

# Kansas Farmer

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CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

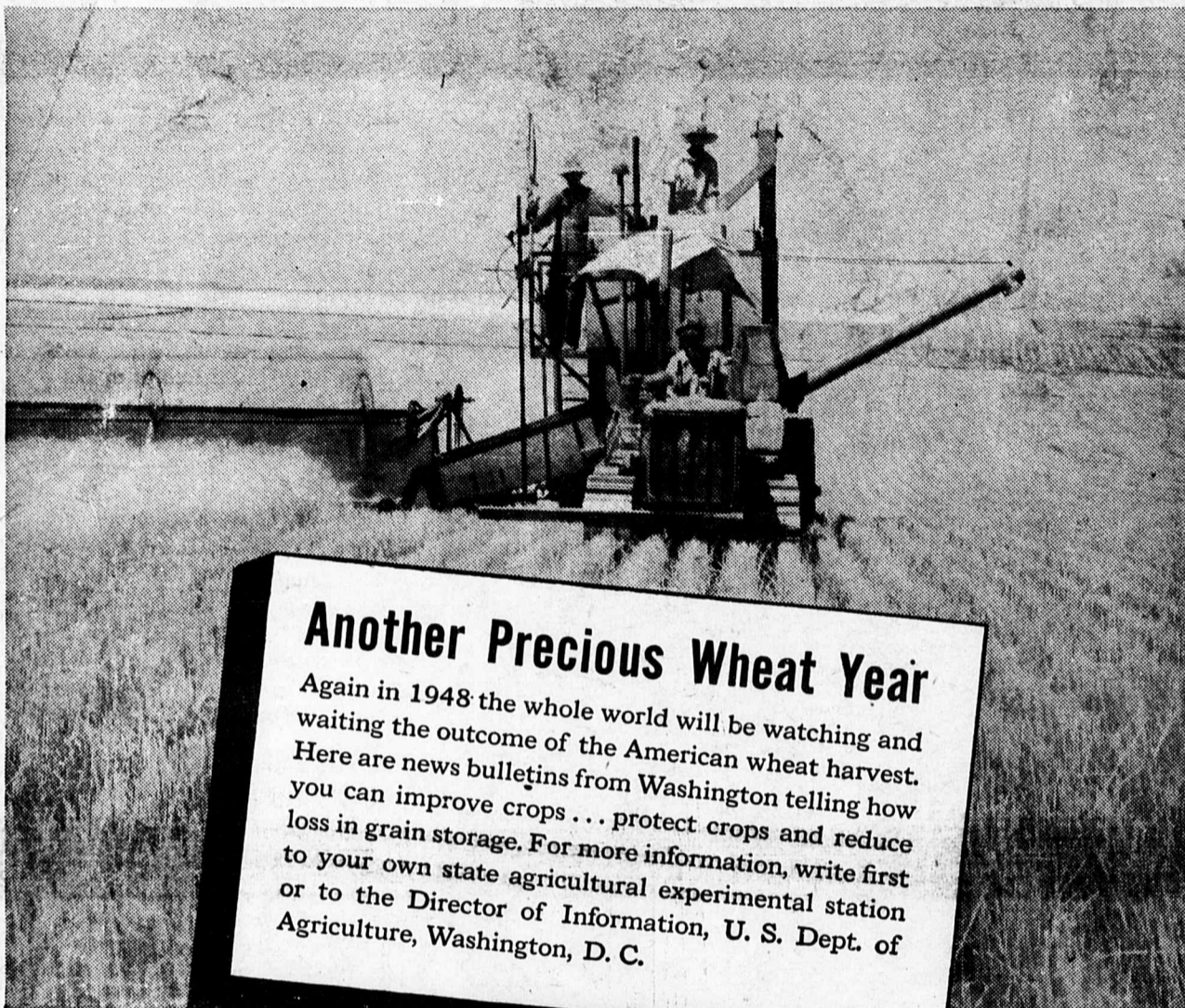
JULY 17, 1948

85 '14





# FARM SERVICE BULLETIN



## Another Precious Wheat Year

Again in 1948 the whole world will be watching and waiting the outcome of the American wheat harvest. Here are news bulletins from Washington telling how you can improve crops . . . protect crops and reduce loss in grain storage. For more information, write first to your own state agricultural experimental station or to the Director of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### New Wheat Is Resistant To Sawfly

Rescue, a variety of wheat, is resistant to the sawfly. USDA wheat breeders are crossing it with domestic varieties to give good-quality, sawfly-resistant wheats, adapted to U.S. conditions.

### Defense Against Hessian Fly Damage

This insect has cost American farmers as much as \$100,000,000 in a single year. Safe planting dates, to avoid fly injury, have been determined for each area by the USDA and State agricultural experiment stations. Plant your wheat during the fly-free period recommended by your county agricultural agent.

### Clean-Up Solvent For Gasolene-Burning Engines

A Cities Service product, Cisco Solvent, is a proven, fast-acting engine cleaner. A treatment dissolves and flushes away harmful crankcase accumulations. Ask your Cities Service Farm Representative for a demonstration.

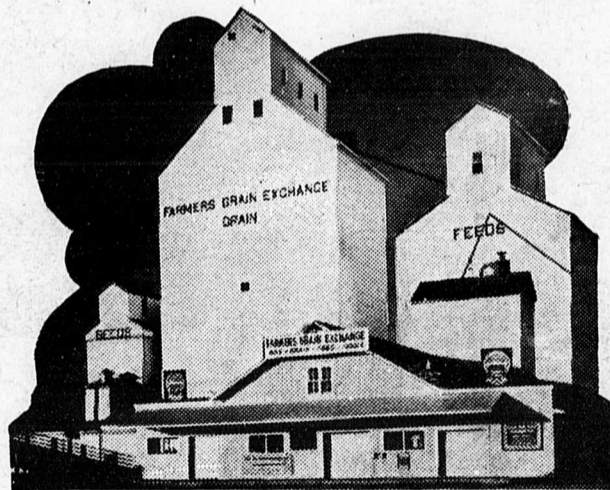
### Improved Quality Motor Oils



Cities Service Motor Oil and Cities Service Premium Trojan Motor Oil are reducing maintenance and repair costs of gasoline engines on all types of farms. Buy both from your Cities Service Farm Representative or at your town dealer.

### Reduce Wheat Rust Loss

Damage from stem rust is checked by planting new rust-resistant varieties bred by Federal and State scientists and by ridding the area of rust-spreading barberry bushes.



### Protect Stored Grains

300 million bushels of grain are ruined every year by insects. This half billion dollar loss can be prevented. The USDA recommends frequent and careful inspection of grain and also advises correct fumigation of all stored grains. Write USDA for facts.

### An Odd Dairy Cross

Fortune smiled on the first stage of the experiment in which the U. S. Department of Agriculture is trying to breed heat-resistant dairy cattle for the South.

Our best milking breeds do not do as well in the hot summers of Dixie as they do in a cooler climate. In India some of the strains of Brahman cattle are good milkers, and these humped cattle do endure heat well. Following successful experiments in improving the heat resistance of beef cattle by introducing some Brahman blood, the Department breeders have imported sires of milking strains of Brahmans and have mated them with Jersey cows.

The first result of these crosses was a bull calf. And the second, too. Also the third, fourth and fifth! This was contrary to probability, and the men in charge greet it as pure good luck, a fortunate gain of time in the breeding experiment.

Ordinarily the dairy breeder prefers a high proportion of heifers calves. But this is not the case in an effort to establish a new breed by crossing two established breeds. These males are half Brahman and half Jersey, and when they are old enough to be mated with Jersey cows their offspring will be quarter-blood Brahmans. By 1950 or 1951 it should be possible to judge the good or bad points of a considerable number of quarter-blood cows, and to find out whether the Brahmans transmit heat resistance to the Jerseys as well as beefy Brahmans transmit heat resistance to the beef breeds. If all 5 of these calves had been heifers the first milkings of their offspring would have provided only a limited test, at best.

Five males to start with is much better than the breeders could hope for. The calves look more like Jersey than like Brahmans, but they have slight humps and are heavier than Jersey calves. The 5 are regarded as promising offspring. When they have reached breeding age, the half-blood sires will be shipped to field stations in the South and crossed with the best southern Jerseys available.

### Easier on Animals

A new kind of anesthetic for horses and cattle, that reduces the hazard to both the animal and the veterinary surgeon, is reported by veterinarians.

Dr. E. W. Millenbruck, of Carthage, Mo., and other veterinarians have found these advantages in the new anesthetic:

1. The drug has low toxicity—a 100 per cent margin of safety over the amount needed for anesthesia.
2. The excitement stage is negligible or absent; the method is safe for animal, veterinarian and assistant.
3. The period of anesthesia is short and complete. Recovery is rapid, and floundering which might cause injury in this stage has been eliminated.
4. Limited manpower and equipment are needed, and the cost is low; making it possible for every veterinarian to use the formula.

Ingredients of the new anesthetic include chloral hydrate, magnesium sulfate, pentobarbital sodium and distilled water.

### Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

## KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kansas

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# CITIES SERVICE

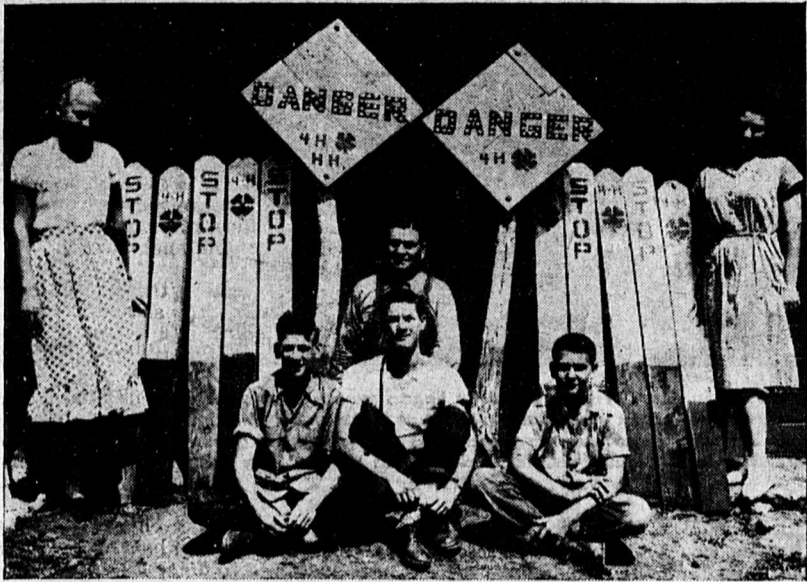
QUALITY PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

ACCESSORIES  
FOR THE  
FARM



## The Cover Picture

National Farm Safety Week Is July 25 to 31; But Make Every Day a Safety Day!



Members of the Harmony Hustlers 4-H Club, Dickinson county, have made and installed dozens of highway safety signs and farmstead driveway signs. Shown here with some of the signs to be installed this year are, front row, left to right: Verlin Zumbrunn, Wayne Zeigler and Johnny Kugler. Second row: Mary Czinczoll, John Kugler, club leader, and Wilma Jean Zeigler.

WHEN it comes to farm safety programs, the Harmony Hustlers 4-H Club, Dickinson county, is good. Under leadership of John Kugler, Dickinson county farmer, the club won the state farm safety contest in both 1946 and 1947.

As a result of their outstanding record they twice won all-expense-paid trips for 10 members and 2 sponsors to the American Royal, in Kansas City. Under the state 4-H Club contest rules, the Harmony Hustlers are ineligible to compete for state honors in safety this year.

But the club has not dropped its safety activities, by any means.

Outstanding job done by club members for the last 3 years is in highway safety. Danger signs have been made and erected at all bad intersections, at washed-out places in roads, at bad or narrow culverts. Twin posts, painted with aluminum paint, have been erected at driveway outlets to farmsteads of nearly all club members. On one of these 2 posts is a stop sign, warning farm drivers to stop before entering the highway. The 2 posts serve as an outline for the driveway entrance when drivers are entering at night, and both posts display the 4-H insignia, indicating that a 4-H Club member lives on the farm.

All gasoline barrels on farms where members live have been painted red for identification. On the sides of tractors, members painted legends warning operators, "Do Not Fill While Hot or Running."

Safety tours were held, and farms of

all members were visited and inspected for hazards. These hazards were listed and recommendations made for their correction. Safety survey sheets were handed out to rural schools. Recommendations were made to farmers where hazards were listed by the school children.

First-aid kits for both farm home and car were made by members and distributed among the farm homes.

Nearly 100 wells and cisterns in the community have been tested for pollution and residents notified where it was found. Five well platforms were found to be allowing water pollution and were replaced.

One big safety meeting was held, at which leaders in fire, farm and highway safety, presented lessons in accident and fire prevention.

In the cover picture, Wayne Zeigler, left, president of the club, and Johnny Kugler, are shown taking a water sample, which will be tested for possible pollution.

### Saw Own Lumber

Koelsch & Son, of Miami county, want a new sheep shed and believe they know a good way to get one cheap.

The 2 men have purchased a one-man sawmill and plan to cut timber from their farm and saw it into lumber with their sawmill.

"We have a lot of timber on the place that needs clearing anyway," says the elder Mr. Koelsch, "and we believe we might as well utilize the lumber."

### Willows Stop Erosion



These sandbar willows, set along the edge of Norman Buehler's irrigation reservoir, in Scott county, have put a stop to wave-action erosion along the banks. Showing the growth and density of the willows are Al Lowe, left, assistant agronomist at the Garden City Experiment Station, and Harold D. Johnson, Scott county agent. The willows were set out in June, 1945. Many died the first season because they were set out late. But the stand became solid last summer and is doing a perfect job now.

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... Dempster gives you the safety of clean, sanitary farm life, with plenty of fresh water ... for natural good health.

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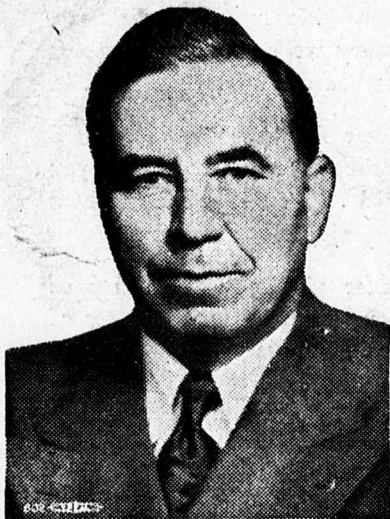
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# The Story of a Kansan Who Has Mastered Every Big Task He Has Undertaken

**B**ORN on a farm in Barton County, reared on a farm in Ness County, Andy Schoepfel grew to manhood during some of the most trying years of Western Kansas history.

The hardships he endured then, the strict self-discipline which he enforced upon himself, has influenced his sympathies and strengthened his character.



Andy Schoepfel, candidate for the United States Senate who made an enviable record as governor of Kansas for two terms.

## The Thick of the Fighting

Andy Schoepfel believes what is worth having is worth fighting for. So he served in World War I as a Navy flyer. He has been fighting the battles of Kansas and all America ever since. He fights with a strong body—a strong, well-trained mind—and strong convictions and he wins his fights.

### Will Make a Great Senator

*The need is for a strong man to work in the United States Senate for the solution of those problems which threaten civilization.*

*Few men can express the Kansas viewpoint in any forum as forcefully as Andy Schoepfel.*

*Let's send our best leader to the United States Senate.*

The wheat he grew by his own planting and his own labor, paid the expense of his college training; the hardened muscles made him one of the great football players of America in his day.

