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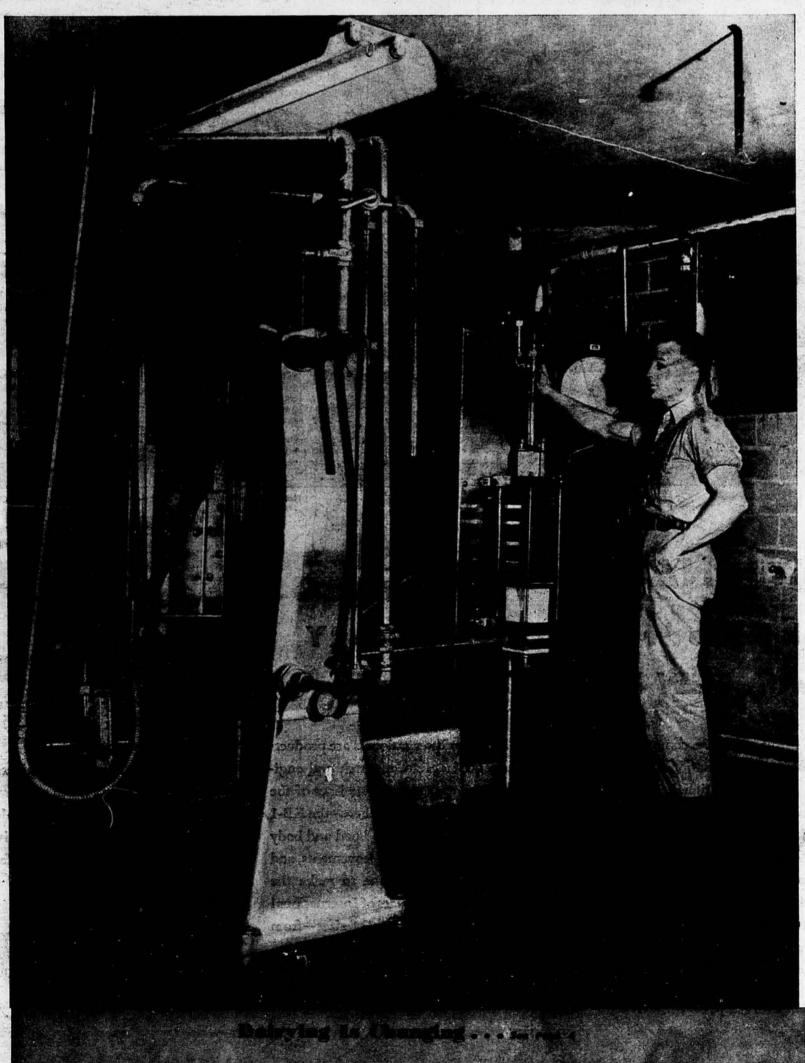
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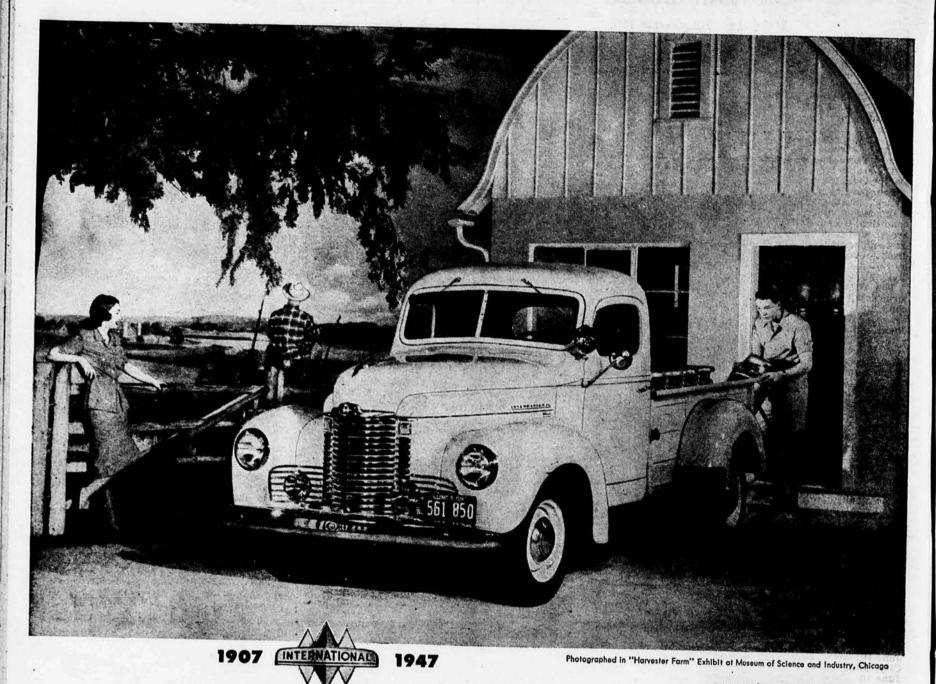
KARSAS FARMER

JUNE 7, 1947

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE







INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS Celebrate 40th ANNIVERSARY with NEW line of Great Trucks

YES-this year we come to the 40th Birthday of International Trucks-and this year International Harvester announces a great line of rugged NEW trucks, the KB Internationals.

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INTERNATIONAL ; HARVESTER

Newcastle Disease Found in Kansas

DURING the last few days evidence has been accumulating that Newcastle disease of poultry has made its appearance in very isolated outbreaks in Kansas, according to Dr. R. R. Dykstra, dean of the school of the sc veterinary medicine at Kansas State

Up to this time the vigilance of the Kansas Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's force has kept Kansas as one of the states free from this condition, Doctor Dykstra said.

Doctor Dykstra said.

The poultry-disease laboratory at Kansas State College has recently diagnosed a minor outbreak of this condition. Because of this, poultrymen are warned to be on the lookout for the first appearance of symptoms so the disease may promptly be stamped out by the state sanitary officials, Doctor Dykstra said.

The disease is caused by a filtrable virus and it is a very highly contagious condition. It attacks chickens of all ages, and turkeys, pigeons, geese, ducks and other barnyard fowl may be attacked.

attacked.

attacked.

First symptoms observed in chicks is difficulty in breathing, and there is weakness, depression and stupor. Within a few days twitching of the head and neck muscles is noticed and paralysis may set in. In older birds there is a complete interruption of egg production and the birds may go into a molt. The mortality in older birds is much lower than in chicks.

Unfortunately, the symptoms are

Unfortunately, the symptoms are not sufficiently clear-cut so a diagnosis can be made on the basis of symptoms, according to Doctor Dykstra. The only exact means of diagnosis is by labora-

tory procedures, and this requires technical skill and experience. The most conclusive evidence of the pres-ence of this disease is the isolation of the specific causative virus.

In certain foreign countries the disease has been attended by a much greater death loss than in America, but there is no way to forecast when the condition may become more disas-trous in America. Therefore the spread of the condition deserves the greatest consideration from veterinarians and

poultrymen.

Not only is the disease spread by Not only is the disease spread by contact between ailing and susceptible fowl, but it may also be spread by use of unsterilized, previously used feed bags and bird and egg crates. Improperly disposing of dead birds, the indiscriminate admission of visitors from infected premises, and the uncontrolled movement of non-disinfected trucks and other public conveyances trucks and other public conveyances may be means of spread. Poultry shows should be prohibited in infected

shows should be prohibited in infected areas.

While there is no justification for undue alarm regarding the appearance of the disease in Kansas, it should nevertheless be evident that the disease should not be ignored. This will require the unselfish co-operation of all those interested in the poultry industry. Whenever there is the slightest suspicion of the appearance of this disease, a veterinarian should be consulted and the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, Will J. Miller, in Topeka, should at once be notified so he may take the proper steps in an attempt to control the spread of the condition.

Will Explain **About Loans**

INFORMATION on the 1947 com-

INFORMATION on the 1947 commodity loan program will be given in a series of 8 district meetings in Kansas, says Glenn H. Johnson, state director of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Meetings will be held in Wichita, June 10; Greensburg, June 11; Garden City, June 12; Colby, June 13; Iola, June 16; Topeka, June 17; Concordia, June 18; Hays, June 19.

County ACA committeemen, commodity loan clerks, lending agency representatives, and elevator managers will attend the sessions.

Representing the state PMA will be Harvey Bross, a member of the state committee; L. M. Knight, administrative officer, and Chester W. Polson, who is in charge of the commodity loan section of the Kansas PMA office. Prof. George Montgomery, of the economics and sociology staff at Kansas PMA office.

loan section of the Kansas PMA office. Prof. George Montgomery, of the economics and sociology staff at Kansas State College, will take part in some of the meetings.

Commenting on the program, Polson said that commodity loans will be available on wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, soybeans, flax, grain sorghums, and numerous legume and grass seeds.

Loans on wheat will be based on 90 per cent of July 1 parity. Those on corn will be based on 90 per cent of October 1 parity. Oats, barley, rye and grain sorghum loans will be on comparative loan rates with corn. "Flax," said Polson, "will have a loan rate of

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze Topeks, Kansas Vol. 84, No. 11

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

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

\$5.85 a bushel, basis Fredonia, and the soybean rate will be \$2.04 a bushel at the farm. Loans on all crops except corn will be available from harvest time to December 31, 1947, with maturity date April 30, 1948. Corn loans will be made from harvest until July 31, 1948. Loans on corn will mature September 30, 1948."

"Bond-a-Month" Is New Slogan

ARMERS will be given a chance to join townfolks in a nation-wide
"Bond-a-Month" plan just announced by the U. S. Treasury Depart-

ment.

Under the plan, farmers or others may authorize officials of their bank to monthly deduct a stated amount from checking accounts for the purchase of Series E, F, or G Savings Bonds.

Many farmers already are doing this, states the Treasury Department, with the idea of having a retirement income for themselves. By starting now and buying a bond every month you can arrange to have a monthly income from bonds at the end of 10 years.

Agricultural states continue to set Agricultural states continue to set the pace in Savings Bond "net" sales, says the Treasury Department. Net sales mean the excess of sales over redemptions and maturities. Net sales for the first 3 months of 1947 almost equaled net sales for the entire year of 1946, it is reported.

Banks thruout the nation have been supplied with authorization forms, on

Banks thruout the nation have been supplied with authorization forms, on which farmers can designate how much they want to invest each month. Upon such authorization from farmers, banks will automatically invest that amount in U. S. Savings Bonds to the account of the depositor.

This plan is suggested while farm savings accounts are large and while the monthly deductions will not be greatly missed. Farmers will have the privilege of discontinuing such bond purchases at any time they choose to do so.

Complete details of the "Bond-a-Month" plan are available at your local bank.

Senator Capper on Radio

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



Use Nourse Insecticides



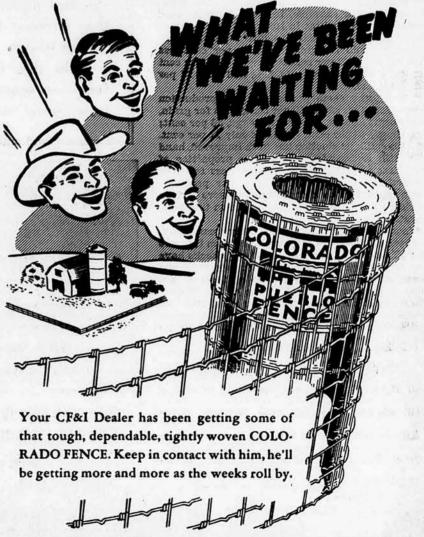
Every Nourse Spray is fully tested and guaranteed. Whichever type you prefer, with or without D.D.T., you can be sure of satisfactory results. Use Nourse Sprays in your home, in farm outbuildings, and on livestock.

See your Nourse dealer today. He will advise you and supply you with the Nourse Spray for your needs. Nourse Water Soluble Spray contains 25% D.D.T. Mix this spray with water for economical spraying. Nourse Red Label Spray contains 5% D.D.T. and 3% Pyrin for instant knock down and lasting results. Nourse Knok-Em-Kold contains no D.D.T. and is the ideal spray for dairy barns and cattle.

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The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation XECUTIVE OFFICES DENVER COLO. STEEL MILLS: PUEBLO, COLO.

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

Dairying Is Changing

... and Is Feeling Some Growing Pains

By DICK MANN

THERE is a bright future in store for the Kansas dairyman. But before dairying can reach the peak of its profit possibilities, some radical changes need to be made in the present production-marketing-processing machine. This is the opinion of many leading producers and processors.

opinion of many leading producers and processors.

Dairying, they claim, is lagging behind other farming operations in efficiency of production, marketing, processing and distribution.

A national census of dairy cows discloses that 87.3 per cent are in herds of 10 or fewer. This scattering of millions of cows in small herds is the greatest stumbling block to efficiency, it is maintained by some dairy leaders. It means, they claim, that on many farms the dairy herd is too small to permit modern production equipment, use of good dairy sires, careful management and feeding programs, good housing, good pasture programs, or the most advantageous marketing of products

the most advantageous marketing of products. Small, scattered herds make it difficult for farmers to market a high-quality product or for processors to improve their service. Some processors feel that small producers are missing out on the major part of the market possibilities

sors to improve their service. Some processors feel that small producers are missing out on the major part of the market possibilities.

Now let's look at dairying from the labor efficiency angle. Speaking before a meeting of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers' Association, Prof. F. W. Atkeson, head, Kansas State College department of dairy husbandry, recently had this to say:

"Dairy farming is a semi-intensive type of agriculture and is not so adaptable to large-scale operations and mechanization as are some other types of farming. For example, in 1939, farmers could produce as much wheat in 100 minutes of labor as they produced in 248 minutes during 1914-18. Corn for grain could be produced in 52 per cent less time, alfalfa in 47 per cent less, eggs in 40 per cent less, corn silage 38 per cent less, and milk 28 per cent less time.

"During the same period costs of production were reduced on wheat 49 per cent; corn for grain, 42 per cent; alfalfa, 13 per cent; eggs, 36 per cent; corn silage, 43 per cent, and milk only 11 per cent.

"Altho milk production has been improved, hand labor still represents such a large proportion of costs that costs have been reduced less for milk production than for any of the other products. These facts may be a challenge for more serious consideration of future improvement in the dairy industry."

What about marketing? The weekly cream check has been a standby of millions of farmers thru the years. Many times the cream and egg checks have kept farmers going until better times arrived and meant almost their only source of income. Yet some processors say much of the cream production today is uneconomical. One cream buyer told us: "A lot of our cream comes in quart and gallon containers and isn't profitable either to us or the farmer."

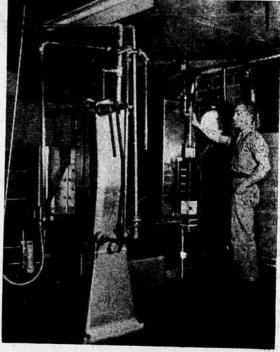
A few processors claim warning signals already are in sight for the small cream producer. They say that since before the war average butter consumption per person has dropped from 18 pounds a year to less than 10 pounds. Consumption of butter substitutes has increased in the same proportion.

Manufacturers of butter substitutes are said to have overcome many objections to their products. At least 12 state legislatures this year were tinkering with so called "restrictive laws" on butter substitutes and Senator Olin D. Johnson, South Carolina Democrat, has a bill in the present Congress which would repeal the Federal sales and occupational taxes on margarine. Processors claim only high-quality butter at reasonable prices will be able to meet "substitute" competition 10 years from now. Such quality, they add, is not always possible under present outdated marketing methods.

On the other hand, the future for fluid milk is said to be much brighter. In the last 5 years average yearly consumption of milk has increased from 160 to 200 quarts a person. In addition, the processing industry constantly is finding new outlets thru expansion of distribution and thru new by-products.

George Brinkman, Allen county dairyman, recently made this prediction: "I look for the time to come when no milk will be separated on the farm." This certainly [Continued on Page 20]

Dairying is bound to change. How far will this go? How far should it go? In this article, several leading producers and processors tell what they foresee. Kansas Farmer would like to hear from others on this important subject—no matter how few or how many cows you milk.



Frank Dickey, of the Shirley Dairy, Jefferson county, shows the latest equipment—here and on the cover—in pasteurizing. It is an electronic pasteurizer. The trend toward larger dairles will permit use of more modern and efficient equipment, industry leaders claim.



The profitable dairy of the future will need adequate facilities such as this modern milking parlor.



Much of the labor of manure hauling on the dairy farm has been eliminated with loaders like this one being operated by Perry Teaford, Jefferson county. Dairies are still lagging behind other farm operations on efficient management, it is said.



Small dairy herds, poor cows and poor pastures are stumbling blocks to dairy progress. This thin cow shown on poor native pasture is not paying her way.

Good cows on good pastures bring the profits. These Holsteins in the Pat Beezley herd, Crawford county, are on lush balbo rye. Pasture pictures taken same day.





VERYONE is agreed that Federal expenditures, now running more than 40 billion dollars—that is, 40 million thousands of dollars—a year ought to be drastically reduced. Except, of course, Federal funds should continue to be provided for some project. tinue to be provided for some project which "I" know to be so impor-

tant to the nation that appropriations should not

In several western states, there are organized efforts being made to continue appropriations on

a very large scale for reclamation and public works, particularly power projects.

Among farm leaders especially there is a strong feeling that soil-conservation payments and the school-lunch program ought to be continued without reductions.

out reductions.

And, of course, the army and the navy feel that national security demands maintaining the armed services on a scale never before dreamed of. At least 11 billion dollars a year.

.

President Truman insists that the least the Federal government can get along with is \$37,500,000,000,000 for the coming fiscal year, which starts July 1. The Senate voted early in the session to hold appropriations down to \$33,000,000,000. The House voted to hold the total down to \$31,500,000,000.

If either of these figures is even approached, there are going to have to be reductions in just about every line of governmental activity.

With spadework in committees largely com-pleted for this session of Congress, the Senate and the House are completing their work in 4 major

Reduction of government expenditures. Reduction of federal individual income taxes.

Labor-management relations.

Foreign relief, rehabilitation, and military pre-The tax reduction bill and the new labor bill have

been sent to the White House for action by President Truman. What he will do is a question, at the time this is written.

The tax bill passed by Congress, which probably could not be passed by two thirds votes in both branches over a presidential veto, would reduce branches over a presidential veto, would reduce individual income taxes for this calendar year on a sliding scale ranging from 15 per cent in low-income groups to 5 per cent in the higher brackets; for calendar year 1948, reductions would range from 10.5 per cent to 30 per cent of what they were for the calendar year 1946.

My guess is that if President Truman should yet the compromise labor bill the House would

veto the compromise labor bill, the House would vote to override the veto, and the Senate might

barely vote to override.

It is hard to predict at this time what the reductions in Federal expenditures will be when the conference reports on the big appropriation bills finally are agreed to by both branches of Congress.

