use of commercial fertilizers, both at plant-ing and in the silking season. Tests on this were made in North Carolina. There it has been possible to harvest a bushel of corn for each 2 pounds of nitrogen in the fertilizer. High yields depend, of course, on moisture enough so the corn can make full use of the so the confertilizer.

To Do Weeding

Chemicals derived from petroleum are expected to be used soon for selective weeding of such crops as onions, beets, small grains, peas, celery and carrots.

What We Eat

Here is what each person in the U. S. is eating in 1947, compared to 1935-39, says U. S. D. A.: All meats, 153 pounds compared to 125.6 pounds in 1935-39

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relied on

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Handle 500 to 550

bushels of small grain per hour; standard length 18 feet (ex-tensions available, easily installed).

easily installed). Single chain elevator, rigidly constructed, compact, portable.

GRAIN

periods; eggs, 46.2 pounds against 37.2; whole milk, 799 pounds against 801; fats, 41.6 pounds compared to 44.7; fresh fruits, 145 pounds against 138.5; vegetables, 261 pounds against 235; refined sugar, 88 pounds compared to 96.5; and wheat flour, 156 pounds against 153. against 153.

Fall Pig Goal

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has recommended a 1947 fall pig production goal calling for farmers to keep 15 per cent more sows than they kept to produce the 1946 fall crop. Achievement of this goal would result in a fall crop of nearly 35 million pigs for market in 1948, compared with the 1946 fall crop of about 30.6 million head. Since the 1947 spring pig crop is placed at 53 million head, the total 1947 pig crop would be 88 million head. This would be nearly 5 million pigs more than were produced in 1946. more than were produced in 1946.

Export Potatoes

Department of Agriculture reports that nearly 10 million bushels of potatoes from the 1946 crop have been shipped abroad under the export program. That accounted for about 10 per cent of last year's potato surplus in the IUS in the U.S.

Busy Little Borer

The European corn borer caused a loss of about \$37,700,000 last year in 446 infested counties in 22 states, with about 7 per cent of the loss confined to sweet corn, reports the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Of the estimated loss, 84 per cent occurred in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania

Entomologists have discovered that wool from sheep dipped in DDT solution 2 years ago is still mothproof in wool storage houses, says U. S. D. A.

Soft Landing

A fresh egg dropped from the roof of a 100-foot high building in New York the other day landed without breaking on a pad of spongelike rubber containing millions of tiny shockabsorbing cells. This demonstration took place before a group of amazed spectators at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. The 3-inch thick rubber pad was made by the United States Rubber Company. Several eggs hitting the rubber mat bounced 25 feet into the air. Those hitting the sidewalk didn't.

No Package Fog

A non-fogging Pliofilm for packaging fruits, vegetables and other foodstuffs is announced by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. A chief value of the original Pliofilm was that it was waterproof. But one defect remained. Water vapor formed tiny droplets inside the package, creating a fog or

film of moisture on the inside of the mm of moisture on the inside of the wrapping. Thus the wrapping was rendered opaque. That wouldn't do. Housewives want to see clearly what is in a package. By addition of "modifiers" to the Pliofilm that act as "wetting agents" the fog or film of moisture between eliminated. ture has been eliminated.

Tornadoes

The U. S. Weather Bureau says there were 114 tornadoes recorded in 1946, with 35 occuring in May. They were reported in 27 states, with Texas, Kansas (shhh), and Oklahoma leading. Loss of life was 77, while property damage is estimated at \$12,657,650, just a trifle over the average. just a trifle over the average.

See Taste?

Food and radio experts have developed an electronic "supereye" to improve the taste, texture and appearance of familiar food products.

Has Been Needed

A new chemical compound with an attractive aroma, having special active ingredients to keep flies, vermin and other insects from hatching or breeding, is said to prevent decay in waste matter, and prevent garbage from freezing. No word about it being on the market as yet.

Will Shed Water

A war-developed chemical compound forms an invisible "raincoat" over plastics, glass, paper, textiles so they shed water. Recent tests in which 100,one gallons of crude oil passed thru a flow meter whose glass surface had been treated with the compound, revealed that the glass had been unaffected even after a 10-day period.

Speed-up

Crop dusting once done by hand, then by hand-operated machines, then by horse-drawn equipment, now is done with multiple-row tractor equip-ment or by airplanes flying 80 miles an hour.

Spud Champion

Leading Irish potato county in the U. S. in production and acreage is Arcostook county, Maine. In 1944—using 1945 Census figures—this county produced 47,416,804 bushels, harvested from 163,560 acres. This was 13 per cent of the total U. S. production of 356,547,428 bushels, and 6 per cent of the U. S. total of 2,536,715 acres.

Egg Champion

Leading egg-producing county in the U. S. is Sonoma county, California, says the Bureau of Census. Production there in 1944 was 40,161,065 dozen chicken eggs. Of the 10 leading egg-producing counties in the nation, 3 are in California, 3 are in New Jersey, 2 are in Pennsylvania, 1 in Washington, and 1 in Massachusetts.

The First Shelterbelt Sawmill?



Dear Editor: I am enclosing a picture of the sawmill which I set up in my farm shelterbelt. I wonder whether this isn't the first mill to be set up in a Kansas shelterbelt? There is no saw timber in the shelterbelt as yet. The logs shown were salvaged from the current epidemic of bulldozing trees in this community. They consist of the following species: Cottonwood walnut, pine, black locust, Osage orange, hackberry and ash. I have 340 rods of 10-row government shelterbelt on my farm, which is a mile east and a mile south of Sedgwick.—A. E. Mahannah.



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They dry and clean
as they elevate
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On 'CERTAIN DAYS' Of Month? This great medicine is famous to relieve painful distress and tired, nervous, irritable feelings, of such days — when due to female func-LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE

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BLENDED, ROASTED AND DELIVERED Every Day!



Mrs. Louis C. Schauvliege, Hodgeman County



Mrs. George W. Deewall, Comanche County



Mrs. Lanson Mayes, Lyon County

We Honor Six Master Farm Homemakers

POR a job well done both in the home and in the community, Kansas Farmer is this year honoring 6 Master Farm Homemakers. With the exception of the war years, rural homemakers have been honored every year since 1928. Today we have a total of 47 so honored. It is with a great deal of pride and pleasure that we present these farm homemakers: Mrs. Orville B. Burtis, Riley county; Mrs. Harvey C. Cox, Wallace county; Mrs. Frank Crase, Finney county; Mrs. George W. Deewall, Comanche county; Mrs. Lanson Mayes, Lyon county, and Mrs. Louis C. Schauvliege, Hodgeman county.

The award is made in recognition of the individual woman's intelligence and skill in managing a successful farm home; her maintenance of healthy and happy human relationships among all the members of her household; her broader vision as a community worker; and in recognition of the contribution which her individual efforts have made in building a more satisfying rural life in her community

On June 11, these women were presented in a broadcast over station KSAC, at Kansas State College, Manhattan. In the evening they were honored by Kansas Farmer at a dinner for all members of the Master Farm Homemakers' Guild and Kansas State College women. Now let's get acquainted with the new Master Farm Homemakers:

Seven miles south of Manhattan is the attrac-

Seven miles south of Manhattan is the attractive ranch home of Mr. and Mrs. Orville B. Burtis. Here they live with their family, Orville, Jr., and David, who help manage the ranch, and Karen, 10, who attends the district school. Cornelia, who is

By FLORENCE Mckinney

Mrs. Davis is now a homemaker in her own right. The Burtis home is a story in itself, 17 rooms, not counting the baths and halls, and built originally for ranch headquarters long before the Burtis family moved there. But Mrs. Burtis has achieved near the ultimate in remodeling an inconvenient kitchen into one that is efficiency plus. The large living room has taken care of a heap of living in the last few years—it's just right for entertaining. Friends know they may drop in at the Burtis home without first calling . . . they're always welcome.

Mrs. Burtis has been active in the community, both in the rural school and church, and they are better for her interest. In addition, she is a member of the State Board of Education. In this capacity, she aids in selecting textbooks for Kansas schools. Her 4-H Club leadership cannot be dismissed lightly. It is women like Mrs. Burtis who are the mainstay of a community . . . she makes rural living more attractive.

Way out west in Kansas near the Colorado line is Wallace county, and here on a wheat and cattle farm lives Mrs. Harvey C. Cox, 13 miles southeast of Sharon Springs. Around the attractive farm home is a well-clipped green lawn, flower beds, thriving trees, all this in an area where trees and grass require planning and the best of care.

Mrs. Cox is a warm, friendly woman, hospitable and an asset to her community. She is busy every day making her home and community a better place to live. Berna and Lowell, high-school-age daughter and son, take active parts in 4-H Club work, and Mrs. Cox is an assistant leader. Glenard attends their local rural school. A worker in the church, Sunday school, the grange, the days are not long enough for this energetic homemaker. When a neighbor is in distress, the Cox family comes to the rescue.

Next we go to Finney county. With miles of waving wheat fields on all sides, as might be expected, Mrs. Crase lives on a wheat farm. With Mr. Crase, Dan and David, the 19-year-old twins, and Elizabeth, 14, she lives in a pleasant, well-equipped home 8 miles northeast of Garden City. Dan has a decided bent for aeronautical engineering, a calling for the young and enthusiastic, and David thinks he might like to be a farmer. Elizabeth likes music and in this respect has followed in her mother's footsteps. Mrs. Chase, for 5 years, was director of the Finney County Women's Chorus and still takes an active part. When necessity requires, she takes over the reins. She carries on her music activities in the church and the district homemakers' chorus

But these are not the end of her community interest. She has taken part during the years in almost every organization which has aided the rural folks in making country life pleasant and profitable, including school affairs. All this, in addition to keeping house for an energetic growing family of 3 children, the usual poultry work, food preservation, sewing and general housework. A busy woman, Mrs. Crase. She has served as her home demonstration unit [Continued on Page 15]



Mrs. Harvey C. Cox, Wallace County



Mrs. Frank Crase, Finney County



Mrs. Orville B Burtis, Riley County

Honor Master Farm Homemakers

(Continued from Page 14)

president, project leader, county home and community chairman, and district home and community chairman.

Comanche county's contribution to the list of honored women is Mrs. George W. Deewall, who lives on a wheat and livestock farm, 9 miles southeast of Coldwater. The Deewalls have one daughter, Ruth, who this month graduated in home economics from Kansas State College, preparing herself to be a home demonstration agent. She was junior assistant agent in Lyon county last summer. But Ruth met "that man" and now Mrs. Deewall and Ruth are making plans for an August wedding. Eventually, Ruth and her husband plan to return to farming in Comanche county.

The Deewalls moved to their present home several years ago. Today the whole farmstead shows good planning, wise expenditure of money. The house has been remodeled and a new kitchen added. It's attractive, homey, lived in. There are new trees, shrubs, grass and flowers in just the right places.

With all her homemaking, Mrs. Deewall finds time for community affairs. She has served in all the offices of her home demonstration unit, and has been a member of the women's advisory council. She has been a 4-H Club organizer. Such is the stuff of which Master Farm Homemakers are made. They help make the rural community a good and pleasant place to live.

organizer. Such is the stuff of which Master Farm Homemakers are made. They help make the rural community a good and pleasant place to live.

On a Lyon county farm near Emporia live Mrs. Lanson Mayes and her husband and their 2 young sons, both of them still going to Lyon county public schools. Like mother like daughter . . . for the first time we have a daughter of a Master Farm Homemaker. Mrs. Mayes' mother, Mrs. Thomas Marks, was a member of the class of 1929. This is the first time this choice has been made, but Mrs. Mayes has won the right to be a Master Farm Homemaker. She has lived in Lyon county all her life; all Lyon county knows her. She lives in a comfortable, tree-shaded home, modern and convenient, remodeled to suit the family. Many native trees and well-planned landscaping have made the entire farmstead a beautiful spot. Her children are working hard in club work



This outfit is suitable for warm, summer days. Frock, slip, panties for dress-up and a simple sun suit for her playtime. Pattern 4747 comes in sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Size 2 play suit requires 1 yard of 35-inch material; the dress 1½ yards of 35-inch material.