He learned of government by serving on the Ness City School Board and the City Council, by administering the affairs of the city as its Mayor; by enforcing the laws as County Attorney of Ness County. In his private law practice his clients were farmers and small business men — he lived close to the people.

So when he was called to the chairmanship of the state corporation commission, he was prepared to make himself an authority on the regulation of the public service corporations and other business groups.

As war Governor of Kansas, he administered public affairs so economically and efficiently, and co-operated with the War Program so completely, that his second election was a ringing endorsement by a big majority of the voters in every county in the state.

## SCHOEPFEL-FOR-SENATOR COMMITTEE

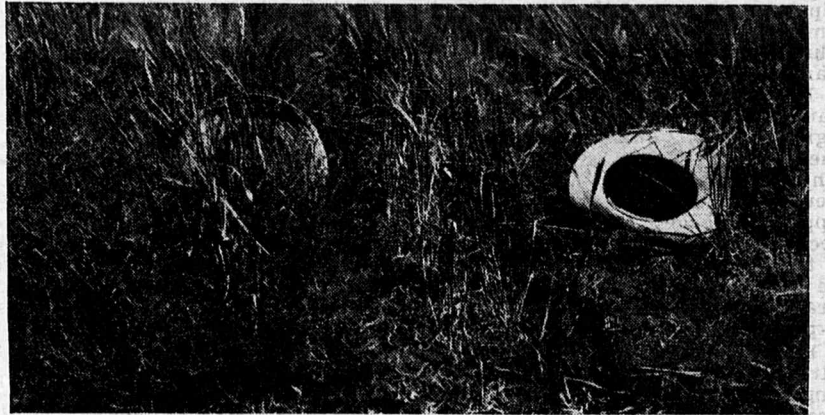
505 New England Building, Topeka, Kansas

In or out of office Andy Schoepfel represents Kansas acceptably.

(Political Advertisement)

## Spraying Wheat Gets O.K.

By ED RUPP



This view in Don Christy's wheat in Logan county shows the difference between sprayed and unsprayed areas. The hat at left is nearly hidden by Russian thistle that is nearly as tall as the wheat and is sapping the ground of moisture. The hat at right is plainly visible. Under it can be seen the curled plants of thistle killed by 2,4-D.

**I**T'S A GOOD DEAL. That seems to be the general verdict on the results of spraying wheat with 2,4-D for weed control. Most any place you go in the wheat country of Kansas you find enthusiastic reception for this newest of miracles.

Thousands of acres were sprayed from trucks, tractors and other ground equipment before wheat had reached the joint stage. Later more acreage was sprayed with airplanes after there was danger of damage to the crop by driving thru it with ground equipment.

Crop spraying with air-borne equipment has its dangers. It is grueling work, too. But in many sections it made the difference between no crop and a fair crop. And there are cases where it made a good crop better.

First look at it from the standpoint of the aircraft operator. Here is a new angle in the flying business—if you have the stomach for it. Floyd Krebs, Scott City, was one of many operators in the state who took a look at this new business of wheat spraying. With one airplane equipped for the work, Mr. Krebs sprayed his first field April 15. Ten days later he really went to work. It meant 14 to 16 hours a day of hard flying. He had calls right up into harvest and expected to do some spraying even after harvest. The main job after harvest, he believed, would be spraying for bindweed in open fields.

### Swamped With Orders

He covered about 6,500 acres with his one plane. Multiply that by the number of planes in operation and you get an idea of how much 2,4-D was scattered this year. P-T Aircraft, at Hays, had as many as 18 aircraft operating at one time in the state. But still the calls came in. Operators found they were unable to take care of all the business. In some cases they were forced to cancel contracts when weather conditions delayed operations.

Weeds were a particular problem this year because of much thin wheat. But even in excellent years, it looks as if there will be a place for 2,4-D.

We dropped out to ask Lester See, Scott City, what he thought about spraying 2,4-D on wheat. He answered by showing the field which had been sprayed by air. The wheat was so poor he had intended to plow it up. In fact he already had plowed some under.

But air spraying knocked the weeds, lamb's-quarters, and left him a crop that promised to make 12 to 15 bushels an acre.

Last fall Mr. See put wheat into this 100-acre field. Some came up but most of it didn't. It was just too dry. Late in November he seeded again and some more of this came up during the winter. But in spring weeds were about to take it all. That was when he started turning it under, but quit to try 2,4-D.

Now, the recommendations are to spray wheat before it has reached the joint stage, and then after it has gone into the dough stage. But there was early wheat and late wheat all growing together in Mr. See's field. One of them was going to suffer.

When the late seeding was just right for spraying, the early-seeded wheat was in the boot stage, some was even headed out and blooming. But that was when they put on the 2,4-D at the rate of 1/2 pound ester equivalent an acre. There was no apparent harm to the wheat regardless of its stage of growth.

### In Small Quantities

The chemical was mixed with fuel oil and applied at the rate of 6 quarts an acre. It knocked the lamb's-quarters flat. And there was so much of it Mr. See pointed out it looked like the ground had been mulched. Wheat he intended to turn under now looked like it would produce 12 or 15 bushels. Certainly worthwhile in these days.

A light rain fell at a convenient time last fall on E. R. Patton's farm southwest of Scott City. He had a good stand of wheat that looked for all the world like 35 or 40 bushels an acre! But Mr. Patton has been tangled up with bindweed in other years.

Two years ago he did some experimental work with 2,4-D on bindweed growing in wheat. He was not afraid to take the chance of spraying his good wheat with the chemical to put the bindweed in control at least temporarily. To get thru the heavy wheat down to the bindweed that was beginning to entwine itself about the wheat stalks, he had the dosage raised to 1/2 pound of ester equivalent an acre.

It did a good job of putting the bindweed out of the picture until after harvest at least. This wheat had jointed. It was not quite in the boot stage. Altho Mr. Patton opened some of the



Here is an example of sprayed and unsprayed wheat on Elmer Bryant's farm, in Lane county. County Agent Leslie P. Frazier, left, stands in the sprayed area. The wheat is clean. Mr. Bryant is at right where lamb's-quarters actually is taller than wheat and promised to cause a lot of trouble in combining.



plants and found tiny heads had begun to form. He watched it closely. About a week or 10 days later it looked like rust had hit it. The leaves were turning color. But after 2 or 3 weeks this discoloration had disappeared. The ripening wheat looked excellent. Examination showed the berries were plump and the heads were full. No apparent damage.

It might be well to put in a word of caution right here. Al Lowe, assistant agronomist at the Garden City Experiment Station, points out a possibility. There may be damage to the wheat germ thru an overdosage. It may not appear at harvest time, but would affect the germination of the grain. And if the wheat germ is dead there could be some difficulty in storage of the grain. That possibility needs further exploring. And it will be explored.

But on the other side of the picture, Mr. Patton sees new hope in controlling bindweed that has infested large areas. Where he sprayed bindweed 2 years ago it took less ground working to keep weeds under control. And he had a little better stand of wheat this year in that area.

It is impossible to completely kill bindweed with 2,4-D in one year. Seed from the weed may lie in the soil for years before it germinates. But Mr. Patton has hopes that he can control the weed by killing the old plants first and taking care of the young plants as they come along. And that can be something where fields are heavily infested.

**Loses Fear of Bindweed**

Don Christy sprayed some bindweed in wheat in Logan county last year. He gave it an extra-heavy dose and believes he cut yield in that small area from 35 to about 25 bushels an acre. But he, too, has lost his fear of bindweed. Where he sprayed a year ago hardly any of the weeds came up last summer and fall. This spring only a few scattered sprigs came up.

This year he sprayed with ground equipment, using his truck. Working in large fields without a whole army of flagmen to chart the course, it is quite easy to skip a few spots unintentionally. Altho only a few feet wide, those small streaks were easy to find. Russian thistle was competing for honors with wheat in those areas. Where the spray hit, the thistle was flat on the ground, curled up and a sickly color. It seemed quite apparent that drift is a minor consideration where spray booms are only 14 inches off the ground.

Then, too, it looks like positive control at the nozzles will be an aid in keeping the application normal over all the field. When he ran out of spray mixture, Mr. Christy dropped his spray booms at that point, drove his truck out of the field to refill, then picked up the booms at the point where he had quit spraying.

It looked like it would be a sure thing not to miss any ground. But there was a little lag in time before the spray came up to maximum pressure, leaving another weedy spot.

But positive control does not seem as important for ground equipment as for

equipment used with planes. Traveling 70, 80 or more miles an hour, it takes a good pilot to cut the spray at just the right point. And where there is no positive control, there is some danger in killing legumes, trees and other broad-leaved crops. Mr. Krebs pointed out that he did have that type of control on his equipment. The control arm in the cabin of his plane was connected directly with each nozzle out on the boom. He did not need to wait for the boom pipes to empty.

Probably one of the most outstanding examples of sprayed versus non-sprayed wheat was viewed at the Elmer Bryant farm, Dighton. He had used ground equipment for the job, but had to stop before he could finish all his wheat. Sprayed wheat looked good. There were few weeds and none that would cause trouble. Where he had not sprayed, lamb's-quarters actually was higher than wheat.

With the crop about 10 days away from harvest, he was hoping that air-spraying contracts he had made would be fulfilled. Altho the chemical produces the best results on weeds when they are growing rapidly, he still felt a spraying job would be worth the effort. The chemical still would turn the weeds down, which would mean less green stuff to run thru the combine.

In wheat, 2,4-D has made a place for itself. And it may find a home, too, in the vast acreages of feed-grain and silage crops. Don Christy for one will try it. He believes milo is less susceptible to the chemical than corn. And 2,4-D is being used to advantage in the Corn Belt where the rate of application is measured carefully.

There is a possibility that it can be used to advantage as a pre-emergence treatment for milo, Mr. Christy points out. When a light rain falls on a newly-seeded field of milo, Western Kansas farmers have been in the habit of re-seeding without waiting to see what would happen. The big danger was weeds that would come up with milo.

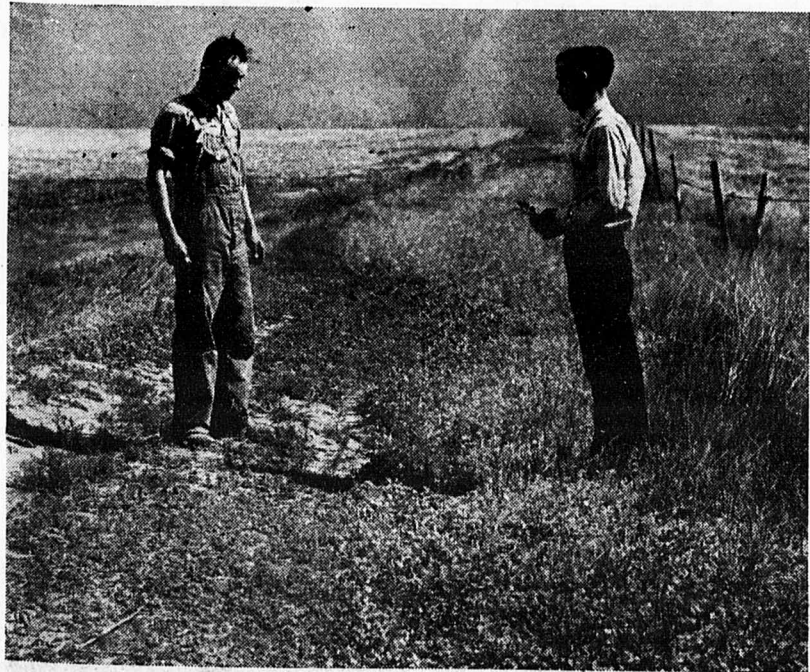
With an application of 2,4-D, he believes the weeds can be held back, permitting milo to come thru to a normal growth. Of course, if the rain is hard enough so the soil surface bakes and forms a crust, replanting again will be necessary.

Mr. Christy will try cultivating his milo with 2,4-D this year. And he feels sure it will work satisfactorily. That well could add importance to this new miracle controller of weeds.

There still may be a few unexpected ill results from 2,4-D spraying. But the benefits farmers have received this year in wheat alone cast a shadow over the difficulties.

**Soda Helps Lambs**

One feeding trial indicates that baking soda added to milo, cottonseed cake, alfalfa hay, and Axtell stover may reduce death losses in dry-lot fattening of lambs. Further work is necessary before conclusive results can be reported. Lambs were fed soda at the rate of about one fifth of an ounce to the head daily during a 56-day feeding trial.—R. B. Cathcart, K. S. C.



When leaving the field with his spraying equipment, Elmer Bryant, left, Lane county, put some 2,4-D on a fence row. Where he is standing weeds were knocked flat. A definite line is visible between Mr. Bryant and Leslie Frazier, county agent. It was windy, too, when the chemical was applied. Certainly not much drift here.

# Granite City Strongbarn Roofing Resists Severe Hail Storm

reports Clayton Cole, Wellington, Kansas

Other buildings with conventional corrugated roofs, badly damaged by terrific wind and hail



"When roofing can stand up under the kind of storms we have in Kansas, you can bet I'll recommend it to any farmer," writes Clayton Cole of Wellington, Kansas. "Shortly after I put Granite City STRONGBARN roofing on a new garage on my farm, we had the worst hail storm that I can remember in all my years in Wellington. The storm was so intense it killed chickens, blew buildings down and tore off conventional grade roofing for miles around. "After the storm was over, I inspected my garage. It was not damaged at all. In fact every sheet of STRONGBARN roofing was firmly in place. Not even a nail was loose! "It's STRONGBARN for me from here in. And my neighbors will know the STRONGBARN story, too."

## STRONGBARN GALVANIZED STEEL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONGER, BETTER, CHEAPER

**STRONGBARN**

is stronger than 26 gauge conventional roofing even though 21 lbs. per square lighter.