Getting closer home, let me ask your advice to me, as a senator from Kansas, what you think I ought to do on the following propositions:

The House has voted to appropriate only \$165,-000,000 for soil-conservation payments to farmers for soil-conserving activities, instead of the \$300,-000,000 authorized to be expended in these payments for the calendar year 1947 (this year). What

Also, the House has voted only \$45,000,000

Federal funds for the school-lunch program the coming fiscal year, instead of the \$75,000,000 authorized by law. What do you think? Should the Senate increase it to \$75,000,000?

The Rural Electrification Administration has

some \$300,000,000 of loan funds that have been obligated, but most of the money has not been released, because of slowness in getting materials. The President asked an additional \$250,000,000 for the next fiscal year. The House cut that down to \$225,000,000. Do you think I ought to vote to raise that to \$250,000,000, or even to the \$300,000,000 which some urge REA could lend in 12 months if it were provided?

Write me what you think the Senate should do. would like to know what the farmers of Kansas think about reduction of government expenditures, and whether the reduction should apply for a year or two to the national farm program.

No Room for Communism

KNOW you have heard and read a good deal about communism. There is enough commotion over it to make one wonder how far it would go, or can go. I do not minimize its dangers, its threat to our democratic way of life. It is a fact

threat to our democratic way of life. It is a fact that it is found in many countries around the world. Let me state very plainly that I am inalterably opposed to it for my country.

Now, I know my Kansas farm friends feel as set against it as I do. Why, then, mention it? The reason is very good. We have some communists scattered over this country, some of them in the larger cities of Kansas. In a few states they are quite active. I think there is no limit to how far they would go if allowed, unhindered, to follow they would go if allowed, unhindered, to follow their misguided thinking. Folks with the commu-nistic taint seem to lose their sense of values, as we understand them and live by them in this coun-

try.

How far these alleged American citizens, who spiel off their communistic teachings to any who will listen, can go, is another matter. You know in countries which you can name, they have virtual control of everything. In certain other countries they are making less but serious headway. They would do the same thing here if they could. I don't think they can. Bring them out in the open and they leak ridiculous. Formers, laboring men had they look ridiculous. Farmers, laboring men, business men all have spurned them. Our Government has no place in its ranks for them.

However, it is wise to work on the old theory that one rotten apple in a barrel might spoil others, and cull out the spoiled apple. I think turning the spotlight of exposure on communists in this country is a most effective culling process. Without such procedure they would have more of a chance to bore from within. Like termites they would riddle the structure of our Government and our democratic way of life and throw it overboard.

Your dictionary will tell you that communism is the opposite of the system of private property. That most certainly is as opposed to our way of living as it could possibly be. Who could think of giving up the personal liberties of farm owner-ship, for example, for a life on a collective farm?



farming the way you were told, working in brigades with women and children on the forced labor rolls? That is the way the commu-

nists control their people in agriculture. And they dole out what they—the communist leaders—think a person deserves, as contrasted to our farmers disposing of their full production as they see fit. I'm sure every thinking and capable—person realizes America is the land of opportunity in agriculture as in everything

Who would think it wise to sacrifice our freedom of speech for an existence in which you were afraid to talk, lest the secret police punish you? Here in these United States a person can say what he feels like saying, without fear of being liquidated if he says something that government officials might not like.

Who would even consider replacing our school system, with its broad opportunities for learning, with the communists' propaganda mills? Americans, who study what they choose and prepare for the vocations that appeal to them, never will stand for a straightjacket of much propaganda and little learning offered in the communist creed. Too much learning, you know, makes one unhappy being the slave of the state.

Who could think of giving up free newspapers, magazines, books, radio for controlled information? Communists would tell you what they—the leaders—think you should know. They would ration out over your radio the information—or mis-information—they think you should have to best serve their purpose. You would read only what you were allowed to read in the press and in books. Well, we could go thru the whole list of contrasts

our way of life, despite the mistakes we make, is superior to anything that has appeared in any other country on earth. I have talked with some of our people who have traveled at length in other countries. They came back home with a new devotion to America.

I have noted, in conversations with students of government, that communism gets a foothold where there is lack of purpose, weakness, failure in organized effort. It grows in foul soil. It seeks to make headway and establish its rule by violence. It sets up a dictatorship that ruthlessly liquidates any one or millions who may have different political ideas. It offers nothing, as Americans see it, but degradation and virtual slavery.

I don't believe communist controlled countries are filled with happy, prosperous people. If our way is wrong, how does it happen the United States is the only country that can help other countries in need—including communistic countries? How does it happen that we have the highest standard of living? How could we have made more progress than any other country if democracy isn't right? Those are questions that bother communists. They try to answer them but are tripped up over their many weaknesses.

Making a Start on Reducing U.S. Spending

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

Washington, D. C.—It probably will be early July before the House and Senate can get together on how much the appropriations of the Department of Agriculture —and for farmers themselves—will be cut in the earnest effort Congress is making to reduce Government expend-

And the extent of the cut in agri-cultural appropriations may decide whether there will be any real decrease whether there will be any real decrease in Congressional appropriations below the \$37,500,000,000 budget which President Truman insists is the least Uncle Sam can get along with during the fiscal year 1948 (July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948).

Last week Rep. Everett Dirksen

(Ill.), chairman of the agriculture subcommittee of the House Appropriations, and his committee colleagues, were fighting tooth and toenail to keep the combined forces of the American Farm Bureau and the Department of Agriculture (the Administration) from scuttling the committee's economy program

Before going into the appropriations recommended—whatever the House does on appropriations has to run the gauntlet of more liberal-minded Sen-

ate (on appropriations at any rate)

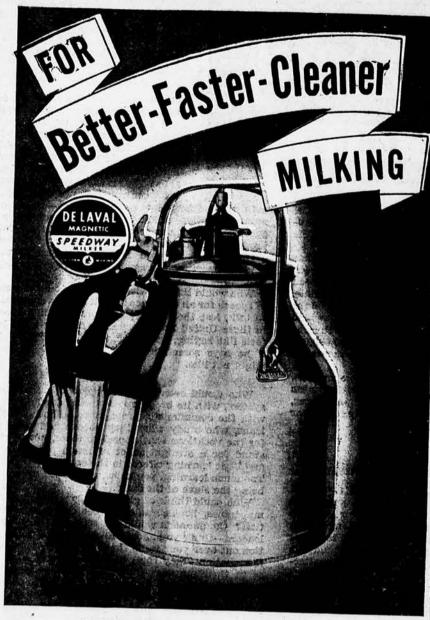
ate (on appropriations at any rate) and then be threshed out in conference—it might be well to quote from the Dirksen report as to the guide his subcommittee followed in working out the big annual supply bill:

"It must be obvious that the purpose of a Department of Agriculture was the conduct of research and the diffusion of its fruits among the farmers of the Nation. After the lapse of four score and five years it is interesting to note that once more the emphasis is on research and know-how, rather than

upon action programs which may constitute an undue burden upon the Federal Treasury."

Following this policy, the House committee—and largely sustained by the House—made its big cuts in funds for payments direct to farmers; for the school-lunch program; for farm-tenant purchases; marketing-research; crop insurance programs.

Biggest slash came in the conservation payments, which were cut in two (\$150,000,000 instead of \$300,000,000) for the 1947 program; entirely eliminated for 1948. Budget allowed \$200,000,000 for 1948. Soil Conservation Service administrative funds also are (Continued on Page 21)



The *NEW* De Laval Magnetic SPEEDWAY Milker

It's here . . . the great new postwar De Laval Magnetic, Speedway Milker offering you still better De Laval Milking and many other important advantages. De Laval engineering works continually to improve...that's why dairy farmers) always look to De Laval for the best in milking...and get it! Ask your De Laval Dealer to explain these important new advantages to you:

Still Better Milking

Improved Sanitation • Longer Service-Life Still Greater Dependability • Rugged Strength Easier Cleaning • Simplified Design and Construction More Compact Installation . Lower Operating Costs



...and the Great NEW De Laval Sterling Milker

Another great new De Laval Milker for still better milking performance. New from stainless steel units to vacuum pump. Compare it with other pneumatic pulsator milkers!



One Plant Heats or Cools

Engineer's Dream May Revolutionize an Industry

FORERUNNER of a recent development that promises to revolutionize the heating and air conditioning industry, is the novel installation in the Havensville Locker Plant, Havensville the Havensville Locker Plant, Havensville. It uses waste heat from the refrigerant in the cooling system to heat the outer area of the plant. According to Evan Irwin, owner and operator, satisfactory heating was obtained from a product formerly wasted. In addition, a substantial saving resulted from the elimination of 20,000 gallons of water monthly which had been required to cool the refrigerant, plus labor and fuel saved by doing away with a hand-fired stove.

water monthly which had been required to cool the refrigerant, plus labor and fuel saved by doing away with a hand-fired stove.

The installation is simple in operation. As the refrigerant is circulated in coils thru the locker storage space, it absorbs heat (to maintain the freezing temperature desired) which must be dissipated before the refrigerant can be returned to the locker space to pick up another load of heat. In the Havensville plant, this heated refrigerant is piped thru a radiator consisting of a set of fin coils and a thermostatically-controlled fan, which removes the heat from the refrigerant and distributes it thruout the processing room. With its heat load thus removed, the refrigerant is ready for another trip to the locker space to continue its job as a freezing agent.

Employing this same principle, but carrying it a step farther, the electrically-operated reverse-cycle heating and air conditioning system provides automatic year-around heating and cooling in a single unit.

The secret of this revolutionary development lies in causing some outside medium—such as water, earth or the surrounding air to give up a few degrees of heat at a rate rapid enough to produce the desired indoor temperature for winter heating; and the removal of the heat from indoors and its transfer to an outside medium for summer cooling.

Here's how one of the new systems

mer cooling.

Here's how one of the new systems works which employs the earth as a heat-transfer medium. A circuit of ordinary water pipe is sunk in the ground, deep enough to arrive at a constant earth temperature not affected by outside temperature variations. We will assume that a temperature of 60 degrees is reached. Water at tap temperature is then circulated thru the pipe, picking up a few degrees

of heat on the way. Altho the temperature change is slight, the amount of heat taken from the ground is determined by the volume of water circuitated. Since the water circuit is sealed there is no actual consumption of water, no "used" water to dispose of.

Next step is to move the earthwarmed water thru a tank where the heat is transferred to a circulating refrigerant and the cooled water returns to the ground for more heat. The refrigerant, thus partially warmed, is placed under tremendous pressure, raising the temperature still further. Under pressure, the refrigerant moves into another tank and transfers its heat to a second water circuit.

Water in the second tank has now been raised to 120 degrees, sufficient to heat the home. It is pumped up into another coil, where it gives up the heat to the air that is being blown into the house. Conceivably, the hot water could just as well circulate thru radiant heating panels, transferring the heat directly into the rooms.

On this second circuit it is possible for a hot-water storage tank to be placed, since the water, at 120 degrees, is warm enough for most purposes. Where higher temperatures are desired, as for a dishwasher or an automatic laundry, special attachments near the actual appliance will further increase the temperature to the desired level.

That is how the system works. For summer cooling, it just reverses itself.

sired level.

That is how the system works. For summer cooling, it just reverses itself.

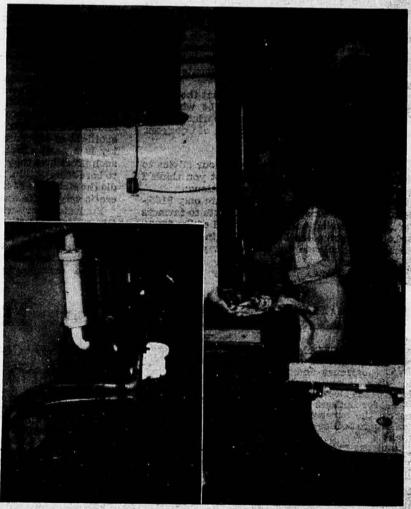
Long an engineer's dream, the reverse-cycle method of winter and summer air conditioning from a single unit is now a reality. Several manufacturers already are producing practical units and others are now making plans to enter the field. While initial cost is high when compared with a conventional heating plant alone, the cost will be substantially less than a heating plant and air-cooling system operated independently.

independently.

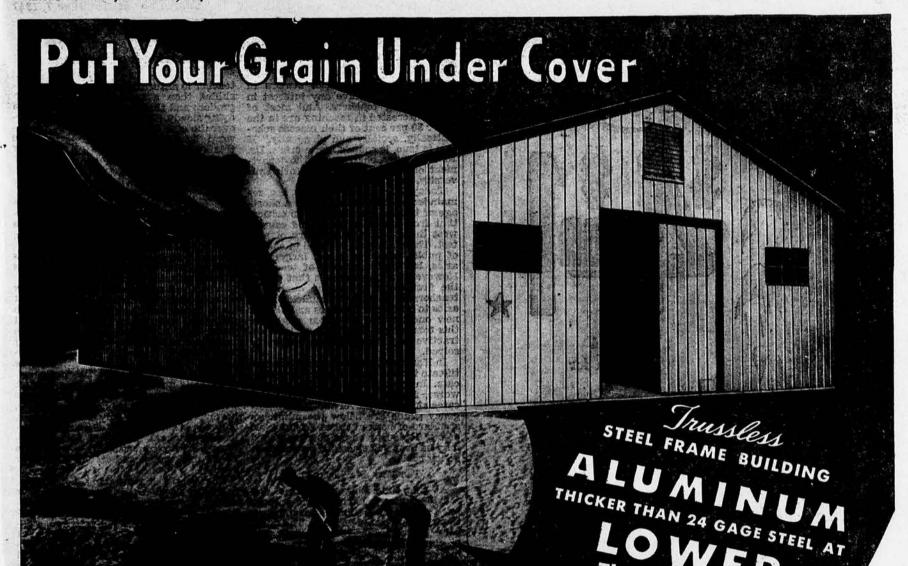
In addition to year-around air conditioning, the new units offer:

ditioning, the new units offer:

1. Flameless heat.
2. The cleanliness and quiet of a heating plant completely sealed in.
3. Air filtering and automatic control of humidity.
4. Elimination of fire hazard.
5. Hot water at no extra cost.
6. A complete heating and cooling plant in a neat compact package.



Heat taken out of the locker storage space, to maintain the freezing tempera-ture desired, keeps the rest of the plant warm. Mr. Irwin, shown in the picture knows how it works. Insert in left corner shows basement pump.



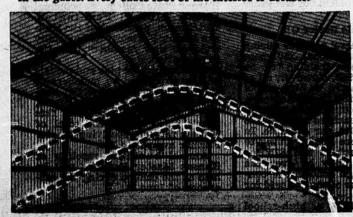
NOW AVAILABLE Prompt Delivery



Simplified Units Quickly Bolt Together Into a Strong Structural System



STRAIGHT SIDE WALLS - TRUSSLESS ROOF - NO WASTED SPACE. There are no curved side walls - no trusses in the gable. Every cubic foot of the interior is useable.



SAVE YOUR GRAIN

Than Pre-War

THEN USE THIS LONG LIFE BUILDING FOR SHELTERING HAY, MACHINERY, LIVE-STOCK—MANY OTHER FARM PURPOSES

The Butler factories are concentrating line production on a 40 ft. width any length in multiples of 20 ft.—40, 60, 80, 100 ft. etc. Easy-to-follow erection instructions and simple bolt-together construction enables dealer's field men or farmers themselves to do erecting quickly.

Unique Rigid Steel Frame Has Great Structural Strength

Heavy structural steel supporting columns unite with roof beams to eliminate roof trusses. Purlins, girts and sag rods tie all members into a strong structural system. Foundation plans furnished in advance. The 100 ft. long building will store 13,000 bushels of grain without piling against side walls. By lining interior walls to a height of 5 ft. 28,000 bushels may be stored. Standard door is 12 x 12 ft. A 16 x 14 foot door as well as extra windows furnished at extra cost.

Thicker, Stiffer Aluminum Roof and Wall Covering

The Aluminum covering on Butles. Buildings is not just ordinary ripple corrugated. It's thicker than 24 gage steel and stiffened with deep-drawn corrugations every 12 inches. Lapping of ribs thus formed give strong weather-tight walls. Low upkeep cost. Painting is possible but unnecessary.

The Mark of 6



STEEL BUILDINGS ... ALUMINUM COVERED

SEE YOUR DEALER OR SEND THIS COUPON FOR FULL DETAILS

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY FACTORIES: KANSAS CITY, GALESBURG, MINNEAPOLIS

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Better Quality



* Yes, U.S. averages show that for every \$1 spent for commercial fertilizer farmers get \$4 in added crop return!

Crop records prove that bigger, better quality, more profitable crops reward the farmer who combines the proper use of Superphosphate with good farming practices -Simplot Red Diamond supplies vital phosphate, the most easily-depleted essential element in your soil.

HERE NOW! Simplot Red Diamond Superphosphate is available in this area now! Ask for it by name and by buying now, you'll have Simplot Red Diamond on hand for Fall application. Your dealer can give you a pamphlet on using Simplot Red Diamond for best results. Ask him, or - ASK YOUR COUNTY AGENT.

DEALERSHIPS OPEN

Dealerships for Simplot Red Diamond Superphosphate are being established in this territory. Are you interested? WIRE COLLECT to Simplet Fertilizer Co., Pocatello, Idaho, for full information.



We Face a Teacher Crisis

Low Pay, Social Restrictions, Insecurity Are Problems

ERY few high-school seniors in this country have any interest in becoming teachers. And most of those interested in teaching are in the lower 50 per cent of their classes scholower 50 per cent of their classes scholastically, socially and physically." If this is true, it sounds like a crisis. Dr. Alonzo Myers, chairman of the department of education of New York University says its true.

ment of education of New York University, says it's true.

Today Kansas, as well as the remainder of the country, faces a shortage of teachers; a shortage so critical that from north to south and east to west there has gone up a cry of protest. The main goal of those in charge of public education is not larger salaries, but better quality of teachers. However, everyone agrees that one of the first steps to get top quality in teachers is to provide sufficient salaries to hold good teachers and attract new ones. There are other angles to this teacher problem, but, without attractive pay, the problem cannot be solved.

In Kansas at present, about one certificate in four is an emergency certificate. In reality the situation is still worse, for 10 per cent of the certificates at the next level above the emergency. gency grade are below the minimum standard of normal times. About 4,800 of our 16,000 teachers now employed may be properly classified on an emer-gency basis.

Too Few Are Interested

At this time, there are about one fourth as many young people preparing for the profession of teaching as there were 4 or 5 years ago. The numbers of veterans returning to the teaching profession are disappointingly small. The reorganization law will be a factor in helping to relieve the situation, but it is by no means the solution. There will be, of course, a small reduction in the number of qualified teachers necessary to provide for the needs of children. At this time, there are about one

ified teachers necessary to provide for the needs of children.