Pattern 4747 may be secured by sending 25 cents to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

and Future Farmers of America and

school activities.

No woman in Lyon county has done No woman in Lyon county has done more to improve rural living than Mrs. Mayes. She and Mr. Mayes have made their home the hub around which everything revolves, a place where love and happiness abound, a planning center and clearing house for present and future days, and a place to learn the most neglected art of today, that of living together.

There is scarcely a position she has not held in community organizations. She plays for home singing around the piano and is a member of the community quartet. She is president of the Young Women's Christian Association in Emporia and has held every office but that of reporter in her home demonstration unit. She has worked with the Blue Cross, has been township

July Is Aflame

July is aflame with color and heat, Firecrackers, sunburn and ripening beets.

Homecomings, picnics and red soda

pop, Zinnias, snapdragons, gay holly-hocks.

Parades, celebrations and tender tired feet, Chiggers annoying, disturb one's

Sleep.

But much more important than all here said

Is that banner symbolic, with stripes white and red.

—By W. W. C.

vice-president of the Lyon County Farm Bureau, and has been on the general committee on home economics for the county fair. All this goes along with and fits into a schedule of cooking 3 meals a day, gardening, food preservation and family sewing.

Mrs. Louis C. Schauvliege lives on a Hodgeman county farm northwest of Jetmore. All her life she has lived in the county and she loves it. No wonder

the county and she loves it. No wonder she loves it, for she and her family have made their home an attractive place, inside and out. Every year they plant trees, their most recent home-beautification project being the planting of 80 elms.

Donald, the 20-year-old son, is forming with his father and arill.

Donald, the 20-year-old son, is farming with his father and will continue after his marriage, an event of the near future. Mary Joanne, who is 14, is president of her 4-H Club and is interested in music.

Mrs. Schauvliege is president of her home demonstration unit and has held other offices in past years. She works in her church and for three 4-year terms has been a member of the Hodgeman county community highschool board. For social life, she is a member of the Get-Together Club. Then, to help the young folks, she is clothing leader for the Jolly Jayhawkers 4-H Club. Mrs. Schauvliege believes that work in civic, church and social organizations has made her feel responsibility and has shown her how to get along with other folks.

Hats and Handbags

Johnson County's Popular Project

Under guidance of a trained and skilled instructor, Mrs. Marjorie Mc-Casland, Johnson county rural women have made an uncounted number of hats and handbags. Last year Mrs. McCasland, who is a trained milliner, gave instruction to the 17 appointed leaders of the 17 home demonstration units. These women gave the same leaders of the 17 home demonstration units. These women gave the same instruction to their club members. The women were delighted with the project and renovated old hats, restyled old hats and made hats from new materials. They learned how to make hats from straw braid, how to use wire, how to block hats using their own home equipment. They learned how to stiffen old straw hats and the best methods to clean hats of all materials.

The saving of money was considerable but more important to the women was the satisfaction of using their newly developed skills in making something from nothing. Mrs. McCasland's class was so popular she gave instruction to all home demonstration agents in that section of the state. Up-to-date handbags were made from every conceivable material to match the hats.

Goodies that are always good!



Sweet rolls, coffee rings, crescents are easy to make with the new Red Star Active Dry Yeast. And, best of all they always come out the same.

Red Star is the dry granular yeast that needs no refrigeration, that keeps fresh and strong on your pantry shelf for weeks. And Red Star gives bread, rolls and sweet goods extra flavor, better crust color and texture...and saves time in baking too!

Ask your grocer for a supply of Red Star the next time you're shopping.

KAY ROGERS SAYS:

Write me for new sweet goods recipes, and depend on Red Star Active Dry Yeast to give uniform results every time! Write me at Red Star Yeast & Products Co.. Department D-6, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin.

Wisconsin.





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Held Annual Spring Tea



In the receiving line at the spring tea are the Finney county advisory committee members and Georgiana Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader, second from left.

ARLY in May more than 150 rural women met in Garden City for the annual spring tea. Sixteen extension-unit presidents reported on club projects carried out during the past year. Georgiana Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader, was the afternoon speaker. The Finney county homemakers' chorus sang 3 songs, "The Prayer Perfect," "To a Wild Rose," and "Because."

Mrs. Robert Ball. advisory commit-

Mrs. Robert Ball, advisory committee chairman for the county, was given a gift of appreciation by all the clubs for her work.

In the receiving line at the tea were Miss Smurthwaite, the advisory committee members and Mrs. Faith Stone, home demonstration agent. Mrs. H. G. Huckstadt and Mrs. Ralph Greathouse poured.

New Clothes Hamper

No longer having any use for our old-fashioned icebox, I decided to convert it into a much needed clothes hamper. I removed the insides, retained the top lid, took out the back panels and replaced it with screen wire. The screen gives ventilation to prevent mildew on the heaps of clothing belonging to a family with 3 children. I painted this to match the color scheme in the room and find it very useful.

The same operation will convert a no longer used victrola into a clothes hamper. We put the soiled clothing in at the top and remove them from the lower door.—Mrs. C. O. Wilson.

Those Baggy Trousers

How to get the bagginess out of trouser knees is a problem for homemakers. Lay the trouser leg flat on the ironing board with the baggy part up, disregarding the crease. Lay a wool cloth over this section and a moistened cotton eleth on too. Days gentler, the cotton cloth over the cotton too. cotton cloth on top. Press gently, moving the iron from side to side, so that the steam goes into the garment. Keep pressing and patting the fabric into place until the fullness disappears. Then lay the leg on the board with the crease line in place and lay a cotton cloth on top. This time, press until the trousers are almost dry. Leave the leg in position on the board until it is completely dry. It should not be pressed until entirely dry, because this makes the fabric stiff and harsh.

Make Dustcloths

You can make a treated dustcloth at home which will take up the dust instead of scattering it. A cloth treated with wax is best for use on waxed surfaces, while one treated with oil is good for all other wood finishes.

To prepare a wax-treated dustcloth, pour 2 tablespoons of liquid buffing wax on a soft, old cloth. Twist and rub the cloth tightly to force the wax thru. Place the cloth in a covered can and leave it several days and it is ready to use.

For the oil-treated cloth, rinse a soft cloth in 1 quart of warm water to which has been added 1 tablespoon of linseed oil and 1 tablespoon of turpentine. Always store dustcloths in covered tin can to prevent fire. Better be safe than sorry.

Prevent Freezer-Burn

To prevent chickens destined for the locker, from being burned by the freezing process, wrap them whole or in halves in a sheet of moisture vaporproof paper or cellophane. Twist the ends and fold them back and pack tightly in a length of stockinette made for the purpose.

Watch the Label

The preferred pillow is made of down, then come goose, duck, chicken, and turkey feathers in the order named. Watch the label when you buy.



One hundred fifty wome n attended the annual spring tea. Mrs. H. G. Huckstadt and Mrs. Ralph Greathouse pour

You Want Pure Water

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

FARMER came into my office the A FARMER came into my office the other day and drew from each pocket of his coat a bottle of well water. He desired to have it analyzed for its purity, and supposed it would be an easy matter for me to determine what germs it contained. This is such a common and erroneous idea that it is worth a little

is worth a little trouble to dispel it. An examination of An examination of water for specific germs is a very dif-ficult piece of work and few laborato-ries do it. Instead the analyst tests for evidence of sewage, particularly the



particularly the presence of germs belonging to the bacillus coli group. If these are found in any great extent the water is unfit for drinking purposes; but a trace often may be found in good water, and especially if the samples are procured as were those brought to my office by my friend.

as were those brought to my omce by my friend.

Taking samples of water for purposes of analysis is a very delicate task. The bottles must be sterile, the stoppers must be sterile, the sampler must not let his hands come in contact with the water. The samples should be iced for shipment to the point of analysis. The whole thing ought to be done by someone skilled in the work.

in the work.

It is seldom wise to have the water It is seldom wise to have the water of an ordinary well analyzed. It is more trouble than it is worth. Spend your time and effort instead in making sure that your well is placed in a sanitary position, that it is properly cased and protected from contamination at the well curb and top. Clean it out once a year, at least. If you fear that the water has become contaminated you may purify it by stirring into the water just enough of a solution of chloride of lime to give a faintly per-ceptible odor of chlorine. It is quite harmless and also safe.

harmless and also safe.

But the wise householder will not stop at that. He will get help from his Farm Bureau. Together they will plan a water system to cover the needs of farm and household. Thus they will not only insure safe water for human consumption, but will give the family one of the great advantages so common in city homes.

An Infection

Would like to know whether there is a cure for rheumatism of the kidneys. I have spells of it, either in my knees or my back.—S. W. L.

You can get rid of this trouble only by removing the cause, which is sure to be some focus of infection in the body from which you are absorbing the poison. It may be found in diseased tonsils, in abscesses at roots of teeth, in purulent sinuses, in chronic appendicitis, or in your case, even in an abcess of the kidney. Your doctor will have to find the source of the poison; then he can cure you.

Find the Cause

What causes frequent urination, mostly during the day, seldom at night? I am bothered with a pain in my right side about at the waist line and sometimes near the navel, also often in the same place on the left side. The pain comes and goes. Do you think it is ovary trouble?—Mrs. C.

Your urinary trouble probably is due to a mild infection of the bladder which subsides while you are at rest. This also may be responsible for your abdominal pain even if the location is rather high. On the other hand the abdominal pain may be a pelvic inflammation that reacts upon the bladder. You need a careful physical examination to ascertain the real cause of your trouble.

Handy Ideas

For Rusty Saw

Try polishing a rusty saw with fine sandpaper moistened with kerosene.—

Making Drill Fit

A drill too small to fit your brace can be made to fit by slipping a piece of wire solder over the shank.—R. L.

Mark the Rocks

I have found it helpful to carry a bucket of whitewash on the tractor, and when a rock appears I slap some whitewash on it. This makes it easy later to find the rock and remove it.—A. B. C.

Saves Fingers

When replacing window glass I find a pair of tweezers holds the small brads securely while I tap them in place with a tack hammer.—Mrs. R. E.

Use Tire Patch

To insulate bare electric wires on the car, simply cut a tire patch the de-sired size and remove protecting cloth. Place patch around the wire and press prepared surface edges together.— C. C.

Funnel for Parts

When doing repair work around an engine, I keep small parts in a plugged-up funnel. It is safer than using a box because the funnel neck can be inserted in nook or corner around the engine where it is handy and not be so likely to tip over.—A. B. C.

Old Putty Remover

Old putty can easily be removed without injury to the glass or sash by passing a hot soldering iron over it. The heat softens putty rapidly.—C. B.

Can Read Square

My carpenter square was rusty, dull and difficult to read. I cleaned it thoroly with steel wool to remove ex-cess rust, and then the entire square

was given a coat of white paint. Before the paint was dry, it was wiped off, leaving the white paint in the stamped numbers and lines. When dry, these numbers and lines were easily read. I oiled the square after paint had dried thoroly to prevent further rusting.—E. A. K.

A Sadiron Anvil

My old sadiron came in handy. It was fastened firmly in a vise and I find it a handy anvil for shaping small pieces of metal.—R. L. E.

Motor Oil for Brushes

I have found that putting paint brushes in motor oil when not in use keeps them in better condition than when in linseed oil.—Mrs. J. H.

Care for Files

Files are useless when they become clogged with grease and dirt. A large oatmeal box makes a good container for the various-sized files and takes little room in the workshop.—E. L. R.

Screens Easily Painted

I use an old sponge or a heavy piece of felt instead of a brush to paint screens and the job is done more quickly and satisfactorily.—A. B. C.

Currycomb Does It

Have you tried using an old curry-comb to remove cracked paint from a building? It works to perfection.—Y.