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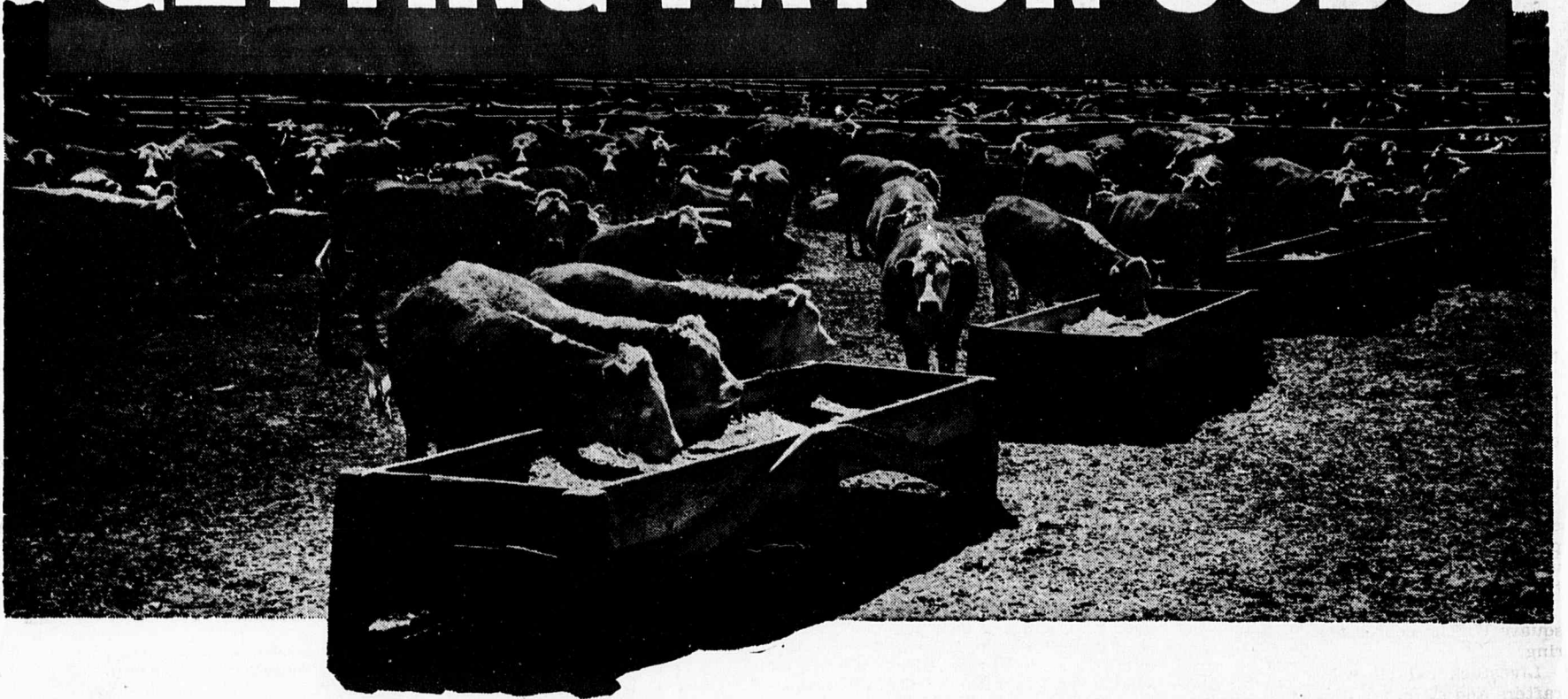
**STRONGBARN**

saves you money because it is lighter. Also because Purlins and Girts in new buildings can be spaced further apart than required for conventional galvanized roofing and siding.

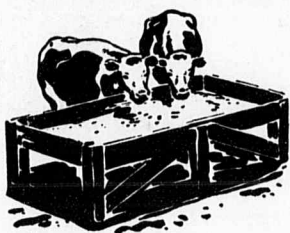
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**GRANITE CITY STEEL COMPANY**  
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# GETTING FAT ON COBS



## Results of GARST & THOMAS Cob Feeding Tests Prove of Wide Interest Among Corn-Belt Cattle Feeders



Since announcing the results of their tests and experiments in the feeding of ground corn cobs a few weeks ago — Garst & Thomas have been literally deluged with inquiries from all over the Middle-West — wanting all of the facts and information about this revolutionary new plan of putting “low-cost” gains on steers.

### GARST & THOMAS “Cob-Fed” Steers Show Lowest Cost Gains . . .

The results of the feeding tests made by Garst & Thomas very definitely indicate that those lots of steers, fed on a full diet of ground corn cobs put on the “lowest-cost” gains. In the light of the present world shortage of grains — the results of these tests may result in the establishment of new and lower-cost plans for feeding cattle — and other ruminants.

## Ground Corn Cobs Are Worth Almost Two-Thirds As Much As Shelled Corn, Pound For Pound, When Properly Fed

As unbelievable as it may sound, the Garst & Thomas tests and experiments — covering several years testing on a total of 600 steers — offer indisputable evidence that, when properly fed, ground corn cobs are worth almost two-thirds as much as shelled corn.

### Don't Waste Those Cobs

#### ••• Feed Them



If you have corn on your farm — you have cobs. And . . . if you have cobs — you have a product which, according to recent exhaustive tests, is worth over \$20.00 a ton as feed, when corn is worth \$1.00 a bushel.

*Write for Free Bulletin TODAY!*

**GARST & THOMAS**  
Hybrid Corn Company  
• COON RAPIDS, IOWA •

The complete results of the Garst & Thomas cob-feeding tests—plus full information, and formulas, about the feeding of corn cobs—have been developed into an interesting, illustrated bulletin, “There's Gold in That Cob Pile.” A copy will be mailed you ABSOLUTELY FREE, and without the slightest obligation. Just mail a penny post card to Garst & Thomas Hybrid Corn Company, Coon Rapids, Iowa.

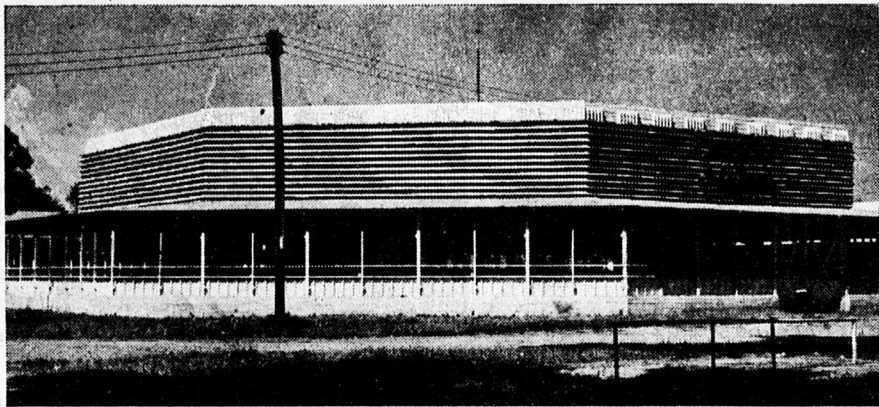




See What's Happening at the . . .

# County Fair

By Dick Mann



Allen county has 3 livestock exhibit buildings like this one. They are 8-sided frame shells containing 2 rows of stalls and a center show ring. This one also has a balcony for spectators.

COUNTY fairs are coming back with renewed vigor. For several years now there has been increasing interest in them. Today, wherever you go in Kansas, you will find folks busy planning new fairgrounds or expanding old ones.

Farmers want and are getting bigger and better fair facilities, and the entire state will benefit.

Building or expanding fairs these days isn't easy. Both labor and materials are hard to find. Those planning fair improvements are finding it difficult to get what they want when they want it. Many, however, are achieving their goals by considerable ingenuity.

To see what counties are doing along this line and how they are doing it, we visited several over the state.

At Emporia we found Lyon county fair officials busy with plans for expanding a 40-acre tract donated by the Anderson Livestock Company, of Emporia. Already there is one 40- by 100-foot Quonset being used for home economics display, and a 3-unit livestock exhibit shed that is worthy of consideration by other counties.

This shed consists of three 20- by 100-foot sheds placed to form a square U. The center area between the sheds is used for the judging ring.

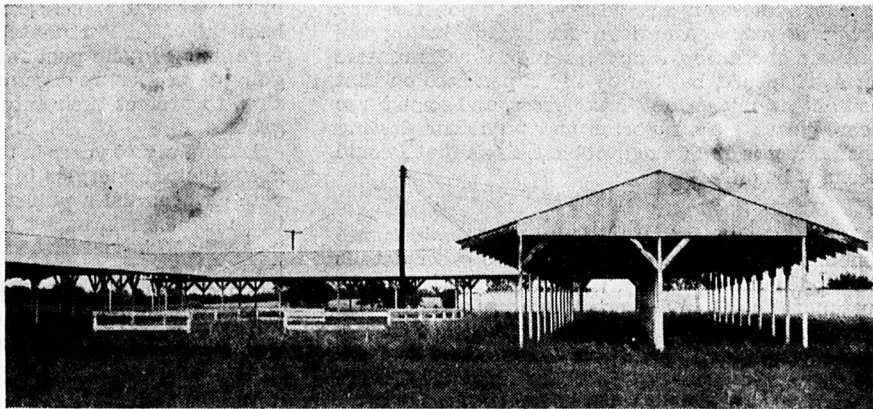
Livestock exhibit sheds at Emporia are all metal except for the rafters and stringers and are fireproof. They also are fairly cheap and very satisfactory.

Metal upright pipes down both sides and the center form the framework and these pipes are anchored in concrete. The uprights have a 10-foot center in all directions. The roof is constructed of aluminum sheeting.

One hundred fifty head of cattle, allowing 4 feet to the animal, can be accommodated in the 3 sheds. Each shed cost about \$1,800, including electrical wiring. This type of open, metal shed has proved so satisfactory that 3 more just like it will be built this year for hogs and sheep.

Metal landing mats, purchased as government surplus material, are used down the center of the sheds, being welded to the center uprights. These mats are used for tie racks and to

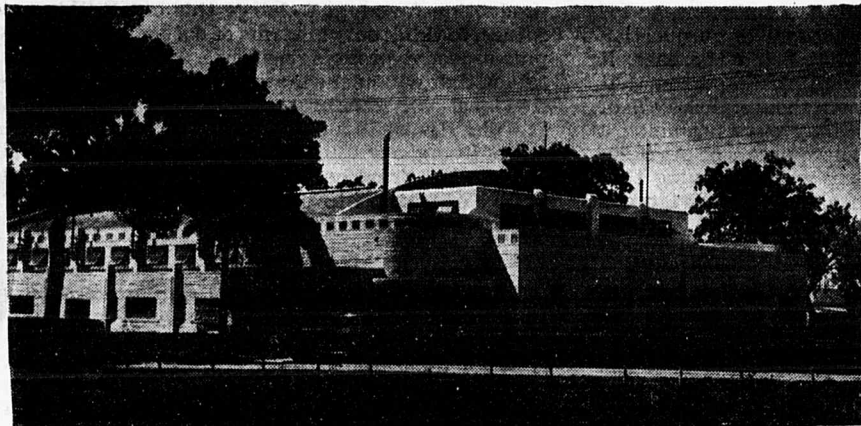
[Continued on Page 24]



Three fireproof sheds, with show ring in center, are used for livestock exhibits by the Lyon County Fair, Emporia. Three more will be built this year.

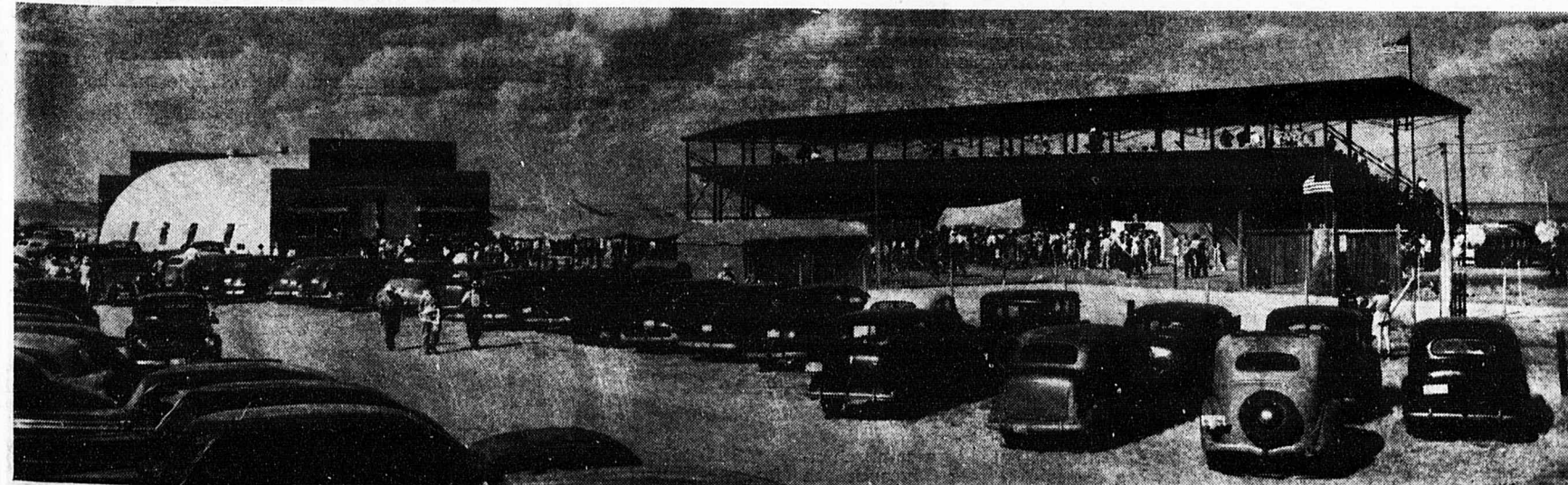


This 4-H Club exhibit and community building is at Dighton for the Lane County Fair. Part of grandstand is at far left.



Above: A large community building at Iola also serves as an exhibit building and dormitory for the fair. Allen county made its fair part of a large community recreation center.

At Right: Anderson county uses this Quonset for home economics displays during the fair; leases it out as a skating rink during the winter. New ends of native stone will be installed soon.



The big Scott County Fair grandstand was designed by 2 Scott City men. It will seat about 2,400 persons. Constructed almost entirely of oil-well casing and Stran-Steel, the cost was about \$24,000.



# Farm Matters

## AS I SEE THEM

I ALWAYS have felt as if every reader of The Kansas Farmer is a personal friend of mine, in whose welfare I have a personal interest, and who in turn is interested in what I am doing and intend to do. So what I have to say to the readers of Kansas Farmer today is more or less personal.

In the first place, it was with extreme regret that I decided not to be a candidate for re-election to the Senate, after serving 30 years in that body. Some time in the next six years, what Congress does is going to have a direct bearing on the welfare of American agriculture, and upon the well being of every American farmer, including the farmers of Kansas. As chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, backed by my experience on that committee, my service in Congress, and some three score years as a reporter and publisher dealing with farmers and farm problems, I felt that I could perhaps be of service.

But on the other hand, I found that the immense amount of concentrated attention to other details demanded of a Senator in these troubled times, was just more than I could take and still give undivided attention to the problems of Agriculture at my age—I was 83 years old last Wednesday. So I decided, very regretfully, to retire from the Senate when my present term expires, next January.

But I want to assure you that my retirement from the Senate does not mean that I have given up my interest in public affairs. It certainly does not mean that I am going to abate my efforts to get for the farmers of Kansas and the Nation the treatment to which they are entitled, from Government and from consumers.

There has been a great change in the relationship of farm and non-farm populations in past years, especially the last few years. One hundred years ago, according to a recent Department of Agriculture publication (Progress of Farm Mechanization) for each person living on a farm, enough food and fiber was produced to furnish half the needs of one other person. Or in terms of actual farm workers (in the field) one farm worker was producing for 4.68 persons, including himself. By the time I was born (1865) that farm production per worker had risen to support 5.6 persons, including himself. By 1920 farm production per farm worker had risen to where the one farm worker was producing for 9 persons, in addition to himself. Today, one American farm worker is supporting, at home and abroad, 14 other persons and himself.

That truly is a wonderful record. But it is not the whole story.

One hundred years ago, the farm population of the United States was just under 16 million persons. But the total population of the United States was just over 23 million persons.

Today, the farm population of the United States is a little over 25 million, less than 3 million more than 100 years ago. But the total population is close to 143 million. More than one half the population of the United States lived on farms 100 years ago. Today there are nearly 5 non-farm persons in the United States for every person on the farms.

That is fine. It is a splendid tribute to the American farmer's ability and willingness to produce.

But 100 years ago farmer's prices and income were largely determined by supply and demand, without interference by Government. Today, consumers as voters have an ever increasing influence in determining farm prices and farm income. And the farmer is in position to be outvoted, about 5 to 1. As early as the 'twenties we found it necessary to form a so-called farm bloc in the Senate to protect the interest of the farmer, in the national interest.

Right now, because of an unprecedented demand for food to meet world needs, supply and demand are giving farmers good prices and good incomes. But pressures from consumer groups, and from industrialists—because food costs are to industrial-

ists part of production costs—these pressures are increasing in Congress for "cheap foods."