If quality is the big goal of those responsible for providing our Kansas schools with teachers, what are some of the reasons why we do not have quality? How can we be assured that the bright young man who would like to teach actually gets to be a teacher? Why does he take, instead, a selling job? Educators say that society cannot afford to let this smart young prospect be a salesman.

pect be a salesman.

Floyd Herr, of the state department of education, says these are the reasons: First of all the low salary. Then there is the matter of social restrictions. there is the matter of social restrictions. He cannot in most communities do the things for personal enjoyment that he could do if he became a salesman. He must give most of his leisure time to the school district which employs him . . . not so the salesman. Then there is the insecurity of tenure. This is especially true in the small schools. There is no tenure law in Kansas which properly protects a teacher from being discharged for inconsequential or partisan reasons. All of us have heard of complete teacher turnovers now and then.

For women teachers there is still the

For women teachers there is still the problem of marriage . . . it has lessened but is still a deterrent and will prob-

but is still a deterrent and will probably increase as teachers become more plentiful. Religious prejudice still exists in some communities, school boards refusing to employ teachers belonging to a minority religious group. Little wonder, considering these factors that make teaching unattractive, the best qualified teachers, the brightest, the most ambitious ones moved into other fields, where such restrictions and handicaps do not exist. It appears to be a problem for the grass roots.

High Schools Better Off

High Schools Better Off

In Kansas teachers' colleges during the 1946-47 sessions about 250 more young people were training to be teachers than in 1945. However, all of these were training to be high-school teachers. Considering the same years, there are fewer young people training to be elementary teachers in 1947. This was not true in 1941, for example. In that year there were 1,036 training to be elementary teachers and 875 for high schools. We may be over the hump as far as high schools are concerned but the same cannot be said for the others. the others.

The old idea that a high-school

teacher is naturally smarter and more skilled than a teacher of the third graders and that she is worth more is dying slowly. School people are pleased over the establishment of the trend toward the single-salary schedule. Under this system a teacher with a degree, teaching Latin and English, will not get one penny more than the thirdgrade teacher with the same educational qualifications. This trend, says Mr. Herr, will recruit elementary teachers more than any other one factor.

Those most interested in the busi-Those most interested in the business of teaching our young people ponder out loud about the economic servitude of those in the profession. They wonder why it is the accepted rule that teachers can never hope to get the incomes comparable to doctors, lawyers, those in business for themselves. Why not, they ask, when they have put years into education and in-service training? Is \$3,000 a year all they can hope for?

One Step Ahead

There is a note of unexpected optimism in the remarks of those in touch with recent Kansas school legislation, however. Beginning July 1 this year, only the state board of education can license teachers. That will be a step toward better education. It will bring about uniformity and it will be less costly.

toward better education. It will bring about uniformity and it will be less costly.

The brightest optimism, however, has little to do with certification directly. Teachers' salaries are up, they were up during the 1946-47 school year, and salaries offered for teachers are still better for 1947-48. It is not uncommon for college graduates with no experience to be offered \$3,000 to teach in high schools during the coming year. The worry in the minds of the officials at the moment is not better salaries but future salaries. Can these salaries be maintained? Will school boards be willing to continue such offers in the future, even better them? Or are the now reasonable offers due only to the present inflationary trend? They hope not.

As for the licensing of teachers, until 1937 the county superintendent of schools could license any applicant, but in that year the legislature changed the law, so that licensing remained in the hands of teachers' colleges and the state board of education. Now, only the latter remains as the official licensing agency in Kansas.

Another cause for optimism in educational circles is the abolishment of the normal training courses in high schools. This happened in the 1947 session of the Kansas legislature, effective in the 1948-49 school term. This new law will eventually prevent the untrained to teach. No longer will a young girl be able to teach immediately following high-school graduation. It might be added here that Kansas has been slow in the passage of this progressive legislation. Nebraska is

Name Master Farmers

The 1947 class of Master Farmers, first since 1942, will be announced June 11 in a radio broadcast over Station KSAC from 12:30 to 12:45 p. m. Achievements of the 5 new members will be reviewed and each will be interviewed concerning his farm operations.

tions.

A recognition banquet will be held that evening at the Wareham Hotel, Manhattan, with Dr. F. D. Farrell, president emeritus of Kansas State College, as principal speaker. Harold Pennington, Hutchinson, president of the Kansas Master Farmers, will officially welcome new members into the organization.

Master Farmer pins and medals will be presented to members of the new class following the ban-

will be presented to members of the new class following the ban-quet by Kansas Farmer magazine, which sponsors the project. This year's class brings the total of Kansas farmers receiving Master Farmer awards to 135.

Annual business meeting of Kansas Master Farmers will be held at the college during the aft-ernoon of June 11.

4th of July Fun

A little planning in advance will make the Fourth of July gatherings of families or friends happy and memorable events. Our leaflet, "Fourth of July Frolic," offers suggestions for games, stunts and refreshments. Please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for copy of the leaflet. Price 3c.

now the only remaining state without

such a law.

Still another progressive feature which has created an optimistic view in school circles is the new academic requirement. It has been raised; beginning with the 1947 term an elementary teacher must have a minimum of 8 hours of college credits. In 1948-49 the requirement will be 12 hours; for 1949-50, 24 hours, and for 1950-51, a minimum of 30 hours. This requirement ap-50, 24 hours, and for 1950-51, a minimum of 30 hours. This requirement applies to all new or beginning teachers. Apparently emergency certificates will of necessity be approved until sufficient qualified teachers prepare themselves for teaching. Still another improvement in the plan is a requirement that any teacher already in teaching can remain only by taking 8 college hours each summer, and certificates they now hold are good for only one year at a time.

There is a trend in the better school systems over the country to eliminate

There is a trend in the better school systems over the country to eliminate the bargaining-for-salary element so prevalent in most schools. This is an incentive to teachers to meet requirements, knowing that they have some security of tenure and salary. In these schools the superintendent and school board do not bargain with a teacher over her salary. They and she know what the scale is for the job and they and she know the requirements to get raises. This eliminates the insecurity to some degree. It is well for the teacher to know exactly what she can expect now and in the future.

In the early days of education in Kansas, the nineties and the early years of the twentieth century, teaching was popular. Teachers were admired and respected, and only the sharpest and brightest minds were interested in teaching, even without benefit of much formal education. Times have changed and it is taking a crisis, war-caused, to awaken the grass roots to action. A profession which does not maintain itself by the recruitment of its own members will not continue to exist.

Will Need Help

State farm labor officials are anticipating slightly less critical conditions this summer on both harvest labor and combines, it is announced. However, prospects of a larger-than-average wheat acreage for harvest and heavy yields may cause a critical situation.

wheat acreage for harvest and heavy yields may cause a critical situation.

With almost 15 million acres seeded to wheat, and with crop conditions excellent, Kansas farmers will need 18,000 to 20,000 out-of-state harvest laborers and 2,500 to 3,000 out-of-state combines, it is estimated. No trucks other than those with combines will be needed, in the opinion of Frank Belcha, farm labor supervisor for the Kansas farm labor supervisor for the Kansas State College extension service.

We Lose a Friend

Word has just been received that O. E. Winkler, formerly of near Paxico, died May 8 at his home in Monrovia, Calif., where the family had been living for several years. Mr. Winkler had been ill for several months prior to

death. Mr. Winkler was a member of the Master Farmer class of 1931. He was well known over the state because of his variety of interests during his residence in Kansas. At various times he was engaged in railroading, hotel management, banking and farming.

Repairing Rugs?

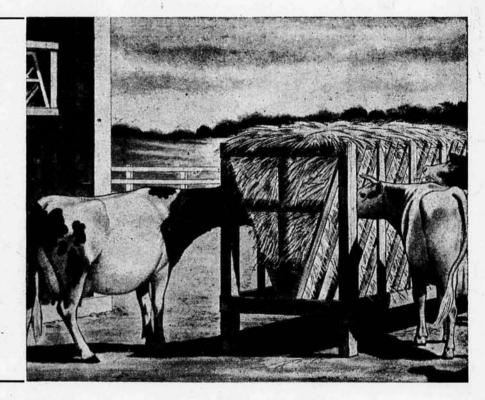
Farmers' Bulletin No. 1960, "Carpet and Rug Repair," tells exactly how to repair, with illustrations for various kinds of carpets. A post-card request addressed to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will have prompt atten-tion. Please order bulletin by number.

You can have flush production all summer ...

Good pastures plus supplementary feeding will pay you a profit

GOOD COWS need supplementary feedyear around, and hay or silage when pastures are short. That's been proved time and again. Here's an example of how the extra feeding pays out in milk and profits.

Two herds with practically equal production records were on pastures equally good. One herd was kept on pasture alone. The other was given a hay and grain supplement besides, and the cows in that herd averaged 18.6% more pounds of fat. Their production was also higher in the following winter months. For sound recommendations on how to prevent the summer milk slump, see your County Agent or your field service man.



As you probably know, cow population of the U. S. is down. But human population is growing rapidly. And nutrition authorities are urging people-men, women and children-to use more milk and dairy products for better health!

These basic facts spur us on in our efforts as co-workers of yours in the marketing of milk and other dairy products. They indicate the wisdom of adequate production to hold the present markets and point the way to your future security through efficient milk production.

Plan your farm operation for more uniform production of quality milk the year around . . . and more milk per acre! The County Agent and your dairy field service man are ready and anxious to help you.

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

DIVISIONS OF NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION An organization devoted to the greater use of Dairy Products

TIMELY TIPS

- ✓ Don't put off cutting hay till full bloom. That's too late.
- ✓ Clean, fresh water—all the cows can drink-helps prevent summer milk slump.
- ✓ Careful and prompt cooling of milk improves quality, prevents losses.
- ✓ Clean utensils help your quality program.

INSECT CON-TROL starts at breeding places. Clean your milking barn daily, remove manure promptly. Sprays? Some do a fine job. Check with your County Agent or dairy field service man on what and how and when to use



MAKE YOUR FUTURE MORE SECURE WITH MORE MILK PER ACRE



Dino says:

SAVE MONEY

Mix Your Own DDT Insecticide to Fit Each Job on the Farm

SINCLAIR 25% DDT CONCENTRATE is a liquid insecticide which readily mixes with water. With it you can easily, and at low cost prepare your own DDT Insecticide. It stays in solution without constant agitation. By varying the amount of water, according to directions, you can control the percentage of DDT so that each insecticide you prepare is exactly as you want it for the job you

wish it to do.

SINCLAIR 25% DDT CONCENTRATE is available in the following size containers - 55 gals. 30 gals. 5 gals. 1 gal. and 1 quart.

Mixes readily with bard or soft water. Stays in solution without constant agitation.

YOUR SINCLAIR AGENT **DELIVERS DIRECT TO FARMS** - PHONE HIM FOR



- **4** Swine House Sprays 5 Horticultural Sprays
- 6 Mosquito Sprays
- 7 Larvicides

SINCLAIR 25% DDT CONCENTRATE



Low Cost - Easy to Install

Takes the heavy work out of unloading — gets the job done fast! Any farmer, trucker, etc. can afford one. Fits all trucks — all beds. Simple to attach—you can do it yourself. Does not change the chassis in any way. No hydraulic cylinder to adjust and service — LITTLE GIANT works equally well in hot or cold weather. Easy-crank operation. Only \$65 and up. More LITTLE GIANTS in use than any other. Absolutely guaranteed. Write for details and prices.

LITTLE GIANT PRODUCTS, INC.
1578 N. Adams St., Peeria, III.

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Write for Free Information Today!

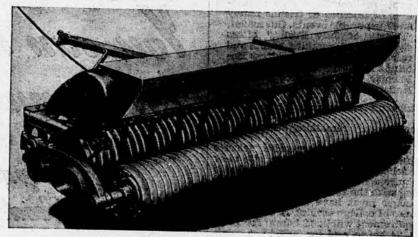
GRAIN BINS CONCRETE STAVE WATERPROOF

Don't take a chance of piling wheat on the ground, we have concrete stave GRAIN BINS for immediate erection. Write for Free information.

CONCRETE STAVE SILO CO. Box 264 Topeka, Kan.

One Failure in 8 Years

By ED RUPP



The Brillion grass-seeding pulverizer and packer has wheels spaced 2 inches apart on the rollers. It makes shallow furrows and small ridges. The seed tubes will be removed from the new Brillion. Seed will drop on a scatter board from holes spaced 3 inches apart.

DID you get a good stand of alfalfa last fall? How did your sweet clo-ver do this spring? If you weren't completely satisfied, maybe a different method of seeding would have pro-duced better results.

Eight years ago Harold Koger, Sumner county, was not satisfied with his legume seeding. To his way of thinking, the ordinary wheat drill was not intended for the job. So he built equipment of his own

ing, the ordinary wheat drill was not intended for the job. So he built equipment of his own.

From experience Mr. Koger knew the field should be level and soil well packed to make a good seedbed for alfalfa. He also knew the seed would have a better chance to come up if covered, but must not be covered too deeply. On that basis he built his legume-seeding equipment.

First he found an old 8-foot tandem culti-packer. He paid \$11 for it. This packer was old enough to tell a lot of stories. There was no company name on it. When it needed new wood boxings, Mr. Koger had them made. He could not find boxings in warehouses of present-day implement dealers that would fit his packer.

To complete his machine, he purchased a seeding attachment for \$27 and mounted it above the leading packer. The seed drops ahead of the rear roller. The attachment was fitted with flexible tubes as guides for the seed but Mr. Koger removed them. In their place he installed a horizontal baffle board on which the seed falls and is sprayed over the ground. It gives a broadcast effect and, in Mr. Koger's is sprayed over the ground. It gives a broadcast effect and, in Mr. Koger's mind, there is less opportunity for weeds to grow when the crop com-pletely covers the ground.

weeds to grow when the crop com-pletely covers the ground.

The seeding attachment has 14 holes that are 7 inches apart. It gives a little better distribution of seed than a 12-hole attachment, with holes spaced every 8 inches

That is the machine he has used for 8 years. It has been used on other farms, too. In fact, it has made the rounds in northeastern Sumner county. Mr. Koger recalls just one

failure in that time. That year the weather was just too dry for a young stand of alfalfa to grow.

His luck with alfalfa, if you can call it luck, depends first on soil preparation, and finally on the seeding job he gets from his seeder-packer combination. For fall-seeded alfalfa he plows early in the summer and runs over the ground a couple of times with a tandem disk. He works the ground still more with a spring-tooth harrow and finally "floats" the field with a homemade drag. Floating a field is equal to 6 or 8 harrowings, Mr. Koger believes. His float was made from 2- by 12-inch timbers. Two of these 20-foot timbers serve as runners. Two crosspieces between the timbers serve as the drags. They are set at opposing angles. The ground is dragged to one side of the float by the first angle plank, then released thru a slot at the bottom. The ground is picked up by the second angle board and distributed over the area which it covers. The float levels the land and at the same time helps immensely to pack the soil, Mr. Koger points out.

He completes the floating late in August and is ready to seed alfalfa. Yes,

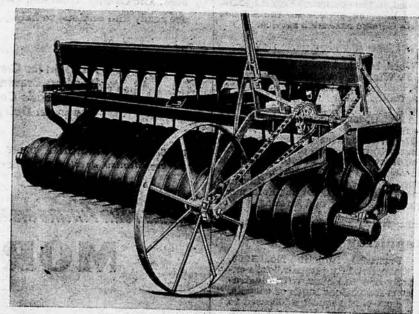
immensely to pack the soil, Mr. Koger points out.

He completes the floating late in August and is ready to seed alfalfa. Yes, he prefers to drop the seed into dry soil. He believes he gets the best results that way. He does not wait for a light fall rain before seeding.

As the seeder-packer goes over the ground, the first packer presses the soil down firmly and leaves shallow ridges and furrows behind it. The seed falls on this corrugated ground, much of it going into the small furrows. The second packer splits these ridges, giving a small cover and pressing the seed into the soil firmly.

Here is what happens: When the soil is packed, moisture tends to rise in the earth and it will not dry out rapidly. Seed sprouts without delay and makes a solid cover in a short time.

But what happens if the light fall rains happen to be clod busters? Mr. Koger cites his experience in the fall of 1945. Farmers well remember that fall



International Harvester has built culti-packers for years and has long been manufacturer of legume-seeding attachments. The company has combined the 2 to make a seeder-packer. The seed falls between the 2 sets of rollers and is firmed into the soil by the second roller.



This is the seeder-packer Harold Koger, Sumner county, built 8 years ago. Packer and seeding attachment cost him \$38. Repairs have been negligible, amounting only to the cost of new wood boxings for the rollers. Alfalfa can be seeded at high tractor speed with this equipment. With Mr. Koger is his young son, John.

when it began to rain early in September and delayed wheat sowing until late in fall.

late in fall.

Mr. Koger prepared 35 acres that summer for alfalfa. He plowed early, limed the field, tandem-disked twice and spring-toothed the field several times. After floating it, he was ready to seed. He put the small grains of alfalfa into dust early in September with his seeder-packer. The rains came. The first shower was light; only 1 to 1½ inches fell at first, he recalls. But in the next 10 days between 10 and 12 inches of rain fell. It certainly was a test of his legume-seeding method. But the alfalfa came thru. The only place it failed was in some sandy spots where

the alraifa came thru. The only place it failed was in some sandy spots where wind caused some blowing.

In sandy soil Mr. Koger seeds some oats with alfalfa in the fall. The oats come up first and tend to prevent blowing. But in the fall of 1945, illogical as it may seem, the oats did not come thru. Alfalfa did.

thru. Alfalfa did.

A well-packed seedbed does not dry out rapidly. At the same time packed soil will not run together as badly as loose soil when heavy rains come. Whether the weather turns wet or dry after seeding makes little difference. In either case the seeder-packer method seems to have an advantage.

Mr. Koger has used a single roller, dropping seed on the ground behind it. It has not worked satisfactorily for him. Rains tend to wash the seed around. Even with luck on weather, he

says, the single-roller method is not as certain as the tandem packer. Certain germination is what the farmer wants.

Mr. Koger has tried spring seeding of sweet clover in cornstalk and Sudan ground. After disking to loosen the surface, his seeder worked well there, too. He also is testing spring seeding of sweet clover in wheat and oats with the equipment. the equipment.

The seeder attachment holds approximately one bushel of seed. It is large enough for legumes, but farmers would like a similar machine for seeding grasses, Mr. Koger points out.

Several seeder-packers are now built by farm equipment manufacture.

Several seeder-packers are now built by farm equipment manufacturers. International Harvester has a seeder-packer which is recommended by the company for seeding grasses and legumes in fallow soil. Brillion Iron Works has developed a packer with wheels 2 inches apart. It has a box for legume seeding and another for seeding grasses like brome. The Brillion is jobbed by Deere and Company.

There are other companies, too, building seeder-packers. In any case the packer alone is a valuable tool. Combining it with a seeder attachment gives it a dual role. Seeding in this manner assures a larger percentage of germination, which means less seed can be used an acre with good results. can be used an acre with good results.
It is removing much of the guesswork in legume seeding and saves high-priced seed.

