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KANSAS FARMER

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CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

JULY 6, 1946



Let's Win the War on Accidents, Too . . . See Page 6

"The soil's good but it's blowing away,"

SAID BILL HENRY

"Maybe trees will peg it down,"

SAID THE COUNTY AGENT



● When Bill Henry first started growing tomatoes on his 30-acre south field, it was as good tomato land as you'd want to see.

The light, sandy loam had lots of humus, and it warmed up early. But with a clean-row crop year after year, the soil became finer in texture every season and kept losing its organic matter.

About six years ago, Bill started having trouble with wind erosion. He'd transplant his seedlings, and the spring winds would pretty near blow them out of the ground. The soil drifted so that he had to set a lot of new seedlings. And those that survived were held back by wind burn and the beating they got.

That fall, after getting his poorest crop, Bill Henry talked with the County Agricultural Agent.

"For very little money," the County Agent said, "you can plant a shelter belt of black locust trees."

He told Bill that locust seedlings cost very little and that he'd seen them give wind protection in three years.

"In the meantime," the County Agent said, "I'd advise a winter cover crop of rye and vetch. Plow it under in the spring, and it'll put back some of the humus."

Bill Henry got enough locust seedlings to go across the south and west sides of his field for less than \$5. To plant them, he plowed a furrow, dropped the seedlings 3 feet apart. Then, he refilled the furrow with the plow and pressed the dirt around the roots with his feet.

The third season after he put them in, Bill's locusts were high enough to stop his soil from drifting. Because his cover crops have put back needed humus into the ground and his soil has stayed put, Bill's tomato yield has increased each year. Last year he got twice as big a crop as he did six years ago.

Now, Bill's getting ready to cut every other locust and sell some fence posts.

"That windbreak's paying you an extra dividend," the County Agent said when Bill told him about the fence posts.

"And advice from the County Agent," Bill said, "most generally pays an extra dividend to farmers."

All over the country, farmers are getting help from their County Agents that makes farming better and easier. Another thing that good farmers are doing to farm better and easier is to make full use of electricity.



NEWLY DESIGNED G-E ARC WELDER FOR THE FARM

With a G-E arc welder, you can repair most metal parts of farm machinery, even make your own farm equipment, right on the farm.

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This farm welder is small, compact and easy to move any place where there is adequate power connection. It comes complete, ready to use, with full accessories, including handshield, gloves, electrodes, cable, and detailed instructions. There are two sizes, 130- and 180- ampere.

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The Modern Farm is an Electric Farm!



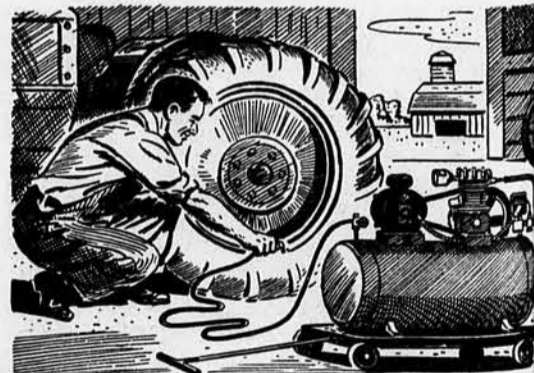
Electricity on the farm can make life more pleasant and work easier. If you don't have electricity, get in touch with the electric service supplier in your area. If you already have electricity, get your full value out of it by making it do more jobs for you. To help build up modern farms electrically continues to be the full-time job of a staff of farm specialists in the G-E Farm Industry Division.



Putting a corn crop into the crib is hardly any job at all with a portable elevator powered by an electric motor. And it costs less than a penny per 100 bushels.

One like this will do a lot of elevating for you, as it can be moved from job to job. It handles baled hay, small grain, and bagged or boxed material, as well as ear corn.

For smooth, even, long-lasting operation, specify a G-E electric motor and control when you buy an elevator. These dependable motors are always ready to go at the flick of a switch.



Compress air, automatically and inexpensively, with a small electric motor and you're all set to do a variety of jobs the easy way.

Use the compressor to inflate tires, lubricate farm equipment, spray insecticides or paint. It saves time and work, makes materials go further, do a better job.

Buy a compressor driven by a G-E electric motor with G-E control, and you can have truly automatic operation. It will start and stop, keep the pressure just right hour after hour, without attention.

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Capper Picnic Comes July 15

SENATOR CAPPER'S annual birthday picnic will be held as usual July 15, at Ripley Park in Topeka. The Senator will be 81 years old on Sunday, July 14. Whether he will be in attendance at the picnic is still a question. Congressional affairs in Washington are such that he is unable to predict his attendance.

The Capper picnic is an event looked forward to by thousands of Kansas children each year. He is inviting all of his friends to join in the fun. The average crowd numbers about 15,000. Boys and girls and their parents wait eagerly for the day when the Senator entertains his countless friends.

There will be soft ball games and free rides on the Ferris wheel, the merry-go-round, kiddie car and the chariot. Then don't forget the free ice-cream cones for all and repeats, too. Bring your lunch so you can plan to spend the day and join in all the fun.

The WIBW entertainers will be there in the bandstand and their

music and fun is the best of picnic fare. All crippled children under treatment by the Capper Crippled Children's Fund will be provided with a special tent and entertainment. Nursing care will be available for all in the event of minor cuts and bruises. J. M. Parks, manager of the Protective Service of the Capper Publications, will be in charge of all features connected with the crippled children.

Topeka city soft ball league will play a tournament during the day at the park under the supervision of L. P. Dittmore. The picnic starts at 9:30 o'clock and lasts thruout the day. This is Senator Capper's big day—the celebration in honor of his birthday. It was in 1909 that the first picnic was held in front of the Capper Building in Topeka. So popular has it become that space was needed and subsequent picnics have been held in city parks. Remember that Monday, July 15 is the day, Ripley Park the place. Bring your lunch and spend the day.

Food Goes by Air

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

THE christening on June 16 of the flagship St. Joseph of American Airlines by the first lady of St. Joseph, Mo., Mrs. H. D. Allison, wife of Mayor Allison, marked another milestone in the development of air transportation for perishable foods. As far back as June 5, 1943, we predicted on this page in a feature titled, "We'll Eat Strange Foods," that the end of the war would see great strides in commercial aviation that would be of untold benefit to agriculture.

Because of its central geographical location St. Joseph was chosen by American Airlines for its air cargo operational headquarters, and the ceremonies on June 16 included the dedication of Rosecrans Field as the first contract air cargo headquarters base in the United States. During the war Rosecrans Field served as an army air transport command base, but with the dedication ceremonies the field was reopened to commercial and civilian use under municipal jurisdiction.

The huge Douglas C-54 air freighter that was christened St. Joseph arrived the day before from New York after less than 6 hours flying time with a cargo of merchandise for 29 St. Joseph firms. Bearing out an early prediction on this page that postwar aviation would bring about a change in the diet of people all over the world because of the greater variety of edibles we would have to choose from, the Douglas C-54 delivered in St. Joseph food souvenirs from various points in Europe. The souvenirs had been picked up by American Overseas Airlines on Friday and arrived in New York Saturday in time to be placed on the plane with the St. Joseph cargo, arriving in St. Joseph at 8:55 Saturday night, demonstrating the swift delivery of foods that is possible from world points.

The souvenirs included cocktail snacks and sardines from Stavenger, Norway; fish bouillon and Swedish anchovies from Goteborg, Sweden; canapes of Iceland; herring from Fredrikstad, Norway; Scotch herring from Fraserburgh, Scotland; liver paste from Copenhagen, Denmark; table

water biscuits from Carlisle, England, and cherry herring liqueur from Copenhagen. Air transportation of perishable foods is no longer in the experimental stage for great cargo planes carrying pay loads of as much as 18,500 pounds of fresh fruits and vegetables now make daily flights from the West Coast to Eastern cities.

Peaches appearing now in Kansas markets and small-town stores are shipped-in peaches, coming mostly from Arkansas and the variety may be either Fair Beauty or Golden Jubilee. But, of course, when the shopping housewife spies them and exclaims, "Oh, what nice peaches! Are they Elbertas?" The answer many times is "Yes, Lady, they are Elbertas," altho the label on the box or basket plainly shows they are not.

The name, Elberta, has firmly fixed itself in the minds of consumers as a most desirable peach. It is a good peach but there are now many varieties which growers prefer to raise because they are either earlier or more hardy.

Not a Good Peach

Carlot shipment of Early Red Free peaches is beginning in South Carolina and peaches from Georgia will be plentiful soon. It will not be long until a few home-grown peaches can be spotted in the market places. The earliest peach to find its way into commercial channels in Kansas is the Red Bird. This variety is a very attractive peach to look at but that is all that can be said in its favor. It is a semi-cling, watery and tasteless.

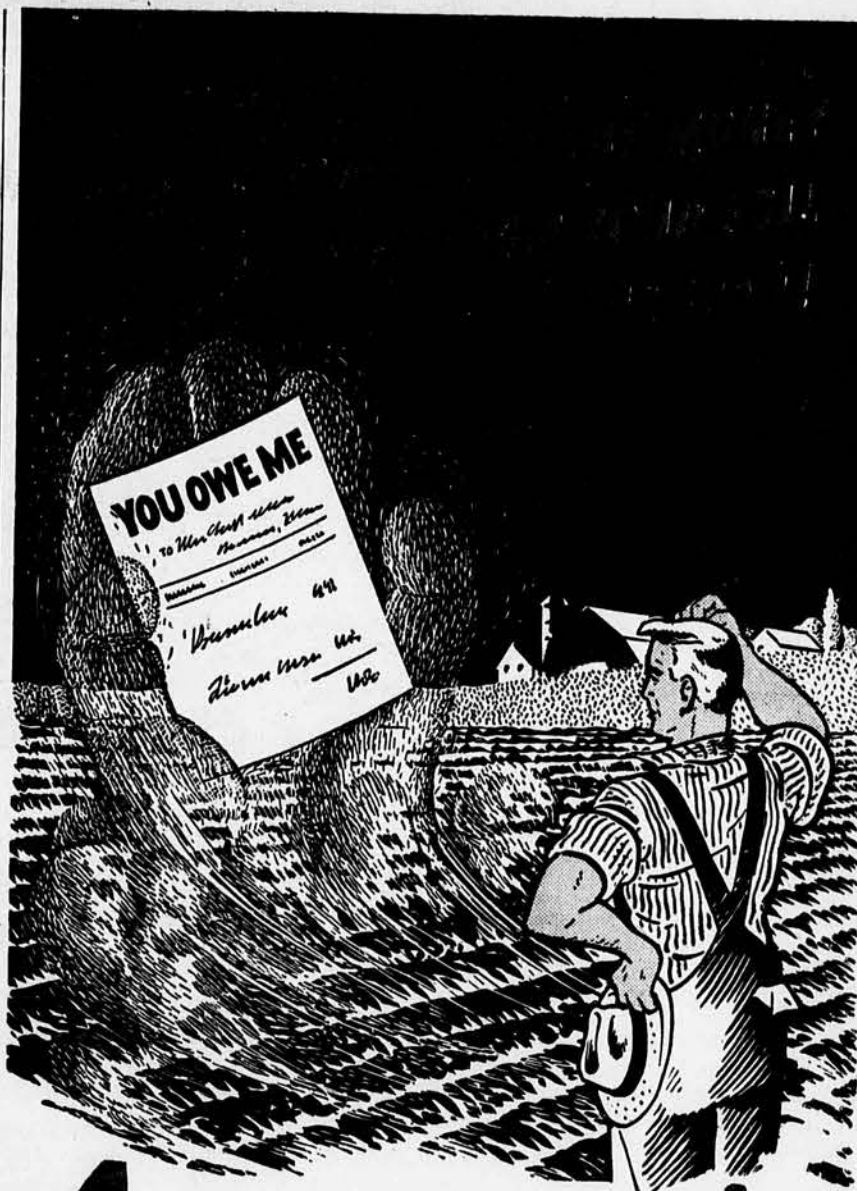
The late Pete Ramsel, Blair fruit grower and shipper, used to say his conscience always hurt him when he sold Red Bird peaches. He was ashamed to take the money, he said, for he knew someone was bound to get "rouped." Altho the truckers always came back after more Mr. Ramsel contended that selling Red Birds was not a job for an honest man.

But peach growers may now have, not one but two early varieties that are far superior to Red Bird in every way. They are called Dixiered and Dixiegem. Their originator was Dr. John Weinberger of the U. S. D. A. Both are yellow-fleshed peaches with a cherry-red skin color. Dixiered is a cling and Dixiegem is a freestone. They have been distributed to the nurseries, and next spring when the new catalogs come out some of them will probably have Dixiered and Dixiegem listed for sale.

The OPA ceiling price on peaches has put an end to quality pack. Since all peaches must sell at or below the ceiling there is no incentive to have more than one grade. Inferior varieties bring as much as the better ones and, so most of the peaches now offered for sale have been neither sized or graded. When poor fruit and good fruit sell at the same price, growers wonder why they should go to any trouble.

Senator Capper on Radio

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



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KANSAS FARMER

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Five years, \$1; one year, 25 cents.



To show visiting farmers how it is done, H. C. Shriner built a terrace at the close of the Trego county tour. He builds terraces for \$70 a mile.



The display of trees behind Mr. and Mrs. Irving Walker makes an ideal feeding place for cattle in winter. These trees also provided welcome shade during lunchtime for Trego's touring farmers.

Taming the West

... With Soil Conservation

By ED RUPP

THERE is an old saying that you can go to Western Kansas and make a fortune in wheat, if you have enough capital to last 7 years without a crop. The contention was that a bumper crop could be expected in one out of those 7 years. There was no way of telling when that crop could be expected.

Plenty of families went to Western Kansas, sowed wheat and prospered. They learned how to farm there. Thru systematic summer fallowing and practical soil conservation, farmers in a measure outmoded that old maxim.

For many years, proper cropping methods and soil-saving measures have been held high as the guiding light to continued prosperity. But greater progress will be made now that soil conservation has sold itself generally.

Fred Sykes, Salina, state conservationist, says the present conception of soil conservation took place long ago. Allocations of money on a national basis for soil-conservation experiments were made back in 1929. Knowledge gained from this early work was put to use in experimental districts during the 30's. The Limestone Valley district near Mankato was one. Another was formed near Liberal.

Money for work done in these districts came from taxes. There were a lot of mistakes made in those days. An outstanding error was building terraces too high and too narrow. But the know-how has been put to a more practical use in the present soil-conservation districts, which are formed in Kansas on a county basis.