Rubber Tip for Handle

If you use a small trowe! with handle that digs into the palm of your hand, pad the handle end with a rubber cane or crutch tip. It will last a long time if you do not let it lie in the sun.

—Mrs. L. W. Todd.

Rope Needs Care

Rope not in use should be hung in loose coils on a wooden peg. When in use, taut ropes should be loosened in wet weather.—H. B.



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Name 1947 Master Farmers

Families Honored Represent Highest Type of Rural Living

THE first class of Kansas Master Farmers since 1942 was honored June 11, at Manhattan, in a special noon broadcast over Station KSAC and at a recognition banquet that evening at the Hotel Wareham.

Members of the new class were introduced on the radio by Dick Mann, associate editor of Kansas Farmer and secretary of the Kansas Master Farmer group, who reviewed their achievements for the radio audience. Kansas Farmer sponsors this Master Farmer project.

Farmer project.
Those chosen by a 3-man committee to make up the 1947 class include John C. Stephenson, Osborne county; O. W. Jones, Marshall county; Walter A. Hunt, Cowley county; C. O. Fisher, Edwards county, and William Lamb, Wilson county. Edwards count Wilson county.

Always before each new class of Master Farmers was given special recognition at the annual achievement banquet of Farm and Home Week, at Manhattan. This year there was no Farm and Home Week at the college

Manhattan. This year there was no Farm and Home Week at the college so a special program was arranged to honor the new class.

Dr. F. D. Farrell, president emeritus of Kansas State College, was principal speaker at the recognition banquet, and recalled that he also was the speaker at the achievement banquet honoring the first class of Master Farmers back in 1927. Dick Mann served as master of ceremonies at the banquet. Members of the 1947 class were welcomed into the Kansas Master Farmer organization by L. R. French, newly elected president. Master Farmer medals were presented to new class members by Raymond H. Gilkeson, editor of Kansas Farmer magazine, which originated this recognition project and has sponsored it continuously since 1927 except during the late World War.

Members of the 1947 class traditionally are not the largest nor the wealthiest farmers in Kansas. They were chosen because of their sound, well-balanced farm programs, their provision for a wholesome and enjoyable family life, and their contributions to local, state and national affairs.

John C. Stephenson, of near Downs, in Osborne county, controls 440 acres,

local, state and national affairs.

John C. Stephenson, of near Downs, in Osborne county, controls 440 acres, owning 160 acres and renting 280 acres. So far as we know, Mr. Stephenson may be the only farmer in Kansas who has all purebred livestock and poultry and grows all certified crops. He has purebred Ayrshire cows, purebred Hampshire hogs, purebred Hampshire sheep and purebred White Wyandotte poultry. He also grows certified wheat, oats, barley, Atlas and Midland. Midland.

Midland.

Mr. Stephenson pioneered the Ayrshires in his area and went thru a heartbreaking period in the 1930's when, because of drouth, he had to dispose of many fine purebred cows to the Government for \$11 a head. He refused to give up and since has rebuilt his herd, along with good sheep and hog programs. One of his outstanding achievements was development of a water supply for his livestock, since the farm never had been able to support livestock before he took over its management. Mr. Stephenson has 2



sons and one daughter, and has been active in many community and church

active in many community affairs.

O. W. Jones, of near Frankfort, in Marshall county, also is a lover of purebred livestock. He combines a strong livestock program with a well-diversified crops program. He carries a herd of purebred and grade Hereford beef cattle, a flock of purebred Hampshire sheep, and has purebred Spotted shire sheep, and has purebred farms. beer cattle, a flock of purebred Hampshire sheep, and has purebred Spotted Poland hogs. Mr. Jones started farming on all borrowed capital and, thru good management, now owns 600 acres of land, and has built up a good financial reserve without exploiting the soil. As a matter of fact, his soil-conservation work has been outstanding. An average of 2 miles of termanding.

the soil. As a matter of fact, his soil-conservation work has been outstanding. An average of 2 miles of terraces has been built annually on the farm in recent years and a good soil-conserving crop-rotation program followed. The Jones farm home is one of the finest in the community and all farm buildings are well planned for efficiency. He has 2 sons and 2 daughters. Walter A. Hunt lives near Arkansas City, in Cowley county. Judges were impressed with Mr. Hunt's managing ability, which, according to his farmmanagement records, has been giving him an unusually high return in income on his investment above expenses. Mr. Hunt's-main source of income is on livestock. He has a herd of purebred Shorthorns and handles a lot of commercial cattle during the year, plus about 200 purchased feeder hogs. He grows certified Pawnee wheat and hybrid seed dorn and produces alfalfa seed. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt records were He grows certified Pawnee wheat and hybrid seed corn and produces alfalfa seed. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt recently completely remodeled their home. A farmstead-landscaping project is under way to further beautify home surroundings. A croquet ground and tennis court for the 3 children are in the plans for entertainment of family and friends. Altho he is only 40 years old, Mr. Hunt already has held high offices in state-wide agricultural groups.

in state-wide agricultural groups.

C. O. Fisher, who lives near Fellsburg, in Edwards county, carries on



Wilson County



Walter A. Hunt



C. O. Fisher Edwards County



Marshall County

the largest farming operations of any member of the 1947 class. He controls 2,700 acres and is a firm believer in summer fallowing. His rotation program consists of feed, fallow, then 3 years of wheat. His main livestock project is a herd of 105 Hereford cows and about 200 head of younger cattle. He also annually feeds out about 50 purchased feeder pigs. Judges were impressed by the manner in which he manages his sandy loan soil, and his production of the large amount of feed required to maintain the large livestock program. The Fishers have

livestock program. The Fishers have one daughter.

William Lamb, who farms near Fredonia, in Wilson county, has a beautiful farm location on the bend of a

river. His modern farm home, set back in a fine shaded lawn, is one of the rural beauty spots of the county. Mr. Lamb is strong on use of legumes as green manure and as catch crops with small grains. He also has his farming operations diversified to insure income thruout the year, and has given more than usual attention to provisions for than usual attention to provisions for family companionship, recreation and entertainment. His 4 children have been given the finest of educational opportunities, and the family takes frequent long vacation trips for both education and recreation. The Lamb farm consists of 520 acres, with 190 acres in cultivation. Of the cultivated acreage, 100 acres are maintained in legumes and temporary pasture crops.

Boost for National Park

Alcove Spring Area Replete With Historical Interest

RESIDENTS of Marshall county are making every effort to have the Alcove Spring area, south of Marysville, developed as a national monument to the thousands of pioneers who stopped there en route to the Northwest.

An option on the 230-acre proposed.

An option on the 230-acre proposed park area has been obtained by people of the county, who hope to buy and present the area to the National Park Service Board.

Service Board.

At present Kansas is one of the few states in the nation not having a national park. The Alcove Spring area has a lot of historical interest to its credit and is one of the scenic beauty spots of the Kansas prairies.

Located on the old Oregon Trail, Alcove Spring was a stopover point. As early as 1827 James Clyman, with a large pack train, came thru from the Wind River mountains to convey a cargo of furs for Gen. William H. Ashley and the Rocky Mountain Fur Company to St. Louis.

The trail and the Alcove Spring campsite were increasingly used by adventurers, the fur companies, missionaries, and the westward emigration was taken.

sionaries, and the westward emigra-tion up to 1876. During this half cen-tury at least 350,000 persons crossed the Alcove Spring area, camped there a day or more, and crossed the Big

Blue at the famous ford known as the Mormon, or Independence, crossing, near by.

near by.

Here passed John A. Sutter and associates in 1839 on their way to the West. The Bidwell-Bortleson party of 69 persons and Father J. P. deSmet and party went thru in 1841; the Dr. Elijah White party of 120 in 1842. Col. J. C. Fremont and his men stopped there in 1842 on their first expedition to the Rockies.

In 1846, the Donner and William H.

In 1846, the Donner and William H. Russell group camped at Alcove Spring 4 days. One of their members,

Spring 4 days. One of their members, Grandma Sarah Keyes, died there and her grave is still visible. Many of these people inscribed their names on rocks in the area and these pioneer names are still discernible.

During the Gold Rush years from 1849 to 1855 as many as 30,000 persons a year camped at Alcove Spring before heading on across the Great Plains.

For scenic beauty, the Alcove Spring area is unrivaled in North Central Kansas. It is located in the valley of the Blue river and there is a 150-foot difference in elevation between the high and low points. In addition to the large clear-water spring there is the large clear-water spring there is Naomi Pike falls, named in honor of one of the younger members of the Donner party.

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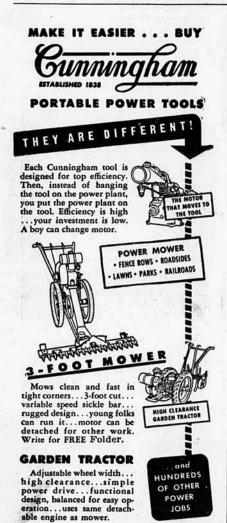
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How Wheat Crop Looks

(Continued from Page 7)



as Farmer representative, left, inspects good summer-fallow wheat with Dale Blair, Satanta. Dale says it looks more like 50-bushel whe than 25. This is a field of Comanche, which is a high producer in this area. ore like 50-bushel wheat

anywhere else, and the summer-fallow strips were clean. Altho it was not on our schedule, we flew south over Stanton county, just to see whether the wheat could possibly be good all over the West. It was. We stopped a few minutes at the Al Ward farm northwest of Johnson. He had a 30-bushel average last year. Mrs. Ward assured us that prospects were even better this year. "It comes right up to my chin," she said, and the berries were about three fourths filled out at that time. That's the way it is out there. We stopped with Dale Blair, at Satanta. "My summer-fallow wheat looks like 50 bushels," he said, "but I am satisfied now to call it 25." Dale is a young farmer who learned the value of good summer-fallowing early. In a year he focures he will go over his fallow fields. where else, and the summer-fallow

summer-fallowing early. In a year he figures he will go over his fallow fields at least 6 times. Years like 1947, continuous-cropped wheat and even some volunteer look good, he noted. But in the long run he is convinced it is best to follow a strict program of summerfallowing. fallowing.

fallowing.

It looked like the far West was all set. We flew east to Greensburg. Everything still looked good on the way. G. A. Bertram said he had just covered Kiowa county a few days ago checking summer-fallow practices with John F. Smerchek, county agent. "I have flown these summer-fallow checks the last 3 years," Bertram said. "We had a good crop last year, but this year's prospects beat them all."

The Kansas crop is not 100 per cent. It never has been and it would take nothing less than a miracle for that to happen. Some areas have been hailed

happen. Some areas have been hailed out. We landed on the Marvin Moore farm, near Byers, in Pratt county. Insurance companies had paid some hail claims in that area. It was a good crop, Mr. Moore said, but hail swept thru an area 8 or 10 miles wide. Even here it was not a complete loss. Hail strikes in peculiar ways. Some fields were wiped out completely while others next to them showed only a partial loss. But losses like that will cut down on the total bushels harvested.

There have been other losses too.

There have been other losses, too. Around Liberal there were reports of damage from standing water. We saw small-area losses from standing water in other sections of the state. Around Phillips and Norton counties there is some concern about the late freeze that hit in May. There is a possibility that this wheat will not fill properly. More hail losses have been reported in the vicinity of Garden City.

that this wheat will not fill properly. More hail losses have been reported in the vicinity of Garden City.

In addition some are worried about root rot. Rust is a possibility, altho none has been reported. We heard much about green bugs, but did not see any. A thousand things can spoil a wheat crop, and every crop "dies nearly that many deaths each year" before it is harvested. In general wheat looks good, very good. There is a chance of 277 million bushels.

Look at it this way: There were 14,-994,000 acres sown last fall. In 1931, when total bushels reached 251,766,-000, there were only 12,513,958 acres sown and 12,345,596 acres harvested. Last year we harvested 13,380,000 acres for 216,756,000 bushels. And that was a good crop, with an average of more than 16 bushels an acre.