There is a constantly growing demand from these consumer and industrial groups that the Federal Government fix prices, especially food prices, in the interest of consumers. And the consumers have the votes. Fortunately, the farmers have been organizing in the past few decades, and they are going to need more organization, with good leadership, to protect their interest against these other groups.

During my 30 years in the Senate I have directed my principal energies in that direction. As a private citizen, and a publisher, I intend to continue to do so. My retirement from the Senate does not mean that I have retired from the firing line. Thru the Kansas Farmer, and other publications in which I am interested, and thru every means in my power, I shall keep up my efforts in behalf of Agriculture and particularly the Kansas farmers.

### The Positive Side

I KNOW that soil loss and fertility loss are extremely serious. I would not for one minute minimize the need for making soil conservation our Number One problem. You may be sure I will do everything within my power to help achieve desirable goals in soil saving. I realize that unbridled soil erosion can pull even our great country down to the point of destitution.

But I also want to make this fact plain: There is another side to the story—the positive side. Give heed to the hunger warnings, certainly; but also, give credit to farmers and other soils scientists who currently are doing such a magnificent job of halting the destructive forces of erosion.

Let's look at the positive side briefly. Right now farmers in Kansas and in the United States are in their eighth year of peak production. I hope it will be a good crop year. If rainfall is sufficient, and if it comes at the right times, there is no question about yields being good. That being the case, it must be apparent to every thinking person that farmers couldn't possibly be in their eighth year of really record production, if they were not doing a superior job of farming. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics puts it very well by saying that such production can come only from a vigorous agriculture.

Earmarks of this vigorous agriculture stand out for all to see—and respect. During the 8 years of peak production, I find that very little land has been added to the total acreage planted to crops. Yet in 1946, the all-time high in production of food and other farm products for human consumption, farm output exceeded the 5-year prewar average by 33 per cent. I think it is interesting to note, too, that our 8 years of peak production are roughly two-thirds higher than in 1910. This means farmers had a job to do during the war and since, and they measured up to it admirably. Because much of that increased production since 1910 came during these 8 critical years.

To me, this kind of production can mean only one thing. Farmers actually are doing a better job of farming than popular opinion credits them with. Of course, weather plays an important part in increased yields. That is something farmers cannot control. But weather alone couldn't and didn't do the full job of stepping up food output. It seems to me a great many farmers must have been doing a reasonably good job of holding their soil and soil fertility thru the years, or that soil and its plant food wouldn't have been there to meet this great

emergency in food production.

I know for many years our Kansas farmers have been following soil-saving practices. They have used tremendous acreages of soil-building crops in their rotations. They have tried in many ways—and with considerable success—to hold more water on their farms and stop soil washing. I think it is good for farmers to put this on the credit side of their ledger; it certainly is a necessary thing for the rest of the country to know and understand. With the present concerted action on soil conservation there is danger of giving the impression that farmers have been prodigal in their use of the soil. I say that isn't true in any sense of the word.

With all of this interest centered on soil conservation we find farmers eminently capable of meeting the situation. Already many thousands more acres have been terraced. I say more acres, because farmers, county agents, college specialists and machinery companies have been working on this terracing problem for years. Now, these new miles of terraces have added millions of dollars of value to the land. Farmers have turned the tide against soil loss with their knowledge of soil saving, their terrace building, contour farming, wise use of grass and legumes. They have added more vigor to agriculture. This is the positive side.

Teamed up with this vigorous action to maintain soil fertility, as well as current and potential production, are better farm equipment, more effective means of controlling weeds and insects, higher yielding plants, better livestock, increased use of fertilizer, irrigation, and other things that you know so well. I have so much confidence in farmers I know they will beat soil loss. I know, too, they not only can keep producing at present levels, but that they can increase production even beyond recent records if the demand develops.

I think right there is the key to the whole situation: "If the demand develops." Perhaps I should have said, "if a profitable demand develops." Because it is obvious farmers must have a profit, the same as other business, if they are to continue to operate. It costs money to farm. We have had too much experience in the past with less-than-cost-of-production farming. I charge this country, in the future, to think only in terms of cost-of-production-plus-a-decent-profit agriculture. If I am not mistaken, that will be the measure of the farm-production level—whether higher than at present or lower. It will measure to a considerable extent our standard of living, our standard of diet, even our over-all health. And frankly, it will measure the practical ability of farmers to press their job of soil saving until it will be firmly under control.

It costs money to save the soil. Can farmers move confidently ahead with their present program? It is my judgment we had better make it entirely possible for them to do so—thru prices paid for farm products. As partial answer, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics believes American farmers can expect fairly good incomes during the next quarter of a century—if the nations work out a stable peace. It appears that demand for farm products will remain strong for some time, compared to prewar. Other countries are taking considerable food. Our own people are eating about 15 per cent more food to the person than before the war. I know farmers will go ahead with their soil-saving program under virtually any circumstances. But I am glad to say I think they can go ahead right now and for some time to come with a good deal of confidence in a reasonably profitable farming.

*Arthur Capper*  
Topeka, Kan.

## Plan Big Road-Building Program

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The greatest rural road-building program ever undertaken co-operatively by the Federal and State Governments is scheduled for the next 3 years under legislation enacted by the Eightieth," Rep. Clifford Hope, of Kansas, chairman of the House Committee

on Agriculture, notes in a comprehensive report to Congress (placed in the Congressional Record and to be published as a public document.

"Realizing the necessity of good farm-to-market roads for modern motorized farming, the 80th Congress appropriated almost twice as much

money for federal participation in secondary road construction in 2 fiscal years as was spent for that purpose in the 10 years previous to 1948.

"Federal expenditures for secondary roads in the 10 fiscal years 1938-47 amounted to approximately \$112,000,- (Continued on Page 23)



## Worn-out Cropland Now Nets \$10 an Acre



Deferred-fed steers of George Frederickson, Cloud county, are enjoying this brome-sweet clover mixture. This field is former worn-out cropland seeded down and now nets \$10 an acre a year thru grazing.

USING sweet clover on his best bottom land has proved very profitable for George Fredrickson, of Cloud county. He doesn't limit his sweet clover to bottom land, however. He has it around the farm in about every combination in which it can be grown.

All oats, barley and brome are sown with sweet clover and an additional acreage of straight clover is used. Some 15 to 25 acres of sweet clover are plowed under on bottom land every year and the soil also is heavily treated with manure, up to 20 tons an acre.

Mr. Fredrickson has a fine herd of Holsteins and also a deferred-fed beef project. Here are the methods he uses to get the maximum benefit from his sweet clover.

On bottom land the sweet clover (white for quick growth) is sown with oats. The first hay cutting is made at the time the oats would be ready to bind and the stand is clipped high so as not to injure the clover plants. This oats-clover hay is especially good for beef cattle, reports Mr. Fredrickson, but is not advisable for dairy cattle. A field cutter is used and the hay blown into the mow for the beef project.

Then, in the fall, the clover is cut fairly close to the ground and this chopped hay is used exclusively for the dairy herd. The fall growth of sweet clover after the second cutting is pastured and provides a lot of grazing.

Hay production of this clover-oats combination on good bottom land is phenomenal. Mr. Fredrickson reports he has taken 700 bales of hay off 11 acres, still leaving pasture for late fall. Now that he is using a field cutter it is difficult to measure the amount of hay being produced. However, the value of the Fredrickson program is that the rich land is not laid out of production because of the rotation and is paying its way with hay and pasture.

Corn follows the sweet clover on bottom land and the results have been equally impressive. Corn yields have been raised from about 35 bushels an acre to 65 and 70 bushels.

Clover-oats hay has done wonders in the beef project, too. Mr. Fredrickson winters his cattle on this hay and

silage, feeding the hay once daily. "I have put up to 170 pounds of gain on beef cattle from November 15 to grass with nothing but hay and silage," he reports. No grain or supplements are fed. The Fredrickson program is to get the cheapest gains possible with home-grown feeds while taking care of soil fertility.

Dairy cattle are pastured on adjacent fields of sweet clover and brome. We found 28 head of cows doing very well on 11 acres of clover and 9 acres of brome.

Seven years ago Mr. Fredrickson took over 55 acres of worn-out upland adjacent to his native pasture. "Those hilltops never should have been cultivated," he says. "They wouldn't grow anything and were losing money every year."

This worn-out upland was seeded down to a brome-sweet clover mixture and now provides abundant pasture for the beef cattle early and late. We visited this project and found that free access to the brome-sweet clover served as a natural deferred-grazing system for the cattle. They just stay on the brome-sweet clover pasture until it is well eaten down. By that time the native pasture has an excellent start and easily carries them thru the season until fall, when the brome-sweet clover takes over the job again.

Under this system that former worn-out cropland now is netting \$10 an acre a year. Cattle grazing on it carry sweet clover seed into the native pasture in the droppings. As a result you now can find patches of sweet clover all thru the native grass, helping to maintain the nitrogen content of the soil and, therefore, improving the grass.

### Soil Builders

If having 20 per cent of your crop land in legumes is good business, having a third of it in legumes is better. That is the philosophy of Covell D. Hawk, Atchison county, who is using alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover, and lespedeza as soil builders.

Principal rotation on the Hawk farm is sweet clover or red clover 2 years, corn 1 or 2 years, and oats 1 year. All feed crops are fed to livestock.

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much towards helping to reduce costly repair bills.

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Your friendly Phillips 66 tank truck salesman will tell you that this sturdy, tough oil is recommended for rugged service. Use Phillips 66 Premium Motor Oil with confidence . . . in your truck, tractor and car.



# PHILLIPS 66 PREMIUM MOTOR OIL



The Holstein herd of George Frederickson, Cloud county, does well on this sweet clover pasture. Sweet clover hay is fed the herd during winter.



**EVERYTHING FOR  
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*Genuine*  
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**ONE BUSHEL  
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PEISTER ASSOCIATED GROWERS, INC.

High Germination

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## Aboard the "Marine Jumper"

By ARMIN SAMUELSON

Just before Armin Samuelson, Shawnee county, left for Europe, he dropped in the Kansas Farmer office in Topeka, and promised to write the editor some letters about his trip and his experiences in England, France, Sweden, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxemburg. A 4-H Club member he is one of 22 young folks making a 4 to 6 months good-will tour, having been chosen by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The 22 young people sailed on the "Marine Jumper" for Plymouth, England, from New York Harbor on June 17. Now go on with his letter . . .

complete without the little Southern Belle, from Arkansas, whose father operates a 1,200-acre cotton farm.

The first few days we spent a lot of time telling about our 4-H experiences, the kinds of crops we raise at home, what we expect to gain from the trip, and how we can best share our experiences with the folks back home.

Before we sailed we spent a very busy day in Washington, D. C. We had several talks from different attaches, and also had a short visit with Secretary of Agriculture Brannan.

We have been treated the very best. We travel first class, have the best rooms on the boat, and have stewards to wait on us all the time.

Our time has not been wasted this week on the boat. The Friends Service,

**D**EAR EDITOR: Here we are on the "Marine Jumper" nearing Plymouth, England. We have had a wonderful trip across the Atlantic. Weather has been unusually calm and the first 2 days the sun was very bright and everyone got a good sunburn.

The "Marine Jumper" is a converted troopship which is operated by the Maritime Service. There are 600 passengers aboard and about 250 crewmen. Nearly all passengers are students who are going abroad to study this summer. More than 200 of them are going to Oslo, Norway. There are several who are going with Friends Service, and they will be doing church work in various parts of Europe this summer, and some of them for as long as 2 years.

We have a wonderful group of 13 on the ship. There are 8 who already have landed in England, leaving New York June 3. In our group there are 7 boys and 6 girls. One boy is a tobacco grower from Connecticut, another a wheat farmer from Oklahoma. Tex is the typical Texan from Orange Grove, who can't be convinced that Texas is a part of the United States. We have a flying farmer from Minnesota, a corn farmer from Iowa, a potato grower from Pennsylvania, and myself.

The girls represent just as wide a variety of farm life. Ruth lives on a dairy farm in Maryland, as does the girl from New York state. Janice's folks are sheep raisers in Montana, while Anna's father is a Wyoming small-grain farmer. Helen's farm life has been watching and helping her father raise Herefords and certified seed in Nebraska. The trip would not be



Armin Samuelson

which is a division of the Quaker church, has carried on a very educational orientation program. We have various discussions, language classes, movies, dancing, and a wonderful opportunity to meet many interesting people.

We land at 6 o'clock in the morning and I'll try to write again soon.

## Wheat Insurance For 30 Counties

**W**HEAT producers in 30 Kansas counties can get insurance on their 1949 crop with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. The 30 Kansas counties are among 200 in the nation whose farmers are being offered protection against loss from natural hazards such as weather, insects, and plant diseases.

"The Federal crop insurance policy available to Kansas wheat producers for 1949 and succeeding crop years provides low-cost protection. With a small increase in his operating costs, the wheat farmer can be sure the least he will get back is the major portion of his production costs," says Glenn H. Johnson, chairman, Kansas State Production and Marketing committee.

Average acre coverage and rates, harvested basis, are announced by Wendell O. Becraft, Kansas director for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. All contracts on the 1949 crop in the 30 counties must be signed by August 31, 1948. Interested persons may contact county ACA offices for information.

In 14 of the 30 Kansas counties, premiums and indemnities will be in cash. A commodity basis will be used in the remaining 16 counties, bushels of wheat being used for premiums and losses.

Average coverage and rates, harvested basis, as announced, are as follows for the 30 Kansas counties included in the program:

Rush	7.60	.85
Scott, irrigated	11.60	1.10
Scott, summer fallow	9.60	1.10
Sherman	9.60	1.10
Stanton	7.60	1.00
Trego	7.60	1.00
Commodity Basis—		
Clay	9.1 bu.	.7 bu.
Cowley	8.2	.7
Dickinson	9.2	.7
Harper	7.9	.7
Harvey	8.5	.7
Kingman	7.5	.8
McPherson	8.8	.7
Marion	7.9	.6
Marshall	9.4	.8
Nemaha	10.1	.6
Pratt	7.7	.8
Reno	8.4	.9
Russell	6.7	1.0
Sedgwick	8.5	.8
Sumner	7.4	.8
Washington	8.8	.7

### Steam the Sugar

To soften hardened brown sugar, places the sugar in a large bowl and cover with a hot, wet cloth which has been wrung carefully. Place a plate on top to keep the cloth from drying out too quickly. Repeat until the sugar absorbs enough steam to break into pieces.—Mrs. J. H.

### Feeding Corn Cobs

Did you know that ground corn cobs are worth two thirds as much as shelled corn if properly fed? At least that's what Garst & Thomas, Coon Rapids, Ia., have discovered after exhaustive tests. Write for your free copy of a recent bulletin just off the press describing this revolutionary method of cattle feeding. Address Corn Cob Feeding, Kansas Farmer, 912 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

# WIN A 1949 FORD

"The Car of the Year"

Second prize is this 7 cu. ft. Gibson Refrigerator. Third Prize is a 7 cu. ft. Gibson Home Freezer.

25 of these Stromberg-Carlson Table Model Radios are included in prize list.

30 Vaculator 12-cup Coffee Makers will be given away. The first entry from each county will receive a valuable gift.

Every Entrant will receive a gift booklet of pictures of KFRM personalities, together with a Magic Trick pencil.