There were 16 districts formed in the state from 1937 to 1943. Altho hampered by the war years, this number has increased to 69.

After a county decides to form a soil-conservation district, the farmers elect 3 men to serve on the district board of supervisors. Two more are appointed by the state soil conservation commis-

sion. Each district then is supplied with technicians to administer the program. In charge of these men is the work unit conservationist.

For the most part, the district programs are new. But some of the 16 districts started before 1943 are ready for preliminary viewing. One of these is the Trego county district which was put to the eye test early in June. It was the first soil-conservation tour in that county since the district was formed in August, 1942.

During the earlier soil-conservation tours, it was the soil technicians who explained the programs. In Trego county in June, the conservation servicemen were in the background. The individual farmers did the talking.

Master of ceremonies for the Trego tour was Worden R. Howat. A former county clerk, he is a farmer and a co-operator in the district. When stops were made during the tour, Mr. Howat called on the farmer to explain what had been done. Thruout the tour, it was the farmer who was in the spotlight.

In 4 years, Art Newkirk, unit conservationist, reports that conservation plans have been written on 199 Trego county farms covering nearly 105,000 acres. There are about 304,000 acres of cropland in the county. The remainder, about 270,000 acres, is in grass.

The farm plan includes suggested improvements in rotation, water management, grass seeding, tree planting and farm management. Work is spread out over several years, but the farmer is expected to do as much as possible as soon as possible. On the other hand, the farmer can back out if he chooses. Also, the plan terminates if the farm is sold and the new owner is not interested in the conservation program.

Here are some of the results in Trego county: Contour farming is being practiced on 16,106 acres. These farmers have built 355 miles of ter-

aces and 57,720 feet of diversions. They also have constructed 72 farm ponds. In addition, they have seeded 704 acres of pastures and ranges, planted 31 acres into windbreaks and seeded 75 acres of waterways.

Last year these farmers built 163 miles of terraces. Because of the weather, nearly all of these were constructed after May 1. This year nearly two thirds as much terracing was completed the first 5 months as all last year. The 1946 estimate for terrace completion in Trego is 238 miles.

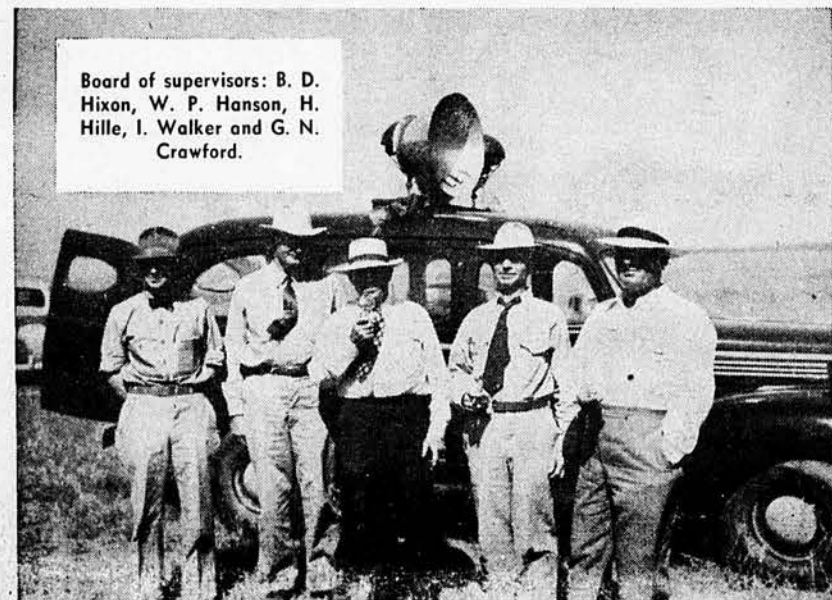
Systematic summer fallowing seems to be the answer to good wheat crops in the West. Out where soil-building crop rotations are impractical, except under irrigation and on certain bottomlands, something must take its place. To date, the best known method is summer fallowing. It is not a new practice. It has been used successfully by Western Kansas farmers for years. But it is being more generally accepted each year.

B. D. Hixon, secretary of the Trego district, said that annually more farmers are using a planned method of summer fallowing. Adam Deines has been summer fallowing a few acres at a time since 1932. Next year he plans to fallow half his land.

"I feel lucky to average 10 bushels to the acre from continuous cropping," Mr. Deines says. In contrast, his summer-fallow wheat this year was as good as any he has harvested since 1928. His summer-fallow wheat showed promise of 30 bushels to the acre.

Frank Rinker has had similar experiences. He plans to fallow half his land next year. Other farmers expressed similar intentions.

Farmers in other sections of the county, not visited during the tour, have the same contention about the merits of summer fallowing. H. G. Wagoner says he has been fallowing his ground for 13 or 14 years. It is [Continued on Page 16]



Board of supervisors: B. D. Hixon, W. P. Hanson, H. Hille, I. Walker and G. N. Crawford.



Trees, shrubs and a buffalo grass lawn around the Ernest Egger ranch home are inviting.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

TIME alone will tell whether President Truman's veto of the OPA Extension Bill, thereby killing all price controls without notice, was statesmanship or just political expediency.

Whatever the final verdict may be, the immediate effect has been to prolong and heighten uncertainty as to the future and fears of that future. While Senator Reed and I both voted against the OPA extension conference report in the form in which it went to the White House, we voted in a vain attempt to send the measure back to conference to get controls lifted from meats, petroleum, and a few other products which actually are in surplus or processed from commodities in surplus supply.

I regret President Truman's hasty action, because in many respects the bill he vetoed would have provided an orderly tapering off of price controls and subsidies, instead of the hasty retreat from Governmental responsibility for obligations incurred that the outright veto amounted to.

One of the good provisions in the bill was that to protect farmers whose wheat had been, or might be, seized by the Government under the requisition plan. By the way, I note that the Department of Agriculture has suspended—probably actually rescinded—the requisition order, pending final decision by Congress and the President on the Government's grain-buying program for the current marketing year.

The bill contained the provision I had suggested some time ago, that where wheat was "requisitioned"—forcibly seized in actuality—that the producer be allowed to select his date of sale at any time after the wheat was taken until March 31, 1947, for the purpose of fixing the price to be paid him. Of course, the veto killed that.

However, I am making this suggestion to the Department of Agriculture, that whether the wheat be purchased in the open market or requisitioned from the producer, this adaptation of the certificate plan used last spring be adopted. It will make for a freer flow of wheat for Government purchase to meet export commitments, by assuring the producer he will not be penalized in price if he lets the Government have his wheat.

There is bound to be a period of confusion just ahead, particularly as to what is to be done about certain farm programs that have been tied in with price controls and subsidies. There is the grain-for-famine-relief program and meat and livestock slaughter controls, for example. Because legal authority for the Federal Government to allocate, set aside, control inventories, and so forth, covered by the second war powers act, is not affected by the OPA veto. Commodities in short supply still can be allocated; until prices have been stabilized to some extent this allocating authority will be difficult to operate. But the authority is there.

Inventory controls can, and very likely will, be kept on grains, feeds, some other farm commodities, in an effort to conserve grains for famine relief. But just to what extent will have to depend upon future developments.

I think it also would be a good idea for the Government to export as much wheat as possible in the form of flour. This would tend to keep our flour mills operating; also it would give our dairy, poultry and livestock producers more mill feeds and lessen the demand for wheat for animal feeding. A reduction in the wheat extraction rate for making flour from 80 per cent down to 75 per cent would work in the same direction, and I believe

is advisable. It is my impression that the Department of Agriculture is thinking along the same line, but the State Department and UNRRA are pulling the other way; they want the extraction rate boosted to 85 per cent or more.

With or without OPA price controls, farm income is going to go to record breaking levels for 1946; should continue well thru 1947. But farm labor is scarce and may get scarcer; industry and the army are competing for farm labor with inducements that are bound to boost farm wages to new high levels. Rising coal, steel, factory wages spell higher prices for machinery. And so on.

I have tried to give you a comprehensive picture as things look today, both good and bad. For the immediate future, we will just have to be prepared to "sweat it out."

You Can Be Safe

I AM sure if we observed every "week" or every "month" set aside to celebrate some special event, or to recognize some industry or product, we would have time for little else. We can't do that, worthy as many of them are. We shouldn't do it. But we can very well choose those that mean the most to us and give them our attention.

One "week" I would like to recommend to farm folks comes July 21 to 27, 1946. It is National Farm Safety Week, and a more important period to observe would be difficult to find, so far as farm folks are concerned. It means putting forth special effort to avoid being injured; being extra careful that you and your loved ones do not lose your lives. I hope every farm family in Kansas will take an active part in promoting farm safety during this special week. Then I hope you will stretch this farm safety idea over the next 365 days of the most accident-free work and leisure time Kansas agriculture ever has known.

I am convinced that most accidents can be avoided by taking proper precautions and by being just-a-little-bit-more-than-average careful. Accident traps can be hunted out and brought to light on the farm, and then be corrected. The same thing applies in the farm home which, strangely enough, is the most dangerous place on the farm. When folks realize that over a period of years more deaths have occurred in agriculture than in any of the other five major industrial groups, and that the farm home is the most dangerous place on the farm, they will see it is time to protect themselves against accidents. It isn't a very pleasant thing to learn that one fourth of all the occupational deaths in the United States occur in agriculture.

Here is a startling fact gleaned from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Each year accidents claim half again as many farmers and rural people either killed, permanently disabled, or temporarily injured as the total battlefield toll of World War II—1,700,000 farm people compared to 1,100,000 military personnel. Those are cold figures. But break them down and you find tragedy unlimited. How many heartbreaks they represent, no one can know. How much cruel suffering they encompass can only be imagined. How much

productive effort they eliminate can never be computed. World War II was horror of horrors. We knew we had to expect casualties, and the rapidly growing lists wounded the entire country deeply. Those men and women died for a reason; each one invested his life to preserve this

great country—may we never, never forget that fact. But that isn't true of farm accidents.

Let me say right here that I have all sympathy for overworked farm folks who suffer accidents. Your noble effort during the war years, and now in peacetime to help feed a starving world, just about squeezed out any chance of time for farm safety study and practice. But I must say that accidents serve no good purpose, they champion no worthy cause. Let me state the results again—each year accidents claim half again as many farmers and rural people either killed, permanently disabled, or temporarily injured as the total battlefield toll of World War II. Anything you can do to reduce the number of accidents will serve a good purpose, will champion a very worthy cause.

I can tell you why accidents are held quite low in our great industries. They have very elaborate safety devices, they have well paid safety supervisors, they hold safety classes, give safety demonstrations, they make safety a part of every employee's work. They know accidents are so costly that it pays to invest time, effort and money to eliminate them. That is why the explosives manufacturing industry, which you naturally would think the most dangerous of all, actually is next to the least hazardous.

Out on the farm there is little organized effort aimed at preventing accidents. Most farm workers are largely on their own and too many of them take a chance once too often. I hope every Kansas farm family will make it a point to work out a safety program. Talk over the matter of how to prevent accidents at work and in the home. I think, also, that accident prevention should receive more attention in the schools.

I know Kansas has done a great deal in promoting farm safety. That our state is the pioneer in this field. That the 10-year study of farm accidents in Kansas is used as a guide by other states. All of which is fine. But we still have too many farm accidents in my home state. In farm work the causes of fatal farm accidents range in this order: Machinery 30 per cent, livestock 24 per cent, falls 12 per cent, excessive heat 7 per cent, lightning 6 per cent, burns and explosions 5 per cent, crushed by falling trees 4 per cent, all other work accidents 12 per cent. In the farm home fatal accidents are caused by these things: Falls 39 per cent, burns 25 per cent, firearms 7 per cent, poisons 6 per cent, mechanical suffocation 4 per cent, all other causes 19 per cent.

Knowing where accidents can happen, why they happen and what causes them will aid greatly in avoiding and eliminating them. That is why it is very important for every Kansas farm family to take time at frequent intervals to hunt out the accident traps on the farm. I hope you will put special emphasis on this during National Farm Safety Week.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

What Congress Tried to Do With OPA

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When President Truman vetoed the OPA extension bill last Saturday, he wiped out a number of provisions Congress had written especially to protect farmers against arbitrary actions by Government agencies and to assure wheat growers getting advantage of possible price rises after the Government had requisitioned the wheat. What will be in the new extension act—presumably there will be one—is very difficult to fully predict. (You are interested in these provisions as some of them will be placed in

the new bill. I think you can be rather sure of that.)

Here is a summary of what Congress tried to do with respect to OPA price controls on farm commodities and products of farm commodities in the conference report finally adopted and sent to the White House.

In the first place, the Congress tried to take from the OPA all powers to determine what agricultural commodi-

ties should be subject to price controls, and what the maximum price on such a commodity should be. All thru the act finally adopted runs the theme that the Secretary of Agriculture shall decide these two questions, subject only to direction from the President, and some powers given a Decontrol Board to supervise the Secretary of Agriculture's recommendations to the OPA Administrator.

Subsection (2) of Section 1A contained the provisions relating to the removal of maximum prices on agricultural commodities, the adjustment of such maximum prices, and provisions relating to the administration of maximum prices on agricultural commodities.

Paragraph 1 of this subsection provided that the Secretary of Agriculture (every 30 days) shall certify to the Price Administrator each agricultural commodity which the Secretary determines to be in short supply.

(Continued on Page 14)

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Save time...*

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



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Grommet V Belt**

**HERE ARE 4 REASONS WHY THE
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Patented grommets cushioned in soft, flexible rubber



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

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

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

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

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

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

If your dealer can't supply you please send his name and yours to *The B. F. Goodrich Company, Dept. KF-2, Akron, Ohio.*

B.F. Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER

Let's Win Accident War!

Too Many Farm Folks Got Hurt Last Year

BATTLING against farm accidents is a major project with members of Kansas 4-H Clubs. During 1945, more than 6,000 4-H'ers participated in safety and fire prevention work.

Despite their efforts, farm accidents took a heavy toll in the state last year. Assessors' reports from 101 of the 105 counties disclosed that there were 2,742 farm accidents during 1945. Of this total, 2,106 were farm work accidents and 636 farm home accidents.

Breaking down these figures, we find that some member of one out of every 246 farm homes in Kansas suffered an accident during 1945, while a farm work accident occurred on one



Mrs. H. A. Rohrer, Geary county, demonstrates ease and safety of carrying loads up and down stairs when stairs are wide and gentle in pitch. Loads should be carried to the side for clear vision of steps. Wide stairs, with a railing if possible, are good points to remember when you remodel or build that new farm home.