To beat the all-time high, it will require an average of nearly 17 bushels. To reach the 277-million estimate the wheat must average more than 18.5 bushels. It may be well to recall that 17,110,000 acres in 1937 yielded only 158,000,000 bushels. But that was 1937.

Yes, Kansas may set a new record this year. It may be that dream crop.

Cost Too Much?

Widespread use of salt for eradica-tion of bindweed is threatened by a raise in freight rates, it is reported by Ted Yost, state weed supervisor, To-

Since 1940, railroads and salt-pro-Since 1940, railroads and salt-producing companies operating in Kansas have co-operated with the State Board of Agriculture and various counties in order to supply bindweed salt on a uniform and reasonable basis, says Mr. Yost. This year railroads have set a special rate for bindweed salt of 66% per cent of the regular commercial rate on salt.

"It is my opinion," says Mr. Yost, "that counties, cities, townships, railroads and other agencies can scarcely afford to continue the use of salt for treatment of bindweed on the basis of this new rate. The new rate, together with cost of handling, will make cost of salt excessive when compared with chlorate or borascu."

Raises Good Barley



An occasional field of winter barley can be found in Western Kansas. A. H. Stover, right, Winona, shows an 80-acre field of his barley to Ed Rupp, Kansas Farmer staff member. Mr. Stover had some 50-bushel barley last year and has another good crop coming along this year. It makes a good cash crop, he observes. And he uses some for feeding out cutves.

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INSIST ON GREATER STRENGTH, BEAUTY and DURABILITY

There Is a Potato Problem

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

REMINDFUL of the slaughter of little pigs is the destruction and waste of surplus potatoes. The deplorable potato situation has gained wide publicity thru newspapers and magazines picturing huge piles of potatoes on which kerosene had been poured to render them unfit for human consumption.

As complicated as conditions were, As complicated as conditions were, Congressman August H. Andresen of Minnesota did not smooth matters out any when he charged that imports of Canadian potatoes are permitted to enter this country and be sold at higher than support prices in markets close to the early producing states. A North Carolina potato grower, he asserted, had been paid by U. S. D. A. for not digging his potatoes, when this not digging his potatoes, when this same farmer could have sold them at a near-by urban market had it not been for competition with the shippedin Canadian potatoes. The fact has re-cently been brought to light that more than 4,000 cars of Canadian potatoes have entered domestic markets this

year.
U. S. D. A. Secretary Clinton P. Anderson comes back at the congressman from Minnesota and other critics with a denial of the charge that North Carolina growers had been paid for not digging their potatoes, stating that potatoes were not yet being harvested in that state.

Far Over the Goal

Destruction of potatoes is viewed rather critically in the light of food shortages and actual starvation in foreign countries. Secretary Anderson sets an uninformed public right on this situation in his explanation of price-support operations for the 1946 crop, which was nearly 100 million bushels over the goal. Nearly 3 million bushels were distributed thru the school-lunch program and to charitable institu-tions. About 10½ million bushels, or more than 10 per cent of the total sur-

more than 10 per cent of the total surplus, have been exported at prices as low as 4 cents a hundred.

About 11 million bushels were diverted to livestock feeding. Farmers in this section were able to buy potatoes for this purpose at 1 cent a hundred at the big underground cave at Atchison, where the Government had large quantities of surplus potatoes stored. Another 10½ million bushels went to the starch mills. Thirty million bushels went to distillers for the manufacture of beverage and industrial alcohol. trial alcohol.

trial alcohol.

In this way the secretary of agriculture explains how outlets were found for 65 million bushels of the surplus, which leaves nearly 22 million bushels to be "sinfully" wasted, as the Minnesota congressman put it. But the 1947 price-support program presents an even bigger problem.

The secretary of agriculture, according to a statement made by him recently, has taken the initiative in dealing with the potato problem for

1947 by reducing the goal by a little more than 150,000 acres below the goal of last year, and by setting up acreage quotas within which potato growers must remain in order to be eligible for price support. The 1947 price-support program amphasizes the removed port program emphasizes the removal of lower-grade and inferior-quality potatoes from food channels.

potatoes from food channels.

But I understand all price-support payments have now been stopped by U. S. D. A. for lack of funds. It seems as if up to now the U. S. D. A. has tried sincerely to carry out the requirements of the Steagall amendment, but, deprived of funds, there is not much more that can be done.

It is not hard to imagine the farmers' reaction to this. They will look upon it as the breaking of a contract, as the repudiation of a moral obligation; for the Steagall amendment provides that price support must continue until December 31, 1948. From the farmers' viewpoint the United States government is in default, and this is bad. It is bad for one to lose faith in his government. It is bad for a government to impair its credit.

his government. It is bad for a government to impair its credit.

Thousands of hogs have been fattened for market this year on potatoes bought from the government at 1 cent a hundredweight. Hogs must have their potatoes cooked. Dairy cows, steers and sheep can take theirs raw—2 to 4 pounds a day in the case of sheep, and 20 to 40 pounds a day with cows and steers. cows and steers.

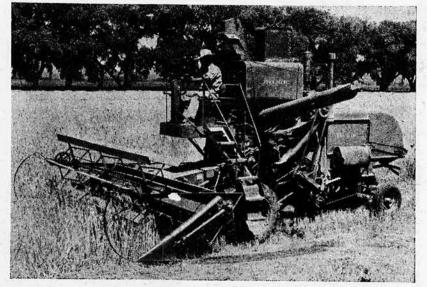
Fattened on Penny Spuds

A big feeder at Klamath Falls, Ore topped the market with 6-month-old hogs weighing 225 pounds, that had been fattened with 200,000 sacks of

been fattened with 200,000 sacks of 1-cent government potatoes. The potatoes were cooked with live steam under pressure, and then dumped into a pit silo which is 8 to 10 feet deep and 8 to 10 feet wide at the bottom and 5 to 10 feet wider at the top. The pigs were put onto potatoes and concentrated meals as soon as they were weaned. Something entirely new, a potatofeeding tour, was held in the Red River valley recently. Purpose of the tour was to visit farms where surplus and cull potatoes were being fed to livestock and to observe the methods of feeding, equipment used and the results obtained. Results of experimental work carried on during the winter show that the low-grade potatoes are worth more at home than elsewhere. In addition to the feeding demonstrations, the towing restrations that the low-grade potatoes are

worth more at home than elsewhere. In addition to the feeding demonstrations, the touring party visited pastures and fields on which potatoes had been spread last winter to freeze and dry. Thousands of carloads of potatoes were distributed in this way during freezing weather. At the time of observation they were more than 50 per cent dehydrated and are rapidly continuing the process. When dry the potatoes are said to show feed value almost equal to corn. Should this process prove practical it will be of untold ess prove practical it will be of untold value to the potato industry.

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Here is the new John Deere No. 55 self-propelled combine. It cuts a 12-foot swath, obviously has tremendous capacity, and is an ideal machine for large-acreage grain growers and custom operators. It has highly efficient, center-delivery, auger-type platform with positive, non-wrap feeder which delivers the grain without loss to the clean-threshing, 30-inch, rasp-bar cylinder. Note roomy operator's platform with all controls convenient to the operator. Auger-drive grain tank can be unloaded with combine an the move or standing still.



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4-H Roundup Had Pep

Delegates From 104 Counties Made Lively Event



Checking in at the registration desk for the 23rd annual Kansas 4-H Club Roundup, held at Kansas State College, Manhattan, are 5 delegates from Reno county. Seated at the right is the county club agent, Malvin Johnson. Back of him, from left to right, are: Allen Hurst, Partridge Upstreamers 4-H Club; Clarence Thayer, Jr., Arlington Busy Bees 4-H Club; Pat Glover, North Reno Rustlers 4-H Club; Doris Beck, Prosperity Progressive 4-H Club, and Virginia Elmore, Union Valley Clover 4-H Club.

SOME one thousand twenty-five county 4-H Club delegates arrived on Kansas State College Campus, Manhattan, to attend the Kansas 4-H Club Roundup from June 5 to 9. With the exception of Wichita county, at present having no county agent, every county was represented. They followed a busy schedule of classes, radio broadcasts, a visit to Rock Spring 4-H Club Camp and plenty of entertainment.

Delegates swarmed over the campus, the boys in white shirts and white duck trousers, the girls in green and white seersucker dresses. On Friday morning, the girls attended classes on tips for teens, glamour, earning and spending and fashion, conducted by college faculty women and representatives of commercial companies. The boys listened to talks on better crops, animal husbandry and soil conserva-Delegates swarmed over the camanimal husbandry and soil conserva-tion by members of the faculty of the school of agriculture.

school of agriculture.

In the gymnasium these 4-H'ers learned to play games, drilled and practiced folk dancing. In the auditorium they sang familiar songs together and listened to the Sedgwick county 4-H chorus and the Cherokee county instrumental ensemble. They divided into special interest groups and toured the campus to see each department of the college in action.

A special feature of the Roundup was a class entitled UNESCO, taught by Norman Collins, of Topeka, and Kate Clarke, of Mayfield. Both gave suggestions to the entire delegation on ways to use educational material in club meetings. They suggested correspondence with people of foreign countries, talks on foreign countries, talks on foreign countries, foreign music, games, guest speakers, outside reading building a library accept. eign music, games, guest speakers, outside reading, building a library and movies depicting mode of life in for-

On Saturday, members of the honorary group went by car to Rock Spring Camp for a picnic and initiation. Members initiated this year include the 4 Washington trip winners—Laverna Washington trip winners—Laverna Lenhart, Abilene; Norman Held, Great Bend; Dale Apel, Sedan; Betty Jane Good, Winfield, and the national 4-H leadership winner, Lewis Topliffe, Formose

leadership winner, Lewis Topliffe, Formoso.

On Friday evening they gathered in the stadium, where they presented "The Old Corral," consisting of cowboy regalia, roping stunts, and singing western songs by the entire group.

John Ferguson, extension engineer, presented Norman Manz, of Geary county, with the national safety ace award given by the National Safety Council of Chicago. Norman has done outstanding work in farm safety as a member of the Blue Line 4-H Club.

Every delegate received a copy of the 1947 Who's Whoot, the Kansas 4-H Club annual magazine, published by the collegiate 4-H Club of Kansas State College. The 128-page yearbook effectively presents 60 county pages, filled with photographs of club members and reflecting high lights of the club year over the entire state. Special sections are devoted to national champions, collegiate snapshots and members of the State Who's Who Club. Lola Warden, Jetmore, was editor of the 1947 book.

The staff for the 1948 yearbook was announced and includes Virginia

1947 book.

The staff for the 1948 yearbook was announced and includes Virginia Grandfield, Valley Center, editor; Dale Apel, Sedan, assistant editor; Pearl Lillieqvist, Medicine Lodge, business manager; Mary Nelson, Humboldt, county page editor; Jean Hare, Viola, advertising manager; Louis Mosier, Hoxie, special features editor; Richard Burns, Topeka, collegiate editor; Victor Tilley, Frankfort, sales manager, and Maridelle Byler, Newton, artist.



The Comanche county delegation to the 1947 Kansas 4-H Club Roundup, held at Kansas State College, Manhattan, June 5 to 9. They are getting instructions from their county extension agents, H. L. Murphey and Mary Alice Doll. A total of 1,025 club boys and girls from every county in the state attended the 23rd annual state gathering. Girls were quartered in Splinterville, temporary barracks on the east campus, and boys in the Nichols gymnasium and Memorial Stadium.

We Must Pay and Pay

(Continued from Page 8)

gument in cutting agriculture (and the House backed up the committee by a close margin) was that with \$2.40 wheat, \$1.65 corn, 32-cent cotton, \$24-to-\$25 hogs, \$18 cattle, \$19 veal calves, farmers could afford to practice soil conservation this year with payments of \$150,000,000 instead of the \$300,-000,000 authorized for the 1947 program by the 79th Congress.