## KFRM 550

**First on Your Dial!**

Listen to  
**KFRM**  
For Contest  
Details

County	Coverage	Premium
Barton	\$ 7.60	\$ .55
Cloud	8.60	.75
Ford	6.60	.65
Lincoln	7.60	.85
Mitchell	8.60	.90
Osborne	7.60	.90
Pawnee	7.60	.55
Rawlins, summer fallow	10.60	1.15
Rawlins, continuous crop	5.60	.80
Republic	9.60	.75



## You Can Have Fall Gardens

By W. G. AMSTEIN, Kansas State College

THE question of planting a fall crop of Irish potatoes comes up quite frequently in Kansas, especially if we have a short yield or poor keeping quality in prospect due to large water losses in some sections. As a general rule, our experiences with fall potatoes have not been very satisfactory. Getting a stand is the first big problem. Hot, dry weather often slows up early growth. In addition, early frosts have often destroyed the vines before needed maturity or yield has been obtained. A summer-fallow piece of ground is nearly a necessity if desired results in securing needed moisture is to be guaranteed.

Herman Theden, of Bonner Springs, in Wyandotte county, has made a successful specialty of growing a fall crop of Irish potatoes for many years. He stores his certified seed preferably of the Red Warba variety in commercial cold storage until middle July. Part of the crop that he produces finds a ready market in his neighborhood as seed stock for planting the next spring. This type of planting stock is known as junior seed.

### Potatoes Need Rest

The method Mr. Theden uses seems to work better than any other systems that I have observed. Attempts to re-plant spring-grown seed for a fall crop are often disappointing. The potatoes require a few weeks after harvest to break the rest period. Too often there is not time enough to wait for this rest period to be broken. Various chemical treatments designed to break the rest period and speed germination have not worked as well under field conditions as tests have indicated.

In a few communities, local varieties of potatoes are available that are planted a few weeks later than the usual planting date for the spring crop that provide later summer maturity and harvest. In northeast Kansas, especially in Doniphan county, there is a local variety that is generally used with good results. Meck Brazelton, of Troy, and many others in this section have used it for years. In Anderson county, J. A. Hendriks, county agent, tells me that there is a local variety available that is used for the same purpose.

In the area of the vegetable garden where many early crops have been harvested, many fall vegetable crops could be planted a little later this month.

### Plan Crops Now

Many non-irrigated gardens have been worked up into a seedbed in which new plantings of short-season vegetables can be made within the next 2 weeks. In most parts of the state, we may expect rains during August and September sufficient to continue to make the ground workable and provide sufficient moisture for the successful growing of such short-season crops as lettuce, radishes, winter radishes, turnips, spinach, and if early frosts do not occur, beets, beans, Chinese cabbage, and carrots.

Beans, beets, carrots, cabbage, Chinese or celery cabbage, and similar plants occupying approximately 2 to 2½ months for maturity should be planted as soon as possible in late July while lettuce, radishes, turnips and spinach, or similar short-season crops will often mature if planted as late as August 15, except in western counties.

The soaking of seed before planting and irrigation of the seedbed immedi-

ately after planting are practices that will be advisable in order to get the seed started and up to a satisfactory stand.

Chinese cabbage, if it has not been on your fall-planting list, deserves a place. It is not injured by ordinary light frosts, and many years harvest is possible until Thanksgiving. In addition, it can be stored and used for many additional weeks. Seed should be planted in the row and plants thinned to stand 8 to 12 inches apart. Plant it in late July.

In selecting vegetable varieties for this fall planting, it is desirable to select the short season maturing ones since the length of season to frost is often limited.

The fall garden season represents as desirable and adaptable a production period as the spring garden season for many short-season crops. Too many home gardeners neglect to plant and care for those vegetables which may be successfully grown during late summer and fall.

### Store Fall Crops

Fall crops are especially valuable for storing since the harvest time comes in the cool season of the year which makes for better storage. Likewise, a fall garden serves to permit the canned and frozen supplies from the earlier garden to be carried over until later in the winter. All of these items help make a fall garden program worthwhile even though it is difficult to find time or space in the garden area in shape for some of these crops now.

Many inquiries are still being received regarding the best conditions for the storage of Bermuda onions and Irish potatoes. In regard to potatoes, where the vines are mature, the crop needs to be taken out of the ground very soon unless it has an excellent cover of straw mulch or weeds. Sunscald injury and water injury have resulted in heavy losses in plantings. In digging the crop, try to do it early in the morning or late in the afternoon. Avoid the extreme heat during the middle portion of the day. Do not attempt to dig the entire planting before picking any of them up. To leave freshly dug potatoes unprotected is to invite injury, and this will mean more loss during storage. Store the potatoes in a cellar or in thin layers in a barn or shed where the minimum of spoilage will develop. Do not place them in large layers or piles for this is a sure way to destroy the stored crop. A few hours spent in harvesting and protecting the potato crop this week may save you many additional dollars thru the winter by providing your table needs. If you can put a few sacks in cold storage, it will further guarantee your winter needs.

### Cover Crops Would Help

Most Kansas gardens would benefit greatly by a cover-crop program including either legumes or non-legume crops. A legume crop is to be preferred where cost of seed is not prohibitive or it can be secured. A good start can be made this fall.

Winter vetch is a very desirable garden soil-building crop. It is ordinarily seeded from August 15 up to September 15. As a garden cover crop it ranks very high, in fact, in first place.

During some years, high seed costs have interfered with plantings of vetch, but recent visits to several sections of the state indicate that many are planning to plant this crop. Kansas Experiment Station results, over a period of years, clearly indicate that winter vetch from seed of a hardy source is one of our best Kansas vegetable and garden land cover crops. In connection with seeding vetch, it is necessary to inoculate the seed and in many sections to add phosphate to the soil. Often some rye is seeded along with the vetch.

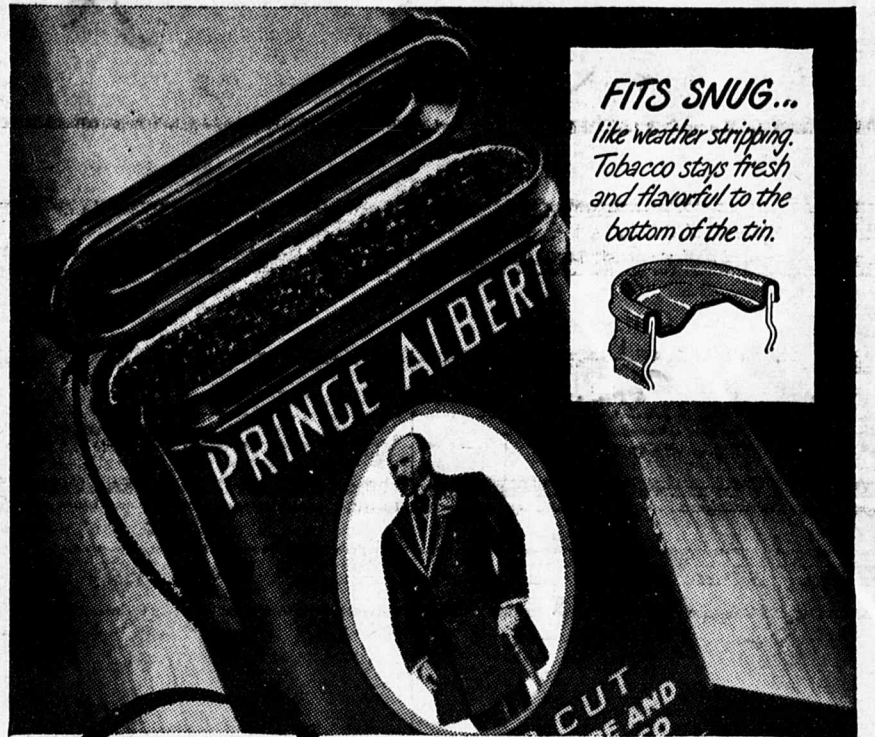
Non-legumes such as rye and wheat make a good cover crop, but will require attention and plowing under earlier in the spring. If more gardens were to be cover cropped, it would result in many changing the location of their 1949 garden. This practice alone of alternating the garden location each year or every other year will pay good returns in most all sections.

In case you do not care to plant the entire garden area to a cover crop, you can arrange to turn half of the space over to this purpose. It can be turned under in time for planting of the main season crops, such as late tomatoes, beans and sweet corn.

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FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

One Vote for

HAROLD H. MALONE, Wichita

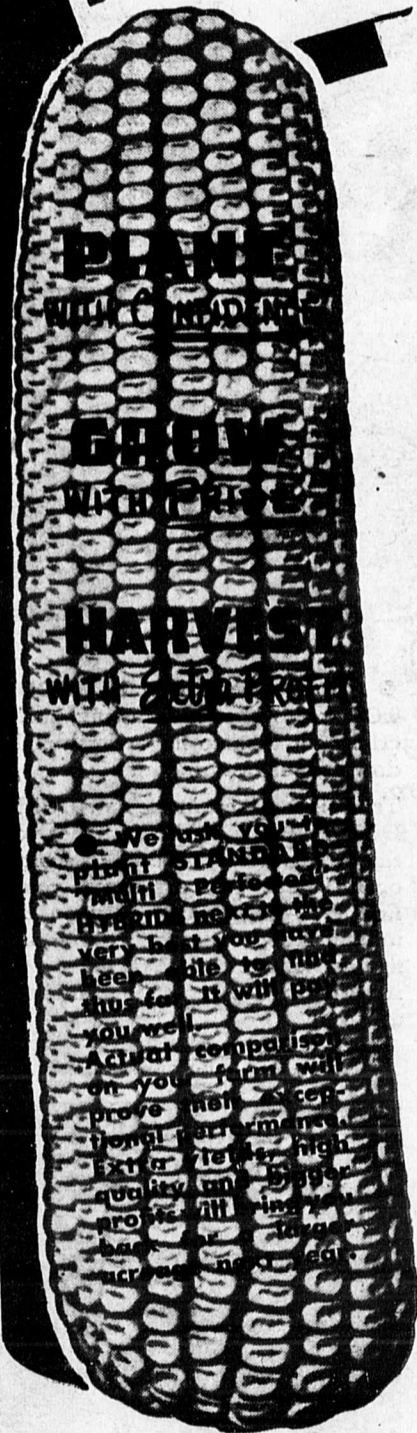
Republican



"What's your Mom making for supper that you're gonna be sent to bed with-out?"



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## Saline 4-H Club Boys Will Learn About Soil

**B**ETWEEN 20 and 30 4-H Club members in Saline county are going to learn a lot about complete soil conservation on their farms this year. And taking a direct interest in the work are the fathers of these boys and members of the Salina Lions Club.

A county 4-H soil-conservation program has been arranged. Early in the year 20 club members had received approval of their parents to join in the program Charles W. Pence, club agent, expects 5 or 10 more boys to enter. It is being sponsored jointly by the county extension service, the county SCS, of which Jay Payne is the work unit leader, and the Salina Lions Club.

The program is arranged in such a manner that participants will be eligible to enter the national 4-H soil-conservation program sponsored by the Firestone Tire and Rubber company thru the state extension services.

This program will help 4-H members in Saline county realize the importance of the soil, and learn how to successfully develop and carry out complete soil-conservation farm plans.

A Lions Club member, preferably one who owns farm land, is assigned to each 4-H member taking part in the soil-conservation program. In this way the 4-H boy, his father and the Lions Club member all will have the advantage of learning together about soil and crop management.

Two general meetings were held this spring. One was an educational school where W. E. Gregory, county agent, discussed crop rotations and general farming practices.

The second meeting was a county-wide field day on some farm in the county where a soil-conservation plan had not been developed. This afforded an opportunity for all concerned to start from scratch in developing a complete farm plan for soil conservation.

Finally late in August there will be a county tour of all 4-H members' conservation projects by all members enrolled and their parents. It will be an inspection tour to observe accomplish-

ments of one season's work. Work done will be judged by Saline county farmers serving on the board of supervisors of the Saline county soil-conservation district.

A maximum of 8 boys will be selected for the blue-ribbon group. They will receive \$25 Savings Bonds. And a maximum of 4 will be named to the purple-ribbon group. Each of the latter group will receive an airplane trip over the county showing an aerial view of his farm and the benefits of conservation farming. These awards will be made in September.

A 4-part program has been outlined for each 4-H member taking part in the program. The first job was to draw a complete map of his farm showing acres in each field, crops grown the last 3 years and amount of fertilizer used, amount of top soil remaining in each field, direction of slopes, extent of erosion, location of farmstead and location of streams and gullies.

The second job was to draw a map of the farm as they think it should be laid out. This includes proper rotations with 25 per cent in legumes; also conservation practices to be applied.

The third step is to develop actual conservation practices on each farm. Each member will be required to develop at least 3 practices from a list of 22 outlined in the program. These include setting up a proper crop rotation, balancing legumes with crops and balancing feed production with livestock programs. In addition, they include the mechanics of soil conservation as learning to operate a farm level, construction of waterways, terraces, ponds and grass seedings.

The fourth step will be a written report on accomplishments. This report must be submitted to the county agent by September 15.

By actually working with soil conservation, these 4-H members will learn to appreciate the value of our greatest natural resource. At the same time, others will learn with them thru this program.

## Best Wheat Grows On "Poorest Land"

**I**T WOULD be difficult to find anyone more enthusiastic about sweet clover than the Lagasse brothers, Orville and Ernest, of Cloud county.

These men started seeding sweet clover in 1925 and now have from 140 to 150 acres a year. Ninety-five acres were plowed under this year as green manure. As the result of their long-time rotation with sweet clover, some of their land they rated as poorest in 1925 now grows the best wheat.

There is one 90-acre field of sweet clover seeded on the farm in 1931 that has never been reseeded. It comes up as volunteer clover every year with the small grains and keeps itself reseeded. There have been only 2 years since 1931 that this volunteer growth has interfered with harvesting of grain crops, the brothers say.

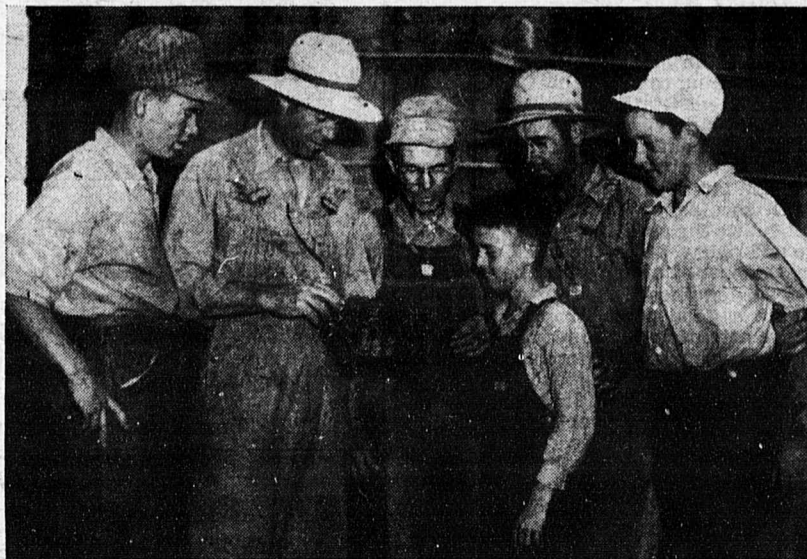
Altho the Lagasse brothers have been growing sweet clover for many years, they had their first experience

putting sweet clover in the silo this year.