Your Pledge and Mine



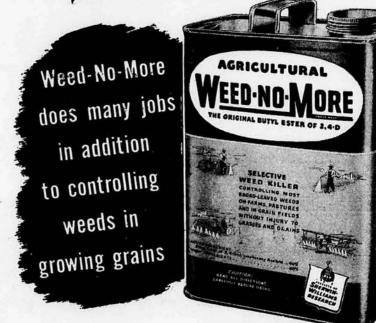
"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Here are the facts on MODERN FARM WEED CONTROL

AGRICULTURAL The Original Butyl Ester of 2,4-D

The Farm-tested Weed Killer

Increases grazing capacity of your pastures Improves fence rows and all untilled land Aids in erosion control



THIS NEW WEAPON controls many annual weeds more effectively and cheaper than other methods. It controls persistent and perennial weeds at lower cost and with less effort than by other methods. Wherever grasses grow, Weed-No-More kills broad-leaf weeds yet does not harm the soil-binding sod. It helps you get rid of weeds that harm stock, taint milk, and clot wool.



Now! Concentrated Low-Gallonage Spraying

New spraying method developed by Sherwin-Williams Research uses little as 5 gallons of water per acrel See your dealer for complete information.

NEW FREE BULLETIN. Ask your local farm supply dealer for the new information bulletin on Agricultural Weed-No-More. If he cannot fill your request at once, write to one of these companies:

ACME WHITE LEAD & COLOR WORKS, DETROIT . JOHN LUCAS & COMPANY, INC., PHILADELPHIA THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., CLEVELAND

Follow carefully the instructions that accompany the jars which you use. Methods differ for the various types.

To Can or to Freeze

Follow New Directions

By FLORENCE Mckinney

CANNING and freezing directions for the homemaker do not stand still. Research goes on continuously in laboratories for the benefit of the housewife in the kitchen. She has some influence on what goes on in the laboratory. After all, the methods developed must be within the range of the worker in the home kitchen.

This year we have new canning-time schedules to offer, and to every home canner the news will be welcome, indeed. The time in the pressure cooker for most of the non-acid vegetables has now been reduced from 25 to 50 per cent in pint glass jars. There are even some reductions for canning in quart jars as well.

For 3 years, the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics has been working on these canning studies and now the new facts stand on a solid scientific basis. For some years, countless homemakers have felt that their low-acid vegetables, such as beans and corn, were overcooked. They looked unattractive, too dark, and were low in vitamin content as well. Some even reduced the cooking time, disregarding the old timetables. This year that won't be necessary. With full approval of the authorities, the time has been reduced

vitamin content as well. Some even reduced the cooking time, disregarding the old timetables. This year that won't be necessary. With full approval of the authorities, the time has been reduced.

The sterilizing value of the cooling period has now been taken into consideration. For vegetables in pint glass jars, the research showed that 50 per cent of the sterilization on the average occurs while the jars are cooling gradually in the canner.

while the jars are cooling gradually in the canner. Research shows a need to lengthen the processing time for a few vegetables... if put up in quart jars. This includes asparagus, lima beans, beets and whole-grain corn. The processing temperature for meats has been reduced from 15 pounds' pressure to 10 pounds' pressure.

All this reduction in time and pressure is to the good, both for flavor and food value. Home canners will welcome this good news. They have waited too long for the official word.

The following are the new recommendations: Asparagus in pint glass jars, 25 minutes, and quarts 55 minutes, at 10 pounds' pressure. Fresh lima beans in pint glass jars, 35 minutes, and





One thin layer of paraffin is enough for the top of the jelly glass. Two layers may be too heavy, causing liquid to seep out.



Many problems in food freezing are due to poor-quality wrappings. The best will be economical in the long run.



quarts 60 minutes, at 10 pounds' pressure. Snap beans in pint glass jars, 20 minutes, and quarts 25 minutes, at 10 pounds' pressure. Beets in pints, 25 minutes, and quarts 55 minutes, at 10 pounds' pressure. Carrots in pints, 20 minutes, and quarts 25 minutes, at 10 pounds' pressure. Whole-grain corn in pints, 65 minutes, and quarts 85 minutes, at 10 pounds' pressure. Cream-style corn in pints, 85 minutes at 10 pounds' pressure. It is not considered safe to can this type of corn in quart jars.

Okra in pint jars, 25 minutes, and quarts 40 minutes, at 10 pounds' pressure. Green peas in pints or quarts, 40 minutes at 10 pounds' pressure. Pump-

minutes at 10 pounds' pressure. It is not considered safe to can this type of corn in quart jars.

Okra in pint jars, 25 minutes, and quarts 40 minutes, at 10 pounds' pressure. Green peas in pints or quarts, 40 minutes at 10 pounds' pressure. Pumpkin, cubed, in pint jars, 55 minutes, and quarts 90 minutes, at 10 pounds' pressure. Mashed pumpkin in pint jars, 60 minutes, and quarts 80 minutes, at 10 pounds' pressure. Spinach in pint jars, 45 minutes, and quarts 70 minutes, at 10 pounds' pressure. Summer squash in pint jars, 30 minutes, and quarts 40 minutes, at 10 pounds' pressure.

Most complaints nowadays in connection with freezing foods have simproped downers.

Most complaints nowadays in connection with freezing foods have simmered down to faulty wrapping. During the war years, there were many kinds of emergency wrappings on the market. There were many cases [Continued on Page 13]

This year we have new official time schedules for canning most of the non-acid vegetables. It is an advance in the right direction.

Master Farm **Homemakers to Meet**

For the first time since the beginning of the war, Kansas Farmer will announce a new class of Master Farm Homemakers. Due to wartime travel restrictions the practice was discontinued in 1944. On June 11, at Manhattan, Kansas Farmer will honor six outstanding farm women. A banquet will be given in their honor and they will be included in a broadcast over radio station KSAC at 9:45 in the morning of the same day. These events will be held during the time of the sessions of the Women's Assembly from June 11 to 13.

Will It Soften Water?

Soap is a very expensive water softener. Many homemakers use it for that purpose, thinking enough soap will do the job of softening any hard water. The most common and least expensive water softener is washing soda, but another good chemical is trisodium phosphate. Too much washing soda will have a tendency to yellow fabrics, and lye and caustic soda will do the same.

Borax and baking soda often are

Borax and baking soda often are mistakenly used as softeners. Borax will help a little, altho its merit is that it helps to sustain the soapsuds. Baking soda is too weak an alkali to be of

ing soda is too weak an alkali to be of much help in hard water.

Trisodium phosphate is the best allround water softener and is recommended by the home management specialists. Each homemaker must learn by experience, however, the right amount to use for water differs greatly in the various communities.

Can or Freeze

(Continued from Page 12)

of freezer burn and excess drying and undesirable flavors as a result. This year wrappings are better.

The very best protection for any food is a glass jar. There are glass jars on the market made specifically for frozen-food containers. They have the advantage of being the best protection against moisture loss and, of course, they may be used repeatedly.

Special cellophane wrappers may be obtained and they are almost as good as glass jars. They take less room and, of course, are unbreakable. They can be heat-sealed easily. The catch here is that the iron must be just right, for too much heat will break the seal, let in air, thus causing dryness.

air, thus causing dryness.

Heavy aluminum foil is on some

When you see a long-time ac-quaintance, don't say, "It's grand to see an old friend." It might not be safe.—B. H. D.

markets and is an excellent wrapper. Heavily waxed cylindrical and tubshaped cartons are easily filled, are liquid-tight and moisture-vapor proof.

Investigate the kinds of wrappers you find in your markets and buy the best. Many of the so-called locker papers and waxed papers are relatively unsatisfactory for freezing food longer than 2 or 3 months. In these cases, the wax coating becomes brittle at low temperatures and thus it becomes no longer moisture-vapor proof. For complete directions on the new

comes no longer moisture-vapor proof.
For complete directions on the new time and temperature schedule we suggest that you order the following bulletin: Canning Non-acid Vegetables in the Pressure Cooker, a mimeographed 4-page leaflet which will be sent you upon request, free of charge. For the latest food-freezing instructions, order Freezer Storage of Food, also free upon request. Write the Women's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

June Days

June-bugs now are on the wing, Nimbus clouds may torrents bring, Elder-blossoms waft perfume, Urchins in the creek 'til noon.

Dust blows up in little swirls,
And limpish locks annoy the girls,
Yes, and Father's Day we'most forgot,
Summer begins . . . it's scorching hot.
—By W. W. C.

"As long as there's Farm Work to lighten...

we'll be Making Tractors"

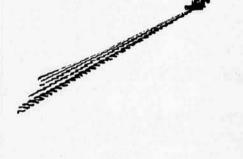


We at the Ford Motor Company believe that wealth and security come largely from the soil.

We are convinced that industry and agriculture are partners . . . and that it is our responsibility to help make farming easier, thriftier, more productive.

That's why the building of farm tractors is an important part of our present operation and future plans.

Ford has built more than 1,300,000 tractors. Today, production of Ford



Tractors is at the high point in history . . . and going higher.

More and more new tractors will go from Ford to the American farm in the days and years ahead.

These tractors will be strong, reliable, inexpensive to buy and run.

They'll be engineered and powered for real usefulness on every job.

They'll continue to have a hydraulic system and linkage attachment for implements . . . and implements now in use will work with them.

Dealers in Ford Tractors will keep right on supplying good, prompt service and genuine replacement parts for new and old models alike throughout America.

Count on continued and high level tractor production at Ford. Count on better and better tractors . . . year by year made more practical, more versatile, even thriftier. Ford will build tractors as long as there are farms, and farm work to lighten.





Revolutionary discovery by Procter & Gamble! A Company of the second of



Procter & Gamble guarantees that Tide will do everything claimed for it in this advertisement. If you are not completely satisfied, return the unused portion of package to dealer, and the purchase price will be refunded.

MOE'S IN-

TIDE IS A WONDER FOR CLEANING MILKING UTENSILS, TOO ...

IT'S TIDE... the new washday miracle!

You have never used anything like Tide! There just couldn't be anything like it until new knowledge gained in wartime research made the discovery of Tide possible. Tide does what's never been done before—washes clothes cleaner than any

soap, yet leaves colors brighter! The minute you see Tide's miracle suds you'll know that here's something completely NEW! Those suds look different . . . feel different . . . and even in hardest water, they billow up instantly!

ONLY Tide DOES ALL FOUR!



1. Washes clothes cleaner!

Yes, cleaner than any soap made! Compare Tide with any soap you may be using. You'll see! Tide gets the whole wash cleaner . . . even grimy work clothes! Tide leaves clothes free, not only from ordinary dirt, but from gray, dingy soap film as well!



2. Actually brightens colors!

You'll be thrilled to see the way soapdulled colors actually come out brighter after a Tide wash. With all its heavy laundry cleaning power, Tide is really safe for dainty washable colors!

3. Never "yellows" white things!

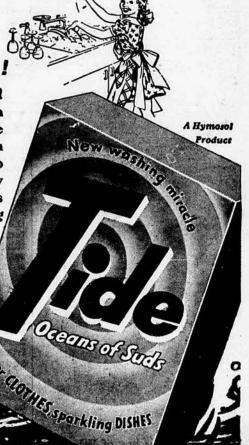
Tired of yellow-looking white things? Tide keeps them dazaling white, week after week ... can't turn them yellow, no matter how often they're washed or how long they're stored! It's a modern miracle!



4. Gives more suds—

prove it in your dishpan!

Kind-to-hands suds! Faster suds! Longer-lasting suds than any soap in hardest water! Tide cuts grease like magic... washes dishes cleaner than any soap! No scum in the water! No greasy ring round the pan! No cloudy film on dishes and glasses! That's why they rinse and dry so sparkling clear—even without wiping!



DIRT'S OUT!

.. QUICK! EASY! NO SCUM OR MILKSTONE!

Raymond Reed, Taylors Falls. Minnesota, spliced and puttered his way to a national championship for electrical achievement. Lighting up a big smile, Ray calls his accomplishment "a little wire stringing." Fact is, he wired for additional lights in the Reed's barn and for power tools in the garage—put electric motors to work on practically every farm task.

"One Sunday morning Mother put a bright orange and blue box on the breakfast table," says Champion Raymond Reed. "That's when I became a Wheaties fan. I liked those whole wheat flakes—right from the start. I'm glad they taste so good because I know a big bowl of Wheaties, 'Breakfast of Champions,' is plenty good for me.

General Mills, Inc.



NEW! A larger box of Wheaties! Holds 50% more than the regular package. Just the size for the farm size family. Ask your grocer for Wheaties-in the new Extra-Big-Pak.

Lets in Light—Easy to Make

RUFFLED thintz for curtains, and shades from Indian head, make unique and interesting window decoration. This Midwest homemaker has them all over her large home, both up and downstairs. She allows 15 inches in length in addition to the height of the window. She hems the sides of the 36-inch material in a 34-inch hem and at the bottom puts in a 9-inch hem, scallops it in 5 large scallops, turns and stitches a casing for a stick. At the top, she tacks the Indian head to an ordinary shade roller.

These shades are washable and that's an advantage of importance. In ironing, they should be folded lengthwise in the middle, so as to be able to check the length in the middle against

the length at the sides. Otherwise they may not iron straight.

To let in light and the view, narrow ruffles of chintz are used at all the windows. These are inexpensive, easy to make and to take care of. The ruffles are 3 inches wide on the sides from top to bottom and 7 inches wide at the top. Both outer edges are pinked and one side gathered on the machine, then stitched to either cotton tape or ½-inch strips of pasteboard. This tape is then tacked to the window casings with the ruffles turning in toward the glass. Pasteboard made into tape gives a tighter effect than cotton tape. The homemaker says, "These windows are popular with the menfolks—they like to look out."



Ruffled chintz frames the window, ideal for country living.

Combination May Be Best

BALANCING all the factors of owning a home freezer or renting commercial locker space, a good answer seems to be a combination of rented locker space and a small home freezer. Such is the opinion of Lenore Sater, head of household equipment research in the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

Rural women are now looking over

trition and Home Economics.

Rural women are now looking over the home freezers in showrooms, attempting to decide the type and size that will fit their needs. Miss Sater says a 6-cubic-foot home freezer, with separate freezing compartment, will provide room for freezing the quantity of fruits and vegetables maturing each day, and for storing them until they are taken to the locker. When the growing season is over, the cabinet will provide ample home storage for several packages of each type of food frozen and space for freezing leftover and cooked foods.

A freezing cabinet of this size costs

and cooked foods.

A freezing cabinet of this size costs about \$73 a year to own and operate, if the life of the freezer is assumed to be 10 years. Supplementing this home freezer with 3 lockers at \$12.50 for each and using it entirely for handling meat, the total cost to the farm wife will be about \$155 a year.

The home freezer has the outstanding advantage over the locker of con-

ing advantage over the locker of con-venience and greater assurance of quality in frozen fruits and vegeta-bles. The disadvantages are higher

cost and more danger of food loss, in case any breakdown occurs in the power lines or refrigerating system. A loss here might be large.

This combination plan costs about

80 cents a week more than if the fam-80 cents a week more than if the family depended entirely on a commercial locker plant. In return, however, the farm homemaker can get higher-quality fruits and vegetables, due to more rapid handling from garden to freezer. Also, there is the advantage of keeping an adequate supply right at home. at home.

at home.

A large percentage of women on the farms hesitate giving up the commercial locker entirely because of the home butchering situation. They do not like to return again to the distasteful job of butchering at home. Home curing is almost of the past.

Pattern Alteration

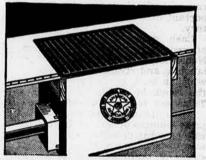
Every woman who sews for Every woman who sews for herself or her family will be interested in U. S. D. A. bulletin, No. 1968, "Pattern Alteration." There are 40 pages of most helpful and accurate information on the subject, with many illustrations. For a copy of the booklet, send 10c to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Only 23 More **Days to Save**

DISCOUNT ON A NEW Coleman Automatic LP-Gas FLOOR FURNACE Good only until June 30

OFFER IS LIMITED We are making this special 20% allowance only while our installation crews are not rushed. Buy now and save 20%. Phone us today!

Here is the way to have automatic, "take-it-easy" heat Imagine clean, circulating automatic gas heat in your home today—with the new Coleman high-efficiency, LP-Gas Floor Furnace. No exposed flame-no sweating walls! Its smokeless, sootless heat keeps your home clean and inviting. It sits in the floor, out of sight. No basement needed! No air ducts to install! Fully automatic!



LP-Gas Floor Furnaces By



ALL NEW MODELS LESS 20%

FARMERS

See your nearest Coleman Homegas or LP Gas Dealer or Coleman

HOME APPLIANCE CO. 149 N. Rock Island, Wichita 2, Ks.

MOVE YOUR GRAIN THE EASY WAY

With the DU-MORE No-Krak Grain Blower Scooping's over when you employ the No-Krak Grain Blower in moving grain - 1200 bushels per hour.

No Krak positively will not crack grain. Pulley, PTO, gasoline or elec-tric motor driven. Sturdy construction. Fully guar-anteed.

\$159.50 F. O. B. Wichita Complete with hopper and pipe

Distributed by PERRIN MACHINERY COMPANY Phone 164 Peabody, Kansas



DU-MORE

Name Winners In Scrap Contest

WINNERS in the "Operations Scrap" contest have been announced by Sheffield Steel Corporation, aponsors of the contest, which was open to all 4-H Clubs and F.F.A. chapters in a 6-state area.

In Kansas the following clubs and chapters have received cash prizes:
Coldwater Chapter, F.F.A. Coldwater, \$175; Burns Chapter, F.F.A., Burns, \$125; Belleville Chapter, F.F.A., Belleville, \$100; Kiowa Chapter, F.F.A., Kiowa, \$50; Wamego Chapter, F.F.A., Wamego, \$45; Clay Center Chapter, F.F.A., Clay Center, F.F.A., Uattle River; Harper Chapter, F.F.A., Lattle River; Harper Chapter, F.F.A., Frankfort, F.F.A., Frankfort, F.F.A., Frankfort Chapter, F.F.A., Abilene, \$20.

Cloverleaf 4-H Club, McPherson,

\$20.
Cloverleaf 4-H Club, McPherson, \$175; Busy Beavers 4-H Club, Beaver, \$125; Banner Booster 4-H Club, Havisand, \$100; Ashton Busy Bees 4-H Club, Isabel, \$50; Harmony Hustlers 4-H Club, Abilene, \$45; Sunnydale 4-H Club, Valley Center, \$40; Kipp Wide Awake 4-H Club, Kipp, \$35; Plum Creek Boosters 4-H Club, St. Francis, \$30; The Golden Valley 4-H Club, Iuka, Pratt county, \$25; Willing Workers 4-H Club, New Cambria, \$20.
This scrap collection contest, which

4-H Club, New Cambria, \$20.