House committee also figured that \$45,000,000 of Federal funds instead of \$75,000,000 would take care of surpluses for the school-lunch program; argued that with \$300,000,000 of REA loan funds largely unspent (the admittedly obligated), that \$225,000,000 additional funds instead of \$250,000,000 additional funds instead of \$250,000,000.000 would be about all that could be used during coming fiscal year anyway.

Better Spend When Needed

On reclamation and public power, House committee argued that due in part to President Truman's "freeze order" of last fall, funds already appropriated, plus the appropriations allowed (approximately one half of the budget estimate), would be all the Interior Department could expend economically the coming year. Argued also that it would be better to spend heavily on public works in years of recession, rather than when employment, prices, wages and incomes are at high levels.

'arm-Bureau, reclamation and pub-Farm-Bureau, reclamation and public-power exponents, and of course the Administration, don't see it that way at all. These insist that a vote to cut Federal funds for school lunches is a vote "to starve the school children." A vote to lop \$25,000,000 off the askedfor \$250,000,000 for REA loans is a vote to "scuttle the REA program."

Farm Bureau spokesmen, and others, on the matter of cutting conservation payments in two for 1947, point out—and with truth—that the last session of the 79th Congress last summer authorized the Department to work out the 1947 program on the basis of \$300,000,000 soil-conservation payments; that the Department, the local committees, and the farmers who signed up for the program did so with that understanding—"The government should keep its promise to the farmers." And they have at least as good a case as Shylock had for his pound of flesh, according to Shakespeare's account of that incident.

Veto Was Expected

The matter of agriculture and Interior Department (reclamation and public-power) reductions is tied in with the entire "economy attempt" of this Congress.

with the entire "economy attempt" of this Congress.

Congress started out to cut the President's budget of \$37,500,000,000 for fiscal 1948 (July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948) by \$6,000,000,000 (House) or \$4,500,000,000 (Senate). On that basis Congress passed a tax-reduction bill (individual income taxes 5 to 15 per cent the last half of 1947; 10.5 to 30 per cent for 1948) and sent it to the White House for the expected veto.

Even with the cuts so far approved by the House (only one of nine major

by the House (only one of nine major supply bills has passed Congress and gone to the White House and become law) it looks doubtful whether the budget cuts will amount to much more than \$2,500,000,000.

Actually, President Truman effectually scuttled the "economy program" of the Congress last March, when he announced the "Truman Conwhen he announced the "Truman Congress" and sent to Congress his message asking \$400,000,000 for "economic and military assistance" to Greece and Turkey, as first steps in a world-wide reconstruction and "Stop Russia" program. This month at Harvard University Secretary of State George C. Marshall outlined a still wider and broader application of the Truman Doctrine, which he said might call for \$6,000,000,000 a year from the United States for several years to come.

It is not planned—at this writing—to spring the over-all program on Congress at this session. But the understanding in Washington is that (following a campaign of popular education during the summer and early fall) a special session of Congress will be called this fall to approve the "round-the-world" reconstruction and "stop Russia" program.

If Secretary Marshall's estimate of the cost is correct, or even measurably so, it can be seen that a 6-billion-dollar reduction below the President's budget of last January is out the window, out of the country, out of sight.

President Truman, in what will be dubbed by the opposition a "politically smart" speech at Kansas City early this month, dealt the Republican congressional economy program another body blow—might be termed a jab to the solar plexus.

The occasion was the annual reunion of the 35th Division, in which Harry Truman was an artillery major in World War I.

Kansas City (which advertises itself as the Heart of America) is the heart and center of the corn-hog and wheat-cattle belts of the United States. And from Kansas City west to the Pacific are the bulk of the reclamation and public power projects now in the national program. (St. Lawrence Waterways coming up, probably next sessions)

So President Truman chose Kansas City and the 35th Division reunion as the springboard for his attack on the "false economy" program of his Re-publican Congress.

"Promises Must Be Kept"

At Kansas City the President, after calling on all loyal Americans to back up his foreign policy—yet to be outlined in full—went into the matter of appropriations.

appropriations.

Reclamation and public power projects scuttled by the House must be revived and the appropriations for them restored, the President declared. Promises of the Government to the farmers — conservation payments, school lunches, REA funds—must be kept and paid in full.

In addition he re-stated his program for a national health and medical program (hospital and medical care for all); increased social security benefits; a national housing program; anational education program; national support for a full-employment and high-wages program; compulsory mili-

support for a full-employment and high-wages program; compulsory military training (camouflaged as universal service) program.

Between the world-wide reconstruction and "stop Russia" program, and the domestic spending program summed up in the Kansas City speech, there is no room for any expenditure reduction program, and little prospect for any tax reduction program, unless another era of deficit Government spending is contemplated.

Would Not Prevent Decline

Whether the program in sight is for \$6,000,000,000 or for \$5,000,000,000 a year, it will have important bearing on American farm production and farm prices. Such a program would include not only food shipments abroad—particularly the first 2 or possibly 3 years—but would hold up for the entire period. riod, employment and high industrial production for the entire American

It almost certainly would cushion, altho it did not prevent, the expected decline in farm prices next fall. According to top economists in these parts — beg pardon for referring to erudite folks in Washington as these parts — it would affect particularly parts — it would affect particularly prices of dairy products, eggs, fruits, nuts, tobacco, dry beans, dry peas, sugar, fats and oils, protein meals, canned goods—and wheat and meats.

Actually, prices of meats already are feeling the effect, far in advance of the adoption—or even the official announcement—of the program. Meat prices advanced noticeably in metropolitan areas last week.

Americans might as well get used to Americans might as well get used to the idea that you can't ship your foodstuffs and eat them too—except at high prices for what you eat. Farmers will benefit, altho the benefit may be temporary. In the long run it may mean more dollar prosperity than real prosperity. But as old Omar put it: "Aw, take the cash, and let the credit go."

Suggestion: Get out of debt and keep out of debt, while the seller's market and high prices last. Better pay than borrow on \$2 wheat and \$25 hogs.



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He Must Be Right

Because Yields Have Been So Good



Wayne Allen, left, and Carl Conger, Coffey county, examine lush brome-alfalfa hay grown on thin, clay-pan soil following lime and phosphate applications.

THRU proper handling, Wayne Allen, of Coffey county, is producing an almost unbelievable crop of brome-alfalfa hay on thin, clay-pan type of soil underlaid with rock.

First he limed the field with 2 tons an acre. Then seeded a combination of 10 pounds of brome and 15 pounds of alfalfa, broadcast separately. This field of hay now is 3 years old.

Each February Mr. Allen broadcasts 100 pounds of 20 per cent phosphate an acre on the field. Phosphate increases the yield and palatability of

Brome on the Allen farm measured 40 inches tall and alfalfa 34 inches at time of first cutting this year. Mr. Allen is doing an outstanding job of producing high yields on the poorest type of worn-out soil.

forage and boosts the seed yield, too, Mr. Allen says.

Last year he got a ton of hay the first cutting, then harvested 3 bushels of seed an acre. At the time of first cutting this spring the brome averaged 40 inches in height and the alfalfa 34 inches.

Good results also have been obtained in increasing white clover in the Allen

Good results also have been obtained in increasing white clover in the Allen bluegrass pasture thru use of 100 pounds of 20 per cent phosphate, broadcast in February. In fact, results have been so good Mr. Allen plans to get a seed crop from the pasture this year, which is the first year phosphate was used. All cattle have been taken off the pasture and weeds are being controlled by mowing.

Balbo rye following sweet clover also is doing well on the Allen farm. Last fall 20 head of cattle were pastured during October on 8 acres. Due to a wet spring the rye was not pastured this spring, Mr. Allen estimates he will harvest 30 bushels of seed an acre this summer.

acre this summer.

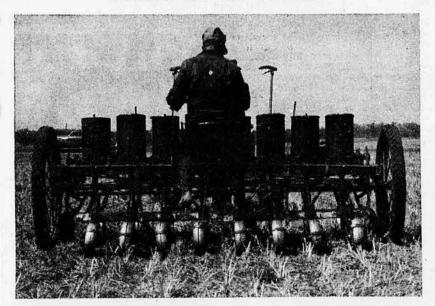
Cattle Tick Gone

Altho eradication of the cattle fever

Altho eradication of the cattle fever tick has been completed in the U. S., this pest still is important in Mexico. U. S. Department of Agriculture has been conducting DDT tests on Mexican cattle to test comparison of this new insecticide with others used.

It was found that DDT and the newer HCH were each much more effective than the cube (rotenone) spray, or the standard arsenical dip that finally beat the tick in this country. Best results came from using a combination of equal parts of DDT and HCH in dilute solutions.

Builds Grass Seeder



With this seeder grass can be put into hard-packed stubble without previous cultivation at any recommended depth. It can be used in fallow soil with equal success. It was built by L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Fort Hays experiment station. The machine was built on a drill frame with cement buggy wheels. Seed containers are cotton boxes with agitators inside. Wide press wheels pack the soil with positive pressure. Each wheel is forced down by an individual spring, 2 levers adjusting the pressure on the packers. Press wheels are kept clean by scrapers. This machine has been used successfully in pasture seeding, and has been used for seeding many airports in the western half of the state.

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Big Appetite For a Worm

ESCRIBED as a worm with a 37-DESCRIBED as a worm with a 37-million-dollar appetite, the European corn borer still is said to be the most threatening corn pest ever to invade this country. Losses from this source in 1946 totaled \$37,700,000.

At present the corn borer is known to exist, and presents a serious hazard to corn crops from Maine as far west as Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas, and as far south as Tennessee and North Carolina.

It is claimed by U. S. Department of

North Carolina.

It is claimed by U. S. Department of Agriculture experts that complete eradication of the European corn borer is impossible. However, reports from important corn-growing states indicate that use of DDT on infested fields last year reduced the borer population by 92 per cent. Increased returns from these tests amounted to \$25 and \$35 an acre. When DDT is used to control corn borer the stover cannot be fed to livestock, farmers are warned.

warned.

DDT may be used either as a spray or dust. When used as a spray, the U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends one half pound of actual DDT or one pound of 50 per cent wettable DDT powder to 100 gallons of spray solution. This is applied at the rate of 100 to 200 gallons an acre, depending upon size of corn when applied.

pending upon size of corn when applied.

A 5 per cent DDT dust is the recommended concentration for either airplane or ground application. Forty pounds to the acre usually will give adequate coverage to control the borer, it is said.

Time of application is important. Four applications usually are made at 5-day intervals, the first when cornborer egg counts are greater than 20 masses per 100 stalks and the first eggs begin to hatch. This usually occurs in June.

Fields escaping serious infestation in June may be hit by a second-generation brood in August. A series of 4 or 5 applications at 5-day intervals may be made during the hatching of the egg masses.

Cattle Harvest Their Feed

TO SAVE labor, Jerry Golliher, Meade county, lets his cattle harvest their feed. He supplements good wheat pasture with stands of drilled kafir for winter feeding. But instead of harvesting the feed, he turns his cattle into it and lets them graze it off. He has been using the plan many

his cattle into it and lets them graze it off. He has been using the plan more than 20 years with success, and others are doing it the same way, he says.

For this method of feeding, Mr. Golliher, drills the kafir late so it will not make seed. If seeded early enough to make grain, cattle will not eat the roughage. When planning September pasture, he seeds the kafir in mid-July. If he wants to begin pasturing in mid-August, he moves the seeding date ahead a week or two.

He maintains a herd of about 80 cows and usually has 150 head of stock on hand for winter grazing. He figures

He maintains a herd of about 80 cows and usually has 150 head of stock on hand for winter grazing. He figures it takes about 1½ acres of feed to carry a cow thru the winter. It takes a little more land with this method, he says, but he uses his poorest land, which helps keep the cost down.

When pasturing this feed he limits his herd to comparatively small acreages. He provides feed at the rate of 3 cows to each acre, which keeps them in feed 3 or 4 weeks. After they have cleaned up the first patch, he moves them to a second field.