The wrong way to wash windows is demonstrated by Philip Rohrer. The chair and box are poor support and the window washer is off balance. Many serious accidents occur from such carelessness.

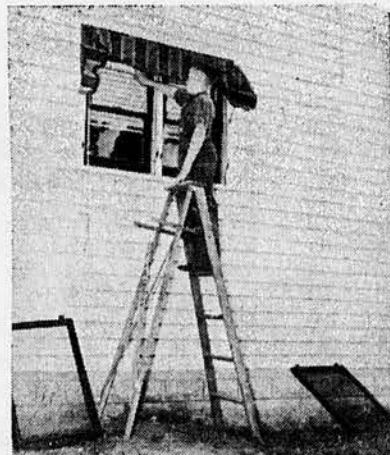
out of every 57 farms. Figuring it another way, the records show that there were 27.14 accidents in each county during the year.

This is a major problem for the farm, but does not tell all the story. State Board of Health records show that 84 farm accident deaths occurred during the year.

Agricultural machinery took 28 lives. Injuries from animals took 14 more. Falls accounted for 12 deaths;



Cleaning the sicklebar while it is running is another common and dangerous practice. Bernard Hoover, demonstrating here, is showing how easy it would be to lose some fingers, or even a hand.



Here, Philip uses a safe stepladder for his window-washing job and has his body in a well-balanced position.

vehicular accidents 9; burns 8; lightning 3; firearms 2; asphyxiation 2; injury by piercing instrument 2; suffocation 2; excessive heat 1; struck by barn door 1.

So, watch your step in 1946. Make a survey of your farm to eliminate all possible accident hazards in the home and around all farm buildings. Use all safety shields and safety equipment provided by machinery manufacturers. Handle your farm machinery in a safe manner at all times during operation. Keep it in the best of repair to prevent accidents.

Cull Earlier

Grain consumed by 3 or 4 non-producing hens is enough to provide flour and bread to save 1 person from death by starvation, claims the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The department urges stepping up the usual seasonal culling program this year as a feed-conserving measure. Continuous culling will add to present meat supplies, reduce costs of production, and allow larger profits.



That old ladder to the hay loft has been replaced in the Rohrer barn by this safer stairway. Hugh Rohrer, Clark Creek 4-H Clubber, shows advantages of the stairway.

The Top Wheats

When you plan your wheat planting for this fall, it might be well to check your varieties. Pawnee, Comanche and Wichita have demonstrated superiority in all sections of the state in 252 tests conducted on Kansas farms from 1941 to 1945.

Pawnee made the highest yield in Eastern and Central Kansas. Comanche made the highest yield in Northwest Kansas and made about the same as Pawnee in southwest. Wichita was the highest yielding early-maturing variety in all sections. Farmers rapidly are adopting these new varieties.

New Dean at K. S. C.

R. I. Throckmorton has succeeded L. E. Call as dean of the School of Agriculture and director of the agricultural experiment station at Kansas State College, Manhattan. Dean Call, who has reached the retirement age



Dean R. I. Throckmorton

for college administrators, retired July 1. He remains on the college staff part time as professor of rural investigations, and as dean emeritus of the school of agriculture and director emeritus of the experiment station.

Dean Throckmorton, known for his work in soil fertility and classification,



H. E. Myers

joined the Kansas State faculty in 1911 as assistant professor of soils. He has been head of the department of agronomy since 1925.

Succeeding Dean Throckmorton as head of the agronomy department, is H. E. Myers, professor of agronomy.

The Story of Durocs

Hog breeders, particularly the men who raise red hogs, will be interested in a new book published by the United Duroc Record Association, Peoria, Ill. It is "The Story of Durocs."

First familiarizing the reader with a brief history of the origin of hogs, the book continues with a complete account of the 60-year history of red hogs in the United States. Embodied in this history is the progress in the changes of type in Duroc hogs. These type changes are emphasized by pictures of the popular sires and dams of the breed.

The history of the Duroc Record Associations and the ultimate unification of these groups is portrayed in another section of the publication.

Records of both national and state swine shows will prove interesting to breeders as well as short accounts of the outstanding Duroc breeders, both past and present.

Included in the book are 121 pages of pedigrees which represent most of the important families of Durocs thru the years. In this section, the Duroc breeder today will be able to trace most of the present-day Durocs back to the foundation animals of the breed.

Why You Can't Get Case Machinery

You are badly in need of farm machinery. Also, you are being called upon to produce more food than ever before. An explanation is due you, and it is only fair that you know the reasons why you have been unable to get Case Farm Machinery and much-needed Replacement Parts.

Would you want your hired man to tell you which field should be planted to corn or oats, or which one of your employees should do the plowing and which should do the milking, or arbitrarily determine that they had done a day's work when they had cultivated a certain number of acres? We doubt it!

You think that such a situation could never come about; but, the Case Company has been asked by Union leaders to yield to certain demands which are equally unreasonable.

Production employees in the Racine, Wisconsin and Rockford, Illinois, plants of the Company have been on strike since December 26, 1945. Employees in the Rock Island, Illinois, and Burlington, Iowa, plants—who went on strike at the same time—voluntarily returned to work within a few days after the strike was called and are now on the job 100%, turning out more production than ever before.

In those communities the right to work is protected and law and order maintained. This, in itself, is conclusive evidence that working conditions at the Case Company are not as objectionable as the Union officials claim. Further evidence is the fact that more than 1600 Case employees at the Racine plants alone have been with the Company for more than ten years.

Unfortunately, the farmer is the innocent victim of the situation. Throughout the war he had to work long hours under most difficult conditions. Now, called upon to do even more than during the war, he is deprived of necessary equipment because of demands of Union agents.

In the months lost at Racine and Rockford, farmers have lost the benefit of a scheduled production of thousands of farm machinery units, even taking into consideration that strikes in other industries and shortage of materials would have drastically decreased our output.

Let us consider in detail the demands of the Union and state the position of the Case Company in each respect. The following gives you the reasons why the Company cannot agree to the demands of Union leaders:

1 • A Closed or All-Union Shop. This means that the Company could not discharge any employee without Union approval, nor retain any employee not in good standing with the Union.

We believe that no employee, nor farmer, NO ONE, should be forced to join a Union or other organization in order to work. The Union seeks power to dictate when and under what terms a person may work.

2 • Payment of Union Representatives for Time Spent on Union Business. If this were granted, these costs would be added to the expense of manufacturing our products. When employees are working for the Union, it is only fair that they be paid by the Union.

3 • The Check-Off System requiring the Company to collect dues and assessments for the Union. This means that the employee must help finance the Union whether or not he wants to be a member, or is in accord with its principles. If the Union organization is acting in the interests of the employee, it should be able to collect its dues the same as any other organization, and it should not be necessary to use compulsion.

4 • Job Preference for Union Officials. Union officials are further demanding that they be given special privileges over other employees, regardless of whether their experience, skill or length of service justifies such discrimination. Were this practice followed, it would tend to reduce the quality of the product.

5 • A 30% Wage Increase. Case's policy is to pay the prevailing wage scale in the communities in which it operates for all comparable jobs in its plants. At the time the strike was called, wages in the Racine plants averaged \$1.16 an hour, and adjustments had been offered which would have increased the take-home pay.

These demands mean that the Union is attempting to take over control of production from Management without assuming any responsibility for the continued and effective operation of the Company. This would interfere with the control of quality and increase the cost of farm machinery.

The Management of the Case Company does not believe that it is in the interests of its farmer-customers to yield to these demands which spell Union domination of the manufacture of its products. We believe that we are better qualified than the C.I.O. to manage this business and manufacture farm machinery.

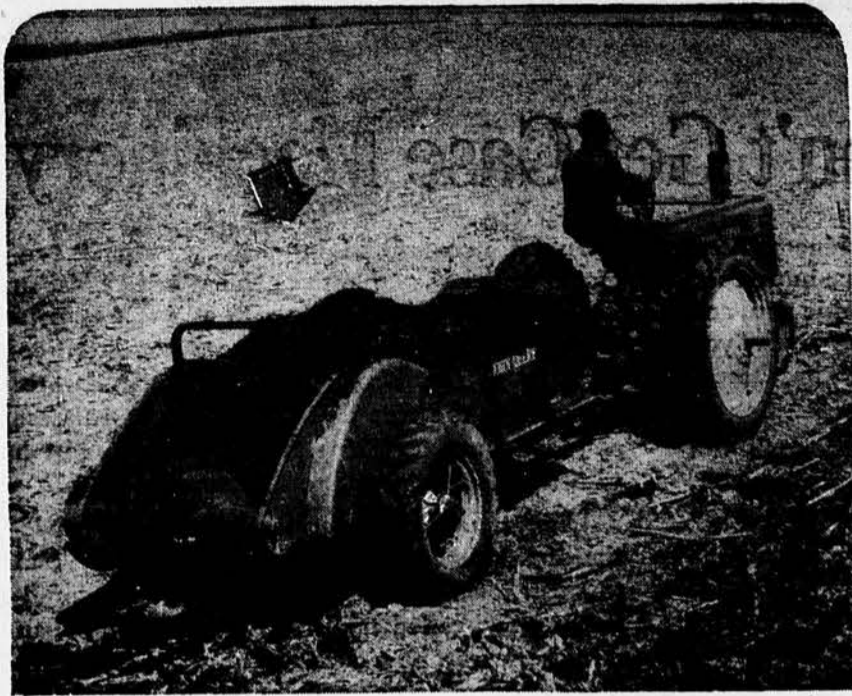
As this is written the Case Company is threatened by the Secretary of Labor with seizure of its business and plants. This is part of the program of the Labor Department to compel the Case Company to yield to the demands of the Union leaders.

If the President of the United States can take over this Company which makes farm equipment to till the soil and harvest crops, then it is quite apparent that the land on which it is used can also be seized. No farm or farm equipment store will be safe from similar seizure.

J. I. CASE CO., INC., Racine, Wis.

Serving Farmers Since 1842





It's a *Stronger, Surer-Footed* Tractor Spreader

If you're going to need a new spreader in the near future, it will pay you to learn about the better work and longer life features that are built into the John Deere Model "H" Rubber-Tired Tractor Spreader.

Built entirely of steel, the Model "H" has an abundance of strength for heavy-duty tractor operation and mechanical loading. Box and frame are one unit—rigidly braced and trussed to prevent bending or twisting out of shape.

The big-capacity, roller-bearing-mounted beaters are geared for tractor speed—do a first-class job of shredding and spreading manure.

Proper weight distribution of the loaded box on both spreader and tractor wheels provides "sure-footedness" for successful year 'round operation. Wet, slippery fields or feed lots won't keep the Model "H" idle when there's manure to spread.

Short turning radius; enclosed-oil-bathed feed ratchet; completely shielded chains and drives; convenient operating levers and easily raised or lowered front-end foot support are other valuable features you'll find in the Model "H".

See your John Deere dealer about the availability of the money-making line of manure handling equipment. Write John Deere, Moline, Illinois, for free folders.



John Deere Model "H" Tractor Spreader

Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing Advertisers

Build Haystacks in a Hurry WITH THE HAYMASTER



● The Haymaster-10 is a heavy duty tractor attachment that serves as a hay-sweep, hay-loader, and hay-stacker. With the Haymaster-10 on the job, there's no waiting for the weather or extra help. You harvest your hay when it is in the very best condition. It is extremely easy in operation, fast in action, sturdily built and downright low cost. Saves you many hours of back-breaking work, year after year. Write us for details today, care of Dept. KF-7.

Distributor
Hiatt Implement Company
Gallatin, Missouri

THE HAYMASTER'S COMPANION
The Haymaster-10 can be converted into a WORKMASTER manure loader by purchase of a few conversion parts. Also, with the WORKMASTER, you can own a Bulldozer attachment that levels ground and roadways, fills ditches, and has numerous other uses about the farm. You can also own the Buck Rake attachment which quickly changes the WORKMASTER into an efficient sweep rake.

THE NEW METHOD EQUIPMENT CO. INDIANOLA IOWA

Let's Look at Poland

Fifth Article on Europe Today, Giving Plain Facts

By JOHN STROHM

WARSAW, POLAND—If you want to be depressed, come to Poland.

I write this in the midst of the ruins of Warsaw where the stench of 100,000 bodies still in the debris grows stronger as the days grow warmer.

Poland is the nearest I've been to starvation on this trip. They're scraping the bottom of their food barrel so desperately they're offering farmers \$14 a bushel for wheat—and getting none.

Grain which should have gone into the ground went into hungry mouths instead—one reason why probably more land will lie idle in Poland than in any other single country in the world this year.

In some villages they have had no bread for 2 months—they are feeding small children on potatoes and water 3 times a day. They even have been trying frantically to buy some horse meat, with little luck.

Add to all of this a deep distrust of their government, a fear of the Russians, and the tremendous problem of resettling a big share of the farm population—well, you can get some idea of the rough road ahead for the New Poland.

Yes, Poland—for centuries invaded and laid waste from north, east, south and west—again has been left a shambles by the most terrible war yet.

There's the wide belt of destruction the length of Poland where Russian artillery pounded the German panzers, with the poor Pole in between. Here I visited with many farmers living in holes in the ground—together with their pigs and chickens, if they have any left.

Lost Their Horses

One such family, a mother and 4 children under 14, lived on an 8-acre farm. The father had been carried off as a slave laborer to Germany, had not yet been returned. The Germans took their 2 horses and one cow, and the Russians took the other cow. They would get only half of their farm cultivated this year. You just don't go out and buy a horse in Poland today—a bony refugee from a fertilizer factory brings up to \$700. A cow, maybe \$450. Polish farmers lost 55 per cent of their horses, two thirds of their cattle and sheep, and 83 per cent of their hogs.

Their seed had run out, too. "We ate some of the potatoes we should have planted," the mother said simply. I inquired what they had for breakfast.

"Potatoes cooked in water," she replied. And dinner?

She shrugged her shoulders, with a listless smile. "Potatoes with water—that's all we have all day. We have not had bread for more than a month. And our potatoes are getting low."

It's a marvel to me that on such a diet you see any energy at all on the part of these people. Yet, many of them were sawing and hewing logs for new houses and barns. They were thatching them with the straw which they carefully save in bundles after



Polish farmers lost more than half of their horses, two thirds of their cattle. That's why one cow is often called upon to give a day's work to a plow—and give milk, too.—Photos by John Strohm.

they fall out their grain. Those without horses frequently go into the fields with spades. I saw 2 old women who had managed to plant half of their 6-acre farm by spading it—barefooted.