This scrap collection contest, which started last November and closed at midnight, April 15, was conducted and financed by Sheffield Steel Corporation, to help relieve the acute scrap shortage which threatened to seriously curtail the production of steel during the winter.

age which threatened to seriously curtail the production of steel during the winter.

Sheffield is an important producer of steel products used on the farm, including fence, barbed wire, nails, bolts and nuts, sheets and other types of steel used in the manufacture of tractors, implements, windmills, grain bins, trucks, trailers and other equipment, and because this mill depends upon iron and steel scrap for its principal raw material, it provides the most important market for scrap in this territory.

Cash prizes totaling \$7,740 were offered to 4-H and F.F.A. groups in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas, the states from which a bulk of the scrap to supply the Sheffield plants at Kansas City, Tulsa and Houston, is obtained.

All competing organizations, whether

All competing organizations, whether prize winners or not, profited from the sale of scrap collected and this money was used in many cases for the purchase of equipment or other useful

purposes.

Many clubs and chapters decided to continue the collection of scrap as a continuing means of raising needed cash to finance various projects.

More Net Income

Net income on an 8-cow herd was increased 100 per cent when Bill Lister, Franklin county, remodeled an old barn to bring the milk up from grade-C to grade-B. Further remodeling is being done with the idea of going to grade-A in the near future.

Harvest Help

A state labor office to channel wheat harvest workers and ma-chinery again has been set up at Great Bend this year by the Kan-sas State College extension serv-

sas state college extension service, it is announced.

The labor office is now open with W. O. Stark, assistant farm labor supervisor, in charge. Daily telegrams from county agents giving information about needs or surpluses and cron conditions will be pluses and crop conditions will be compiled by Stark to determine movement of laborers and equipment. Mr. Stark also will make daily reports of conditions to press and radio.

Offices of county extension agents in wheat belt counties will

Offices of county extension agents in wheat belt counties will be headquarters for information about work, and can give workers information about local demand or areas over the state where more help or machinery are needed.

While no figures have been released on harvest wages and combining rates, they are expected to be about the same as last year.



It takes a heap of "know-how" to raise strong, healthy chicks. Correct feeding, prevention of disease, and good care generally are what keep a flock "in the pink."

6-Year-Proved ... NOW BETTER THAN EVER!



Fortified Tagolene and Fortified Tagolene Heavy Duty Motor Oils are now improved, dedicated more than ever to the health and efficiency of your engines! Proved in over 6 years of use, they're a finer value today than ever before; Order today!

- LAST LONGER
- MINIMIZE ENGINE WEAR
 - PROTECT BEARINGS
- PROMOTE CLEAN ENGINES
- KEEP PISTONS AND RINGS FREE-ACTING

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEED!



ON THE AIR!



Lloyd Burlingham brings you farm news and weekly SKELLY Agricultural Achieve-ment Awards, every Saturday morning over NBC at 7:00 A.M. (WMAQ, Chicago, at 6:45 A.M.)

And Alex Dreier presents the first network news commentary of the day, Monday thru Friday, same time, same station.

Guarding the health of your farm equipment is a specialized job, too. To keep it operating smoothly and efficiently, at lowest cost, you must use the right kinds of dependable fuels and lubricants.

On the job here is your SKELLY Tank Station Salesman or Jobber. His friendly services and quality products are designed to help you care for your farm machinery so it will give you dependable service, month in and month

Get acquainted with him now-he'll discuss your problems with you, determine just what you need, and make fast delivery right to your place. Remember ... every SKELLY product carries a money-back guarantee . . . your assurance of satisfaction!

Get in Touch with Your

SKELLY

Tank Station Salesman or Jobber Today



2 men and a boy... In I day...

with a concrete mixer... 35 bags

Lehigh Cement... 3.4 cu. yds. sand...4.5 of gravel

BUILD A FEEDING FLOOR FOR 30 HOGS



* If your dealer can supply you with ready mixed concrete, you can do this work with 51/2 cu. yds., and save on labor.

You'll make feeding and cleaning easier . . . thus saving labor . . . with a concrete feeding floor. And that's not all. You'll save feed, and retain manure value. You'll cut down danger of disease and infection

With less work on your part, you stand to gain up to \$2 more profit per hog. And most any farmer who has one will tell you that your concrete feeding floor will pay for itself in its first year.

So plan right now to build a feeding floor of concrete. It's easy and inexpensive.* Your LEHIGH DEALER can help you work out details.

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY ALLENTOWN, PA. . CHICAGO, ILL. . SPOKANE, WASH.

LEHIGH



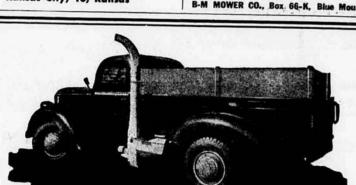
Chartered and supervised by the State of Kansas. We invite your investment with us. Do business by mail. Send us your check for amount you want to invest. Our certificate sent you by return mail.

The American Building & Loan Association Security National Bank Bldg., Kansas City, 10, Kansas

WE PAY 3% ON SAVINGS NEW BM POWER MOWER



B-M MOWER CO., Box 66-K, Blue Mound, Kans



"You can handle your grain quickly, more economically and to much greater advantage with one of these Truck Grain Blowers. We can now furnish the power units for Chevrolet, Ford, International and some other makes of trucks.

Some of the best farmers use them for handling their seed wheat. Those who own one or more would never be without them. Ask the man who owns one.

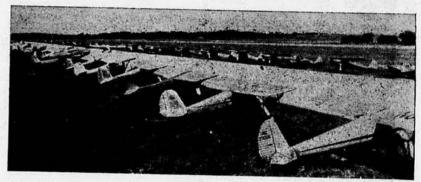
All our blowers are now equipped with a 3 V-Belt drive."

TRUCK GRAIN BLOWER CO.

Whitetail, Montana

Flying Farmers Have Big Day

Weatherman Smiles on Annual Meet at Hutchinson



A typical scene at Hutchinson Municipal Airport May 21, when more than 300 light planes from every corner of the state were flown in for the second annual meeting of the Kansas Flying Farmers' Club. This double line of planes parked along a taxi strip is a small sample of the large number flown in that day.

THE weatherman smiled favorably

THE weatherman smiled favorably on Kansas Flying Farmers again this year. Clear skies and a bright sun greeted them the morning of May 21, the day of the second annual convention of the state club at the Hutchinson Municipal Airport.

A crowd of Flying Farmers, their families and other aviation enthusiasts, estimated between 2,500 and 3,000, were at the airport during the day to hear the program and to watch the air show in the afternoon. More than 300 light planes were flown to Hutchinson for the day. Dick Chapman, airport manager, reported 297 personal planes were serviced and there were others not requiring service.

ice.

A total of 171 club members registered during the day. About 30 of these were new members. The registration desk was kept busy thru the morning and part of the afternoon as Flying Farmers were paying their 1947-48 dues. There were 131 charter members registered last year at the first meets registered last year at the first meeting of the club, sponsored by Kansas Farmer. By the end of the year the membership reached 203. Total membership this year could easily exceed 250

Honored guest of the day was Gov. Frank Carlson, who appeared on the morning program. Governor Carlson was flown to the meeting in a Lockheed Lodestar by officials of the Standard Oil company.

Kansas has always been a pioneer in the field of aviation, Governor Carlson reminded when speaking at the morning assembly. He pointed out that the Flying Farmers are the state's goodwill agents who will keep Kansas to the fore in aviation progress. We have a great future in the air, he said. All Kansas needs do is take advantage of the fine opportunities presented.

Ransas needs do is take advantage of the fine opportunities presented. Flying Farmer visitors from several other states were present. There were delegations from Colorado, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas. The farmer fly-ing the longest distance to the meeting

was Bert Hanson, Vernon Center, Minn. He is a member of the Minnesota

Minn. He is a member of the Minnesota club and secretary-treasurer of the National Flying Farmers' Association. Mr. Hanson said he had to be at home the evening of May 20. He had arranged for a dragline to come to his farm to start on some drainage work. But the next morning he set a course for Hutchinson. Since Kansas has the largest state club affiliated with the national association, Mr. Hanson said he wanted to be on hand to see how the Kansans do it.

Kansans do it.
You cannot really appreciate the full meaning of Flying Farmers until you



A typical Flying Farmer is Free W. Moore, of Moscow. May 1 this year Mr. Moore decided he was old enough to begin flying. He is only 58. He bought a new plane and 8 days later joined a Flying Farmer air tour of the state. Mr. Moore had done a small amount of flying before but had never received instructions. After he started taking instructions, he soloed the sixth day and flew to Pratt, Kingman and Harper May 8. and Harper May 8.



Victor Hawkins, left, Capper Publications research department, found out what Flying Farmers are really like when he flew to Hutchinson with Charles Sweet, center, Capper Publications advertising director. With them is Dan Melsinger, Topeka, who flew them to the meeting in his Beechcraft Bonanza. Mr. Hawkins says you must attend the annual meeting of these Flying Farmers to really get the feel of the movement.



Governor Frank Carlson flew from Topoka to Hutchinson for the annual Flying Farmers' convention with Standard Oil company officials. Those in the governor's party, left to right, are: George Stafford, the governor's secretary; William H. Thomas, Chicago; J. P. Jones, Wichita; Franklin Courtney, Chicago; Lawrence C. Short, Chicago; Byron Gourley, Topoka; Governor Carlson; L. L. Moore, Topoka; B. H. Christian, Topoka, and Clark Smith, Wichita.

attend their state meeting. That is the way Victor Hawkins, Capper research department, expressed it. He and Charles Sweet, Capper Publications advertising director, were flown to the meeting by Dan Meisinger, Topeka. Mr. Hawkins had heard of Flying Farmers, the Kansas Flying Farmers specifically. But seeing the large number of farmers actually fly in for their annual meeting made a difference. Hearing them talk about airplanes and flying with as much certainty as they can discuss crops and weather left a definite impression on him. Flying is here to stay and farmers are the ones who can make the best use of personal planes for private transportation.

The second annual convention started with a cafeteria-style dinner for the flyers and their guests the evening of May 20. There were 160 attending the evening meeting at the Bizonte hotel. Otis Hensley, Glasco, Vice-president, served as toastmaster. He called on W. T. Piper, Lockhaven, Pa., who said he had been convinced in the last year that farmers have more use for personal planes than any other group of people in the nation.

Mr. Piper pointed out that the lightplane field is expanding rapidly, but cautioned not to expect it to expand too rapidly. He compared the manufacture of light planes with feeding of an infant. Give a baby 8 ounces of milk, he said, and the baby will grow. Give the baby 24 ounces and the results would be disastrous. There is a similarity in the light-plane field. It is growing, but it requires time too. attend their state meeting. That is the way Victor Hawkins, Capper research

would be disastrous. There is a similarity in the light-plane field. It is growing, but it requires time, too.

Mayberry Main Speaker

Main speaker of the evening was Willard Mayberry, newspaperman and flying enthusiast of Elkhart, who is not surprised that Kansas should have the best Flying Farmer club. Not only is the terrain ideal for flying, he pointed out, but the people are the type who make good flyers. Rural people of Kansas have time to sit and think, Mr. Mayberry declared. They do not try to think while rushing for a subway. Be-cause farmers can think while sitting,

cause farmers can think while sitting, he reasoned, they are good aviators.

It was a thrill to watch a squadron of B-29 bombers from the Smoky Hill army airfield at Salina pass low over the field. Then low-flying P-51 fighters from the Wichita National Guard unit roomed over climbed rapidly for elezoomed over, climbed rapidly for ele-

Don't Miss Field Day

Agronomy Field Day, June 13, at Kansas State College, Manhattan, will hold keen interest for all farmers this year. Every Kansas farmer is cordially invited. H. E. Myers, head of the department of agronomy, says visitors will assemble at the Agronomy Farm northwest of the college campus at 1:30 o'clock, and spend the afternoon inspecting the experimental work in progress there.

Special attention will be given wheat and oat variety studies, fertility work with wheat, alfalfa and grass-improvement work, and weed-control studies.

Folks who have attended field days sponsored by the college in others years know this one will be especially worth while.

vation and went thru aerial maneuvers. The P-51's were followed by navy fighters from the Olathe naval air base. The military flights commanded the attention of the crowd.

A parachute jump had been scheduled for noon but was abandoned when the wind became too high to make it a safe part of the day's proceedings. The military flights and aerobatics of the Rawdon Brothers T-1 from Wichita made up for the loss.

Rawdon Brothers T-1 from Wichita made up for the loss.

While registering at the airport for the annual meeting, Flying Farmers filled out questionnaires, which gave accurate descriptions of their private airstrips and their locations. There were 86 of these questionnaires filled out. They will provide the basis for a map of Flying Farmer airports. It will be a handy map for Flying Farmers to own. Without delay it will enable them to find the private strips of other to find the private strips of other farmer aviators.

Frior to the annual business meeting Alfred Ward, Johnson, named a 5-man group to serve as a nominating committee. The members were W. W. Frizell, Larned, chairman; Eugene Coats, Plains; Victor Kandt, Herington; Jack York, Johnson, and George Parsons, Collyer.

Mr. Frizell annuaged the suggest

Mr. Frizell announced the sugges-ons of the nominating committee Mr. Frizell announced the suggestions of the nominating committee and they were elected unanimously. George Galloway, Wakeeney, is the new president, and Otis Hensley, Glasco, was re-elected as vice-president. Alfred Ward, first president of the club, was named delegate to the National Flying Farmers' Association. Dan Roberts, Plains, was elected as director to succeed Lloyd Chance, Liberal, whose term expired this year. Other directors whose terms have not expired are Norman Clothier, Florence; C. C. Trostle, Nickerson; Ellis Dinsmore, Clay Center, and William Wegener, Norton. Ed Rupp, Topeka, associate editor of Kansas Farmer, was reappointed secretary of the group by the executive committee.

"Kansas Farmer" Name Of New Personal Plane

ADDED to an ever-increasing number of personal planes based at the Topeka Municipal Airport is a brand-new "Bee" manufactured at brand-new "Bee" manufactured at Coffeyville, by the Funk Manufactur-ing Company, and owned by Charles Howes of the Kansas Farmer business

Just to show his loyalty to this publication, according to the owner, he is going to christen his plane "Kansas Farmer" and it will bear that inscription on its sleek yellow body as soon as he can entice a sign painter to the To-

peka airport.

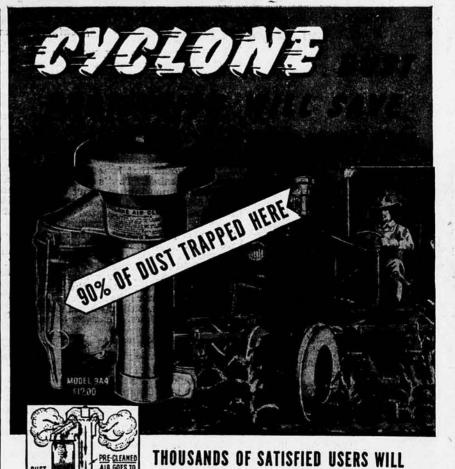
Mr. Howes plans to make many advertising and editorial calls this coming season in the plane—calls that he figures will be speeded up immeasurable.

ably.

Oh, yes, he is an ex-navy officer, and has a license, and is not in the market for a pilot.

Let the Wind Blow

The Wabaunsee County Farm Bureau has ordered 20,000 windbreak trees from the Fort Hays experiment station this year. These trees will be set out on 30 farms in the county to protect farmsteads and feed lots.



COLLECTS OIL BATH
HERE CLEANER CYCLONE TRAPS DUST DRY BY PATENTED · CENTRIFUGAL VACUUM ACTION, ALLOW-TO ENTER OIL BATH CLEANER



MASON-TYPE GLASS JAR IS REMOVED ... EMPTIED ... RE-PLACED WITHOUT STOPPING



CUTS MAINTENANCE COST TO FUNCTION MANY MORE HOURS WITHOUT CLEANING AND SERVICING ... REDUCES OVERHAULS & REPAIR BILLSI TESTIFY THAT CYCLONE "PRE-CLEANERS" HAVE ELIMINATED HOURS OF SHUT-DOWN TIME AS WELL AS INCREASING ENGINE LIFE!

Maintain peak efficiency through the dusty season by installing a Cyclone Air Cleaner now on your tractor and other engines that must operate under dusty conditions!

This "pre-cleaner" is easily attached over the end of the air intake pipe ahead of the regular oil bath air cleaner . . . install it yourself in a few minutes.

Cyclone traps more than 90% of the dust and other airborne abrasives that are normally sucked into the oil bath. This "pre-cleaner" prevents "air restriction" caused by a dust-clogged oil bath and eliminates the danger of abrasive dust particles being "pulled" into the engine.

BUY A CYCLONE AIR CLEANER ... TRY IT FOR 15 DAYS ON A MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE!



SOLID COMFORT For Hot, Sunny, Days

No Sun CANOPY

The 103 NoSun is a low-priced, high quality canopy designed to give the tractor operator maximum protection from heat and brilliant sunshine. The steel constructed 4x5-ft. canopy is covered with heavy water-proof, fire-proof cotton duck fastened to the frame with ties. It is open on both ends, thus eliminating hot air and dust pockets. Will not blow off or turn inside out. May be transferred from old to new tractors without purchase of additional parts.





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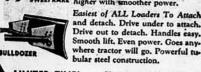
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STY STATE

Dairying Is Changing

(Continued from Page 4)

would be revolutionary, we all agree. would be revolutionary, we all agree.
C. C. Freeby, manager of the Neosho Valley Co-Op Creamery Association, doesn't go that far. "I doubt if farm separation of milk ever will be eliminated, but the trend definitely is toward complete plant separation. The industry is not ready now for such a change but gradually is working toward the goal of complete plant separation."

"How would that benefit the doing

"How would that benefit the dairy-man?" we asked. "That's easy," he an-swered. "Supposing we didn't do any-thing here but make butter. If the but-ter market became saturated we would ter market became saturated we would have to close, reduce production, or pay lower prices for butterfat. But, if we are equipped for complete plant separation of whole milk, we have an entire field of markets to exploit.

"We can adjust our processing at any time to meet whatever the market demands, whether it he for whole milk.

any time to meet whatever the market demands, whether it be for whole milk, condensed milk, butter, cheese, or any one of many others. The main thing is we can balance processing of all prod-ucts to meet fluctuating demands."

Depends on Producers

Depends on Producers

If these predictions are true such a trend would revolutionize dairying all along the line. Complete plant separation would mean fewer plants serving larger areas with a variety of products. If carried far enough it probably would mean gradual elimination of cream stations and of plants making single products. How far such a trend progresses will depend on how much consumers and producers want it.