Wheat pasture is fine, but he does not want to stay on wheat alone with a breeding herd. There always is the danger of wheat poisoning, and a feeder cannot depend on wheat pasture alone every winter.

Mr. Golliher says he has been using this plan several years and has tried many varieties since 1920. His favorite is western blackhull, but cattle will eat midland milo when it does not make grain. He seeds at the rate of 6

eat midland milo when it does not make grain. He seeds at the rate of 6 pounds an acre in 24- or 30-inch rows. It is the cheapest way to rough feed, he says, and it does save labor.

Ground Cobs Help

Nature has put certain food values in corncobs that are very beneficial to cattle, believes Joseph Ellenbecker, of Marshall county. He has been wintering his herd of 56 Angus cows on ground corncob roughage for several years now and says, "I wouldn't think of wintering cattle again without it."

He isn't a chemist, so doesn't know just what there is in corncobs that cat-tle need. "But, he says, "I do know that some experiment stations have done research work on corncobs and report they have about 50 per cent of the feed value of corn grain. Cows get-ting ground corncobs will never scour. I believe corncobs save me 25 to 30 per

cent on my wintering feed costs."

Here is the wintering diet given the Ellenbecker cows: They are run on wheat pasture or cornstalks and get wheat pasture or cornstalks and get some prairie hay. This is supplemented with 10 bushels a day of ground corncobs with about 5 per cent ground cornby weight added. "I use a half-inch screen for the cobs but believe a quarter-inch would be better," says Mr. Ellenbecker. "If I run out of cobs or fail to feed them for any reason the cattle will stand and bawl for them," he reports. Ground cobs bring his cows thru winter in the best condition of anything he ever has used, he relates. "I honestly believe ground cobs could be fed economically with any kind of protein supplement for wintering cattle," states Mr. Ellenbecker. "Cattle will eat them without any grain or supplement added." supplement added."

Could Banish Hunger

Hunger could be banished from the earth if full use was made of agricul-tural and scientific knowledge, it has

tural and scientific knowledge, it has been announced.

It is estimated there would be enough food for everyone by 1960 if cereals could be increased 21 per cent, roots and tubers 27 per cent, sugar 12 per cent, fats and oils 34 per cent, nuts 80 per cent, fruit and vegetables 163 per cent, meat 46 per cent, and milk 100 per cent 100 per cent.

Production could be increased in 2 ways, it is stated. First, by improved methods that the United States used to boost production during the war to be applied on a world-wide basis. Sec-ond, by increasing the amount of land

under cultivation.

According to an Associated Press story, more than 900 million acres could be added in South America and Africa; 100 million acres in Sumatra, Borneo, New Guinea and Madagascar; 300 million acres in Soviet Russia, Canada and the United States. By add-ing this total of 1,300,000,000 acres of new soils, and educating world farmers to use the best cultural and managerial practices, the job could be done, it is claimed.

Requires Skill

Bringing a badly eroded 3 per cent slope back into full production is taking the skill of Lawrence Feltner, Coffey county farmer, these days.

Mr. Feltner had the slope terraced and limed and has started a quick rotation of wide-spaced oats sown with sweet clover. Sweet clover will be plowed under in April of the second year and will be followed by corn. After one year of corn the field will go right back into sweet clover. Mr. Feltner plans 3 rotations on this basis. ner plans 3 rotations on this basis, after which he believes the soil will be built up enough to work out a long

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For Sale—80-Acre improved irrigated farm on highway near Boulder. Alfred Hladek, 1084 Lincoln, Boulder, Colo.

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100. Order from this ad or send for free catalog. 24-hour mail service. Windsor Hatchery,
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Baby Chicks—24 breeds, free price list, tested breeders, Austra Whites, White, Buff. Brown Leghorns, \$7.95; pullets, \$15,45; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, White Minorcas, \$8.95; pullets, \$12.95. Heavy assorted, \$6.95. Mixed assorted, \$5.45. Surplus cockerels, \$2.95. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

Griffith Chicks. Immediate-Future Delivery.
Bred 25 years to make profitable layers-quick
maturing fryers. Barred, White Rocks, Reds,
Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Austra-Whites, Standard Mating \$8.95 per 100. Silver-Gold Matings
\$11.45. Postpaid with cash or \$1.00 per 100 deposit—balance COD. Free Catalog. Griffith
Hatchery, Box 617, Futton, Missourt.

Baby Chicks—E. Q. B. Busky, Vicyous Sant

Hatchery, Box 617, Fulton, Missour.

Baby Chicks—F. O. B., husky, vigorous from bloodtested layers: White, Buff, Brown Legnorns, \$8.95; pullets, \$15.95; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8.95; pullets, \$13.90; heavy assorted, \$6.95. Surplus cockerels, \$3.95; Free Calendar-Catalog, Terms, guarantees, Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

• LIVESTOCK ITEMS

Brucella Abortus Vaccine from Mfgr. Under 10 doses, 35c dose; to 50 doses, 33c; over 50 doses, 31c. Blackleg and all Mixed Bacterins, 7c dose. Penicillin for Mastitis: 100,000 units, (5 doses, 1 treatment) \$1,25. (20 doses, 5 treatment) \$5,00. Includes sterile water. Shipments, prepaid. National Vaccine & Serum Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

o Dogs

Cattle Bred English Shepherd and Collie pups. Natural heelers guaranteed. Free training in-structions with orders. Also trained dogs. Roy D. Bleeke, Rt. 5, Decatur, Ind.

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

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

Wanted. Fox Terrier Pupples. Box 261, Staf-ford, Kansas

Choice Collie Pups from registered Champion bloodlines. Paul Probasco, R-1, Abilene, Kan.

1946 Kansas Certified Leoti Red. Purity 99.44%. Germination 80%. Cwt. \$15.00. Carl E. Carlson, Garfield, Kansas.

● PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

Sweet Potato Plants—Improved Portoricos and
Nancy Halls. 200—\$1.00; 500—\$2.00; 1,000

—\$3.00. Prepaid. Satisfaction and prompt
shipment guaranteed. J. D. Dellinger, Gleason,
Tenn.

• FLOWERS AND BULBS

Rustproof Snapdragons, 36, \$1.00; 100, \$2.50. Annual Phlox, Shasta Daisy, Carnation Pinks each 16, 50c; 36, \$1.00 prepaid. Duphorne Brothers, Harper, Kan.

• PRODUCE WANTED

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

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AMERICA'S Leading Auctioneers Teach You. Students sell actual Sales. Largest school in world. 14 years in Operation. Don't be misled. Term soon. Free catalog. Write REISCH AUCTION SCHOOL, Mason City, Iowa

Lane Auction School, Mason City, Iowa. Send for free catalogue. Term soon.

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

MACHINERY WANTED

Want Small Combine, 16 to 20 runner drill, 15 to 21-foot disk, press wheels for drills. Will Sheridan, Sutton, Neb.

New Tires, first grade, size 500x19, \$14.17 F.O.B. Chicago. All other sizes passenger, truck and tractor. Write your needs. A.A. O'Keefe, 7517 Merrill Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

EVER-CHARGE **Ends Battery Trouble**

Makes your battery last years longer—if mechanically right. Stops corrosion and sulphation. \$1.50 your only cost. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. A trial will con-

BOX 139-K SALES & SERVICE Waterville, Kan

DELCO LIGHT

e Stock Genuine Parts for all models, iants Fumps Batteries Wind Plants rm Shop, Repair any Delco Equipment Factory Distributors General Products, Wichita, Kansas

Electric Farm & Ranch Welders—Buy Direct—New—Guaranteed. R.E.A. Approved 220V. AC Welders. Weld anything metalic. Complete with accessories and instructions. List price \$175.00. Your special direct price \$130.00. Also 32V. DC Welders—Low Battery drain—complete with instructions. List price \$135.00. Your special price only \$100.00. Send cash with order or pay expressman when delivered. Act Now! Good-Ail Electric Mfg. Co. (Welders since 1921), Ogallala, Nebraska.

MACHINERY AND PARTS

NEW AND USED TRACTOR PARTS

rite for big, free 1947 catalogue; tremendous vings. Satisfaction guaranteed. ntrai Tractor Wrecking Co., Des Moines 3, Ia.

Combine Owners. We can furnish V-Belt Changeovers for these combines: International Self-Propelled 123 SP, 122; Case Combines A6, A, B, C, H, M, K, P; Holt-Caterpillar 34, 36; Platform Drive for John Deere 17, 5A; Engine Drive for M-M Jr., G2, G3; also Pickup & Auger Drive for New Holland Baler. Field tested. Write for literature for your machine. Farrar Machine Shop, Norwich, Kansas. Phone 100J.

• FARM EQUIPMENT

Milkers—Parts—Service

arge stock of replacement parts for all milk-Natural rubber inflations. Farm dairy room general Products—Surge Distributors 157-59 N. Emporia Wichita, Kansas

Tarpaulins — water, flame, mildew proofed, 11.6-ounce weight. Double-stitched seams and hems. Any size @ 9c sq. ft. Frompt parcel post C. O. D. shipment. L. K. Lippert Company, 297 S. High St., Columbus 15, Ohio.

Low-priced Grain Blowers and Augers. Truck and Stationary types. Also Basin Tillers for erosion control. Write today for particulars, Link Mfg. Co., Fargo, North Dakota,

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Beautiful Summergloss Reprints only 2c each.
Rolls developed two guaranteed prints made
from each negative 25c. Your favorite Photo
copied and 12 Billfold size prints made from it
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Valuable coupon with each 6 or 8 exposure
roll finished for 25c or 2 prints each negative
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Box 3537, St. Paul, Minn.

One Day Service. Two prints ("Never Fade" Deckledge Velox) of each negative on roll 25c. Highest quality. Reprints 2c each. Mail today! 2418-32 Penn. Welch Photo Company, Minnesota.

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Write for Free Mailers. Finer Finishing, Prompt service. Minicam Photo Labs, LaCrosse 6, Wisconsin.

2c.—Velox Reprints. Roll developed 16 prints 25c. Photographer, Lake Geneva, Wisc.

• MISCELLANEOUS

Hot Water Heaters

Electric, Butane, Oil and Gas for immediate delivery.

MIDWEST APPLIANCE STORE 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas

ARMY SURPLUS GOODS **Used--Serviceable**

Army Cotton Coveralls (Olive Drab) \$1.00 & \$1.50
Army Cotton Trousers (Sun Tan) . \$1.00 & \$1.50
Army Cotton Coveralls (Olive Drab) \$1.00 & \$1.50
Army O. D. Blankets (Nearly New) . \$3.95
Army O. D. Blankets (Nearly New) . \$2.95
Army Cotton Conforters . \$2.50
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Write for Complete Price List SIKES STORE CO., Leonardville, Kan.

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

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MONICOLINAL OF LIBRARY Dairy CATTLE 211947

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Sunny Jim, approved sire. Also bulls from 2 weeks to serviceable ages by Neshaminy Enterprise, son of Penhurst Jim, the ap-proved sire. Write us your wants or better

John C. Keas, Effingham, Kansas

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> THE SONS OF "BURKE" SUNNYMEDE FARM
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Junior Sire ons of these sires now available. Herd on 7th consecutive year of Holstein-Friesian mprovement Test C. L. E. EDWARDS, Topeka, Kansas

Smoky Valley Holsteins

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ored and developed the first and only Hol-low in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of 365 consecutive days. Young bulls with roduction dams or granddams. H. A. DRESSLEH, LEBO, KAN.

BUILDING A BETTER

Your success is based on knowing good produc-ing dairy type. The folder, "A Standard of Ex-cellence", includes 21 color photographs, to help you select high producing animals. Send today for your FREE copy.

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB 725 Grove Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Since 1996 fright Floudista Popular Bloodlines. Ransom Farm, Homewood (Franklin Co.), Kan.