It's more than just hard work on an empty stomach—it's dangerous. "Be careful where you walk," they frequently warned me while I was taking pictures. In one tiny village of a dozen families, 4 persons had been blown up by land mines as they worked in the fields. They're clearing the mines now—with the help of German prisoners—but it's a hit-or-miss sort of job.

Whatever its faults, UNRRA is taking your food and supplies from the U. S. and saving lives. During June, July and August all bread eaten in Poland will come from UNRRA imports of grain. And deliveries are far behind promises.

For example: UNRRA has a program calling for 11,000 tractors and 135,000 horses for Poland. (A drop in the bucket to the 2 million horses and 5 million cattle lost.) But only 12,000 horses and 4,000 tractors have arrived. The rest? Well, you should have heard the "What's-happening-in-the-United States?" moan which went up from Americans in Poland when John L. Lewis was permitted to sit smugly smoking a big cigar and call out his miners. For miners mean coal, coal means steel, steel means tractors, and tractors for Poland mean grain. And more grain in Poland would mean fewer of the children with bloated bellies I have seen—bloated with the first signs of starvation.

Food Is Rationed

Poland rations food the same way we rationed gasoline. The most essential worker gets the most to eat, and the so-called non-essential workers and their families take their chances with starvation. The government theory is that there is only so much food, and rather than hand it out by the teaspoon to all, and let everyone



This family is living in an old German dugout, along with their chickens. They're living on potatoes 3 meals a day—eating potatoes they should plant. The little girl with the bandage was hit by schrapnel when the Russians were smashing the German lines.

be half-starved, it would feed the workers well so they can help in the reconstruction of the New Poland.

If you have money you can get all you want to eat in Warsaw, but lunch costs \$3 to \$6, and that's a week's to 2 weeks' wages for the average man. His monthly salary is 1,500 zloty, or \$15. And on the free market a dressed chicken costs \$5, a pound of butter costs \$2.25, a pound of lard fat \$1.60, a pound of knotty apples 70 cents, an egg 7 cents, a pound of flour 25 cents.

That's why I saw people selling their furniture, their excess clothes, their household furnishings to get money to buy food. Another way to dull the gnawing hunger is thru vodka. Profits from the sale of this potato whisky—vodka is a government monopoly—make up 25 per cent of the government's national budget.



This farmer is flailing out the last bit of grain he has. The government is offering \$14 a bushel for wheat—and getting none.

Is our help appreciated? Well, you should have been with me when I drove thru a little farm village on V-E Day, and ran into a celebration. They had the band out, the village guard had their brass helmets all shined up, the schoolmaster was making a speech. I merely wanted to get some pictures, as inconspicuously as possible, but instead found myself suddenly the center of the celebration.

They marched for my movie camera. They posed with their flag, the Polish Eagle. The head of the guard thanked me in the name of the village for taking pictures, as I reviewed the troops. Then the schoolmaster made a little speech sending thanks and greetings to the school children of America. And as I stood open-mouthed, with a camera in each hand, the village commandant clicked his heels, saluted, and made a speech thanking me in the name of the farmers and the Polish nation for the help of America in war—and in peace. The least I could do was to make a little speech myself, on behalf of all you farm folks.

"Don't Talk too Loud!"

And as I drove away between the lanes of cheering children, with the band playing and the guard saluting—I couldn't help but believe that these people genuinely appreciate America.

There's a kind of detective thriller atmosphere about this country. "Don't talk too loud—the room may be wired," a prominent foreign diplomat told me.

"We must hurry and get to town before dark," I was told on many occasions. "Political bandits and underground activity, you know."

"If you don't want to cause them trouble, don't talk too much with Poles—secret police will surely pick them up for questioning," I was warned.

There have been 7,000 political murders during a recent month, the news dispatches say. And there's plenty of just plain banditry, even cases of girls starting out in their best bib-and-tuckers and going home in their undies—their clothing stolen en route.

After all these warnings, I must be truthful and say no one poked a Tommy gun in my back, no one bothered me, and I went everywhere I wanted to go in Poland, unaccompanied by any official.

The big reason for all of this un-

certainty is that the present provisional government set up under the Yalta agreement has the support of no more than a fourth of the people. Poland is a farming country—nearly 70 per cent of its people are peasants, small farmers who own an average of only 15 acres. These farmers are certain the present government is under the Russian military thumb, and they don't like it.

The Russians, who you'll remember liberated Poland from the Nazi yoke, still maintain an army of an estimated half million in this country. (The same, I suppose, as we maintain troops in France, altho not so many, and Britain keeps troops in Greece.) From farmer after farmer I heard talk of Russian hatred.

"Why should I raise hogs—the Russians will steal them," I was told on many occasions.

A farm woman said, when I asked about the New Poland, "What Poland needs is more Americans—then we would have more freedom."

The war has brought about the final abolition of the big Polish estates. All farms of 120 acres (more than 240 acres, if less desirable land) have been taken away from the owners, who are even forced to move to other districts. If a man has 119 acres he is not bothered. If he has 121 acres, it is all taken from him, without pay.

Already more than 3 million acres have been taken away from the big landowners and given to 330,000 farm hands or small landowners.

But the biggest land resettlement program—and the biggest headache—comes from moving millions of farmers out of the big chunk of Eastern Poland given to Russia, and into the big slice of Eastern Germany, now Poland. Poland lost 26 million arable acres to Russia, received 16 million from Germany. She also got a slice of industry.

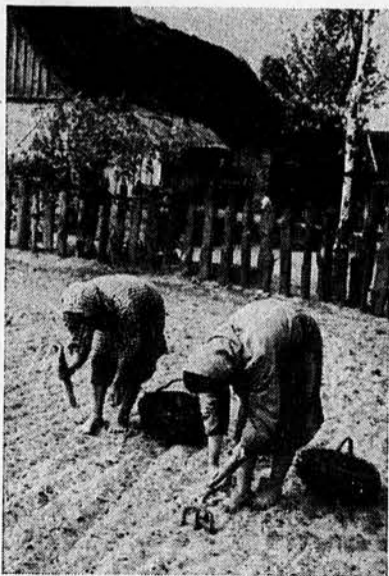
Farms Are too Small

In an interview I had with Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, minister of agriculture and the most popular man in Poland, he expressed the idea that the future Poland would be better balanced between agriculture and industry, but even a 55 per cent agriculture and 45 per cent industry balance would leave too much farm labor on the overcrowded farms. He is hoping to raise the average farm from 15 acres in size to 24 acres, and admits that is still too small. A fourth of their farms are less than 5 acres.

Vice-Premier Mikolajczyk asked me to send greetings to all of the farm people of America. "I'm a farmer myself, you know," he told me.

Farmers in the new territories are getting about 20 to 40 acres each, as they move into German farm homes. Many of these German farmers have not yet been moved to postwar Germany, and I talked with some Polish settlers who were living in the same houses with their former German owners, with the German now working for the Pole.

The Poles, I believe, are up against greater handicaps than any farmers I've seen in Europe, but maybe they can pull themselves out of the hole. After all, their national anthem, written in times of other adversity, is "Poland Will Rise Again!"



Potatoes are the stand-by in Poland. Before the war the farmers fed them to cattle and hogs. Now they're keeping millions of humans alive.



FARM TELEPHONE LINES A-BUILDING

Using a power digger attached to their truck, this rural telephone line construction crew can dig a hole and have a pole in place inside of 10 minutes.

Up-to-date methods of construction are at hand to help speed our 14-million-dollar program of extending rural telephone service in the Southwest to all who want it. Plans made during the war are now taking shape in the form of more lines along roads and highways and more new telephones in more farm homes.

By the end of 1946 we expect to have installed 40,000 new rural telephones. The overall program calls for 165,000 in five years in the five states we serve.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE CO.



Slick Tricks With CORN CANNING

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY



1
With a large sharp knife, cut thru husk and cob at each end of the ear.



2
Stand each ear on end and with both hands, remove husk and most of silk.

CORN is the stumbling block for many an otherwise successful home canner. For one thing, corn has to be canned in very warm weather, and if not canned within the shortest possible time after picking, it may start to spoil before it reaches the jar. The perfect stage for canning the whole grain style is when the kernels are plump, shiny and all but bursting with milk-like juice. Corn so mature that the kernels seem doughy will be difficult to can for heat penetrates slowly. Corn for cream-style canning may be 3 or 4 days more mature.

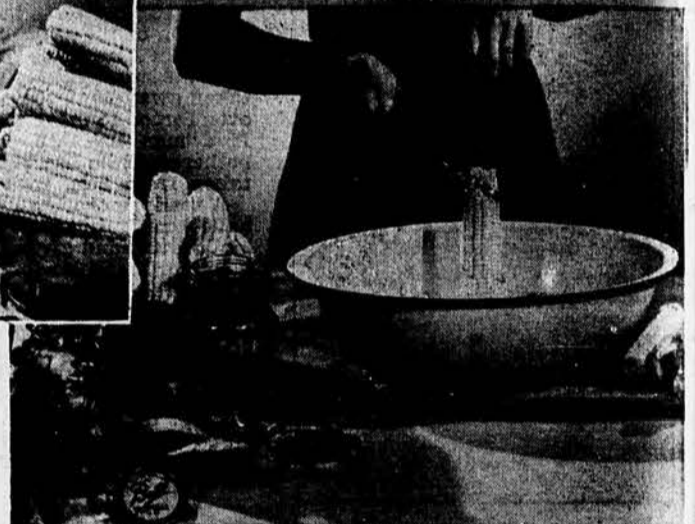
The shorter the time between the picking and the canning the better the chances of a good final product. Have the jars, lids and rubbers and other canning equipment washed and sterilized before the corn is ready to put into the jars. This is important, for corn should not be held waiting.

A few slick tricks will hasten and ease the process. First, use a cutting board, perhaps the breadboard will do. Then use a stout knife to cut off both ends right thru the cob. Next, stand the ear on end and with both hands peel off the husks and most of the silks. This method will save a lot of energy, wasted motions and save muss as well.

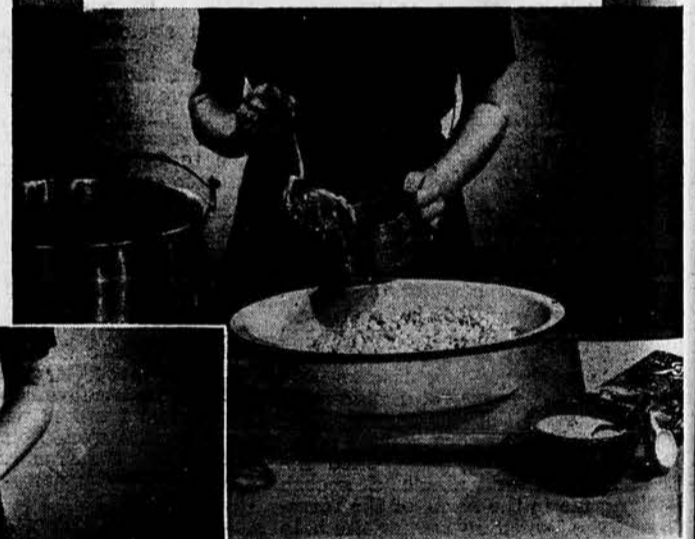
Finish silking the ears and rinse in cold water. Then you are ready for cutting. Here, a small very sharp knife is needed. Stick an ice pick into one end of the cob, stand the other end of the ear on the board and slice the kernels, being careful not to cut into the

PHOTOGRAPHS COURTESY BALL BROS. COMPANY
cob. Before doing this, decide whether you want whole grain corn or cream style, for the difference is in cutting. Remember that the whole grain looks better and keeps better but some people prefer the flavor of cream style. Scrape the cob if it's cream style you prefer. But do not can it in 2-quart jars—it packs solid and heat penetrates better in quart jars, still better in pints.

Don't keep corn in the warm kitchen waiting for room in the pressure cooker. Keep any such excess in the refrigerator—better still prepare just enough for a pressure cooker load. To the cut corn, add boiling water to cover and bring to the boiling point. Fill sterilized jars, remembering to keep the pack loose and leave at least an inch of space at the top. Add a teaspoon of salt to each quart, and half
[Continued on Page 11]



3
Stick an ice pick into one end of ear, stand on end and cut corn from cob.



4
Measure corn and add boiling water. Bring to a boil before filling jars.



6
Before processing, seal 2-piece metal caps completely. Partly seal others.

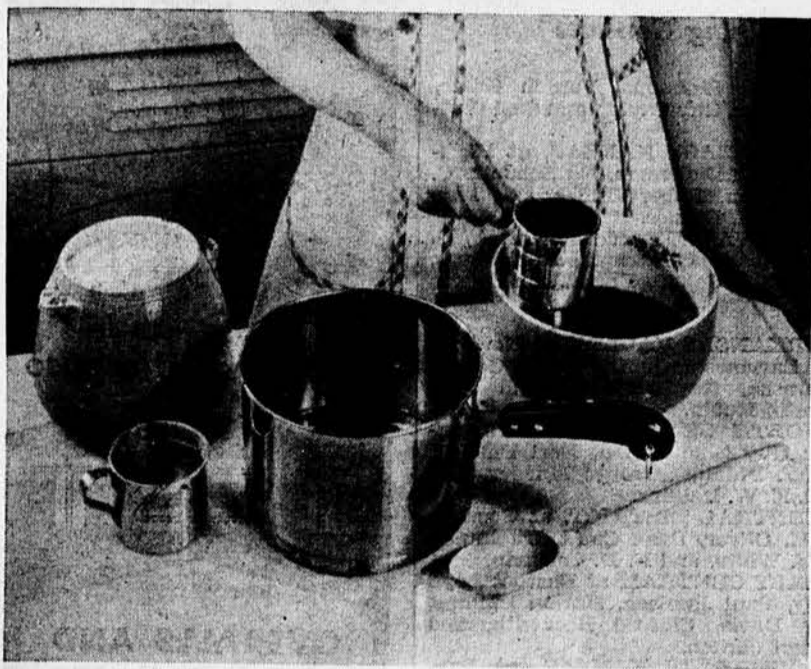


5
Fill the previously sterilized jars. The prize jar is loosely packed.

7
Corn should be processed in pressure cooker, for water bath may be unsafe.



Have a Question for the Box?



Accurate measurements in jelly making are highly important.