Complete plant separation, if applied to the country generally, would bring many new problems. Above all it would require a high quality, uniform product from the farm. Such demands might force small producers either to expand to a point where they could meet that kind of competition, or quit. Being cut off from the markets might work a severe hardship on force.

or quit. Being cut off from the markets might work a severe hardship on millions of small farmers with just a few cows, unless they could consume or feed what production they have.

On the other hand, increased demand for milk and milk products might allow the majority of such farmers to profitably expand their dairy projects. Many processors and dairymen prefer this brighter view of the situation.

At the Erie plant they are expanding 2 ways—production of butter to meet a new market demand in Texas, and adding a bottling plant to serve a larger local market for grade-A pasteurized milk.

Two Bright Spots

In discussing these, Mr. Freeby pointed out 2 bright spots in the Kansas dairy future. One is the need for considerable expansion within the state on

siderable expansion within the state on processing and distribution of pasteurized grade-A milk to service hundreds of small communities not now having such a supply. "Every consumer regardless of where he lives, is entitled to good-quality milk and will use more when he can get it." Mr. Freeby says. The other bright spot is discovery of a huge new market for fluid milk and milk products in Southern states, particularly Texas. This new market is due to an influx of persons from other areas during the war and to a higher income due to industrialization. "Kansas dairymen are in a better location

income due to industrialization. "Kansas dairymen are in a better location geographically to serve this new market than are Eastern and Northern dairy states," claims Mr. Freeby.

Even now at least one Kansas plant daily is shipping grade-A pasteurized milk to Houston Tex., in large, stainless steel tank trucks and delivering it the following morning on Houston doorsteps.

less steel tank trucks and delivering it the following morning on Houston doorsteps.

But the Erie plant has found an expanding market in Texas for quality butter. "Many of those Southerners had never eaten good butter before because they couldn't afford it," says Mr. Freeby. This would seem to offset the claim of some that butter consumption is on permanent skids. Apparently it is just a question of quality. What do leading dairymen think about future trends in the industry, and what are they doing about them? Here is what we found.

"Competition and sanitation problems will rule out the small, poor dairyman and cost of producing quality milk will make it difficult for young farmers to start dairying," says Owen Beal, Allen county. He sees a trend toward bigger dairies and believes costs of production need to be cut. "Bigger and

better dairies can follow better cultural practices and have more efficient buildings," he believes. His herd of Jerseys has been built up to 30 head, and he recently quit renting and purchased a farm so he could work out a better temporary pasture program for his cattle. his cattle.

his cattle.

George Klotzbach, of Allen county, believes he could cut production costs with more rigid culling, and puts it this way: "If you have one cow that is bringing a profit of 50 cents a day and another that is losing you 50 cents a day it would be worth \$1 a day to cull out the poor cow."

Can Do Much More

"We have just scratched the surface "We have just scratched the surface on production and marketing of grade-A milk," states George Brinkman, Allen county. He recently made a statewide tour of dairies just to see what is going on. "I think we could do a lot more than we have to improve facilities for producing quality milk," he told us.

more than we have to improve facilities for producing quality milk," he told us.

E. E. Strickler, Allen county, doesn't look for the little fellow to drop out. "And I'll tell you why," he explained. "A lot of farmers feel they ought to keep a few cows. They don't know whether those cows are making a profit or not and don't care." Mr. Strickler stresses good management, with emphasis on herd testing and temporary pastures as the key to low costs.

"Better dairymen are culling rigidly now and improving their facilities for producing quality milk," states Ivan Green, Neosho county dairyman and president of a cow-testing association. "Farmers could cut production costs by improved breeding programs and herd testing. You can't cull intelligently unless you do test."

How costs can be cut by a good breeding program, testing and culling, has been proved on the Pat Beezley farm, Cowley county. When Mr. Beezley farm, Cowley county when Mr. Beezley started dairying in 1919 he didn't test but did weigh all the milk. His herd average that first year was 3,700 pounds of milk. Now it is around 11,000 pounds a year with butterfat content averaging from 378 to 426 pounds. "I'm milking 40 cows now," says Mr. Beezley, "and all but one was bred and raised on the farm. If I were still milking those 1919 quality cows it would take 125 of them to equal production of these 40. Think what that would do to my feed and labor bill."

Grass Is More Important

Johnson county dairymen report they

Grass Is More Important

Johnson county dairymen report they are going more and more to grass farming to cut costs. Saving of all manure also is getting more attention. Robert Kurtz, operator of the W. J. Bubletz farm, says they concreted most of their lots and that the manure thus reclaimed has about paid back the cost in 2 years.

Grass farming is being carried to an extreme by the Porter Brothers, Earl and Audley, of Johnson county. This is how their program works. They have brome and bluegrass for permanent pasture. The rest of their land is seeded to first- and second-versions are selected. pasture. The rest of their land is seeded to first- and second-year sweet clover, Sudan grass, oats and Canadian field peas. The oats and Canadian field peas are used for early pasture, then cut for

are used for early pasture, then cut for silage.

Sweet clover is allowed to grow high the first fall, then is clipped for silage. Second-year clover is pastured early, then allowed to grow until cut for silage. This clover ground then is plowed and sowed to Sudan, which may be pastured or cut 2 or 3 times for silage.

These men have been getting about 16 tons of high protein silage an acre thru this system. By siloing their grass crops they get 12 months of pasture, improve their soil, and cut down hay feeding and other labor costs.

Nitrate is used on both brome and bluegrass at the rate of 200 pounds an acre and about trebles forage production.

Dairymen feel that labor and supplies will not be as acute from now on as in the last few years, and that they probably will be less limiting factors in the future. in the future.

All indications point to the fact that

All indications point to the fact that dairying is an expanding industry suffering from growing pains right now. Dairymen and processors with whom we talked look for great changes to occur all along the line. Those dairymen who will "cash in" on the future of dairying, say leaders, will be those who take advantage of every opportunity to cut production costs.

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Reducing U.S. Spending

(Continued from Page 5)

severely slashed. It is expected that the Senate will modify these cuts—the expectation may turn out to be more hope than expectation.

that the AAA forces are cut; will result in slackening of Washington drive for new soil conservation districts.

Meat inspection funds are cut in

what might be termed the "old-line" activities of the Department itself were not severely trimmed except in a few instances, such as the field of economic investigation in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The committee allowed the full budget estimate (\$2,375,400) for crop and livestock estimates, but cut \$750,000 from the budget estimate of \$2,493,600 for the economic investigations, commenting that "much of the work in the field of economic investigations is highly speculative, economics being one of the least precise of the sciences, if, indeed, it may be dignified by that term."

Over all, the budget estimate of \$1,118,571,318 was cut 32 per cent, to \$850,728,532. This is \$337,842,786 below the budget, and \$423,957,519 below the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

Biggest fight in the House was over elimination of some \$148,000,000 of customs receipts, which under Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (1935) has been diverted to Agriculture to be used in disposal of farm surpluses in domestic and foreign markets. Committee figured that during the coming fiscal year, due to huge world demand for farm products and to good prices and high farm income, "the American farmer can stand on his own feet," as one of the committee members expressed it on the floor.

(The House set aside \$40,000,000 from customs receipts for disposal of farm surpluses, where the committee had allowed none for fiscal year 1948.)

Senate may restore the \$75,000,000 recommended for the school-lunch program; House committee cut it to \$45,000,000, and also wrote in a provision that states must match funds by direct appropriations; not use lunch receipts to match the Federal funds ceipts to match the Federal funds.

Price-support money of Commodity Credit Corp. practically is not touched. or rather, is restored practically to full strength.

For administration purposes, the Production and Marketing Administra-tion will take a staff reduction of 35 to 40 per cent.

Preserve AAA in Skeleton Form

Preserve AAA in Skeleton Form

Crop Insurance and Field Service
Branch (the old AAA) Washington
staffs would be cut 90 to 95 per cent in
Washington; state offices reduced to
one full-time administrative head, one
or two fieldmen and a few most essential technical personnel. Most AAA
county offices would be cut one fulltime clerk plus part-time services of
a county committeeman.
Idea is to preserve the AAA setup
in skeleton form, thru the period of
good market demand and what are expected to be pretty good prices.

pected to be pretty good prices.

Farmers' Home Administration takes a severe licking; full-time staff cut in two; no direct tenant purchase loans (for period of "boom" prices for farm land); few insured mortgage loans; almost no new production loans.

The Soil Conservation Service also is skeletonized, altho not to the extent

Cows Eat Bread

Did you ever hear a cow say, "Pass the bread, please?" We never did either, but if cows could talk, they would not hesitate to ask for bread. Without butter or

ask for bread. Without butter or jelly, too.
At certain times of year some bakeries have leftover bread. Bread left over on grocery store shelves. Arthur Jensen, of the Olathe View Dairy Farm in Johnson county, has found a use for this bread. He feeds it to his dairy cows, 3 or 4 slices at a time. And they go for it like junior goes for

cows, 3 or 4 slices at a time. And
they go for it like junior goes for
ice cream.

Mr. Jensen does not say it will do
wonders for milk production but
he believes it is good feed. Where
do the leftover pies and cakes go?
The hogs. They get them. Maybe
a hog's life isn't so bad after all.

Meat inspection funds are cut in half; the committee suggests packers should pay inspection fees to cover inspection costs.

Crop insurance operating funds are cut to \$2,000,000, or \$5,790,000 below 1947 and \$7,330,000 below budget estimate. Insect and plant disease control funds are cut 20 per cent; control of emergency insect and plant diseases, 22 per cent; white pine blister rust control funds, 37.5 per cent; basic soils, fertilizer and irrigation research, 7½ per cent.

Extension funds are left intact, but no annual increase in Bankhead-Jones fund. Appropriation for Hope-Flannagan research and marketing operations are cut from budget \$19,500,000 to \$6,000,000, and half of this goes to experiment stations. Committee held that was all the new project could expend profitably within the coming 12 months.

(The House increased the Hope-

(The House increased the Hope-Flannagan research appropriation from \$6,000,000 to \$9,500,000.)

Some American Farm Bureau telegrams are threatening Congressmen with all sorts of dire reprisals if the bulk of the cuts are not restored. But Congressmen assert that farmers themselves don't feel so strongly about it—under present conditions. -under present conditions.

Despite threats from the floor of the House and the Senate that President Truman will veto the wool support price bill, because of State Department opposition to the provision authorizing the President to impose import fees (polite term for tariff rates) on imported wool to protect the domestic price, Congress does not really expect a veto.

The authority is optional, can be made only recommendation after fact-finding by Tariff Commission; and the Tariff Commission will investigate only upon request of the President.

The State Department's opposition to the import fee provision was largely "psychological"—that is, Will Clayton, undersecretary of State, feared the action would lead other nations to believe the United States "insincere" in its support of his continuation of Cordell Hall's free trade preserve under

its support of his continuation of Cor-dell Hull's free-trade program, under the guise of reciprocal trade agree-

The wool bill calls for the Commodity Credit Corporation to support prices at the 1946 level thru 1948—that means between 40 and 42 cents a pound, grease wool.

No other attempts to "up" tariff

rates appear in prospect for the near future. But if and when the rest of the world gets back into food production, the story may be different

Heavy Exports to Continue

Due to starvation conditions in Europe, exports of food from the United States apparently will continue heavy for another 2 years—at least for 18 months. Food is being shipped fast, and in enormous quantities. Government plans to ship 1,600,000,000 tons a month by July, and to keep it up for a year—that rate is 20 per cent higher than the last 12 months.

Shipments will be mainly wheat, also corn, rye, barley; and supplemental foods such as dried milk, dried foods, lard, apples, meat products, and

foods, lard, apples, meat products, and some potatoes. Because of the anticipated heavy ex-

port demands for months longer than originally expected Washington "economists" and "guesstimators" now look forward to drops in retail food prices in the United States of only 10 percent by end of this year, instead of the 20 per cent talked of a few months

what that means is that every person in the United States who eats food —understanding is that most of us do —will help contribute to feed the rest of the world this year. The money not only is coming out of the Federal Treasury, but also out of every family pocketbook.

Altho some enthusiasts (who are

pocketbook.

Altho some enthusiasts (who enjoyed their jobs during the war, and the sense of power that went along) want it, there is not a chance that this Congress will recontrol food prices



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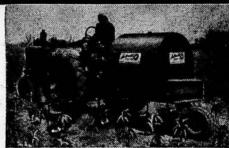
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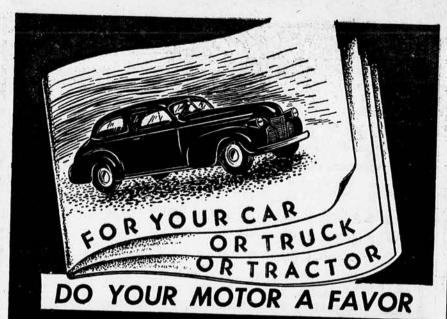


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Apple Crop Looks Good

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON



Verlen Scheuerman, Maryville, Mo., queen of the 3-day Apple Blossom Festival.

HILE bees hummed busily among

WHILE bees hummed busily among the apple blossoms, orchardists and their families from Northeast Kansas and Northwest Missouri went to St. Joseph. There they helped to swell a crowd estimated at more than 100,000, many of whom had come several hundred miles to witness and be thrilled by the 2-mile-long parade, one of the feature attractions of the 1947 3-day Apple Blossom Festival. If the bloom on the trees this spring is any indication of what may be expected next fall, everyone can look forward to an abundance of apples. Old-timers say they do not recall any season when the prospects looked more promising. In celebration of such tremendous bursting into bloom the St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the Missouri River Apple Growers, staged an event the likes of which this community had never seen.

ple Growers, staged an event the likes of which this community had never seen.

The festival opened on the evening of May 8, with the colorful coronation of Verlen Scheuerman, Maryville, Mo., queen of the 3-day festivities. As he placed the silver-and-gold crown upon the head of the 18-year-old Nodaway county girl, H. D. Allison, mayor of St. Joseph, said, "... now crown you queen of the Missouri River Apple Blossom Festival and extend to you my best wishes and hearty congratulations."

On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, Simon Rositzky, vice-president, presented Miss Scheuerman an engraved gold bracelet as a memento of the Occasion. Jack Lacy, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, as master of ceremonies, announced the queen and her 5 attendants, who, minutes previously, had competed with her for the honor. These girls were Naomi Zeltner, Doniphan county, Kansas; Leota Pollard, Buchanan county, Missouri; Frances Brown, Holt county, Missouri; Frances Brown, Holt county, Missouri, and Darlene Wyss, Andrew county, Missouri.

As candidate for queen, Miss Scheuerman was dressed in a black formal of sheer material, and as queen she wore a royal purple robe. Her train in the grand march was carried by 2 little girls, Phyllis and Janice Yost. The crown bearer was little Stephani Jo Rositzky. In the grand march each of the 5 attendants was escorted by a representative of the Chamber of Commerce or the Missouri River Apple Growers.

A precoronation program was presented by the 115-piece University of the Sandard Mandard Control of the Sandard C

A precoronation program was presented by the 115-piece University of Kansas concert band, very ably directed by Russell L. Wiley. The pro-

gram included an exhibition of baton twirling by William Sears, tuba player in the band, and a trio of girl trumpeters. A coronation ball with dancing to the music of Ray Murrill's orchestra followed the crowning of the queen.

High light of the second day's festivities was the parade of 28 bands and as many floats, whose pomp and pageantry brought a record throng to the streets of St. Joseph. Most of the bands from high schools in Kansas, Missouri and Iowa were preceded in the procession by high-stepping, baton-twirling uniforms and high hats. For the second consecutive year the Savannah high-school band received top honors in the music contest. A band taking first place for 3 consecutive years retains the traveling trophy as a permanent school award.

Running a close second in the band competition was the graphy reports.

school award.

Running a close second in the band competition was the snappy-rhythmed band from Bartlett high school in St. Joseph. The band from the Hiawatha, Kan., high school was placed third. One band, outstanding for its size, was made up of students from the five Buchanan county high schools, Agency, Rushville, Faucett, Pickett and De-Kalb. Thirteen majorettes led this white-uniformed 110-piece organization. The Mound City high school band was cleverly costumed to represent apple glommers, the boys wearing overalls, white shirts and straw hats, the girls attractive play frocks of red-checked gingham.

A candy company had one of the

A candy company had one of the most outstanding of the prize-winning floats. It carried 14 accordion-playing boys and girls from the Schuster school of music. The schoolboy patrol group, approximately 50 youths who take part in the child-safety program in St. Joseph, won one of the coveted prizes.

in St. Joseph, won one of the coveted prizes.

The apple-blossom queen occupied a position of honor in the parade, enthroned on a float of pink and white. She was followed by a float bearing her 5 attractive attendants.

A total of \$275 in cash was given as prizes in the children's parade, comprising 396 entries, with which the festival closed on Saturday morning. In the baby class the first, second and third prizes were \$35, \$20 and \$10. In the other classes the prizes were \$15, \$10 and \$5. In each class 12 entrants were awarded \$1 each for honorable mention. There was a class for dolls, one for decorated bicycles, a costume class and a class each for girls' pets and boys' pets.

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

I have some hogs weighing between 200 and 210 pounds. Should I sell now or carry them into the middle of the summer?—G. A.

From a price standpoint, it would seem desirable to feed these hogs for a midsummer market. Hog prices are new near the spring low. Little advance can be expected during early June, but by late June and July some definite price strength should develop. The number of hogs to be marketed this summer will be unusually small. Demand conditions may not justify a return to the early spring peak in prices, but definite improvement over prices prevailing during May is expected.

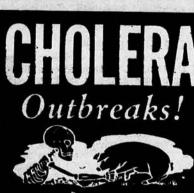
Fhave some sows that will farrow in

Fhave some sows that will farrow in

Marketing Viewpoint

June and another bunch that will farrow in August. I probably will not have
enough feed to feed out both bunches.
I am thinking of selling either the June
pigs or August pigs as feeders and
feeding out the other bunch. Which
bunch should I feed out and which
bunch should I sell?—G. A.

Pigs born in June would normally reach the market during the time of seasonal low in hog prices. Pigs born in August could well be carried into February and March of next year to take advantage of seasonally high prices. Altho the general trend of hog prices may be downward after late summer, it would seem desirable to head for the seasonally high prices of February and March rather than the seasonally low prices of December. For that reason it would seem desirable to feed out the August pigs rather than the June pigs. It also should be pointed out that



Hog Choldra is already striking many localities! Don't let it get YOUR pigs—have them

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BREADY

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June pigs probably will sell at favorable prices during August or September as feeder pigs. August pigs probably would not find as favorable a market as feeders if sold during October or November. This would be due to seasonally declining prices for fat hogs after late summer which has an important influence on feeder markets.

Does the Government plan a support program for turkeys produced this year?—A. Z.

on April 30 the United States Department of Agriculture announced a price-support program for 1947 crop turkeys marketed during the period October 1, 1947, thru January 31, 1948. The support price during the designated period is to be announced about October 1, and is to reflect a national average of 90 per cent of the September 15 parity price for turkeys. The support price will vary according to zones. The present support program for breeder hens ends June 30, 1947, and no support program is contemplated for breeder hens or toms during 1948. ing 1948.