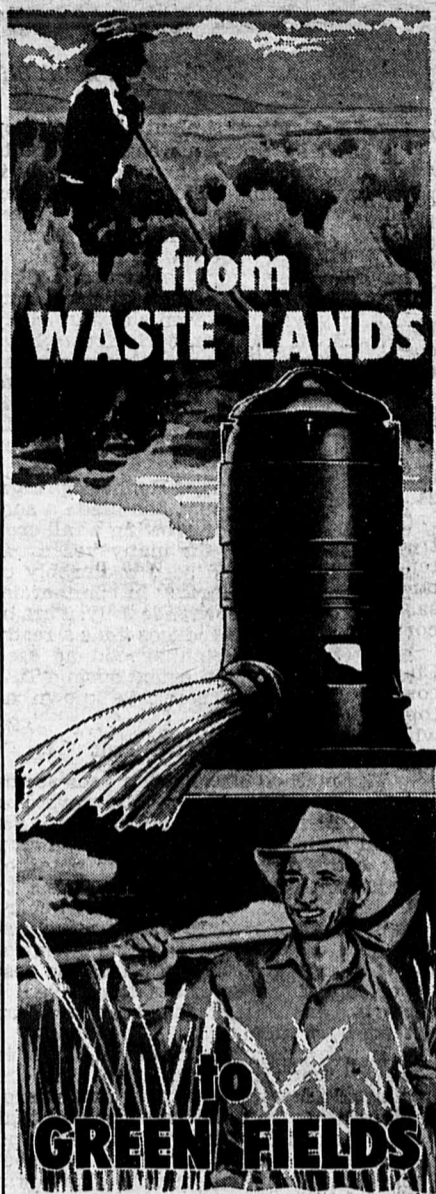
This silage was made from second-year clover that was set back about 3 or 4 weeks in development due to burning off a heavy growth of wheat stubble early in the season.

The clover was cut in the early-bloom stage, windrowed and wilted one day. The weather was not too good for drying, the brothers report. The cutter was set for a 1/2-inch cut, and the silage blown into a concrete-stave upright. It took 25 acres to fill the 65-ton silo.

One problem the brothers encountered was seepage. To overcome this a small hole was chiseled thru the side of the silo at the base to allow drainage. When we visited the silo 3 weeks after the silo was filled the drainage had about stopped and the condition of the silage was very good. It will be fed to beef cattle next winter.



Three generations of the Leon Lagasse family, Cloud county, gather around to view a sample of the first sweet clover silage ever put up on the farm. Left to right are: Lyle, Ernest, Leon, Orville and Lowell. Royal stands in front.



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## Western Kansas Goes for Trees

THERE will be shade on the plains in a few years. Kansas farmers this spring ordered 871,127 trees from the state forest nursery located at the Fort Hays Experiment Station. And the most heavy concentration of these tree plantings was in the western part of the state.

According to the report from J. G. Harrison, state nurseryman, Sedgwick county took the largest number, 65,618 trees. Graham county was second with 46,200, and Ellis county third with 35,000. Other counties among the first 10 in order were: Russell, 29,200; Cloud, 25,500; Thomas, 23,450; Decatur, 25,000; Sherman, 21,200; Rice, 21,000, and Scott, 20,950.

Commenting on the large number of trees ordered, L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the station, was particularly complimentary to Western Kansas counties, county agents and soil-conservation technicians.

For the first time in many years, Chinese elm was not the leader, according to Mr. Harrison. Red cedar topped requests with 211,665 sales, while Chinese elm was second with 179,850. Russian olive was third with 67,000. Eight years ago the sale of Russian olive was only 16,000 trees.

The order of demand for other varieties was as follows: Western yellow pine, mulberry, American elm, honey

locust, Osage orange, tamarix, cottonwood, catalpa, green ash, hackberry and black walnut.

### Alfalfa Seed Surplus

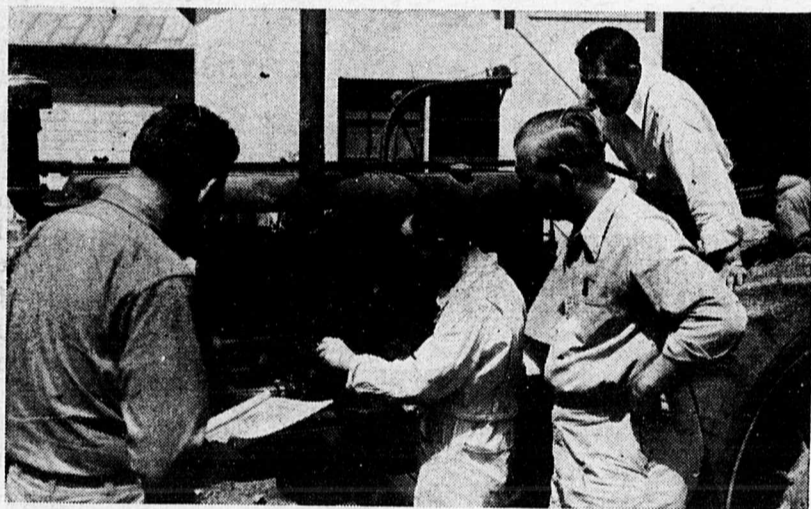
The U. S. Department of Agriculture has requested Kansas alfalfa seed producers to reduce their 1948 harvested acreage by 27 per cent under 1947 production. This reduction in the goal has been approved by the Kansas State U. S. D. A. Council.

Reasons given for the request are that for the last 2 years the supply of alfalfa seed produced has been more than adequate to meet requirements, there has been an above-average carry-over of alfalfa seed, and export demand for alfalfa seed is materially reduced.

Growers of buffalo or certified varieties of alfalfa seed are encouraged by the U. S. D. A. Council to harvest as many acres of these varieties of seeds as possible. The reduction is requested in the Kansas Common seed, uncertified. Kansas alfalfa seed production in 1946 was 312 per cent of the 1936-45 average, and in 1947 it was 217 per cent of the 1936-45 average, which accounts for the surplus carry-over the last 2 years.

It has been indicated there will not be a support-price program on the 1948 crop.

## They Learn How Then Tell Others



C. N. Hinkle, Standard Oil Company, giving instruction on carburetor mixture adjustments to Howard R. Bradley, left; Willard M. Barry, Hoxie, and Keith B. Wagoner, Hillsboro, on tractor.

TWENTY-THREE Vocational Agriculture teachers took a refresher course in agricultural engineering during their annual summer conference, at Manhattan, getting up to date on latest developments.

These men took special courses in welding, metal lathe and tractor maintenance. Next winter they will conduct the same type of instruction for their vocational classes and for adult farmers of the community.

The course was sponsored by the Kansas State Board for Vocational

Education, in co-operation with the agricultural engineering department of Kansas State College. Specially trained men gave the instruction. They were John McFeeters, Wichita, special representative of the Lincoln Arc Welding Co.; J. Riggs and Prof. George Larson, of the agricultural engineering department. Also assisting with the tractor-maintenance course were these representatives from the Standard Oil Co.: C. N. Hinkle, Chicago; W. G. Ingraham, Wichita; K. E. Mebold, Kansas City, and A. K. Jacka, St. Joseph.



A. K. Jacka, Standard Oil Company, showing magnetic material from lubricant drained from a tractor transmission with the aid of a permanent magnet. Left to right, Willard M. Barry, Hoxie; Mr. Jacka; Willis Jordan, Minneapolis; C. O. Carter, Jr., Chanute, and George Starkey, Syracuse. The picture was taken at Manhattan, where Vocational Agriculture teachers were attending a refresher course.

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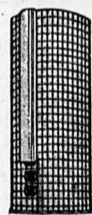
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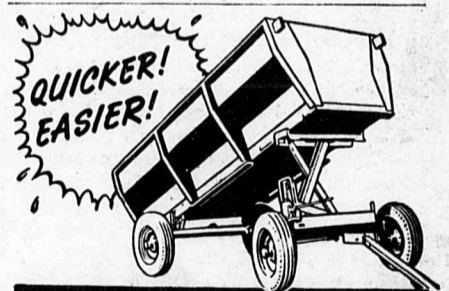


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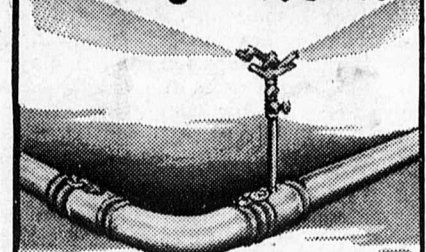
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## We Learned About

# Jealousy

By Pat Salisbury

**J**ACKIE isn't a bit jealous of the baby," a young mother told me the other day. "He just seems to adore him. I think all parents could avoid jealousy if they just handled things right."

I smiled at her smugness and remembered when I'd thought exactly the same thing. Suzanne was just 2 years old when our second daughter, Wendy, came, and she adored the baby too . . . as long as crib and playpen constituted Wendy's kingdom. But when little Wendy became a walking and talking person, using the toys which had been exclusively Suzanne's . . . we learned about jealousy.

Jealousy of a younger child may appear soon or late. It may be less pronounced in a 5-year-old, who is oriented toward the school and his friends, than in a 2-year-old who is little more than a baby himself. It may take any one of a number of forms, or it may be so repressed and buried that you fail to recognize it. But jealousy in some degree and form is almost sure to occur.

That doesn't mean, of course, that there is nothing you can do! Even before a new baby arrives, you can lay the groundwork for a happy relationship between the children. First of all, examine your own relationship with your child. If he feels insecure, doubtful of your love, if he's smothered with affection one moment and rejected the next, he can't be expected to take this new experience in his stride. The child who is happy, secure and warmly loved is not likely to be jealous.

Let your child share your happy anticipation of the new arrival. Talk often about "our" baby and let him "help" prepare the nursery and layette.

Be sure your child understands that you will go away to have the baby and knows who will stay with him. A child, like an adult, is frightened by what he doesn't understand. If he awakes some

morning to find you gone, and a stranger in charge, or if he is whisked off somewhere in the middle of the night, he is sure to be emotionally upset. If possible, arrange for him to stay at home, with some familiar person to care for him.

Another important thing which many parents overlook . . . be sure he understands what a new baby is like! Many a child expects mother to return from the hospital with a playmate for him. When he sees, instead, a tiny red object howling in the bassinet, he is bitterly disappointed and resents the newcomer. Let your child see a young baby if possible. Explain that it is very tiny and must be fed and dressed and it will be a long, long time before it can run and play.

Once the baby has arrived, there are several other things you can do to make the adjustment easier for your older child or children. Helping mother care for the baby is a good antidote for jealousy. Even twos and threes can carry diapers

or dust on powder and some fours and fives can be trusted to hold the bottle.

Thoughtless visitors often create jealousy. It's not easy to give up the limelight overnight and watch the company "ooh and ah" over someone else. There isn't much you can say to casual guests, but insist that family and close friends divide their attention and gifts equally between the children.

After our third daughter was born, I made one happy discovery. Children are much less envious of the time and attention you give the baby if they realize they were once "just this size" and received the same loving care. As I change the baby, I say to 3-year-old Wendy, "Do you know these used to be your diapers? And how you did wiggle when I changed you." Or to 5-year-old Suzanne, "This little pink dress first belonged to you. My, but you looked pretty in it." They chuckle with delight, and we must get out the snapshot books to see "when we were babies."

The last suggestion for avoiding jealousy probably is the most important. Give each older child a few minutes a day when he can enjoy your undivided attention! You may take a walk or read stories or just talk things over. But let him depend on that time when you belong to him alone.

But if, despite your efforts, jealousy appears, what should you do? First of all, realize that it is a normal human emotion, that we all feel it sometimes, and that it must have some outlet. If you force your child to repress entirely his hostile and aggressive feelings, you may simply drive them deep inside him where they will form the basis for later maladjustments.

That doesn't mean you should allow him to hurt the baby. But you can let him know that he isn't bad because he some- [Continued on Page 15]

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### LIFE IS LIKE THAT

Last week I looked for guests to come.  
I kept my house so nice  
I scrubbed and cleaned 'til all was done,  
Then dusted once, then twice.

Then at last I gave my guests up  
For they failed to appear.  
Today I never washed one cup,  
You guessed it! Guests are here!

—May Smith

---



Homemaking

A Country Woman's Journal

By MARY SCOTT HAIR

"We live in the hope of today, In beauty, in magic, in power. Nature in marvelous way Gladdens each day with a flower." —George Nicholas Rees.

THIS year, as if expecting the arrival of some royal guest, nature's brightest flower-embroidered green carpet was unrolled, her bird chorus rehearsed for the grand occasion and a welcoming committee sent out to usher in Miss Summertime herself!

In the writings of Edith Wharton, I found this conversation with Henry James in which he exclaimed, "Summer afternoon . . . summer afternoon; to me those have always been the two most beautiful words in the English language!"

Give me a summer morning, every time! John Masefield, whose poems strike responsive chords among farmer-folk everywhere, speaks of "How summer's royal progress shall be wrought."

In my mind, a summer morning is associated with a variety of odors. There's the clean, sweet smell of red and white clover wet with dew and the wild, tangy fragrance of tangled sweet clover growing waist-high along our country roads.

There should be some compensation for early rising, and there is . . . even as I mutter to myself that it couldn't have been more than 2 hours since I went to bed and now the alarm clock has so rudely disturbed my slumbers . . . it is good to listen to the birds' early morn-

ing chorus. My favorite songster is that of the wood thrush and he sings his loveliest song very early in the morning. It is worth getting up to hear, this special concert for my own benefit, and a few other early risers . . . then it's a good idea to get an early start with canning or gardening or any number of other summer chores.

A part of "summer's royal progress" is watching those packages of seeds I planted grow into flowers and good things to eat. It is always a thrill to gather my first bouquet of nasturtiums from the garden, or my first radishes. And, in the spirit of our folkways of another long-ago day, I like to share the first fruits of my garden.

Jealousy

(Continued from Page 14)

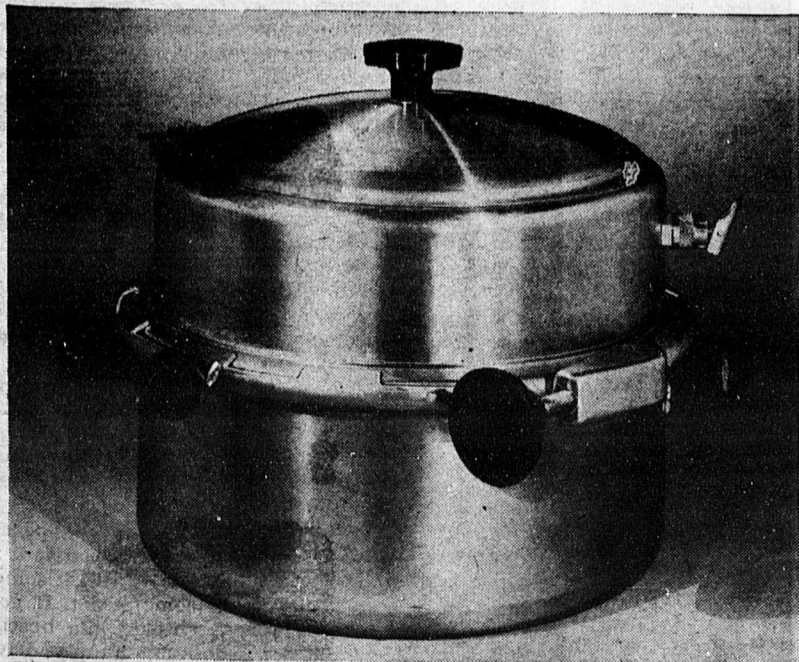
times wants to hit. You may say casually, "I know you don't like me sometimes because I'm so busy with the baby," or "Sometimes you feel like hitting the baby, don't you? I used to feel that way sometimes too, when I was little."