BROOKSIDE JERSEY STOCK FARM

guarantee to provide Jerseys that will e nourishment for the body; beauty for eyes; consolation for the mind; rest for soul; and cash for the pocketbook. Bulls, 's and heifers for sale. Guaranteed in ry way. Reasonable prices.

MARSHALL BROS., Sylvia, Kansas

REGISTERED BROWN SWISS BULLS

ble age and younger. Bloodlines of world ns, Illini Nellie and Sophia M. M. E. TUTTLE, Rt. 2, Tonganoxie, Kansas

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ROTHERWOOD, LAND OF OZ Hutchinson, Kansas

Beef CATTLE

BEEFMAKER BULLS.

Are Breed Improving Aberdeen-Angus Bulls—Come see the proof—their calves. Herd Battery—Six bulls in use. The top Aberdeen-Angus bloodlines and definitely reproducing their own kind. Comparison is invited with any other cattle. The "Jingle" in your pocket will warm the heart. Use them and prosper. Inquire of C. E. REED, 4114 East Central Ave., Wichita 6, Kansas. Telephones 68313 residence; farm 5-3868.

SHEEP

WEST'S GREATEST ALL-HAMPSHIRE SHEEP EVENT 75 Stud Rams and Ewes

2nd Annual NORTHERN COLORADO HAMPSHIRE SALE AND SHOW

Greeley, Colorado THURSDAY, JULY 24

18 Consignments from 4 states For catalog write

Manager WARD R. SMITH Fort Collins, Colorado

Combines Flying-Farming

Former Combat Pilot Is Well Fixed for Both



The flying family of Theodore Kruger, Marshall county, will combine flying and farming. Left to right, members of the family are: Robert, 6; Ellen, 4; Mr. Kruger and Mrs. Kruger.

A SCHOOL of aviation was being established in the center of a growing wheat field this spring on the farm of Theodore Kruger, Marshall county farmer. Mr. Kruger plans to combine a career of aviation with farming on his "160" north of Bremen. He is well equipped for both jobs, since he was graduated from the University of California with majors in both agriculture and aeronautical engineering. SCHOOL of aviation was being es-

gineering.

After graduation, Mr. Kruger decided to buy a farm and took a liking to his present acreage, which he purchased from his grandfather, Frank J. Truxaw, of Odell, Nebr.

When the United States got into World War II, Mr. Kruger found himself in the army air corps as an instructor pilot on PT's and ATA's. Overseas he was a combat glider pilot and also piloted C-47's.

At war's end he had about 2 000

and also piloted C-47's.

At war's end he had about 3,000 flying hours and knew he never would be satisfied unless he was flying. So his school of aviation is being established on his farm, where he can be a "son of the air as well as a son of the soil." Already Mr. Kruger has enough GI students to give him plenty of instruction work for many months. In the meantime he is adding planes to take care of his business.

the meantime he is adding planes to take care of his business.

The north-south runway on the farm is five eighths of a mile long and the east-west runway three eighths. The farm and airport will be electrified as soon as lines are put in so the school can be approved for night as well as day emergency landings.

Since returning from service, Mr. Kruger has done considerable flying for professional land appraisers for in-

for professional land appraisers for insurance companies. Some of these trips take him long distances from home. The appraisers carry blank maps and map out farms for erosion control as they fly over them.

"Some farms are 90 per cent eroded,"
Mr. Kruger states.

This flying farmer has another idea he believes will be of service to sur-rounding farms, too. "You see," he explained, "I worked out in the Imperial valley where they do lots of crop dusting. You know you can increase yields of alfalfa seed from one to 3 or 4 bushels an acre by dusting. One large farmer in this area already has asked me to do some dusting for him. I expect others to be interested later.

Mrs. Kruger also is a flying enthusiast and the 2 Kruger children will be as soon as they are old enough. Their son, Robert, now is 6 years old and Ellen

Byron E. Guise, editor of the Marys-ville Advocate, believes Mr. Kruger may be the first farmer in Kansas to combine actual farming and commercial aviation.

After More Fat

Raymond Ohlde, young Washington county dairyman, gradually is building up the herd of Holsteins he took over from his father, H. E. Ohlde, in 1940.

The elder Mr. Ohlde had 10 or 12 cows all dating back to one cow. "These cows had good type and good production but were a little low on test," says Raymond. "What I want

to do now is to try to maintain the good type but raise the butterfat test." To do this he now has Starwood Prince Garma as herd sire. This bull's dam has a lifetime average of more than 600 pounds of butterfat above 4 per cent on 2-time milking. cent on 2-time milking.

Size of the herd has been increased

until Raymond now is milking 16.
Seven of the cows now are purebred
and he plans to change over to all purebred if his breeding program works
out as planned out as planned.

One of his heifer calves won first

One of his heifer calves won first place among 30 entries in the spring Black and White show, at Linn, this year. All calves on the farm appear to be of excellent quality and should provide good replacements.

Balbo rye pulled him thru last winter, says Mr. Ohlde, after he had gone into cold weather with only half a supply of hay. Working out a temporary pasture program has been a major problem on the farm. It has been difficult to have Sudan because of chinch bugs and so far he has not been able to get a satisfactory stand of brome. to get a satisfactory stand of brome. This year, however, he is planting 10 acres of Sudan, has 18 acres of balbo rye, and will seed another 3 acres to brome.

Pump Your Heat

The day may come when you can throw away that coal shovel and pump heat out of the ground into your home during winter. You also can use the same method in reverse to pump coolness out of the earth during summer.

It illity engineers are working on the

Utility engineers are working on the idea of using heat pumps operated by electricity to both heat and cool the nation's homes.

Already the heat-pump method of electrical heating is being tested in Indiana and Pacific Southwest states. Three companies now are in actual production of units, with others taking initial steps to enter the field.

The theory behind the idea is that temperature levels below ground remain fairly constant at about 40 degrees to 64 degrees. Heat units can be drawn from the ground by means of the electric pump and, thru compression, released at a higher temperature.

How Many Eggs?

Americans ate an average of 382 eggs a person in 1946, compared to an annual prewar rate of 316.

Altho egg consumption for the first 3 months of 1947 was even higher, the Poultry Branch of U. S. D. A. estimates total average consumption for this year will be around 360, or 22 less than in 1946. than in 1946.

NEW HOME FOR POLLED HEREFORDS

We are glad to report the sale of our herd bull and a pair of helfers to Mr. Paul Strickler, of Hoisington. The sale was made through the advertising recently carried in Kansas 'Farmer. Mr. Strickler is starting a good herd of Polled Herefords. We have had good results from advertising in your paper,

George L. Riffel & Son, Hope, Kansas.

MILKING

SHORTHORNS

Bulls 6 to 18 months old. Sired by O. Boy Prince, first at district show. Also sire of first prize get of sire at Kansas State Fair in 1946. Also calves by Liberty Mapperton 14th, Grand Champion at 1946 District Show, and second at 1947 District Show. Our herd tested and classified.

BEN & BERNARD WASSENBERG Marysville, Kansas

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Registered: 7 Young Cows, calve soon and 2-year-old bull. All roans. Located 4421 10th St., Topeka, Kansas. Write D. P. LORENZ, Salina, Kansas



REG. RED POLLED BULLS

Serviceable age. Tb. and Bang's tested. Tyears a Red Polled Breeder.
WM. WIESE, Haven, Kansas

RED POLLED BULLS For Sale: One Six-Indiana.
twelve months of age.
W. E. ROSS & SON, Smith Center, Kansas

HOGS

REG. HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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



Registered Blocky Type Pigs
PETERSON & SONS
Osago City, Kansas.

ETHYLEDALE FARM

PRODUCTION HAMPSHIRES

Herd Sires
BRIGHT GLORY
SPOTLITE SUPREME
SPOTLITE JR.
100 fall pigs, boars and glits,
ready for new homes.
Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

YORKSHIRE HOGS

The lean-meat, post-war breed. Bred gilts, unrelated pigs. Write for illustrated circular. Yalehurst Yorkshire Farms, Peoria, Illinois

KONKELS' SPOTTED POLANDS LEAD

For Sale—Fall boars and gilts, also choice spring pigs, featuring a litter out of a sow sired by Grand View Supreme, the \$4,400 boar. Lkter by Advancer.

DALE KONKEL & SONS, Haviland, Kan.

CLASSY DUROC GILTS

Most of them sired are sired by Reconstruction
2nd and Hercules. Bred for September litters
to Topper, an outstanding individual and highselling son of Artese Market Topper.
G. F. GERMANN & SON, Manhattan, Kansas

Extra Choice Duroc Gilts

ber farrow. FRANK ALEXANDER, Corning, Kansas

Offering Duroc Fall Boars g and conformation. Registered Shipped on approval. Write for

full particulars, WILLIS HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS **DUROC BOARS ALL AGES**

By Red Star and Fancy Cardinal. Choice glits bred to Top Crown by Crown Frince, Illinois Champion boar. Fall pigs by Top Crown and Orion Reconstruction. B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

SHEPHERD'S SUPERIOR DUROCS
All bred gilts sold until June and later farrowing bred to Lo Thickmaster and Super Spot Light. Fall pigs by Proud Cherry Orion and Uneeda Broadway. Double immuned. Registered. Kansas' oldest herd.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Livestock Advertising Rates

1/4 Column inch (5 lines)..\$3.00 per issue 1 Column inch.......... 8,40 per issue The ad costing \$3.00 is the smallest ac-cepted.

Publication dates are on the first and third Saturdays of each month. Copy for livestock advertising must be received on Friday, eight days before.

JESSE R. JOHNSON, Livestock Editor MIKE WILSON, Fieldman. Kansas Färmer – Topeka, Kansas

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson Topeka, Kansas Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman, Muscotah, Kansas.

At the annual meeting of the AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB held recently at Columbus, Ohlo, they selected Floyd Johnston, extension dairyman of the Iowa State College, as the new secretary. He replaces Jack Nesbit former secretary. John Weir, Jersey breeder of Geuda Springs, was elected as a director for the coming year.

ORVILLE L. JENKINS, Hereford cattle breeder and advertiser located at Emmett, reports bull sales a trifle below last year. However, he recently sold his 2-year-old bull and another one about 16 months old. Mr. Jenkins has one of the good herds in the entire country and grows his breeding stock in a way to insure the best results when they go into new hands.

W. H. MOTT, veteran Holstein breeder of Herington, writes that the convention of the National Holstein-Friesian Association will be held at Kansas City in 1948. Doctor Mott with his usual energy has with Grover Meyer and others been working for several months to interest the association in bringing this convention nearer to the great Holstein center of the country. Kansas breeders and others who know and appreciate this great breed of dairy cattle will be glad to know of the decision of the association.

Harold Hansen, of Hillsboro, paid the top price for a bull in the LYN-LEE GUERNSEY SALE held at Hillsboro, June 6. The price was \$500. Jacob H. Wiebe, of Whitewater, topped the females paying \$515. The 22 bred cows and helfers brought an average price of \$333. The entire female average, including calves and unbred helfers, was \$270. The bull average was \$185 and the entire offering sold for an average of \$254. The weather was fine, almost too good for farmers who felt the importance of field work following so much rain. About 500 were in attendance. The cattle were in fair condition but some of them lacked fiesh. Thirtyone head stayed in Kansas. Charley Cole was the auctioneer.

The high standing of O. M. WRIGHT AND SON AND FLOYD SOWERS was well attested by the large crowd that came out to their Hereford sale May 14. Many who otherwise would have spent a profitable day in the field came because of the good-neighbor policy that prevails out in Lincoln county, the home of so many choice Herefords. The pavilion in Sylvan Grove was full of buyers and visitors and most of the cattle stayed near where they were sold. The buils, 11 of them, brought a general average of \$292, with a top of \$550 paid by Towne Brothers, of Osborne. This bull was a good son of Real Prince D.133d, from the Wright herd. The females averaged \$255, with a top of \$440 for a cow with calf included. They were consigned by Floyd Sowers. Towne Brothers also were buyers of this pair. Thirteen non-registered cows were sold. Those selling with calves at foot averaged \$256. The ones without calves averaged \$188. Every animal went back to a Kansas farm and not one went farther than 150 miles from the farms where they were dropped. Fred Chandler was the auctioneer.