Question—What causes weeping jelly and jam and is there a cure for it?

Answer—Too heavy a layer of paraffin may break down the jelly or jam structure causing liquid to seep out. Excessive weeping may be prevented by using fully ripe fruit.

Question—Why should jelly or other preserved fruit be covered with paraffin immediately after glasses are filled?

Answer—Jam and jelly or other preserves are sterilized when they are poured. If not covered immediately mold and yeast germs may settle on the surface and cause spoilage.

Question—Why do air pockets form under the paraffin on some jams and jellies?

Answer—A too thick coat of paraffin

will not be elastic enough to keep the shape of the jelly as it cools, in which case the paraffin separates to form a pocket.

Question—Is it possible to can fruit juices without sugar and later on make up small batches of jams and jellies?

Answer—Yes, this plan may be helpful to many a housewife, during the sugar rationing years.

Question—Should paraffin be smoking hot?

Answer—Paraffin should not be smoking hot. If heated to that temperature, it may give an undesirable foreign flavor to jelly or jam. Melt it over hot water instead.

Question—Can I reuse paraffin?

Answer—It is better to use new paraffin. Occasionally old paraffin may cause spoilage.

Question—How can I recognize a good jelly when I see and taste it?

Answer—A judge at the fair will give jelly several tests. First, she will see if it holds its shape when turned out on a plate. It should be firm enough for that test, but at the same time it should quiver. When it is cut it should make sharp edges and cut easily with a spoon.

Question—What proportion of sugar and sirup may be used for success?

Answer—Half the sugar may be omitted from the recipe and the same amount of sirup used.

Question—What is the ideal place for storage of jelly and jam?

Answer—The warm moist air in the kitchen promotes mold growth. Store all types of preserves where it is cool, dark and dry.

Question—Is it possible to reseal jelly or jam after the original paraffin layer has been broken?

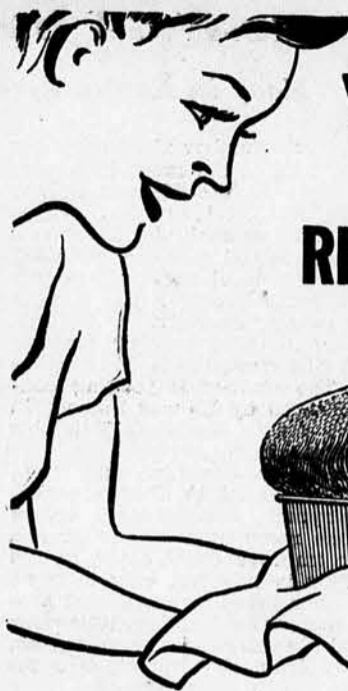
Answer—Yes, reseal by removing the old paraffin, wiping the inside of the glass clean and dry, then pouring on enough new paraffin to cover. Rotate the glass so that the melted paraffin will run up to the rim on all sides and form a tight seal.

Corn Canning

(Continued from Page 10)

that much to the pint jars. Follow the manufacturer's directions for sealing jars—there are no better. In general they advise the user to completely seal 2-piece lids. For 1-piece lids, seal completely, then turn the lid back about a quarter turn and after processing, seal completely.

Process whole grain corn in pint jars, 60 minutes at 10 pounds pressure. Cream style in pint jars should be processed 75 minutes at 15 pounds pressure. If you are canning in quart jars, process the whole grain style 70 minutes at 10 pounds pressure. It is safer to use pint jars only for this type.



You get big loaves
with
RED STAR DRY YEAST

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

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

KAY ROGERS SAYS:

I have some grand new recipes. Would you like them? Drop me a penny post card. Address Department D-4, Red Star Yeast & Products Co., Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin.



Wear It Anywhere



4617
SIZES
12-20

Perfect companion for most any occasion. It's a dress you'll live in all summer long. Pattern 4617 has the simple beauty of good lines. It's easy to make and fun to sew. It comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16, requires 2 1/2 yards of 39-inch fabric.

Pattern 4617 may be obtained by sending 25 cents to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

THE Song of Success IN HOME CANNING



Protection...Convenience...Economy
And the "Bing Test" proof of a tight seal!



Bernardin No. 63 Lids and Bands permit re-using many "Commercial" jars, like these for home canning.

The "Bing Test" is simple. 24 hours after canning, remove the screw band and tap each lid. When you hear the musical sound "B-I-N-G!", lift jar gently by lid to see that it holds the jar's weight. This "double-check" proves the seal is tight! Bernardin Lids have triple protection—tin, over heavy gauge steel, then a coating of sanitary gold lacquer, and over all, food acid-resisting white enamel.

BERNARDIN
MASON-JAR LIDS AND BANDS
HOME CANNING GUIDE

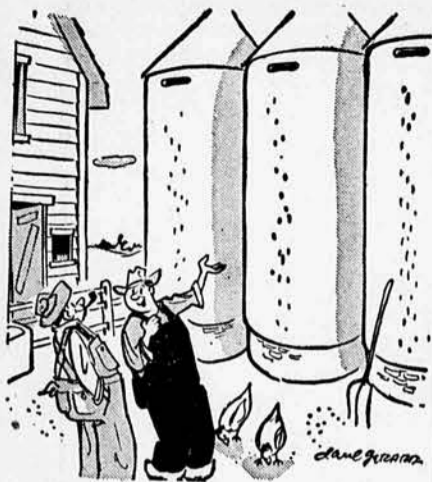
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Betty Crocker

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HAVE YOU TRIED our whole wheat flakes, Wheaties? They're delicious. Quite a lot of sweetness to them, too. Many people don't add sugar at all. Especially when some fresh berries are served on top of the Wheaties.

AND FILLING! A big bowl of Wheaties supplies valuable nourishment. Whole wheat amounts of food-energy, vitamins, minerals. Protein too. All this food value.

TWO SIZES now in Wheaties. Did you know? The regular, and the Extra-Big-Pak holding 50% more. Is yours a typical farm-size family? This new bigger package should be just right for you. It's the Wheaties Extra-Big-Pak. Ask for it.

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SISTER wants 'em, too. So that Extra-Big-Pak of Wheaties comes in handy. It's the new larger package that holds 50% more than the regular size. Which is a lot of Wheaties! Ask for the Extra-Big-Pak.

Held 34 Spring Shows

Many in Kansas Farmer Judging Contests

THE largest number of exhibitors in the history of the event took part this year in the Kansas Spring Dairy Shows. A total of 533 owners showed 1,770 animals in 34 shows. More than 10,000 persons attended these 34 shows and about one fourth of them participated in the Kansas Farmer judging contests.

Winners in these judging contests received ribbons and a chance to compete in the state-wide judging contest sponsored by Kansas Farmer in conjunction with the State Fair this fall at Hutchinson.

According to Jim Linn and R. L. Stover, Kansas State College extension dairymen, spring dairy shows have done more than any other one thing to improve dairy cattle in the state. This is true not only in type, but in other breed improvement programs, such as cow testing. Whenever purebred breeders make progress, says Mr. Linn, the benefits are reflected in quality of grade herds.

Winners of the judging contests at the various shows were as follows:

Ayrshire

CENTRAL KANSAS, at Hutchinson: Herb Buller, Wilbur Hendershot, C. L. Hendershot, W. S. Watson, and Mrs. Fred Williams.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS, at Girard: Mrs. Edgar Kroenke, Paul Grotheer, R. H. Kroenke, Edgar Kroenke, and Mrs. Paul Grotheer.

SOUTH CENTRAL KANSAS, at Arkansas City: A. A. Harris, Dale Gottlob, Glen Haslett, Max Haslett, and Mrs. M. B. Dusenbury.

MID-KANSAS, at Abilene: V. H. Hoffman, John Collister, Loren Hoffman, Harry Tannehill, and Clarence Ainsworth.

NORTHEAST KANSAS, at Horton: Karl Scholz, Donald Alford, John Keas, Mrs. Donald Alford, and Mrs. Richard Scholz.

Brown Swiss

EASTERN KANSAS, at Iola: Bernice Sievers, Francis Sievers, Charles Stiles, Mrs. Ellis Martin, and Lee Chicken.

EAST CENTRAL KANSAS, at El Dorado: S. H. Schmidt, Jim Nuttle, Jr., J. R. Nuttle, Virgil Holm, and Herman Dyck.

CENTRAL CANTON, at Hutchinson: F. M. Webber, Dewey Schultz, R. E. Webber, Earl Webber, and L. M. Sloan.

SOUTHWEST CANTON, at Anthony: Vernon Glassburn, Arthur Duwe, Henry Schmidt, and Marion Beal.

Guernsey

SOUTHERN KANSAS, at Hillsboro: Bob Hershberger, Albert Pankrat, H. H. Hiebert, E. D. Hershberger, and John Nelson.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS, at Par-

sons: Joe Simmons, Vernon Greer, Roy Neher, Guy Taylor, and Carl Watson.

NORTHEAST KANSAS, at Highland: Max Dickerson, Ed Schuetz, C. W. Denton, Robert Elder, and Mrs. Charles H. Dornes.

KAW VALLEY, at Baldwin: A. D. Van Tries, Olaf Eckman, Ed Eckman, Howard H. Johnson, and Dean Hyer.

Holstein

ARKANSAS VALLEY, at Newton: Bud Zarnowski, Quintin Kubin, George Heersche, Roy Hopkins, and Mrs. Quintin Kubin.

NORTH CENTRAL, at Washington: Guy Zimmerman, Earl Phillips, K. W. Phillips, George Mueller, and Mrs. K. W. Phillips.

CENTRAL DISTRICT, at Topeka: A. K. Oliver, Dean Carls, Ira Faust, J. M. White, and E. D. Coleman.

EAST CENTRAL, at Easton: Loyd Croy, Paul Jamison, Harlan Phillips, Roy Davis, Clifford Beckwith, and Robert Jordon.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS, at Parsons: Maurice Wyckoff, I. K. Strickler, Francis Grillot, R. G. Rust, and C. W. Stagle.

Jersey

NORTHEAST KANSAS, at Horton: Mrs. George H. Smith, Mrs. Fred Smith, Mrs. Clark Reece, George H. Smith, and Fred Smith.

EAST CENTRAL, at Iola: Girard James, H. A. King, A. Knoepple, George Lee, and Mrs. A. L. Beal.

SOUTHEAST PARISH, at Oswego: Ward Warbinton, F. A. Ohlers, T. J. Oldham, Herman Bonine, and Paul Hunter.

SOUTH CENTRAL, at Winfield: Frank L. Young, C. A. Ewing, Harry Randolph, J. L. Byler, and A. B. Wilk.

CENTRAL PARISH, at Lyons: D. W. Boster, Mrs. Boster, Clyde Ewing, James Coleman, and C. W. Beer.

NORTH CENTRAL, at Frankfort: Kenneth Wanklyn, Lester Frey, George Schurle, Charles Copeland, and Mrs. John Bowyer.

Milking Shorthorn

NORTHEAST KANSAS, at Horton: Maurice Cashman, Karl Eisler, Mrs. H. J. Anderson, Ruth Leslie, and Mrs. Bernard Wassenberg.

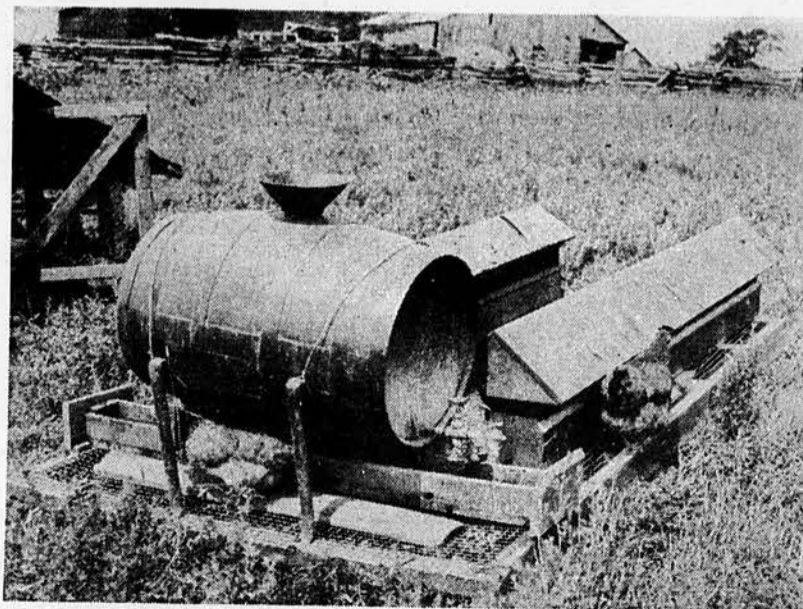
SOUTH CENTRAL, at Hillsboro: C. O. Heidebrecht, Gerald Proffit, Von Engle, Mrs. M. M. Goering, and Mrs. Gus Heidebrecht.

NORTH CENTRAL, at Sylvan Grove: D. O. Heiken, A. W. Heitschmidt, Walter Kretzman, Louis Persigehl, and Robert Stottenberg.

SOUTHWEST, at Dodge City: Clarence Alpers, A. Brensing, H. V. Fast, J. D. Wells, Fred Shauers, and Art McArney.

NORTHWEST, at Wakeeney: Clarence Brown, Mrs. E. L. Wolf, Mrs. L. H. Berens, J. F. Shea, and E. L. Wolf.

Saves Labor on Range



The combination feeder-waterer equipment in use last summer on a good Midwest farm. You might try one. Suggested method of building the sled is to use 12-foot 2 by 8's for runners, and 6-foot 2 by 4's for cross pieces. The front two 2 by 4's used in supporting the barrel should be placed on edge to prevent sagging. The barrel is suspended 12 inches above the sled. A float controls the water flow into the 5-foot trough under the barrel.

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What Test Plots Show

10,000 Rows of Varieties Tell Valuable Story

VISITORS to Kansas State College June 11, spent a day touring some 2,000 experimental plots as part of the program for the 18th Annual Agronomy Field Day. Covering 150 acres, the plots contain 10,000 rows of varieties, strains and hybrids of crops from all parts of the world. Here are some of the results demonstrated:

Using alfalfa 4 years in a 12-year rotation on the agronomy farm has boosted corn yields 12.6 bushels an acre over continuous cropping and has boosted wheat 2.8 bushels an acre.