Jealousy may be expressed in many ways. One child may pretend that a doll is a baby sister, and pound it unmercifully or say, "I hate you." Another may transfer his hostile feelings to an imaginary character. At our house, we have a make-believe boy named, "Pee Wee" who does all the bad things Wendy would like to do.

Another child may revert to an infantile level of behavior and resume bed wetting or thumb sucking. In a milder form, he may only want to drink from a bottle or play in the pen or be carried to bed. Better humor him in these small ways and he'll soon forget it.

In a nutshell . . . let your child feel secure and loved, give him some time all his own with you, permit him to find a harmless outlet for his angry feelings . . . and jealousy should give way to a happy relationship between your children.

It's New for the Kitchen



The Burpee Steam Jacket Cooker is new and something different. Coming on the market now is this new cooker which cooks with pressure but not in pressure. The lower pot is round and water is put there. Another pot slightly smaller is set inside and the traditional Burpee sealing band clamps the 2 together. On the stove, pressure is created in the bottom. It's recommended for almost all types of cookery and the making of jams and preserves.



The flavor's rich



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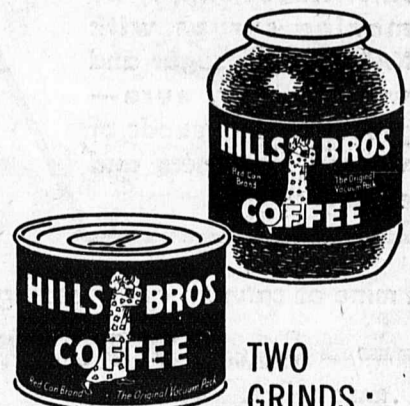
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## The Recipe Corner

### 24-Hour Salad

- |                      |                                |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2 eggs, beaten       | 1½ cups pitted, white cherries |
| ½ cup sugar          | 1½ cups pineapple chunks       |
| Juice 1 lemon        | 10 marshmallows, quartered     |
| ½ cup whipping cream |                                |
| ½ cup chopped nuts   |                                |

Beat eggs, add sugar and lemon juice and cook until slightly thick. This makes dressing for remaining ingredients. Cool mixture. Then add cream which has been whipped, the canned fruit and nuts, last the marshmallows. Let stand for 24 hours or less and serve in lettuce cups. A rich salad suitable for a party.—Mrs. O. L. S.

### Chicken and Dumplings

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 chicken to stew | 1 small onion, diced  |
| salt and pepper   | 1 celery stalk, diced |
| 2½ cups water     | 1 small bay leaf      |
| 1 carrot, diced   |                       |

Cut chicken into serving pieces and brown a few minutes with a little fat in the pressure saucepan. Take out chicken, put rack into pan, replace chicken, add all other ingredients. Follow directions of your pressure saucepan and cook 20 to 25 minutes. Let pressure drop before opening. Remove chicken.

### Dumplings

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 cups flour              | 2 tablespoons shortening |
| 4 teaspoons baking powder | 1 teaspoon salt          |
|                           | milk                     |

Sift flour, measure and sift together with baking powder and salt. Cut shortening into mixture with a spatula or 2 knives. Add milk until a thick drop batter is obtained. Drop with a teaspoon into boiling chicken broth. Cover and boil for about 12 minutes. Serve at once.—Mrs. J. R.

### Jacksonville Crisps

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| ½ cup butter or other fat | ½ teaspoon baking powder |
| ½ cup brown sugar         | ½ teaspoon salt          |
| ½ cup granulated sugar    | 1 teaspoon vanilla       |
| 1 egg                     | ¼ cup nuts               |
| ¾ cup flour               | 1 cup corn flakes        |
|                           | 1 cup quick oats         |

Cream fat until creamy and add both brown and granulated sugar and mix thoroly. Add the unbeaten egg and cream well. Sift flour, measure and add baking powder and salt and sift again. Add to first mixture and stir. Add remaining ingredients and mix lightly. If too dry for drop cookies add a little milk. Drop by spoonfuls on a cookie sheet and bake in moderate oven (375° F.) until golden brown.—Mrs. O. P.

### It's Cookin'

Want to add new sparkle to your breakfasts, luncheons and dinners? "It's Cookin'" is a new 16-page booklet of tested recipes containing dairy products, planned to make it easier for the housewife to vary menus and serve new foods. A free copy of the booklet will be sent upon request to Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

### Don't Think of It!

If you are tired from ironing it is no wonder. Studies have been made that show a hand iron is lifted about 400 times while doing 4 hours of ironing a week. When you use an old-style 6-pound electric iron, you lift 2,400 pounds or 1¼ tons. In addition to lifting the 1¼ tons, the homemaker has pushed it over 3 miles.

If you are lucky enough to have one of the new hand irons, you will not be quite so tired as it weighs a mere 3 to 4 pounds and is easier to push, too.

Here's a hint. Don't think of these statistics every time you iron or you will feel so tired that a day in bed will be the only possible follow-up to a day of ironing!—D. L. D.

### IT WASN'T STRING

For the bride, I hooked an heirloom rug,

For months I pulled wool rags. She took one look, rejected it, And said, "I'm using shags!"

—Camilla Walch Wilson.

## Luncheon Set to Crochet



A white crocheted luncheon set on a dark table will delight the family and guests. To be made of mercerized cotton. Complete directions will reach you by writing for luncheon set pattern number 4504. Enclose 5 cents and send to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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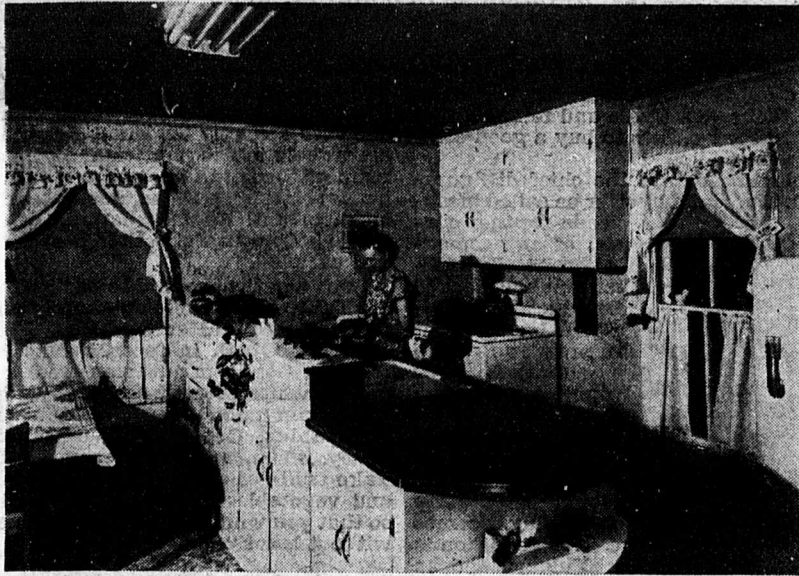
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



Red Label for canning and freezing



### Partition Divides Counter Space



Mrs. L. G. Coleman, Lyon county, working in her modern kitchen. The kitchen-dining arrangement includes a 9-foot long counter which divides the 2 areas. In the kitchen side of the counter is a double sink and kitchen-storage space. A partition running lengthwise thru the counter divides the kitchen cabinet section from the dining-storage section. All articles used on the dining table are stored on the dining side.

### News to You?

Remember to cook frozen vegetables the shortest possible time. This will require from one half to two thirds the time for cooking fresh vegetables. Use as little water as possible and have it boiling when the vegetable is added.

Droopy hat veils can be revived by holding over the steam from a teakettle and then pressing between 2 sheets of waxed paper.

Add sugar slowly to beaten egg white, otherwise the foam will go

down and become soft and liquid. Add about 1 tablespoon at a time, beating after each addition.

Do not boil clothes—this is an outdated practice. It is advisable to scald handkerchiefs, but do not boil. It tends to yellow the material.

In making biscuits, a little kneading is better than either too much or too little. Kneading means a pressing motion accompanied by stretching and folding.

### Simple Summer Sewing



**9470**—A charming dress with vestee effect which diminishes your waistline. The back skirt panel is in one piece with the top. Sizes 30 to 50. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 35-inch material.

**9446**—A new Gibson Girl shirtfrocks. It has a whirl skirt, tiny middle and scalloped closing. Sizes 12 to 20 and size 40. Size 16 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material and 1/2 yard of contrast.

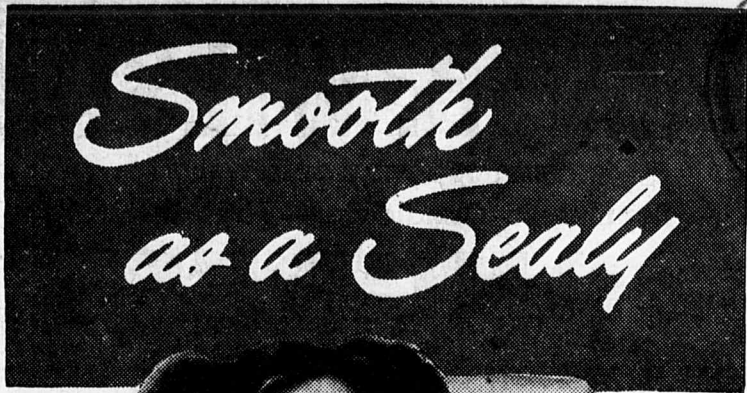
**9063**—A tot's outfit. Pattern shows 2 ways to make the dress, has panty and slip patterns as well as embroidery transfer. Sizes 1 to 5. Size 2 dress requires 1 1/2 yards; slip 1/2 yard; the pan-

ties require 3/4 yard of 35-inch material.

**9483**—The new silhouette is a fitted bodice and snug waist, semi-circular skirt has one seam. Sizes 11 to 17. Size 13 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material. Initial transfer pattern included.

**4569**—Tops in flattery, a blouse to go with all your best outfits. Slimming surplice lines. Short sleeve version included. Sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material.

To obtain patterns, send 25 cents each to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



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# TOM B. WILSON

(VETERAN BOTH WORLD WARS)

Republican Candidate — First District

## CONGRESS

### TOM B. WILSON WANTS:

- ★ A Federal Flood Control and Soil Conservation program carried out on the Individual Farm, and not by inundating our fertile river valleys. **THE INCUMBENT VOTED AGAINST SOIL CONSERVATION.**
- ★ Electricity in every farm home. His only opponent, the third term candidate, who is again asking re-election, has twice voted against funds for **RURAL ELECTRIFICATION**—while voting himself a \$2500 annual increase in pay, a \$2500 non taxable expense account, a pension for life based on only six years service, and **BILLIONS** to Foreign Relief.

### What Has the Incumbent Ever Done for the Farmer?

- ★ Tom B. Wilson is for a **PARITY PRICE** on ALL FARM PRODUCTS.
- ★ **FEDERAL FUNDS** for **BETTER** Farm-to-Market Roads, with local supervision.
- ★ Funds for More and Better **EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES** for the young people of the First District, without losing local control.

### TAKE PRIDE IN YOUR CONGRESSMAN VOTE FOR THE BEST QUALIFIED MAN

- ★ Tom B. Wilson's political allegiance is to the Republican party—not to any political boss or selfish faction.
- ★ **TOM B. WILSON WILL NEVER BETRAY THE DAIRYMEN AND FARMERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.**

Vote in the August Third Primaries for

# Thomas B. Wilson

(Political Advertisement)

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For a **FREE** Home Demonstration  
of the Vacuum Cleaner of 101 Uses  
*If R.F.D. Write Directions How to Reach Your Home*

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ACE EXPERTS  
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**ELECTROLUX**

MODEL XI COMPLETE WITH 7 ATTACHMENTS

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## The Price of Good Looks

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

**T**HE cosmetic bill in this our own, our native land, now runs well up to a billion dollars annually, yet there are thousands (male and female) who fail in their efforts to buy a good complexion.

Blackheads are the chief disfigurement. They might better be called blockheads, for they consist of an accumulation of oily matter that has blocked the duct of an oil gland. Squeezed out it may look like a worm; in fact young people often speak of it as such. The natural oil glands that are part of your skin secrete sebum and the top of the plug becomes



Dr. Lerrigo

black from exposure. This condition is called by doctors Acne Vulgaris and, as its favorite location is the face, many a young person deplores such vulgarity.

Most young people who suffer with a poor complexion and are eager to have it remedied, spend too much time on the face and too little on the rest of the skin. They will massage the face for 20 minutes, but do not wish to give 5 to the covered parts. They must remember that the skin of the face will not respond kindly to treatment that ignores all the rest of the body.

For young adults the very best complexion treatment is a cold or cool bath, once daily, preferably in the morning. This should be taken in a warm room. The water should be cool enough to get a brisk reaction, but there is nothing gained by extreme cold temperatures. Even more important than the bath is the brisk rub that should follow. It must be borne in mind that we are now prescribing for young people of vigorous habit, who desire a good complexion. Such treatment is not safe for the old and feeble.

In severe attacks acne may develop complex eruptions classified by doctors as pustules or cysts. In such there is need for personal care of a physician and he in turn may need the aid of a specialist in skin troubles. In extreme cases there may be great disfigurement, and professional treatment has to be continued for months and eventually leaves the skin with deep scars. Personal attempts by the patient at picking and squeezing are ill advised for they may add to the scars.

Diet is important as to its restrictions: Foods such as whole milk, cream, ice cream, large helpings of meat, butter, chocolate, olives, nuts and others rich in fats should be cut out so far as is consistent with required nutrition. The onset of such troubles often seems

to depend upon puberty and sex development. As the adolescent years give way to greater maturity improvement is common. The acne patient, especially one with a family tendency, must take his trouble to the physician. Home attempts to expel the comedones (blackheads) often aggravate. Restricted diet is important. Regular bathing of the whole body is useful both in prevention and cure.

Such a patient should be particularly careful to wash the skin thoroly with mild soapsuds after sweating. Avoid oil and fat both in foods, drinks and relishes. Get your nutrition from lean meats, white of egg, chicken, cereals with skim milk, bread, gelatin and vegetables. Get your sweets from honey, sirup, apple butter and jelly. Take fruits of all kinds. Let the fruits and vegetables regulate bowel action so that you will have a daily movement without laxatives or cathartics.

### A Better Way

I am a girl 15 years old, and write to ask whether you know any medicine that is made mostly of root and herb bark that is very good to build up my blood and good for bad blood. If so, please let me know how I can get it and where can I get it. I have had blood tests but they say my blood is all right. But I have had bad blood from my birth and I know how my blood is. I have great belief in root and herbs.  
—Ruth S.

You are a girl of 15 writing for a prescription for blood medicine, altho you have no way of knowing that your blood needs medicine. As a matter of fact, it is very seldom a girl of your age is in need of such treatment. Let me urge you to get away from the idea of taking medicine without knowing what you are taking or why. If you begin in this way you will be a confirmed medicine taker as long as you live. My suggestion is that instead of medicine you try the effect of eating green vegetables and fresh fruit every day, using whole milk and cereals, and drinking at least 8 glasses of water in the course of the 24 hours. In this way you will get far more genuine root and herb values than you can get out of any medicine.

### Find the Cause

Is there any cure for nervous debility? I am awful nervous at times, am despondent and have no ambition. I don't sleep well at night. What kind of a treatment would you advise?—M. J. R.