Public Sales of Livestock

Guernsey Cattle

October 17-Kansas Breeder's State Associa-tion, Topeka, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

October 28—Miller Herefords, St., Marys, Kan.
October 28—L. J., Bodine, Great Bend, Kan.
November 4—North Central Kansas Hereford
Association Show and Sales Concordia,
Kan. George Wreath, Manager, Belleville,
November 11—W. H. Tonn & Son, Haven, Kan.
November 12—J. H. Banker, Salina, Kan.
November 18— Wabaunsee County Hereford
Breeders' Association, Alma, Kan., Howard
C. Meyers, Secretary.

Holstein Cattle

October 27—Kanas Holstein State Sale, Abilene, Kan., John Heersche, Chairman, Mulvane, Kan.

November 10—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. T. Hobart McVay, Sales Manager.

Polled Hereford Cattle

October 27—Mid-West Polled Hereford Breeders, Marysville, Kan. Bernard Hart, Sale Man-ager, Blue Rapids, Kan. November 14—Plain View Farms, Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan. December 6—Roy E. Dillard, Salina, Kan. Shorthorn Cattle

October 31—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Beloit, Kan. Ed Hedstrom, Secretary, Mankato, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs

August 22-Glovers Acres, Raytown, Mo. August 23-O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan. Duroc Hogs August 13—B. M. Seaman & Son, Wilson, Kan., and W. Fred Bolt, Isabel, Kan. Sale at Bolt farm. August 20—Willis Huston, Americus, Kan.

Hereford Hogs

August 6, 1947 — State Hereford Hog Sale, Marysville, Kan. Milt Hagg, Sale Manager, Holton. O I C Hogs

October 29—Kansas O I C Breeders' Association, Sale and Show at Hutchinson, Kan., Marvin J. Hostetler, Secretary, McPherson, Kan.

Hampshire Sheep July 24—Northern Colorado Breeders' Show and Sale, Greeley, Colo. Ward R. Smith, Man-ager, Fort Collins, Colo. August 7—Clifton H. Davis, Archie, Mo.

Sheep-All Breeds

June 27-28—Mid-West Stud Ram Show and Sale, Sedalia, Mo. Rollo E. Singleton, Manager, Department of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo.

A SATISFIED ADVERTISER

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen:
Inclosed find check for \$25.20 to pay for advertising. I find the Kansas Farmer a good place to advertise the cattle I have for sale. Among the buyers who bought buils to head registered herds were, Ralph L. Trager, Bucklin; F. H. Wittoroff, Inman; and Robert S. Molz, Kiowa. Other buil sales included Reuben Holzwarth and William L. Raile, St. Francis; Galen Perkins, Partridge; Harry Zurick, Sterling; Norman Coon, Clearwater, and Jack Matson, Belmont. Grass is good and cattle are doing fine.

Walbert J. Rabenstein,

Walbert J. Rabenstein, Polled Hereford Breeder, Belmont, Kansas.

All Top Eggs

There is a reason why Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Meyerhoff, of Washington county, consistently market top-quality eggs. "We gather eggs in wire baskets 3 or 4 times daily," says Mrs. Meyerhoff, "clean them immediately, then store in the basement."

then store in the basement."

The Meyerhoffs have a flock of about 600 Austra Whites and believe the project justifies the care given. Whole grain as scratch grain is fed in the morning and again at night. A wet mash in self-feeders is provided in the middle of the forenoon, and sweet milk in troughs is fed once daily.

"Eggs are easier to clean if gathered frequently and cleaned before put in

frequently and cleaned before put in the cases," says Mrs. Meyerhoff. "Per-sonally, I prefer a damp cloth to steel

wool.

wool."
All eggs are sold on a grade basis and usually grade from three fourths to one cent below top. The last time Mrs. Meyerhoff figured receipts, the sale of 135 dozen eggs brought an additional \$5 premium because of quality. The flock reached a high production of 480 eggs a day in January and returned a profit of more than \$1,500 above feed cost during the last laying season.

For the last 3 years no hens have been held over a second year. "We have found production higher and more profitable when we start with all pul-lets each fall," states Mrs. Meyerhoff.

Hogs Like Comfort

Last fall Harold Quaintance, Johnson county, raised 92 pigs from 10 sows. Eighty of them averaged 278 pounds in 7 months, the other 12 he kept for gilts. This spring he raised 72 pigs from 10 sows and is almost apologetic for the decreased average. He believes a little too much supplement too soon caused the drop. But 7.2 is still a good average. good average.
Mr. Quaintance has his hogs farrow

in stationary buildings on his farmlot, but in fall moves the pigs to clean pasture when they are about 2 weeks old. In spring he usually waits until pigs are 6 weeks old before putting them out on pasture.

But there is another item which makes his her program outstanding.

But there is another item which makes his hog program outstanding. He believes in keeping them comfortable. In winter he takes a little of the chill out of his hog house with gas heaters. In summer he opens the house for 4-way ventilation and sprinkles water on the concrete floor. There is water on the concrete floor. just enough slope in the floor to permit the water to trickle from one corner to the opposite side. Hogs really go for this cooling system in midsummer.

Use for Corncobs

A new chemical process has been developed which uses corncobs, cottonseed hulls, or bran of oats and rice in making nylon. Heretofore coal and petroleum have been used. The cobs and hulls are the source of a chemical known as furfural. In making it, the hulls and cobs are cooked under pressure with a weak acid, followed by a complicated processing.

Use of agricultural by-products will not necessarily bring about a reduc-

Use of agricultural by-products will not necessarily bring about a reduction in manufacturing costs, at least in the near future. Announcement of the new process came after 12 years of study and about \$1,000,000 spent on research, plans for the building of new plants and the expansion of existing manufacturing facilities.

Try Balanced Farming

Fifty Jefferson county farm families will compete this year in a Balanced-Farming contest sponsored by the Kansas Power Company and the Jefferson county extension agent. Awards

will be made at a recognition banquet to be held at the end of the contest. Awards will be based on the amount of progress made by the family toward a Balanced-Farming program, accord-ing to Russell Klotz, extension agent. Each of the 5 service clubs in the county will sponsor 10 farm families in

the contest.

Balanced-Farming progress booklets have been issued to each competing family. These books will be kept by the contestants and their progress charted as improvements and changes are made on the farm. At the end of the contest the books will be judged by

The contest is being held for educational purposes as one method of presenting Balanced Farming to farmers in the county, says Mr. Klotz. The plan has been well accepted.

Sweet Clover Pays

About 7 years ago Kermit Hayes, Rice county, grew a crop of sweet clover on a hilltop on his farm. The seed had been in the ground several years and came up volunteer. It was a fair stand, so he let it go and later seeded it to oats. It made 35 bushels to the acre, 5 bushels more than the average. Mr. Hayes has been seeding sweet clover every year since that time. Five

clover every year since that time. Five years ago he seeded sweet clover in oats and pastured it at the rate of one head an acre. He followed with oats that made between 40 and 45 bushels an acre. Pink kafir followed the oats and it made 40 bushels.

Last year he seeded 23 acres of Madrid sweet clover on bottom ground. Last fall he pastured 50 head of cattle on it for a month and the stand was a little thin. He believes a good stand of sweet clover will carry up to 3 and 4 head of cattle an acre.

Cuts Work in Half

Work of milking cows has been cut about 50 per cent on the farm of H. B. Dubois, Osage county, since completion of a new grade-A dairy barn. The barn is of concrete-block construction, has stanchions for 8 cows, and a second story for hay storyed.

has stanchions for 8 cows, and a second story for hay storage.

"I think I would have given up milking entirely if we hadn't built the new barn," says Mr. Dubois. He had been selling grade-A about 2 weeks when we called at the farm, but indications were that his milk check would average about \$100 a month greater than before.

However, Mr. Dubois doesn't think

However, Mr. Dubois doesn't think this is the most important point. "The new barn is worth the money just to have a clean, warm place in which to work," he claims.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Meek Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$28.75	\$27.00	\$17.65
Hogs	25.25	24.50	14.55
Lambs	26.25	24.50	17.00
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs	.181/2	.21	.211/6
Eggs, Standards	.391/2	.39	.34
Butterfat, No. 1	.56	.53	.56
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.43	2.721/2	
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	2.0614	1.821/	
Oats, No. 2, White	1.03	1.011/	
Barley, No. 2	1.65	1.58	
Alfalfa, No. 1	25.00	35.00	30.00
Prairie, No. 1	27.00	27.00	14.00

Definition

Itches—Something that when a re-cuit is standing at attention his nose always.-G. S.

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

Saturday, June 28

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES

Production Tested, Packer-Farmer Type. wife Approved. Weaned pigs for sale.

O'BRYAN RANCH Hiattville (Bourbon Co.) Kansas Bred Gilt Sale August 23



Offering Desirable Hereford Breeding Stock-

For Sale Now—three herd bulls and several bred cows, also cows and caives. The herd bulls offered are Whitelen Lad 694th, Whitelen Lad 864th, and Whitelen Lad 866th. The 864th and 866th are straight Hazlett bred bulls, the 694th is a three-quarter bred Hazlett bull. These bulls are all sired by Ozarkwood who is a grandson of Beauty's Bocaldo. The dam of 694th is a granddaughter of Hazford Rupert 25th. The dams of the 864th and 866th are grand-daughters of Hazford Tone. The bulls and the females offered will appeal to those desiring good values in registered Herefords. Come see these registered Herefords and our new herd bull Beau Zento T. 83d 4088498.

These registered Herefords are being sold to reduce the size of our herd. For prices and further particulars write or see Joe Allen, Whitelen Farm, Breckenridge, Missouri.

J. C. PENNEY MISSOURI FARMS

Registered Hereford Division

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Joe J. Allen, Manager, Breckenridge, Missouri.

Cherry Hill Hallmark sired by the \$5,700 Gosshall Zimenes and bred by Oakwood Farm, Ashville, Ohio, (his dam was good enough for Cherry Hill Farms to own) and Red Coronet 2nd sired by the International Champion and bred by the Thiemans, Concordia, Mo., are producing the most perfect calves in the history of the herd (established 1907). Young males and females for sale. Three head a specialty. Calfhood vaccinated. Deliver in Kansas at cost. Thursdays are special sale day at the farm, 22 miles west and 6 miles south of Hutchinson.

BANBURYS' **Polled (Hornless) Shorthorns**

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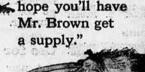
"You'd never guess it, Laddie, but this Flor-Glaze will really do you a lot of good. Honest! After Mrs. Brown gets it on her kitchen floor and your dirty

fairly whiz! 'Fore you've got half a dozen squirrels treed, he'll have his job done, and be ready for a little romp with you. operate your tractor, be sure the safety shields are on. Carelessness with mechapaws come bouncing

in, she won't be taking the broom to you. No sir! A few swishes of

Why? Because I'm leaving some Bovinol Stock Spray and Bovinol 25% DDT Concentrate. That combination just murders flies and other

"And Laddie, when you're resting in the house, I want you to really work at it-not have your rest disturbed by flies and mosquitoes. Just have the folks spray Superla Insect Spray around the house, and your problem's licked. I



Your Standard Oil Agent will be glad to make prompt deliveries to you of the products mentioned above, as well as other farm necessities, including: belt dressing, handy oil, cream separator oil, furniture polish, harness oils, and axle grease.

nized equipment accounts for 30% of the almost 20,000 annual accidental deaths on farms! BE CAREFUL-WHAT YOU SAVE MAY BE YOUR LIFE.

NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK July 20-26



the mop-and the dirt

plies I'm leaving will make that tractor

"Now take a look over by the barn

and notice the cows

swishing their tails.

Flies nearly driv-

in' 'em crazy! You

won't be seeing

that much longer.