Soil fertility experimental plots where all crops are removed from the land indicated increasing need for fertilizers. Manure and lime have produced larger crop increases during recent years than during early years of the experiments. Manure and phosphate on wheat in a 16-year rotation increased yields 14.30 bushels an acre during the period from 1941 to 1945. Manure alone increased wheat yields 8.93 bushels during the same period, and manure and lime 9.76 bushels. Alfalfa yields also were greatly increased by use of manure, manure and lime, lime, and manure and superphosphate.

Better to Plow

Plowing has proved superior to stubble-mulch tilling at Manhattan. The average wheat yields since 1943 have been 30.2 bushels for plowing and only 24.9 bushels for stubble-mulch tillage. Stubble-mulch tillage also decreased nitrates at seeding time and allowed more volunteer wheat, resulting in reduced yields.

Two years of sweet clover ahead of other crops proved superior to 2 years of alfalfa except for oats. Both were far superior to no legume in the rotations.

July plowing at a depth of 7 inches has brought the best yields of wheat since 1913. Waiting until August to plow, even at 7 inches, cost nearly 5 bushels an acre in production.

Kanota oats has proved the best spring small-grain crop at the farm. Average yield for 27 years for Kanota oats has been 44.7 bushels, compared with 20.4 bushels for spring barley and 7.6 bushels for spring wheat.

Made Best Yield

Neosho oats has made the highest yields during the 4 years it has been tested. Average yield has been 47.5 bushels, compared to 45.1 bushels for Boone and 29.6 bushels for Kanota and Fulton. Since 1942, rust conditions have seriously damaged Fulton and Kanota, but had little effect on Neosho and Boone, which are resistant. Osage, another disease-resistant variety, has made a 2-year average yield of 41.7 bushels, compared with 42 for Neosho and 39 for Boone.

In the flax variety tests conducted since 1930, Linota has averaged 9.1 bushels an acre and Bison 8.6 bushels. The crop has failed 3 times in 16 years. In 2 other seasons, Linota yielded less than 5 bushels, and 4 times the yield was more than 15 bushels.

Among wheat varieties, Pawnee, Wichita and Comanche have made higher yields than any of the older varieties. Cheyenne x Tenmarq CI-11972, one of the new hybrids, has yielded more in these tests than any other variety except Pawnee. It is being tested extensively to determine whether it is especially well suited in some sections of the state, and to learn its quality characteristics. Harvest Queen x Kawvale CI-12284 has made about the same yields as Kawvale. Agronomists conclude that Pawnee is the best variety of wheat available today for the hard-wheat section of the eastern one half of Kansas.

More than 30,000 pounds of Buffalo alfalfa seed was produced in 1945, but the supply of this new wilt-resistant variety is still pitifully short. It would take 20 million pounds annually to supply U. S. demands, agronomists stated.

Get More Alfalfa Seed

Production of alfalfa seed may be materially increased, up to 30 pounds an acre, by proper handling of the hay crop just previous to the seed crops, it was explained. Correct method is to let the last hay crop come to full bloom.

Grass specialists pointed out that southern strains of brome grass, as Auchenbach, Lincoln and Fisher, are far superior to northern strains for Kansas conditions. Use of northern strain seeds in Kansas usually result in failure to obtain and maintain a stand, or in low production.

A selected strain of big bluestem is being grown at the farm and also at the Soil Conservation Service nursery. If this strain proves productive and widely adapted, it will be increased and distributed. A strain of little bluestem is being studied similarly.

Tested 41 Varieties

Madrid, a new yellow-blossomed variety of sweet clover, is the result of testing 41 varieties from 1930 to 1940. It was selected for adaptability, growth habits, leafiness, lack of coarseness, palatability for pasture, resistance to frost in the fall, and vigor of early growth and consequent ability to compete with weeds.

Approximately double the number of sweet clover plants survived on a given area where seeded alone than where seeded with oats, and the crop was taller, more vigorous, and produced greater yields of forage. When moisture conditions were favorable, oats did not damage the crop and did reduce growth of weeds.

Cutting the first season's growth before September 1, may reduce the yield the following year, especially if the first year's growth has been retarded by drouth or competition with weeds. Clipping the second-year growth apparently reduces the yield of both forage and seed.

The height of the plants is reduced by clipping, which may add to convenience of harvesting, but this possible advantage is offset by less uniformity in maturity of seed.



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IT'S SAFE—When off the tractor, a safety latch prevents pulling the control arm past center. If you stumble or slip, losing your hold on the control arm, it springs back to normal position, neutralizing the clutch instantly. When on the tractor, safety latch can be moved to off position, so SAVEBACK can be operated as a hand clutch, leaving the clutch foot free for braking on sharp turns or sudden stops.

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What Congress Tried to Do

(Continued from Page 5)

An agricultural commodity will be in short supply, for the purpose of this section, unless the supply of the commodity equals or exceeds the requirements for such commodity for the current marketing season. (The conferees struck out the House provision that limited the demand to domestic demand; the Secretary is to consider export commitments in determining whether supply exceeds or equals requirements for the current marketing season.)

No maximum price (ceiling) may be placed on any agricultural commodity during any calendar month which begins more than 30 days after enactment of the extension act, unless the commodity is certified to the Price Administrator by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in short supply.

Paragraph 2 of this subsection provided that whenever the Secretary of Agriculture determines that maximum prices on any agricultural commodity (in short supply) are impeding the necessary production of such commodity, the Secretary may recommend to the Price Administrator such adjustments in the maximum prices as the Secretary believes will increase production of such commodity, and the Administrator "shall" adjust the ceiling prices to correspond to the Secretary's recommendations.

A Decontrol Provision

This same paragraph carries a provision providing for the decontrol of prices of agricultural commodities "not important in relation to business costs or living costs," whether or not in short supply, on recommendations of the Secretary of Agriculture. He is to recommend decontrol on all such unimportant commodities by December 31, 1946.

It will be noted that the Congressional Act was intended to prohibit the Price Administrator from fixing ceilings on any agricultural product unless it had been declared in short supply by the Secretary of Agriculture. And subsection (C) of Paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of Section 1A lays down the law to the Price Administrator in this language:

"(C) Within ten days after the receipt of any recommendation under this subsection — '(e) Agricultural Commodities'—for the adjustment of maximum prices applicable to any agricultural commodity, or for the removal of maximum prices on agricultural commodities not important in relation to business costs or living costs, the Price Administrator shall adjust or remove such maximum prices in accordance with such recommendations."

Full Power to Anderson

There also is a provision (Paragraph 3 of the subsection) which empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to return commodities to the "short supply" certification, with the written consent of the Price Decontrol Board.

The term "agricultural commodity" is defined to mean any agricultural commodity or any food or feed product processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity.

In a further attempt to insure full power over farm price ceilings to the Secretary of Agriculture, Congress wrote the following provision into the OPA extension act:

"(5) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this or any other law, except as provided in subsection (h), the Secretary of Agriculture, in exercising his functions under this act, shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other appointive officer or agency in the executive branch of the Government, and no such officer or agency shall undertake to exercise any direction or control over the Secretary of Agriculture with the respect to the exercise of such functions. The Secretary of Agriculture may at any time withdraw his approval of any action with respect to which his approval is required under this Act, and upon withdrawal of his approval such action shall be rescinded."

Subsection (h) provided for the creation of a Price Decontrol Board of three members, named by the President subject to Senate confirmation, to handle petitions for review of orders issued by the Price Administrator, and with authority to rescind or

modify such price control orders. Section 15 of the extension act authorized the Secretary, thru the Commodity Credit Corporation, "to allocate feed which he controls to feeders of livestock and poultry in domestic areas which he may determine to be in an emergency shortage condition with respect to animal and poultry feed."

The extension act also contained the following two provisions intended to protect producers of wheat which has been requisitioned by the Commodity Credit Corporation, against any loss thru increases in wheat prices after the wheat is requisitioned:

"Section 16. (a) In the event producers of wheat are required by an order issued pursuant to the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended, to sell all or any part of wheat delivered to an elevator prior to April 1, 1947, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall offer to purchase the wheat so required to be sold at a price determined as follows: The purchase price paid for the wheat shall be the market price at the point of delivery as of any date the producer may elect between the date of delivery and March 31, 1947, inclusive: Provided, however, that only one election may be made for each lot of wheat: And provided further, that the producer may not elect a date prior to the date on which he mails a written notice to the Commodity Credit Corporation of his election. In event the producer does not notify Commodity Credit Corporation in writing by March 31, 1947, of his election of a date for determining the market price, such date shall be deemed to be March 31, 1947."

It will be noted that this provision not only allowed the producer to name his "date of sale" to get what he thinks will be the best price for the requisitioned wheat, but he also could decide whether to take payment in the income tax year of 1946 or 1947.

Protect Early Sales

To take care of those producers whose wheat had been requisitioned before the extension act was law, the following provision was made:

"(b) Any producer of wheat who, prior to the date of enactment of this act, has sold any wheat pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (ee) (1) of War Food Order Numbered 144, may at any time within 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, pay to the Commodity Credit Corporation a sum equal to the amount for which he sold such wheat. Any such producers paying any such sum to the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be deemed to have sold and delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation as of the date he pays such sum, a quantity of wheat equal in grade and quality to the quantity sold by him pursuant to such requirements and the purchase price to be paid to him for such wheat shall be determined in the same manner as in the case of a sale of wheat to the Commodity Credit Corporation pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section."

It is understood that Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson was not much in love with the foregoing provisions pinning on him the authority and responsibility previously exercised by the OPA Administrator. His friends saw a capital chance that in a year he would have been as popular as Chester Bowles, had he conducted farm price ceiling programs the same way Mr. Bowles did.

May Cut Too Much

Kansas farmers will go too far this year in liquidating hogs, it is feared by A. G. Pickett, Kansas State College.

Kansas has been asked for a 12 per cent reduction in sows to farrow this fall. Mr. Pickett thinks the state will do well to farrow more than 50 per cent of the 1945 crop. "Producers who have the breeding stock and facilities for producing hogs should plan for as many fall litters as they can handle," says Mr. Pickett. He reminds that fall pigs will be fed out on the 1946 grain crop.

"We cannot afford to sacrifice good breeding herds and flocks to help satisfy our immediate needs for food," warns Mr. Pickett.

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Flying Farmers

GOVERNOR Andrew F. Schoepel has announced that the Kansas Flying Farmers will be represented with at least one member and probably more on the Kansas State Aviation Commission which will be formed soon. The Flying Farmers represent a wide range of aviation interest in the state and deserve this recognition. Alfred Ward, Johnson, president of the Kansas Flying Farmers Club, was accorded an interview with the governor June 17. The announcement was made after this visit. Accompanying Mr. Ward were three members of the Kansas Farmer staff, Raymond H. Gilkeson, Roy Moore, and Ed Rupp.

With its wide range of level land, Kansas is a natural for personal aviation. A state commission in some form is necessary to guide the development of all the branches of aviation in the state. In appointing the commission, Governor Schoepel is making certain that all these branches are represented.

Since the organization meeting at Hutchinson, May 24, the Flying Farmer president has been a busy man. Arriving at his home in Johnson the following day, he landed a job hauling mail. The railroads were on strike then and the Johnson postmaster needed someone to fly the mail. Taking the Stanton county sheriff along for protection, Mr. Ward made the 250-mile round trip to Dodge City in exactly 100 minutes. That included unloading the mail and explaining the delivery to postal authorities at Dodge City.

How our Flying President does get around! Trying out his new Ercoupe, he attended a breakfast for Flying Farmers at Plainview, Texas, Sunday, June 9. It was just a local meeting, Mr. Ward says, but there were 52 planes there and 140 breakfasts were served. While there, he met G. W. Cox, of Canyon, Texas, one of the leaders in the Texas Flying Farmers Club.

Mr. Ward suggests that the breakfast idea should be carried to various localities in Kansas as soon as the harvest rush is over. It is a fine way to stir up enthusiasm, he says. More than that, it is a good way to become acquainted with a whole list of new friends. Other Kansas Flying Farmers have offered the same suggestion. It looks like a good way to keep the organization growing.

Here is something for Flying Farmers to watch—shipping livestock by air. In mid-June, 10 Guernsey heifers were flown from Teterboro, New Jersey, to Bogota, Colombia, South America, by the Willis Air Service. It required only 17 1/2 hours of flying time. In contrast, John S. Clark, president of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, reported he once shipped a bull to Bogota and it required 2 months to make the trip. Exposed to tropical weather during the trip, the bull suffered much discomfort.

This was the first of several shipments which are expected to total 500 head of Guernsey cattle. Since this was the first mass flight of its kind, a herdsman accompanied the heifers as far as Miami, Florida, to note their behavior. The heifers were fed hay during the flight. The return cargo was to be a shipment of orchids.

C. C. Trostle, Nickerson, is one of the first Flying Farmers to get delivery of a new plane since the organization meeting at Hutchinson. He has a new Stinson, Model 150. It is a 4-place plane and he is getting maximum enjoyment from it. He was out at Johnson in June taking the boys up for a ride.

Travel Aid

Keep a bottle of soapy water wrapped in an old clean towel in the pocket of the car. They are handy for washing your hands after changing a tire on the road.—E. A. K.

Heat Tape

To renew adhesive tape which has dried out, heat it a short time and it will be like new.—L. H. M.



Are FLIES getting YOUR MILK PROFITS?

Not if you use Nourse Knock-Em-Kold fly Killer. Knock-Em-Kold is safe to use. Has no harmful effects on live stock or humans. It kills flies and other harmful insect pests instantly and it is repellent to flies long after your herd is turned out to graze.

Cows bothered by flies can't produce their maximum capacity and won't let down all they produce. Don't blame your cows. Put them in a mellow mood. They will stay fly free and happy if you spray with Nourse Knock-Em-Kold Fly Killer. It's "Farm tested", unconditionally guaranteed. The choice of thousands of midwest farmers for years. Get a full season's supply from your Nourse dealer today and watch your milk profits grow from a "Happy Herd."



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Now there are new Nourse Sprays containing D.D.T. for every farm and household use. Backed by 40 years experience producing quality products these "Farm and Laboratory tested" sprays can be depended on to do the job. Full instructions for use on every label. A type for every use—on livestock or in household and barnyard.

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and install your pump and also your power plant, either electric or motor, completely ready to operate. Write for free Catalog and full particulars, at once.

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Established 1918

Taming the West

(Continued from Page 4)



Droughts as well as war have hit many parts of the world. Food supplies are short. The need is great: People are starving to death.

The United States needs all the food you can produce—needs food to keep people well fed at home—needs food to keep people from starving in other countries. No one else can make up for the food you don't produce.