What do you think of selling or holding new crop wheat? Would you advise to bin and hold the wheat until later or to sell at harvest time? What would be the chances of gain or loss in holding some wheat over until after January 1 in order to split income tax?—C. M. P.

—C. M. P.

Despite prospects for a record crop of winter wheat, it is probable that wheat prices will be satisfactory thruout the 1947-48 marketing season. Tentatively it appears that the export requirements will be larger than they were during the current season when 360 million bushels of wheat and flour were exported. Some persons are estimating that total exports for the coming season will exceed 400 million bushels and may even approach 450 millions. If exports are of this size, the carryover of old wheat on June 30, 1948, may not be much larger than the small carryover of this season. over of this season.

over of this season.

In view of these prospects it appears that wheat prices may remain above the expected loan rate. Indications are that the loan rate will average \$1.80 on farms or will be near \$2 Kansas City basis. It is probable that price advances from harvest time until winter or late spring will not be as large as those of this season or of the season a year ago. However, prices in the winas those of this season or of the season a year ago. However, prices in the winter and spring probably will average higher than those during the summer, at least enough higher to pay for the cost of storage. If you wish to hold wheat until January or later the price risk will be relatively small in my opinion, but at the same time you should not anticipate price advances similar to those of the late winter and spring of 1946 and 1947.

Gets Extra Grazing

An investment of \$6 or \$7 an acre for nitrogen fertilizer on brome grass is paying off in good feed this year on the Chamney dairy in Douglas county. Thirty acres of brome is divided into three 10-acre fields. Harold Chamney turns his herd of 35 cows on this pasture at 8 o'clock in the morning and lets them graze until noon. He could let them graze longer, but he wants the cows to eat something else.

He knows the fertilizer is doing a good job. When applying the nitrate a small place was skipped. It showed up plainly this spring. There is enough difference to prove the fertilizer was worth the cost in extra feed. An investment of \$6 or \$7 an acre



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Cantrell's Famous Purebred, bloodtested ROP sired, U. S. Certified large type English White Leghorns. Buy chicks that Live, Grow, Lay and Fay. Circular free. Cantrell Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Carthage, Mo.

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

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4038 Broadway, Kansas City, Missouri. Lo-4050.

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Suburban Home, 40 acres, 6 rooms, barn, poultry houses, good road, water, electricity, near college, \$6,000. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

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Good Way **With Brome**

AN UNUSUAL method of establishing brome grass is used by Lyle Fraser and his son-in-law, D. K Lindsley, who farm 400 acres of Washington county land in partnership.

These men sow brome and sweet clover with wheat in the fall. The following summer they harvest the wheat, then take a sweet clover seed crop in the fall. At the end of 2 years the brome has been well established. Eighty acres have been seeded back to brome by this method, reports Mr. Fraser.

Fraser.

All cropland on the farm is being terraced, as sheet erosion had become a major problem. Thirty-five acres is maintained in alfalfa and 15 acres in sweet clover. All sweet clover is sown with wheat. When brome grass is not included in the combination, the sweet clover is plowed under and followed by row crops.

Hogs and cattle provide the main.

clover is plowed under and followed by row crops.

Hogs and cattle provide the main farm income. The 2 men keep 15 cows that raise their own calves; they buy about 25 additional 500-pound steers each fall. These steers are carried thru the winter on silage, alfalfa hay and some sorghum fodder, pastured the following summer and fed out on grass 60 to 90 days, then sold in October.

Two hundred head of pigs in spring and fall litters are raised each year. All feed but corn and protein supplements is raised on the farm.

"It is difficult to tell just how much our corn and wheat yields have been increased by legumes and terracing," states Mr. Fraser. "I do know that wheat on an 80 I purchased 3 years ago made only about one third the yield I got on the home 80, which has been farmed properly."

Mr. Fraser recalls another incident that indicates the value of sweet clover. He had one field of wheat with 2 washy slopes. "I thought those slopes had the poorest soil in the field so sowed them to sweet clover," he said. "The next time I put the field in wheat that on those spots was the best wheat in the field."

This year the 2 men are experimenting with phosphate on wheat, but will

This year the 2 men are experimenting with phosphate on wheat, but will not know the results until after har-

Won at Walnut Hill

The Comanche Lucky 4's 4-H Club, of Barton county, had high team in the Walnut Hill Hereford Ranch invitation judging school and field day, held at the ranch in Barton county, May 24. The winning team, composed of 3 brothers, Neil, Kenneth and Vernon DeWerff, of Ellinwood, had the highest score out of 26 teams from 8 counties. About 400 persons attended the event.

Second place went to the Lucky Clovers, of Edwards county, and third place to Fort Zarah 4-H Club, Barton

High individuals in the various divisions were as follows: 4-H girls—Ann Therese Schartz, Cheyenne View Club, Ellinwood, first; Laveta Brown, Busy Buzzers, Great Bend, second, and Donna LeRoy, Walnut Valley, Great Bend, third.

Bend, third.

F. F. A. boys—Harold Thiessen, Inman, first; Bill Gatte, Stafford, second, and Bill Keeler, Great Bend, third.

4-H boys 12 years and younger—Neil DeWerff, Comanche Lucky 4's, Ellinwood, first; Delton Evers, Walnut Valley, Great Bend, second, and Harley Gough, Rush county, third.

4-H boys 13 years and older—John Neeland, Fort Zarah, Great Bend, first; Eldon Hammeke, Cheyenne View, Ellinwood, second, and Verlon Rence, Walnut City, Rush county, third.

Adults—Merry Fell, Lewis, first; Oscar Norby, McPherson, second, and Wilfred Schartz, Ellinwood, third.

Clover Makes Good

A little sweet clover will go a long way for pasture. Myron Voigts, Johnson county, had 36 acres of sweet clover last year that was seeded into rye the spring before. The first fall he pastured it between 6 weeks and 2 months with 40 head of cattle. Last spring he got 2 more months of pasture. For pasture and soil building alone the clover had paid its way. But in summer he harvested 6,000 pounds of seed. Mr. Voigts was well satisfied. He expects to use more sweet clover.



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IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson Toneka, Kansas

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman, Muscotah, Kansas.

J. E. TATE, Milking Shorthorn breeder, located at Horton, recently sold a mature herd sire on the fat stock market for \$320.80. He has since purchased from Nels Torkelson, of Everest, a bull calf and a mature cow, the dam of several foundation females in the Torkelson herd.

F. E. WITTUM & SON, Poland China breeders located at Caldwell, report a fine lot of spring pigs farrowed. To date the sows have farrowed and are raising an average of 8 plus. Wittums are among the oldest continuous Poland China breeders in the entire state. Crop conditions are fine in their part of the state they say.

FRANK ALEXANDER, of Corning, recognized as one of the leading Duroc breeders of the state, reports about 100 head of choice spring pigs. He also has a fine lot of last-fall gilts that he has bred for fall farrow for his use and the trade. The herd boars, Lo-Set Fancy Knockout and Kansas Market Topper, are proving themselves at Alexander Stock Farm.

JAKE AND CLARENCE ZARNOWSKI comprise another father and son Holstein combination that guarantees the successful carrying on of the great herd established at Newton nearly a quarter of a century ago. Clarence lives on a farm of his own and is establishing his own herd and is to have the services of the great bulls that have been brought to his father's farm within the past few years.

The farms near McPherson, where DALE AND QUENTIN KUBIN now specialize in breeding Holsteins, were homesteaded by their great-grandfather. The herds were established about 25 years ago by other members of the Kubin family. Quentin spent 4 years in the late war, but his herd was kept intact and carried on by his father. Each of the boys now has a herd of about 45 females and the herd bulls are owned jointly.

The sale of registered Herefords from the herds of 0. M. WRIGHT & SON and FLOYD SOWERS, of Vesper, drew a large crowd of bidders and buyers. The top of \$550 on bulls was paid by Towne Brothers, of Osborne. The same purchasers were successful in taking the top female of the auction at \$440. The average of the entire offering was \$267 a head. Following the sale of registered cattle, a number of high-quality unregistered cows were sold at very satisfactory prices, ranging from \$172.50 up to \$290. This entire offering of high-quality cattle stayed in the state of Kansas.

The annual Polled Hereford sale at WILLOW CREEK STOCK FARM, May 28, was very successful. Polled Hereford breeders from several states were present to share in the offering presented by the RAVENSTEINS. Only a half dozen bulls were sold in this offering. The top of \$600 was paid by W. J. Adams, Everest, for a son of the great Plato Domino A 4th. D. A. Cramer, Polled Hereford breeder of Chester, Nebr., was the successful bidder on Lady WHR Leskan 30th, at \$640. She was the top female for the day. The 38 head sold made a general average of \$320.

Weather conditions were excellent for the KROTZ-SWARTZ ABERDEEN ANGUS SALE at Marysville, on May 13. A very large crowd of breeders and farmers were present from several states to partake in this fine offering of cattle. The top bull of the auction, Prince Sundower 44th, from the Swartz offering, went to Francis J. Perrier, Eureka, at \$2,500. Top female for the day also came from the Swartz consignment, going to Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo., at \$850. The bull average was \$721 a head and the female average \$310. The 65 head made a general average of \$395. Coloncl Roy G. Johnston was auctioneer.

G. Johnston was auctioneer.

TOMSON BROTHERS, veteran Shorthorn breeders of Wakarusa, held their auction sale at the farm May 9. Several hundred farmers and breeders from 6 states were gathered to divide this offering of outstanding Shorthorn breeding cattle. Hans Regier, of Whitewater paid \$1,000 for the top bull of the auction. Hall Williams, of Maderia, Cal., paid \$810 for the top female of the day. The bull average was \$566. The females averaged \$444. The entire 70 head sold for a general average of \$455 a head. Several states were represented by buyers and one head went to Canada, being purchased by Cross Brothers, of Calgary, J. E. Halsey, Des Moines, Iowa, was the auctioneer.

Malsey, Des Moines, Iowa, was the auctioneer.

McKENNY-McCREA Angus sale, Maryville,
Mo., on May 12, averaged \$307 on 79 lots sold.
Seventy females, 7 with calves at side, averaged \$297. Nine bulls averaged \$380. Top female sold for \$1,225, top bull \$525. Top female from the Frank McKenny consignment, King City, was purchased by Dr. Frank Rose, Albany, Mo. The high-selling bull was from the M. L. McCrea consignment, Maysville, Mo., and was purchased by Clifford Clark, Rea. An offering not highly conditioned but of desirable type and well bred, met with the approval of the large crowd that bought the animals at a satisfactory average. Ninety per cent of the offering went to Missouri buyers.

Sale manager HOBART McVAY reports the big Holstein sale held at Hutchinson recently as beyond his expectations as to price levels. Altho butterfat and milk are down a little in price and feed still high, there was no lack of interest in the sale. Many cows were not due to freshen until as late as next September. Lowell Shepherd, of Lyons, sold the top priced cow to Edwin H. Childe, of Linn, for \$580. Her full sister sold for \$500 to Frank Finkelstein, Hutchinson. Another female went to R. L. Evans & Son, Hutchinson, at \$550. The average on the entire sale, counting 3 baby bulls with their dams, was \$305. Bulls older than 6 months averaged \$227, with a top of \$325. Buyers were from Kansas, Texas, and Oklahoma. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

Yesterday — Today — Tomorrow — All ways

STAR PERFORMANCE LEADS THE WAY



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CARLOADS

Out of 9 Shows

GRAND CHAMPION

STEERS

9 Out of 11 Shows 1946-1947 SEASON



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The show-ring is a mirror reflecting the relative ability of the breeds to reach perfection in animal form. Year after year, Herefords are predominately successful in winning Grand Championship awards.

Even more important to the average breeder is the fact that 85% of the market topping beef animals on the central markets are Herefords.

Not only do Herefords yield highest quality beef which commands top prices, they produce it in minimum time on less feed. For example, 3 extra pounds per bushel of feed in Ohio Experiment Station feeding trials. Whether you plan to found, improve

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THE BEEF BREED SUPREME Prepotency... Prolificacy... Hardy Constitution... Grazing Ability... Climate Adaptability... Early Maturity... Fattening Aptitude . . . Dressing Percentage . .

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ATTENTION KANSAS SHEEP BREEDERS Plan to Attend the



THE MID-WEST STUD RAM SHOW AND SALE

June 27 and 28

Sedalia, Missouri SHOW—JUNE 27—9 A. M. SALE—JUNE 28—10 A. M.

70 Head — from 11 states — 5 breeds — 60 Consigners. Yearling rams; aged rams; ram ambs; yearling ewes; and ewe lambs. Catlog on request. Rollo E. Singieton, Sales Hanager, Department of Agriculture, Jeferson City, Mo.

SUNFLOWER SHROPSHIRES

offer twenty registered yearling rams of out-ding bloodlines and quality. We invite your ection or correspondence

W. A. LYTLE, Wellsville, Kansas

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O'BRYAN RANCH Hiattville HAMPSHIRES

tee Age Boars for Sale y are from production ed litters and are the ter-feeder-breeder type. kind that will sire those growing market topping pashires. Reg., cholera une. Price \$100 to \$200.



REG. HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Now offering choice September boar pigs. Various bloodlines. Immune. R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Randolph, Kansas.

ETHYLEDALE

PRODUCTION HAMPSHIRES

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

BETTER FEEDING **POLAND CHINAS**

Bred and selected for short, broad heads: wide deep-fleshed bodies on medium short legs with plenty of quality. Spring pigs, either sex, from litters of 8 to 11 pigs. F. E. WITTUM & SON, Caldwell, Kansas

POLAND BOAR FOR SALE
Registered weight around 275 pounds. Farrowed last October. Sired by Malone's Man-Owar. This hog has been double immune against
cholera. I guarantee him to please the buyer.
Priced to sell quickly.
HENRY J. HAIN, Route 2, Spearville, Kansas

YORKSHIRE HOGS

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

Extra Choice Duroc Gilts red by Lo-Down Fancy Knockout and bred to mass Market Topper for August and Septem-r farrow. FRANK ALEXANDER, Corning, Kansas

Offering Flint Hill Durocs

per and October boars for sale no s prices. Registered and immuned. HOWARD C. TALIAFERRO Leon (Buffer County). Kansas

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

Best of breeding and conformation. Registered and Immuned. Shipped on approval. Write for full particulars.
WILLIS HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS DUROC BOARS ALL AGES

Red Star and Fancy Cardinal. Choice gilts to Top Crewn by Crewn Prince, Illinois uploa boar. Fall pigs by Top Crewn 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 Frond Cherzy Orion and
Unceda Broadway. Double immuned. Registered.
Kansas' oldest herd.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

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

BERT POWELL

LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE

The tenth annual RENO COUNTY SHEEP SALE held at Hutchinson, May 22, was well attended. Carl Elling did the judging. The Hampshires averaged \$77.20, the Shropshires \$55.40 and the Southdowns \$56. The top Hampshire, consigned by Wm. Condell, of El Dorado, went to G. F. Sears, of Rozel, at \$110. Amos Ryding, of Falcun, took the high Shropshire at \$88.60. He was consigned by Herbert Krehelel, Pretty Prairie. The top Southdown, from the flock of George Warrick, Nickerson, went to H. E. Thalman & Son, Haven. Every animal stayed in Kansas. Harold Tonn was the auctioneer.

The SNI-A-BAR PARM'S Shorthorn dispersal, May 30 and 31, at Kansas City, Mo., was the record breaking sale of the breed in recent years. One hundred pinety-six lots were sold for an average of \$1,765.50 a lot. Total of the sale was more than one-third of a million dollars. The Perth champion Pittodrie Upright, sold of \$34,000 to the Ohio Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Sni-A-Bar Control, the undefeated champion bull of the 1946 shows, sold for \$10,000 to Cherry Hill Farm, Relaterstown, Md.. Sni-A-Bar Randolph and Uppermill Comrade both used as a part of the hard bull lineup at Sni-A-Bar, sold for \$7,000 and \$6,250. The high selling female was Pittodrie Rosewood Beauty, half sister to the \$34,000 Pittodrie Upright and bred to the \$10,000 Sni-A-Bar Control. She topped the females at \$8,000 and the buyer was George Cox, Grand Forks, S. D.

And the buyer was George Coa, and the buyer was George Coa, and the buyer was George Coa, and the largest crowd to attend a ing, attracted the largest crowd to attend a Shorthorn sale during the last 25 years. Buyers and bidders were on hand from almost every state as well as Canada, Scotland and the Argentine. The auction started at 12 o'clock on May 30. That first day 70 lots were sold. Fortyseven lots of females averaged \$2,469 and 23 bulls averaged \$3,239 in the first day sale. The second day the sale started at 10 A. M. and continued until 3:30 P. M. when the last of the 136

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

WASSENBERG 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 BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

ffering registered bulls, calves to service-ble age. Sired by Kingsdale Royal Brite-llassified V.G.) and out of R.M. dams classifying Good Plus and V.G.). Write of sit the farm.

H. E. STUCKY, Moundridge, Ke

MILKING SHORTHORNS

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

WANTED-MILKING SHORTHORNS Several young registered temperature and price.
JOHN B. JOST, Hillsboro, Kansas

REG. RED POLLED BULLS Serviceable age. Tb. and Bang's tested, years a Red Polled Breeder. WM, WIESE, Haven, Kansas

RED POLLED BULLS Sale: One six-months-old calf and two

For Sale: One six-mounts twelve months of age. W. E. ROSS & SON, Smith Center, Hansas AUCTIONEERS

Willis A. Darg, Auctioneer Purebred livestock, real estate and farm sales. Available for ring work.

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Livestock Auctioneer WELLINGTON, KANSAS

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Purebred Livestock, Real Estate and Farm
Sales. Ask those for whom I have sold.
CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

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The ad costing \$3.00 is the smallest accepted.

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, Pietdman, Kansas Farmer - Topeka, Kansas

lots were sold. All the buils were sold the first day.

The herd and the farm were purchased recently by Ralph L. Smith, of Kansas City. He recently sold the farm which made it necessary to disperse a herd whose good influence has been felt in beef cattle circles, and especially the Shorthorn breed, for a quarter of a century. James Napier, manager, presented the cattle in good condition but not overly fitted. J. E. Halsey and Hamilton James were the auctioneers, assisted by press representatives.

Halsey and Hamilton James were the auctioneers, assisted by press representatives.