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an old practice with him. Mr. Wagoner even raised some wheat during the drouth years.

Summer fallowing maintains soil fertility. It also increases the available moisture. The rainfall over a 2-year period is packed in the soil to produce one crop of wheat. That is where soil conservation takes its cue in the Western country. With water management, these farmers are able to keep what rain falls on their ground.

Mr. Wagoner started terracing his ground 3 years ago. Today, he has his farm under control. There is a long slope of cultivated ground north of his farmstead. In other years, the water from a good rain would come rushing down this slope. It would leave a thick layer of sand in his driveway.

Now he has a few level terraces on this slope which catch the moisture and hold it. The soil is sandy enough to absorb this rainfall without difficulty. Down the slope, water is caught in gradient terraces. Excess moisture is directed into an adjoining pasture which makes use of the extra water, producing more grass.

First Terraces too Steep

His first terraces were built in 1940. They were too steep and too narrow. Mr. Wagoner has a lot to say about them. He was afraid to farm alongside these terraces. The tractor would have tipped over, he says. Finally, he put his tractor on top of the terraces and worked them down. It was a discouraging experience, but he has gone ahead with his program. He now has more than 100 acres protected.

"These are some of the most crooked terraces in the county," Mr. Wagoner says, "but I still prefer farming on the contour to dodging gullies that I had in this field only a few years ago."

Otto Colborg, Jr., has a problem a little different than most. Water rushing down a hillside has acquired the habit of picking up ground and silting over the crops below. Terraces and a diversion above will give the water maximum opportunity to soak into the soil before it is led around the hill to an adequate waterway. In this way, both the hillside and the flat land below are protected.

Mr. Colborg terraced 40 acres in 1939 before the soil-conservation service arrived. He terraced another 10 acres in 1941. He knows its value. After 4 years in service, he is making plans for further water management on his farm.

Grass Is Important, too

But there is more than terracing and pond-building in the Trego county plans. Reseeding of pastures and establishing sod waterways points the way to future cattle business. And tree plantings forecast more comfortable living.

Irving Walker is one farmer who is hesitant to put all his hopes on wheat. A beef program, along with his wheat, makes farming a pretty sure thing, he says. His extensive pastures have been protected by moderate grazing.

The fertilizer he saves from his beef program helps maintain the fertility of his croplands. He summer fallows about a third of his cropland each year. Half of his wheat will be on fallow ground. The beef program helps maintain the remainder.

Ernest E. Egger, owner of the Triple-E Hereford Ranch, has seeded some of his slopes and drainage areas to grass. He is a big wheat farmer and uses summer fallowing and soil-conservation measures. But his wheat program is combined with his Polled Herefords. "This wheat isn't always going to be good," Mr. Egger predicts. "I may turn this whole 320 to grass in the next few years."

His drainage areas are seeded with a combination of blue grama, buffalo grass and side oats grama, sown at the rate of 7, 3 and 2 pounds respectively. "It takes about 3 years for a seeding of grass to take over," Mr. Egger says. But he still considers turning his 320 to grass. Some of the 600 acres he leases will be used for grain cropping.

Mr. and Mrs. Egger have a lot of pride in their home. They have been in Trego county since 1915. The drouth killed nearly all the trees around their hilltop home. Today it is surrounded

again with trees. "It doesn't take a lot of water," Mr. Egger advises. "With proper cultivation trees will grow in Western Kansas," he says.

There are others who like trees. Mr. Wagoner has a shelterbelt a half mile long which covers 3 acres. Irving Walker has a large grove in the bottoms near his home which serves as shelter for his cattle. In addition, he has many trees planted in his farmyard. Charles Conner has made his farmyard a garden spot with trees and a well-kept lawn.

Soil- and water-conservation, increased pasture seeding and tree planting, all portend a better life in Western Kansas. But where is the money coming from for all these improvements?

Must Meet Requirements

Most of the improvements can be made with little outlay of cash on the part of the farmer. Work done must meet requirements of the Production Marketing Association, successor to the Triple-A.

Payments for terracing amount to \$1.50 per 100 feet. In Western Kansas where distances are limitless, they figure terracing at the rate of \$79.20 a mile. It is quite common for terracing contractors, most of them farmers, to do the work for \$70.

Proper summer fallowing requires some cultivation of the soil during the summer to check weed growth and to preserve moisture. For fallowing on the contour, farmers are paid \$1 an acre; 75 cents for going up and down hill.

For seeding native grass and establishing a sod, payments run up to \$5 an acre. In Trego county the farmer pays \$4.75 an acre for the buffalo and blue grama seed and for the use of the district-owned broadcast seeder. The district also supplies a man to supervise the seeding. The farmer uses his tractor on the job. For establishing waterways, the payment is 75 cents per 1,000 square feet if the waterway is at least 20 feet and up to 50 feet wide.

In building ponds, the farmer receives aid. Up to 3,000 cubic yards of dirt used in a dam, the PMA pays 12 cents a yard. Additional dirt is figured at 8 cents a yard.

And tree plantings are not overlooked. If a farmer plants a minimum of a half acre, he can expect pay at the rate of \$7.50 an acre. He must set at least 300 trees to the acre. For proper maintenance of trees planted since January 1, 1942, he can collect payment of \$3 an acre. But even with these incentives, tree planting in Western Kansas still is largely a matter of personal taste.

Sometime in the future, Mr. Sykes thinks there may be a grass variety developed which can be used in the crop rotation. His is a long-time view. If a suitable grass is developed, it easily could change the whole farming plan in the West.

Terrace to Hold Soil

But as long as summer fallowing is the best means of storing moisture and maintaining fertility, soil conservation remains a must. As Gerhard Musseman put it while discussing his conservation plan, "I must summer fallow to produce good wheat. And when I summer fallow, I must terrace to hold the land."

There has been good wheat in Western Kansas the last 4 years. Much credit for these good crops is due to the know-how of the Western Kansas farmers—the experience of years. Thru soil-conservation methods they are making summer fallowing a better practice than ever.

These farmers are protecting their pastures with moderate grazing and are seeding additional grasslands. They are building ponds for water storage. All this points to a more abundant supply of livestock in the future.

At the same time, shelterbelts are stretching across the plains. They do their share to protect the wide expanse of croplands and add much to the beauty of the terrain. Along with the shelterbelts, these proud farmers are beautifying their homes with trees and shrubs. The combined result is more comfortable living in Western Kansas. They are taming the West just as the pioneers of old tamed the original prairies with the plow.

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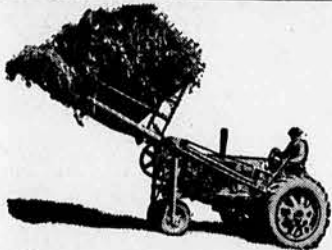
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Load is easily and quickly disposed of by tripping head allowing hay to slide off in neat compact pile.

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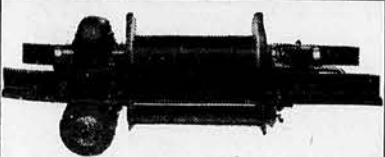
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Model 18H Tulsa Winch, \$160.00 Complete, Power Take-Off, Line Shaft and Two U-Joints

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Marketing Viewpoint

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

What is the prospect for buying Western ewes for breeding this summer and fall?—M. K.

Desirable breeding ewes will probably be harder to find and higher in price this fall. The liquidation that has occurred in the sheep industry since 1942 leaves the smallest numbers on farms and ranches since the 1920's. The process of liquidation probably has run its course and fewer ewes will be available for market this year. Many of those that were available have been contracted for.

What is the outlook for future hog production?—W. K. C.

At the time of this writing, the future is somewhat uncertain because of the recent action in regard to OPA. It seems fairly certain, however, that hog production will be sharply reduced. The government pig crop report indicates that farmers' intentions on June 1 were to reduce production this fall by about 16 per cent compared with last fall. This rate of production would be 39 per cent less than the record production in the fall of 1943 and the smallest since 1938.

Regardless of what may yet be done in the way of price control legislation, it appears that hog production will be less profitable in the next few years than it has been during most of the war years. If the United States is to export grain for relief, grains will be relatively more valuable than livestock. Relatively unfavorable feeding ratios probably will continue under any new price regulations in order to discourage feeding of large quantities of grain to livestock. If prices are determined in an open market, prices of both grain and hogs might advance but the price relationship probably would still be unfavorable for those doing the feeding.

For Older Youth

Older rural youths are entering a new era with recent organization of 17 county groups within the state. Membership is made up of older 4-H Club members and other rural young people 18 to 25 years old.

A state-wide camp for these groups will be held at Rock Springs Ranch August 14 to 17. Counties having active organizations to date are: Atchison, Smith, Lyon, Crawford, Rush, Pawnee, Harvey, Johnson, Rice, Barton, Miami, Labette, Coffey, Shawnee, Clay, Saline, and Sumner.

A Sure Income

"When wheat fails, the dairy keeps right on producing," according to Alvin Penner, Marion county Ayrshire breeder. The 2 together help put an ordinary farm on a paying basis.

Mr. Penner is milking 9 cows this year and is hitting a monthly average of about 30 pounds of butterfat. His average last year was low. It was down to 268 the first year that he tested. This year he is confident that he will have a better average.

More Poultry Pay

Going up are total cash receipts from poultry. During 1945, Kansas farm flock owners sold \$2,590,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs, 13 per cent above 1944 and 6 per cent above the record year of 1943.

During the last 3 years, cash receipts from poultry products have averaged between 12 and 13 per cent of total cash receipts from all farm marketings, compared with slightly more than 10 per cent during the '30s, 9 per cent in the '20s, and about 8 per cent in 1910-14.

Watch Your Machinery

Jack McCollam, Anderson county, advises farmers to watch their machinery like they would their purse. Mr. McCollam was forced to buy a new plow this year. He had left his 2-bottom plow in the field about a quarter of a mile from the house, taking the tractor with him. Returning the next day, he found nothing left of his plow but the beams and moldboards.

NOW FREE YOUR LIVESTOCK of FLIES! THE Automatic WAY



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Sensational New and Improved Machine applies DDT in powder form directly to animal's back. . . . Also applies Rotenone Dust or Medicated Oil. Order TODAY!

DDT TREATMENT PAYS BIG!—Tests in Kansas and Texas showed gains of \$10 to \$20 per head for treated herds. With the amazing DDT Currier and Duster you are assured of DDT treatment as often as the animal needs it.

Applies DDT directly through brush perforations to shoulder, back and rump where flies settle in their blood-sucking quest. Gets flies the animal can't touch!

Discharges insecticide only when animal rubs. ECONOMICAL! Small treatment works wonders. Uses safe, low-cost DDT, especially prepared. RUBS IT IN! Easier and cheaper than spraying or dipping.

Regardless of labor shortages or weather—your livestock can be free of flies—growing, gaining and making money for you. Install one Automatic Currying and Dusting Machine for each 50 head. Place near water supply, salt licks or barn. Keep filled with DDT and let the animals do the rest. Machine used in winter to kill grubs, lice, other pests.



This sensational new machine is the result of more than 20 years' experience in Automatic control of livestock pests. Unequaled in this field. Get the only genuine Automatic Cattle Currying, Dipping and Dusting Machine at this special price of \$45.50. Mail the coupon! IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT!



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HAMPSHIRE GILTS bred for September litters. Also March boar pigs. Choice quality. Priced reasonable. R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Randolph, Kan.

CHOICE DUROC GILTS bred to Uneda Broadway, and Klasy Tops for May, June, July farrowing. Two outstanding 12-month boars by Proud Cherry Orion and Orion Compact. Fall boars, spring boars. Herd improving kind. Priced right. G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kansas

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

O. I. C. Reg. Bred Gilts and Weaning Pigs PETERSON & SONS, Osage City, Kan.

Sunnybrook Farm Spotted Polands For Sale: Bred gilts, sired by Keepsakes Pride, a very compact desirable type boar and they are bred to Feeders Wide Back Jr. bred by C. W. Nelson, Harlan, Iowa. Also fall boars by Keepsakes Pride. (Registered - Immune). Farm 17 miles S. E. of Topeka. H. E. HOLLIDAY & SON, Richland, Kan.

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

Fiesers' Spotted Polands Last call for serviceable boars. Spring pigs are ready to go. Also bred gilts. By Top Flash and True Model. Thick, low type. Registered & vaccinated. Earl J. & Everett Fieser, Norwich, Kan.

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

Poland China Bred Gilts bred for September litters to Challenger's Best, one of the breed's greatest sires. Better bred safe than sorry. C. R. KOWE, Scranton, Kansas

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson, Topeka, Kansas, Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman, Muscotah, Kansas. CLARENCE MILLER, prominent Duroc swine breeder of Alma, reports his usual good crop of spring pigs. The quality of which equals that of former years. Long years of careful selecting and proper bloodline matings have taken out much of the chance so far as type is concerned.

SENATOR JOE FOX, of Stafford, prominent wheat grower and breeder of registered Milking Shorthorn cattle, reports good wheat yields in his part of the state. Mr. Fox owns and has heading his Shorthorn herd the \$7,700 Canadian bull, Neralcam Sir Charlie. More than half of the Fox herd are Canadian-bred cattle.

HOMER ALKIRE, secretary of the NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS district fair, reports unusual interest on the part of prospective exhibitors. Although it is early and some breeders have doubtless waited for the rains that came recently, followed by the harvesting of a big wheat crop, every indication is that Belleville will have the biggest and strongest fair, at least for years, and probably the best in the history of the association.

LEO BARNELL, of Benkelman, Nebr., secretary of the newly-organized WESTERN REPUBLICAN VALLEY HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, reports plenty of interest in Herefords in his section. Officers of the new organization are F. J. Scribner, Haigler, Nebr., president; Paul Wilkens, McDonald, vice-president; Leo Barnell, Benkelman, Nebr., secretary; Floyd Hester, Benkelman, treasurer. Directors are Ed Keller, St. Francis, and John J. Kitt, Wauneta, Nebr. The association starts with 26 members, with a total herd population of around 1,200 registered Herefords.

K. W. PHILLIPS, president of the KANSAS HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION, reports a very interesting and profitable trip recently made by himself and T. Hobart McVay and their wives. During the trip they visited the national Holstein convention, at Rockford, Ill., and spent several days visiting Wisconsin herds. The weather was ideal and much valuable information was gained by the study of how it is done in the dairy sections of that state. Mr. Phillips and his sons have one of the strong Holstein herds of the Middle West and have over the years learned by actual experience about the pitfalls of the business.

The largest hog ever to be sold on the Wichita fat stock market was a 5-year-old Spotted Poland China stag developed and used in the herd of EARL AND EVERETT FIESER of Norwich. The boar, sire of many sows in the Fieser herds, weighed 1,110 pounds and sold for \$13.75 per hundredweight. The boar was not only of immense size, but was a show boar of note. He won second place at the Kansas State Fair as a yearling. The Fiesers have one of the strong herds of the breed in the entire country. Although extensive wheat growers, they are firm believers in diversified farming and livestock growing. They also breed registered Polled Shorthorn cattle.

The selling of his CEDAR LANE HEREFORD farm made a dispersal sale necessary for A. M. SHATZELL, of Hoxie. The sale, held June 11, resulted in a general average of \$302 on the 52 lots sold. Forty-one females averaged \$317, with a bull average of \$304 on 11 head. The top bull sold for \$700 to Jud Barkley, of Grinnell. The highest-priced female brought \$530, going to Tom Worth, of Park. Miller Bros., of McPherson, paid \$500 for the second top female. Mr. Barkley was the heaviest buyer, taking about 40 head. A few head went to Nebraska, the balance stayed in Kansas. The auctioneer was Freddie Chandler, assisted by newspaper representatives, Edgar Williams, of Jennings, managed the sale.

The ANNUAL KANSAS HAMPSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION picnic was held on the R. E. BERGSTEN HAMPSHIRE farm, near Randolph, June 19. Other meetings and various interferences that could not be overcome cut the attendance. But those in attendance, encouraged by the fine state-wide rains of the day and night before, were full of energy as they discussed the certainty of hog feed just around the corner and the world-wide pork shortage, making good prices more certain. R. L. Pemberton, new secretary of the National Record Association, a man of wide experience and with the ability to give out information in an acceptable manner, told in his quiet way of the rapid growth of the association and future prospects, not overlooking some of the problems that always face the growers of purebred hogs. Walter T. Crotchet, of Louisburg, and Fred Hendon, of Pleasanton, held the record for long-distance attendance for members of the state association. The Bergsten family entertained with a big lunch of fried chicken, and later the hogs were inspected, although lots and fields were in no condition for freshly-shined shoes.

Trend of the Markets

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

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Week Ago, Month Ago, Year Ago. Rows include Steers, Hogs, Lambs, Hens, Eggs, Butterfat, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Alfalfa, and Prairie No. 1.

Banburys' Polled Shorthorns. 25 BULLS, 8 to 14 months old. Sired by Red Coronet 2nd and Dark Bell's Royal 2nd X, weight 2,170, the greatest sires we have ever owned. Also a few heifers bred to Grundard Vanities. J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Plevna, Kansas. 22 miles west and 6 south of Hutchinson, 1 west of Plevna.

PRIVATE DISPERSAL SALE Reg. Milking Shorthorns. 7 Heifer Calves—10 2-year-old Heifers. 4 Young Bulls—2 of Serviceable Age. 10 Cows—1 Herd Bull. E. E. ROBERTSON, Phone 28231. 340 East 15th St., Topeka, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE DISPERSAL SALE Ponca City, Oklahoma — Thursday, July 11. My entire herd of Registered and high grade Holstein cattle comprising cows, calves and 3 herd bulls. The offering includes the choice daughters of "Fredmar Sir Fobes Triune" (Kansas' only Silver Medal sire) purchased in the Meierkord Dispersal sale in 1944. They include Triune Supreme Rose classified "good" and other cows of equal value and classification. The proven sire, Pike's Peak Sir Rue Mat Tritomia, sells as an attraction. Sale 9 miles east of Ponca City on Highway 60. Our 570-acre ranch sells the day before. Well improved and modern in every way. Parties planning to attend both sales should make reservations at the Jens-Marie Hotel or the Arcade Hotel. O. A. PURYEAR, Holstein Dairy Farm, Ponca City, Okla.

Shropshire Sheep Auction 100 HEAD SELLING. Sale Held in the Pavillion Just South of the Transit House, South Side—1 p. m. St. Joseph, Mo., Saturday, July 26. Selling 50 Yearling Rams, 10 Two-Year-Old Rams, 40 Yearling Ewes. These registered Shropshires are suitable for Stud stock, commercial flocks, 4-H and Vocational work. Sale sponsored by the Missouri Shropshire Breeders' Association. Show 9 a. m. The judge is Carl G. Elling, Kansas Extension specialist. For a sale catalog write to ALDEN N. MARKS, Secretary, Canton, Mo. Auctioneer—Ed Caldwell, Perry, Mo.

Hampshire Sheep Auction—Wednesday, July 17 UNION STOCK YARDS, JOPLIN, MISSOURI. 36 Rams and 26 Ewes, 14 breeders of the Southwest Missouri Hampshire Sheep Breeders' Association are consigning to this sale. These Hampshires are of the breed's best bloodlines. They have been carefully selected by Rollo E. Singleton, State Department of Agriculture Livestock Division head, Jefferson City, Mo. You will find the better kind of Hampshire sheep in this auction. For more information write to the secretary, D. J. TUCKER, Willard, Missouri. Auctioneer—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kansas.

"BETTER THAN EVER" BUT NO BIGGER. 25 Unusually Uniform, Registered Yearling Hampshire Rams, Sired by Mt. Haggin and Imported Rams. Growthy—thick-fleshed, close to ground—heavy boned—rugged but not rough—Quality Plus. Hundreds of satisfied customers all over Kansas. To see is to buy. Pre-war prices. Come early and take your pick. Drumm Farm, Rt. No. 4, Box 526, Independence, Mo. (12 miles east of Kansas City Stockyards)

AUCTIONEERS. Buyers Pay the Auctioneer. If he is capable, understands his audience and knows values. His fee is reflected in increased profit to the seller. HAROLD TONN, Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

Chas. W. Cole LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. I am conducting sales for many of the best breeders in Kansas. Selling all breeds. For dates address me at Wellington, Kansas. Ross B. Schaulis, Auctioneer. Purebred Livestock, Real Estate and Farm Sales. Ask those for whom I have sold. CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

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

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer, Alden, Kansas

Dual-Purpose CATTLE. RED POLLS. THE "DOUBLE YOUR INCOME" BREED. Write for information and "Red Poll News". Red Poll Cattle Club, 3234 Starr Street, Lincoln 3, Nebraska

The Tank Truck

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

The Man from Everywhere



Joe's been back on the farm a couple of months now. A few weeks ago we dropped in to say "Hello" and find out how army life had agreed with him. Same old Joe—big grin . . . strong handshake . . . clear, laughing eyes . . . looked bigger somehow, though, and a lot more confident.

We each picked a grass blade to chew and relaxed on the shady side of the tractor. For a little while it was the usual question-and-answer, then Joe got going and we just sat still and listened.

"You know," Joe said, "I picked up a lot of good farming ideas, getting around the world with the Army." He laughed when we asked him where all he'd been. "I guess I'm the man from everywhere," he said, "because I've been just about all over, these last few years . . . right here in our own country—Europe—the Philippines—Japan . . ." He stopped and thought a second. "Yes . . . Japan," he went on. "And I guess I learned just about the greatest lesson of all right there . . ." He looked at us, sort of like we had challenged him or something.

"These Japanese farmers," he said, "are pretty backward, by our

sort of standards—but there's one thing they do up brown, and that's soil conservation! Yessir, those Jap farmers really practice soil conservation.

"Farmers I saw on little holdings of an acre or so, all up and down hill—they just had to save their soil! Over here, we seem to figure still that we're the big, rich uncle with all the land we need—and soil conservation looks like just another big, dim idea that's all right for folks who've got time on their hands to play around with it!

"Oh, I know," Joe waved aside our objections. "We all agree about the soil, and we go to meetings and

talk about plans for the soil—but darn few of us on the average farm seem to do anything about it!" For a second or so, Joe looked almost mad, then he slapped our shoulders and grinned. We all stood up.

"A little farmer I met down Osaka way put the whole thing in a peanut shell for me," Joe said. "He talked a little of our lingo, and we chewed over the soil conservation story for quite a while. Finally he added it all up like this: 'Water go down—farm go down too! Farmer keep water up—farm stay up!' Pretty neat, eh?"

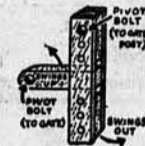
Joe climbed back on the tractor seat again. "Come around this Fall," he said. "And you'll see this farmer working to make 'farm stay up!'" Our answer was drowned in the sound of the tractor. . . .

It's funny, the feeling we had, watching Joe drive off—that we'd been hearing the thoughts, not of just one Joe, but of a million Joes . . . the thoughts of all the Joes who left

5 DOLLAR-AN-IDEA S

Ideas that help to make work easier on the farm front are worth a dollar in any man's money! Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—win \$1.00 for each of your ideas printed!

Mrs. R. M. Sole, of St. James, Missouri, uses a wire pot cleaner to peel potatoes. The outer skin just rubs off in a jiffy.



The sketch at left shows Wayne Tippitt's suggestion for a "cow-proof" gate latch. Wayne farms near Troup, Texas.

Here's a use for worn-out rubber overshoes, suggested by Mrs. Florence Wileynski, of Columbus, Nebraska. Cut out strips all around the ankle part—leaving a buckle and hook on each end—to serve as straps for keeping trouser legs inside overshoes, or to prevent loose clothing from catching when working around machinery.

America's farms to fight a war worth winning, and came home determined to live on a land worth fighting for.

A 3-YEAR RECORD WITH CONOCO Nth MOTOR OIL!

Merle Allen is the sort of man you know at sight for a conscientious, careful worker. He farms 1,500 acres of arable land up near Moorhead, Minnesota, using two International tractors. He has an interesting story about his experience with tractors . . .

"Up to three years ago," he writes, "we took all of our equipment down each year to replace rings, bearings and sometimes completely overhaul the motors. This was necessary as we usually found stuck rings, piston wear, wrist-pin wear and many other unfavorable conditions. . . .

"Three years ago we purchased our first barrel of Nth motor oil, and we . . . have been buying it ever since. We take down the motors as a matter of course and check them every two years now. We find the motors, bearings, wrist pins, pistons and cylinder walls in unusually fine shape. We haven't replaced any of the above-mentioned parts since using Nth motor oil. We save many hundreds of hours of labor, and expense, since we use Nth exclusively."

Is that a good record? Well, Merle Allen thinks so; he's kept buying Conoco Nth motor oil exclusively for more than three years now. He seems to give the credit for his new "luck" with replacement parts to Conoco Nth motor oil—which contains a special added ingredient. This works with magnet-like ac-



Henry Eichorn seems really pleased about his experience with Conoco products.

tion that attaches or closely bonds lubricant direct to metal, so as to form a protective shield of OIL-PLATING. This OIL-PLATING added to inner engine surfaces is a great wear-fighter. And you start a real fight against further carbon and sludge, when you fight wear with OIL-PLATING.

No wonder Conoco Nth motor oil led Merle Allen to write as he did. Along the very same lines, Henry Eichorn writes from his 310-acre farm near Torrington, Wyoming . . . "I do not hesitate to recommend the full line of Conoco products to those who want the most in protection, uniformity and dependability."

How about trying some of that "most in protection, uniformity and dependability" in your own engines? For that, just phone Your Conoco Agent. He'll stop at your farm on his very next round. Continental Oil Company

AT YOUR SERVICE WITH:

- Conoco Nth motor oil—Conoco HD oil
- Conoco transmission oils—Conoco pressure lubricant
- Conoco Pumpbube, Rucelube and Cogbube
- Conoco Sufed grease, cup grease and axle grease
- Conoco N-tane* gasoline—Conoco tractor fuel
- Conoco diesel fuel—Conoco kerosene and distillates

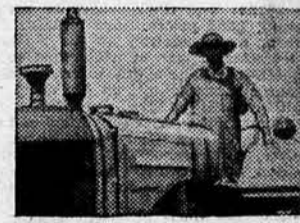
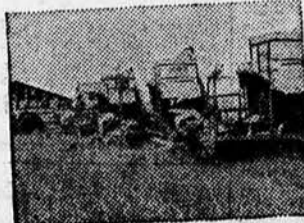
*Trade Mark



THE GREASE VETERAN SAYS:

"Busy these days? I'll bet your tractor is too! But I hope you haven't been so busy you've forgotten to check transmission oil lately. In fact, I've been wondering if you remembered to change oil in your transmission since last year. You did? That's fine! You didn't? Well, don't go through the experience of one tractor owner I know. Seems a transmission housing is so big you can hardly see it—so he just plumb forgot to check the oil level or to change to proper seasonal grade of oil to meet weather conditions. Had a good tractor too. It lasted most of two years before it started burning out bearings right spang in the middle of Spring plowing. All of his neighbors felt downright sorry for him, too. . . . But bearings can't be replaced in a minute, can they? So I do hope you'll take just a little look now and then at your tractor's transmission. Might just as well check the works on that whole end, while you're at it, and give the final drive a look-see too. Who knows? It might only save you a bearing or two—and then again it might save you a whole week!"

. . . and you can count on Your Conoco Agent for any help you need!



AT THE WHEEL OF THE TANK TRUCK

Once in a while we get such a good letter from one of our tank truck drivers or Conoco Agents that we can't resist passing it on. Here's one we got a while back from Conoco District Sales Representative R. P. Vosburgh, of Limon, Colorado. . . .

"When Agent Jim Simmons of Hugo and I were out . . ." Mr. Vosburgh writes, "we found Frank L. Forristall in the field drilling winter wheat and praying for rain. We immediately took the enclosed picture of him on his M and M tractor.

"Mr. Forristall farms 5,600 acres located about ten miles south of Hugo, Colorado. This year he harvested 35,000 bushels of winter wheat off 2,200 acres, of which 700 acres was fourth-year volunteer. He also raised barley, rye and other small grain on another 900 acres, summer following the rest of

his acreage. Four other combines besides the four shown in the enclosed picture were used to harvest the 35,000 bushel wheat crop this year. In fact for several days, all eight combines were going 24 hours a day. In the background you will notice a building in which is stored about 11,000 bushels of this year's wheat crop.

"Mr. Forristall . . . has three tractors, four combines, two trucks, and two pick-ups. He has a small Minneapolis-Moline model "U" tractor which is used the year round. He was quite proud of the fact that for three years Nth Motor Oil had been used in this tractor without taking off the oil screen and cleaning it. Mr. Forristall said that was the longest period he had ever known for an oil screen on a tractor to go without being cleaned."