A TRI-STATE BROWN SWISS BREEDERS' meeting was held recently at Topeka to discuss plans for a fall sale, with cattle of this breed to be consigned by breeders from Misbreed to be consigned by breeders from Misbreed to be consigned by breeders from Misbreed to the Consigned by breeders from Misbreed to the Consigned by breeders from Misbreed to the Salate sale this fall were Dr. A. W. Anderson, president of the Nebraska Brown Swiss Association, West Point, president; Ross W. Zimmerman, Abbeyville, president of the Kansas Association, secretary. The sale will be held on October 22 at the Fair Grounds, Topeka. Plans are to sell at least 50 head. Five of the 50 head are to be buils carefully selected for production and type. Committees were appointed and plans set up for the coming sale. R. W. Stumbo, fieldman for the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association, Beloit, Wisc., attended the meeting and helped with plans for the first sale of this kind held in the Midwest. Those in attendance were C. W. Glassel, St. Joseph, president of the Missouri association; Carl P. Hinn, Excelsion Springs, past president of the Missouri association; Carl P. Hinn, Excelsion Springs, past president Canton No. 2; Paul Timmons, Fredonia, vice-president Kansas association; George W. Rodgers, Hooper, Nebr., vice-president Nebraska association; Alan Mullidin, Nickerson, Nebr., secretary Nebraska association; J. R. Watson county agent, West Point, Nebr.; L. M. Sloan, Garden City, secretary Kansas association; Bert Powell, Topeka, livestock fieldman, Missouri Ruralist. The newly-elected president and secretary mentioned previously also were in attendance.

Public Sales of Livestock

Guernsoy Cattle
October 17—Kansas Breeder's State Association, Topeka, Kan.

Mereford Cattle

October 28—Miller Herefords, St. Marys, Kan.
October 28—L. J. Bodine, Great Bend. Kan.
Nevember 11—W. H. Tonn & Son, Haven, Kan.
Nevember 12—J. H. Banker, Salina, Kan.
November 18—Wabaunsee County Hereford
Breeders' Association, Alma, Kan., Howard
C. Meyers, Secretary.

Holstein Cattle

October 27—Kansas Holstein State Sale, Abilene, Kan., John Heersche, Chairman, Muivane, Kan.

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

McVay, Sales Manager.

Polled Hereford Cattle

October 27—Mid-West Polled Hereford Breeders,
Maryaville, Kan. Bernard Hart, Sale Manager, Blue Rapids, Kan.

November 14—Piain View Farms, Jesse Riffel &
Sons, Enterprise, Kan.

December 6—Roy E. Dillard, Salina, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
June 11—W. A. Cochel & Bellows Brothers.
Sale at Bellows Brothers Farm, Maryville,
Mo.
October 31—North Central Kansas Shorthorn
Breeders' Association. Beloit, Kan. Ed
Hedstrom, Secretary, Mankato, Kan.

Duroc Hogs August 20—Willis Huston, Americus, Kan.

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

O I C Hegs

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

Trend of the Markets

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

	Ago	Ago	Ago	
Steers, Fed	\$26.50	\$26.00	\$17.65	
Hogs	24.75	24.75	14.55	
Lambs	25.00	25.25	17.75	
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs		.21	.211	6
Eggs, Standards	.39	.39	.321	
Butterfat, No. 1		.54	.45	e,
Wheat, No. 2, Hard		2.731/2		
Corn, No. 2, Yellow		1.721/4		
Dats, No. 2, White		1.011/2		
Barley, No. 2	1.65	1.43		
Malfa, No. 1	35.00	35.00	30.00	
Prairie, No. 1	27.00	27.00	14.00	

Low Cost Crowding Pen

A good crowding pen is essential for efficient spraying of cattle for grubs and flies. Often a good pen can be built with very little work or materials by using existing board fences. Such was the case on the W. A. Rosenberger farm, Kiowa county Polled Shorthorn breeder.

By adding a plank fence with a gate in his corral and installing another gate, he was able to make an ideal crowding pen. The new fence is about 25 feet long. Cattle can be driven into

crowding pen. The new ience is about 25 feet long. Cattle can be driven into the crowding pen from one corrat. After treatment they leave thru a different gate in the same corner into the larger corral. The crowding pen will hold 20 head of large cattle at one time.

Dairy CATTLE

LOCUST LEA FARM **AYRSHIRES**

Bulis 2 and 3 years old. Sired by Woodhull Sunny Jim, approved sire. Also bulls from 2 weeks to serviceable ages by Neshaminy Enterprise, son of Penhurst Jim, the approved sire. Write us your wants or better come and see us.

John C. Keas, Effingham, Kansas

AYRSHIRE BULL

Ayrshires and OIC Hogs Offering cows, heifers, bulls. Serviceable be

THE SONS OF "BURKE"

Now in use at

SUNNYMEDE FARM

PABST BURKET SLEED STAR PABST BURKE NED

Sons of these sires now available. Herd on 17th consecutive year of Holstein-Friesian Improvement Test. C. L. E. EDWARDS, Topeka, Kansas

Smoky Valley Holsteins

W. G. BIRCHER & SONS, Ellsworth, Kansas

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

Complete dispersal. 10 cows, most of them fresh soon. Av. over 1,300 gal. milk last year. Av. test 3.7 B. F. 8 heifers. Right Way milker. E. STUEWE, Alma, Kansas

HOLSTEINS THRIVE EVERYWHERE

Holsteins have proven themselves additionates. They are widely distributed from coast to coast and throughout Canada, Mexico and South America. Nearly 50% of all regulement MANUL WRITE

Holsteins Such to deserved ity must be deserved.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N 11 OF AMERICA . Brattleboro, Vermont . Best 1638

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

We bred and developed the first and only Hol-stein cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of fat in 365 consecutive days. Young bulls with high-production dams or granddams. H. A. DRESSLEE, LEBO, KAN.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
Since 1506 High Production. Correct Type.
Popular Bloodlines.
Ransem Farm, Homewood (Franklin Co.), Han.

ONLY ON ONE FARM

IN ALL JERSEYDOM are there 2 7-Star sires—and that herd is Rotherwood.

ROTHERWOOD, LAND OF OZ Hutchinson, Kansas

BROOKSIDE JERSEY STOCK FARM

We guarantee to provide Jerseys that give nourishment for the body; beauty the eyes; consolation for the mind; rest the soul; and cash for the pocketbook. Brows and heiself for sale. Guaranteed every way. Reasonable prices.

MARSHALL BROS., Sylvis, Kansas

Beef CATTLE

BEEFMAKER BULLS

Are Breed Improving Aberdeen-Angus Buils—Come see the proof—their calves. Herd Battery—Sk buils 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 68513 residence; farm 5-8668.

FICKEN ABERDEEN-ANGUS

pplewood Bandoller 3rd. Write HOWARD L. FICKEN, BISON, KANSAS

I Will Sell My Shorthorn Herd Bull

A 4-year-old in July. He was Grand Cham-pion at the Beloit sale in 1944. He is sired by Marigolds Signat. He being by the great Sni-A-Bar bull Sni-A-Bar Signet 2nd. Priced to sell.

ALBERT SEGERHAMMER Route 2, Courtland, Kansas

REG. SHORTHORN BULL

teen months oid.

Deep and thick,
RALPH LUPFER, Larned, Kansas

HOLSTEINS MORE POPULAR THAN EVER

By JESSE R. JOHNSON, Livestock Editor

Attendance at public sales and local and state shows is always a good indication of the popularity of any breed of cattle. Measured by this yardstick, the second annual Black and White All-Kansas Holstein show held at Topeka recently was one of the important events in the history of cattle shows in Kansas.

With wheat harvest only a few weeks away, machinery to repair, unfinished corn planting and alfalfa cutting just around the corner, only cooperative-minded men with a fine faith in themselves and their breed of cattle, would have worked long extra hours on their farms and brought their prize-winning animals, in many instances hundreds of miles, to compete good naturedly with their brother breeders. It was really a show by "Pioneers and sons of Pioneers." I believe every champion in the big show came from an old-established herd or from some herd that was recently established from stock from such a herd. In many instances the animal to be judged was led into the ring by the son of the herd's founder. A father and son combination is the greatest possible guarantee of the high place that Holsteins are sure to occupy in the future.

Kenneth Phillips, senior member of the firm of K. W. Phillips & Sons, Holstein breeders, gives most of the credit for whatever success he has had to his three sons and the 4-H projects that claimed their attention about the time the herd was established more than twenty years ago. Mr. Phillips names many very good reasons why he is interested in this great breed of cattle and wants it to improve continuously. One of them is that the big Holstein cow is a real machine for turning what often is cheap feed into the finished product, which always will be in demand. Dairying affords employment the year around and holds the interest when waiting for a crop of heifers to develop and show by actual tests that they are capable of producing more milk and butterfat for their owners with a given amount of feed than were their mothers. Then the real pleasure and companionship of the contact with other breeders. As the years pass, comradeship grown stronger and friction grows less. The recent state show, says Mr. Phillips, was about the outstanding event in the life of the breed in Kansas.

Our All-Kansas yearling bull Colony



Colony Vrouka Hengerveld 35th 961462

Vrouka Hengerveld 35th 961462

His sire Colony Vrouka Sir Hengerveld 35th has 20 daughters with 28 records that average 15,629 pounds milk and 553 pounds fat. His dam Colony Flood Netherland has a 4-year-old record of 28,435 pounds milk and 901 pounds fat, and a 2-year-old record of 21,578 pounds milk and 671 pounds fat. Her twin sister has a 4-year-old record of 27,770 pounds of milk and 1,019 pounds fat. Herd classified for type.

Pleasant Valley Holstein Farm LEO H. HOSTETLER Harper, Kansas

Two All-Kansas Awards—Five in Last Two Years



Thonyma Dictator Lilac 2616899

All-Kansas 2-year-old 1947 All-Kansas Senior Yearling 1947 Classified "Very Good" No other breeder has bred and exhibited fall-Kansas winners. The helfer pictured in this ad exemplifies our ideal of type combined with production and high test. 'Llac' is now making a nice record with a '.2 test. Her dam made 670 pounds fat at 2 years of age and was Junior Champion at the State Fair 1944. ''Lilac's' paternal sister, Thonyms Dictator Fairy, was the All-Kansas Senior yearling this year and All-Kansas helfer cali lest year. Both of these helfers are sired by Maytag Pontiac Fobes Dictator, one of our senior sires. We were pleased that our 2 oldest daughters of Maytag Ormsby Fobes 14th were 2nd and 5th in the strong helfer calif class at the State Show this spring. We eagerly await the arrival of the first caives sired by Brown's Marksmaster Posch, our son of ''Corrine'' who is the Minnesota State. Record 2-year-old and Reserve All-American 3-year-

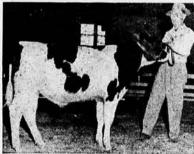
Our herd average in HIR last year was 510.8 pounds fat and 14,238 pounds milk testing 3.6% on 2x milking.
We usually have baby bull calves for sale from these high-record cows.

from these high-record cows.

Ernest A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kan.

The state of the s

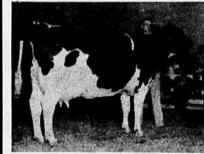
Quin-Lynn Smokie King All Kansas bull calf in 1947



Quin-Lynn Smokie King

QUIN-LYNN FARM, McPHERSON, KANSAS QUINTIN J. KUBIN, McPherson, Kansas

Madge Speckled Aurora No. 233622



Madge Speckled Aurora

Classified "Excellent"

All Kansas aged cow in 1947

Meyer Dairy Farm Co.
Grover G. Meyer & Sons
Basehor, Kansas

SMOKY JOE All Kansas 2-year-old bull



Quin-Dale Triune Smoky Joe 925950

772242 who was used extensively in our herd in 1943 and 44. His first daughters are now freshening with very nice udders and of pleasing type. Smoky Joe dam is Circle K Korndyke Harmony Dean 2211455 classified very good. She is a big extremely dairy-like cow, we feel that she has passed qualities on to Smoky Joe, who in turn is passing them on to his offspring. One of his sons in the herd of Quintin Kubin was made the Ail Kansas bull calf of 1947. Another of his sons from our herd was 4th in the same class at this show. We feel that he is siring outstanding type and will sire the same kind of production as well. His dam has the following records. Senior 2-year-old 271 days 448.9 pounds of fat, 11.308 pounds milk with 4% test. 4-year record 314 days 622.6 pounds fat, 15.482 pounds fat, 15.320 pounds fat, a 6-year-old she is also making over 600 pounds fat fat for the third consecutive year with her

g. We have had the three generations of dams in our herd. We have milked these cows we datched their offspring grow up into the kind of cows we like. (Dairy cows with expitional udders.) We then decided on Smoky Joe for our herd sire. We feel that he is one the coming herd sires of Kansas and his sons are well qualified to represent our herd long the Smoky Trail.

DALE-MAR FARM, Dale Kubin, McPherson, Kansas

Billy-Mercury Holstein Blood



Valla Vista Diana Hattie Mercury 2666441

The Blue Ribbon heifer whose photo is shown here was sired by our great bull Mercury, her dam is Hattie Babe, one of our high-production "Billy" daughters. 14,870 milk and 506 fat. This blood combination is given excellent results in our herd. Herd average for year on 44 head in milk, 395 fat. Herd classified 1 Excellent, 9 Very Good, 15 Good Plus. Young bulls for sale.

K. W. PHILLIPS & SONS Manhattan, Kansas

All-Kansas 4-Year-Old 1947



Posch Ormsby Johanna Bess 2427878

Posch Ormsby Johanna Bess 2427878

2-1 14,701M 573F 3.9% 345d 2X 3-2 13,842M 517.1F 3.7% 290d 2X 4-0 4,639M 173F 3.7% 62d 2X (Inc.)

Her 2-year-old daughter by Sir Bess Tidy is due any day to the service of H. A. Meier's inbred son of "Rock," Clyde Hill Hengerveld Fobes. We hope for a grandson of "Elsie" from this good cow family.

Our first six unselected daughters of Sir Bess Tidy to date average: 180d, 6,446 pounds milk, 3.85%, 248.6 pounds fat 2x.

> E. A. DAWDY Salina, Kansas.

Bollman Holstein Farm



Bollman Helen Korndyke Ormsby 2491875

ALL KANSAS 3-YEAR-OLD COW, and all Kansas get of sire are daughters of that famous sire, Lou Ormsby Lad 764913. He is classified excellent, Bronze Medal and is a proven sire with an index of 616 pounds of fat. 3.8 per cent on 2x milking 305-day basis. His daughters have classified up to Very Good as 2-year-olds. His dam has 601 pounds fat record in 257 days, and his ¾ sister 701 pounds fat 2x milking.

Raymond W. Bollman OWNER Edna, Kansas

Paul French, Herdsman





4,500 Hours - One Paper Shim!

Earl Barnes has quite a story to tell about operations on his farm near Alexandria, Missouri. He writes: "I have been a user of your Conoco products now for about 18 years and I am sure satisfied with all of them. "My Farmall B tractor has been serviced with Conoco Nth motor oil since I bought it in 1941 and it has now operated about 4,500 heading an overhaul... I examined the rings, cylinders and bearings and found them like new so I put them right back in the motor. The crankshaft bearings were tightened the motor was as tight, if not tighter, than a new one from the factory."

Here, Earl discusses lubrication with his Conoco Agent, Ed Graf of Keokuk, Iowa.



才可以100克·克克克斯和克克克尔的克莱克

5-Year Tractor Repairs: 1 Radiator Cap - 1 Set of Brake Lining -

4 Spark Plugs!

That's the record set by Fred Bauer, whose 500 acres lie near Valley Falls, Kansas, and here's what he writes in part explanation: "I use Conoco Products exclusively and do not

hesitate to recommend them to my neighbors. My record of the past nine years and the fact that my tractor is never down for repairs proves my point without argument. D. L. Walter, my Conoco Agent, has taken a personal interest in any fuel or lubrication problem that I have and is always prompt with delivery. All of this is appreciated, especially in the busy

During the five years he ran his Farmall F-20 without overhaul—and with no more repairs than those listed up top—Mr. Bauer estimates he has plowed, planted, cultivated and harvested a total of 9,600 acres! D.L. Walter, seen with Mr. Bauer in the picture here, figures he's covered about as much ground keeping the Bauers supplied with Conoco products.

CHICKEN GUTLETS!



Cover bottom of 8 x 12 inch pan with crackers. Pour in chicken mixture, cover with cracker meal. Should be about 1-½ inch thick in pan. Chill overnight.

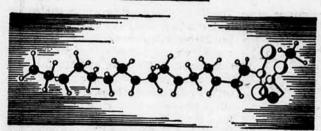
Beat 1 egg into 1 cup of milk. Cut the chicken into squares, dip each square into egg and milk mixture, roll in crushed crackers, and fry until brown in deep fat.

Your recipes are worth money! Send your favorites to Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, KITCHEN Conoco Cafeteria, Ponca City, Ohla.

KITCHEN Get \$5.00 for each one printed here!

\$500 for your favorite recipe!

Molecules on the Farm!



Most of us never think of molecular research as any im-Most of us never think of molecular research as any immediate concern of ours—until some of the same scientific methods solve the riddle of atomic power! But actually, right in Conoco's own laboratories, a whole group of research chemists have been delving inside molecules for years—and some of the things they've come up with are of greater immediate importance than atomic power right on the farm!

For one thing, they've developed an oil—Conoco Nth motor oil—with an extra ingredient that uses the force of molecular attraction to bond lubricant to metal! So close is molecular attraction to bond lubricant to metal! So close is this bond inside your engine that cylinder walls and other working parts are actually OIL-PLATED. That OIL-PLATING has a remarkable ability of its own to stay up on engine parts—even overnight—so you get 'round-the-clock protection: from corrosive acids when your engine's idle and from excessive wear when starting "dry" or running hard! That means extra protection, too, against breakdowns—sludge—carbon . . . caused by wear! Read what other farmers think about Nth oil! Ask your neighbors who use it! Then call Your Conoco Agent to get your supply of this oil that OIL-PLATES your engine!

A Letter to Harry:

Here's a letter received by Conoco Agent Harry Vogt of La Grange, Texas, that speaks for itself. It's from Mrs. Frances Vasek of Plum, Texas, seen here with her son and Harry himself. "Since I am a widow," Mrs. Vasek writes, "there are many things about the lubrication of farm machinery with which I am not acquainted. You have been most helpful to me in making recommendations as to the proper lubrication and complete operation of my tractor and farm machinery.... Not only that, I find that Conoco Products are the very best that I could possibly use, as they have not given me a moment's trouble. Nth motor oil has kept my tractor running in perfect condition at all times."



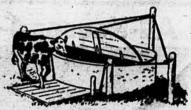
YOUR CONOCO AGENT

DOLLARS for ideas!

your original ideas e Tank Truck in care

Automatic Lid for Stock-Watering Tank!

From Crosbyton, Texas, John Manly sends in an idea for an ingenious device that will let stock help themselves to water from a covered tank. When cattle step on inclined platform, cover is automatically raised. When cattle step off, cover is lowered.



OUTWITS HENS!



With the gadget shown here, made from an old hoe handle and an open-top tin can, Roy Early reports from Bangs, Texas, that he has no trouble at all in getting eggs out from under barns and other places