There usually is some definite trouble behind "nervous debility." You should go deep enough to locate the trouble. Many times these feelings of weakness, lassitude and despondency are due to insufficient sleep and poor nourishment, lacking proper minerals and vitamins. It is useless to prescribe medicine. Find the trouble and strike at the root.

## The Grand Champion



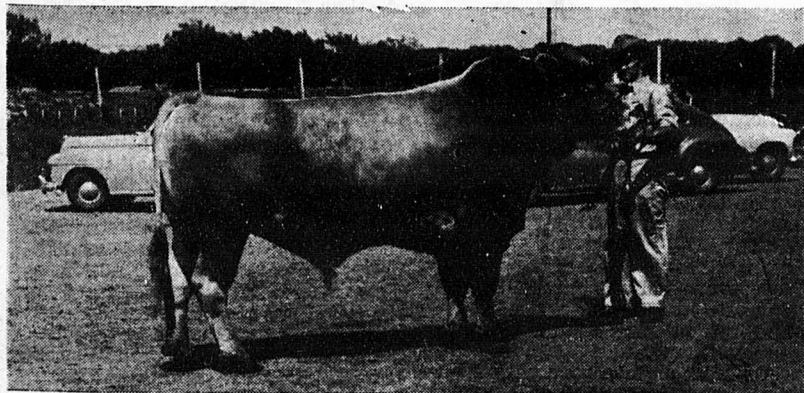
Clee Ralston, Augusta, was the winner in the Luscombe class in the recent Kansas Flying Farmer Efficiency race, and won the grand championship trophy presented by Kansas Farmer. Here he is with Mrs. Ralston, as they appeared at the Wichita Municipal Airport the day after the race. We can imagine Mr. Ralston saying to himself while flying in the race, "Baby needs a pair of shoes." There was an addition to the family just 2 weeks before the race out of Hutchinson.



## Coming Events

July 18-21—Lincoln county 4-H camp, Rock Springs Ranch.  
 July 18-21 — Kiowa-Hodgeman counties 4-H camp, Ford County Lake, Wright.  
 July 19-21—Shawnee county, Eastern Kansas counties, agricultural agents, home demonstration agents and 4-H Club agents, meet with specialist and extension leaders to plan 1949 work program. Topeka, city auditorium.  
 July 19-21—Labette county, Eastern District Extension Conference, Topeka.  
 July 21-24—Ford county 4-H camp, Ford County Lake, Wright.  
 July 21-24—Labette county, Health delegates to State Health Camp.  
 July 22—Brown county 4-H tour and picnic.  
 July 22—Barton county-wide picnic at Lake Barton for Chamber of Commerce.  
 July 22—Labette county, Area poultry judging school, Parsons.  
 July 22-24—Northwest district summer program planning conference, Salina.  
 July 22-24—Nemaha county 4-H camp, Sycamore Springs.  
 July 23-26—Morton county, Voting on soil conservation district for Morton county held at 5 points in county.  
 July 23-26—Cowley-Greenwood counties, 4-H camp, Camp Horizon, east of Arkansas City.  
 July 24—Bourbon county Farm Bureau fish fry, 1/2 mile west of Crescent school.  
 July 25—Norton county-wide 4-H picnic, Elwood park, Norton, 1 p. m.  
 July 25—Cowley county Hereford Breeders' Association tour and picnic.  
 July 25-27—Allen county 4-H Club camp, Riverside Park, Iola.  
 July 25-28—Pawnee-Pratt counties 4-H camp, Ford County Lake, Wright.  
 July 25-28—Labette county, Junior leadership 4-H camp, Cedar Bluff, near Coffeyville.  
 July 26—Butler county beef tour.  
 July 26—Rush county soil conservation tour, LaCrosse.  
 July 27—Chautauqua county, Annual beef tour.  
 July 27—Jefferson county terracing contest-demonstration, Paul Hensleigh farm, Winchester.  
 July 28—Cowley county, 4-H Club, meats judging and identification school, Mauer-Neurer, Arkansas City.  
 July 28—Sumner county, Business men's picnic for business men of Wellington, given by Sumner county 4-H Clubs.  
 July 28—Elk county annual beef tour and barbecue. Tour in east part of county; barbecue in evening at the rodeo grounds near Moline.  
 July 28—Northwest Brown county 4-H show, Morrill.  
 July 28-31 — Finney county 4-H camp, Southwest Camp, Dodge City.  
 July 28-31—Finney, Stanton, Stevens and Kearny counties 4-H camp, Ford Lake, Wright.  
 July 29—Barton county 4-H dairy judging school, Great Bend.  
 July 29—Brown county terracing contest.  
 July 29-31—Reno county, Younger 4-H camp, Camp Bide-A-Wee, Wichita.  
 July 30—Barton county crops and irrigation school, L. Willoughby and W. Selby, leaders.  
 July 30—Brown county 4-H and F. F. A. dairy show, Powhattan.  
 July 30—Cowley county beef tour. Tour in morning; barbecue and afternoon program, Shawver Ranch, north of Rock.  
 July 31—Bourbon county terracing contest.  
 July 31—Cowley county 4-H Club livestock judging school, Burden.  
 July 31—Pottawatomie county 4-H Club members broadcast over radio station KSAC, 12:30 noon.  
 August 1—Pottawatomie county annual Farm Bureau picnic, Wamego city park.  
 August 1-4 — Edwards-Seward counties 4-H camp, Ford County Lake, Wright.  
 August 1-4—Barton county camp at Hays (younger group).  
 August 1-6—Rush county 4-H Club camp, Hays.  
 August 2-3—Reno county livestock judging school for 4-H at Wichita.  
 August 3-7—Sumner county 4-H camp, Camp Wentz, Ponca City, Okla.  
 August 3-7—Thomas-Sherman-Cheyenne-Rawlins counties 4-H Club camp, Cameron Pass, Colo.  
 August 4—Saline county, 1948 Hereford field day and judging contest, C-K Ranch, Brookville, 9 a. m. Cash prizes amounting to \$323 to be awarded to the winners in the judging contest, open to adults, 4-H members and vocational agriculture winners.  
 August 4—Allen county, District 4-H dairy judging school, Iola.  
 August 4—Nemaha county, Kansas plow terracing contest.  
 August 4-7—Barton county camp at Hays (older group).  
 August 4-7—McPherson county 4-H camp—Bide-A-Wee, Wichita.  
 August 4-7 — Grant - Haskell - Hamilton counties 4-H camp, Ford County Lake, Wright.  
 August 4-7 — Washington-Marshall-Clay counties 4-H camp at Rock Springs.  
 August 5-6 — Reno county grass tour, Woodward, Okla.  
 August 7—Labette county, Foods judging school for 4-H leaders and junior leaders.  
 August 8-10 — Ottawa county, Women's camp, Rock Springs.  
 August 8-11—Gray-Meade-Morton counties 4-H camp, Ford County Lake, Wright.  
 August 9—Woodson county beef tour.  
 August 9 — McPherson county, Kansas Angus Association field day, Triple S Ranch, Rosalia.  
 August 9-10—Reno county, District 4-H dairy judging school, Hutchinson.  
 August 10—Barton county 4-H clothing judging school, Great Bend.  
 August 11—Johnson county terracing demonstration.  
 August 11 — Allen county 4-H livestock judging school, Lot Taylor, Iola.  
 August 11-14—Ford county, Mothers camp, Ford County Lake, Wright.  
 August 12—McPherson county Round-Up and barbecue.  
 August 12—Bourbon county beef tour, conducted by Lot Taylor.  
 August 13—Washington county, District dairy judging school.  
 August 13—Coffey county beef tour.  
 August 13 — District 4-dairy judging school, Washington.  
 August 17—Finney county 4-H achievement day.  
 August 17-18—Sumner county 4-H Club fair, Wellington.  
 August 17-19 — Lane county 4-H camp, Camp Christy, in Scott county.  
 August 17-19—Ness-Lane-Trego counties camp, Scott City.  
 August 17-19—Barton county 4-H fair, Great Bend.  
 August 18—Scott county, Leaders training meeting, Naomi Johnson, clothing specialist, Courtroom, Scott City.  
 August 18-20—Lane county free fair.  
 August 18-21—Harper county 4-H camp, Ponca City, Okla.  
 August 18-20 — Reno county 4-H fair, Hutchinson fair grounds.  
 August 19—Clark county beef tour.  
 August 19—McPherson county businessmen's chicken fry.  
 August 19-20—Hodgeman county 4-H fair, Jetmore.  
 August 19-20—Cowley county 4-H Club judging contests—livestock-crops.  
 August 20—Brown county, Guernsey day, Lambert-Dickerson's.  
 August 20-21—Rawlins county 4-H and F. F. A. Fair, Atwood.  
 August 23-25 — McPherson county 4-H fair.  
 August 23-25—Jefferson county 4-H Fair, Valley Falls.  
 August 23-25—McPherson county soil conservation district tour.  
 August 24-27—Harper county fair and 4-H Show, Harper.  
 August 23-25—Jefferson county 4-H fair, Valley Falls.  
 August 23-24—Jefferson county 4-H sponsored horse show. Classes for all kinds of horses including a pulling contest and cutting contest.  
 August 23-25—Ness county 4-H fair, Farm Bureau sponsoring open classes of livestock.

### A Champion Bull



G. A. Weeks, R. 6, Lawrence, had the champion bull at the Eastern Kansas Brown Swiss canton show in Iola. This aged bull, 5-year-old Pansy's Commander of Iowa Lake, is the registered grandson of Mars, an imported bull from Switzerland. Mr. Weeks bought Commander as a calf when he started his Brown Swiss herd 4 years ago. The Weeks herd of 27 head is all registered. Ten are in milk now.

# ONLY A FEW DAYS LEFT TO SAVE 15% OFFER ENDS JULY 31

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Circulates heat in entire house... gives you WARM FLOORS

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### THE ABC'S OF A GOOD SOLDIER

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U. S. Infantrymen, Artillerymen and Armored Cavalrymen are long on all three. That's why they're the world's greatest soldiers.

Check yourself against these basic qualifications. If you have what it takes, there are exceptional opportunities for you in the Ground Combat Forces.

You'll learn to handle some of the finest weapons and equipment made... to think and act when the chips are down... to develop the qualities of leadership that are so essential in every walk of life.

Today, you can serve in one of five famed combat divisions now in the Far East. Adventure, travel, good pay, good friends—all these can be yours if you measure up. Inquire at your U. S. Army and U. S. Air Force Recruiting Station.

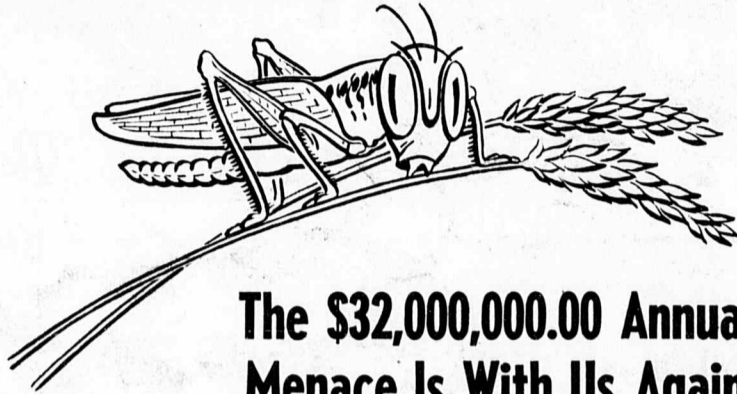
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# KILL HIM NOW!



## The \$32,000,000.00 Annual Menace Is With Us Again

For 20 years grasshoppers have been an annual 32-million dollar menace to American Agriculture. Since 1927, principally in the western two-thirds of the nation, they have destroyed food and feed crops worth more than 656-million dollars. At their biggest feast on record, in 1936, they gobbled up 102-million dollars in crops. These are losses in dollars!

In addition, grasshopper damage to range and pasture in some years amounts to unknown millions of dollars in lost feed, the forced sale of breeding stock and unfinished meat animals. Grasshopper damage to pastures and ranges opens the way to soil erosion. These are facts given out by the United States Department of Agriculture and that agency warns that this will be a bad grasshopper year!

### Grasshoppers Can Be Controlled

The EVANS ORCHARD SUPPLY COMPANY can tell you how and supply you with effective materials for control.

### Now Is the Time to Act!

Already there are millions of grasshoppers in weed patches, ditches and along fence rows waiting to move out and attack your crops. NOW IS THE TIME TO KILL THEM. The policy that always pays off is: Kill concentrations of grasshoppers whenever and wherever they are found, even if they are not injuring your crops. Kill them when they are young and before they lay eggs. It is much less expensive and will take less material to get a high percentage of kill. Government records show that \$1 spent for control is worth an average of \$25 in crops saved.

The EVANS ORCHARD SUPPLY COMPANY will furnish you with complete information on grasshopper control and make available to you United States Department of Agriculture approved new materials that will cost you only one-half as much as materials used last year. LOOK TO EVANS FOR SPRAY MATERIALS AND THE ANSWERS TO YOUR SPRAYING PROBLEMS.

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WITH THE **T-33 MILK COOLER**

Write for Free Literature—Dealerships available in some areas.

**ZERO MFG. CO., Washington, Mo.**

# Now That You Have Electricity

By CHARLES HOWES

THIS is July when the real Kansas heat makes a person realize how nice it is to have a great big strong servant around to take care of a lot of tedious chores. I mean that those folks on Kansas farms who have electricity, perhaps the first summer for it, can appreciate how many little things and big things, too, can be done with the flip of a switch instead of a copious amount of sweat.

This department has received two communications about farm folks who have been saving work and time with electricity. These came from representatives of the Kansas Power and Light Company who work in central Kansas. Here is the first story:

S. E. Corman and J. C. Murdick, new rural customers of the Kansas Power and Light Company, at Tescott, installed automatic water systems and 50-gallon automatic water heaters in their houses when a rural electricity extension was completed to their farms last winter.

Mr. Murdick says, "Besides the 2 hours saved in watering the livestock each day, the big timesaver shows up on laundry day with plenty of hot water available. Laundry time is cut 2½ to 3 hours."

Mr. Corman says, "Besides the time saved by the automatic water system and automatic water heater, 30 minutes to 1 hour is saved each day by the electric milker over the gasoline engine operated milker."

Mr. Murdick hopes to move a large hay barn on his farmstead for storage of baled alfalfa hay, and with an electric motor-driven elevator much time will be saved putting hay in the barn.

The writer of this next yarn is Darwin D. Lueck. Some of you may know him from his work in the Onaga area. His remarks follow the same pattern.

Mr. Lueck says: "The superiority of electric power is being demonstrated daily on the farm of L. E. Thompson, southwest of Soldier.

"When the Kansas Power and Light Co. built their power line and connected the Thompson farm last March, Mr. Thompson promptly switched to a ½-H.P. electric motor for his milking machine. He estimated after 2 months of satisfactory operation that he is saving approximately \$5.25 per month thru this change. This is nearly equal to the average current light bill for his entire farm. This saving is computed on the basis of a herd averaging approximately 12 cows per milking over a yearly period.

"A conservative estimate of 5 minutes per milking for servicing and starting the engine formerly used also represents a startling saving—60 man hours per year. Imagine spending 6 ten-hour days out of each year carrying fuel for a power source which then shows its nature by failing to start.

"Add to these factors the convenience, the quiet operation, the safety from fire hazards involved when handling volatile fuels, and the low maintenance cost, then one is not surprised to find that Mrs. Thompson will soon employ Reddy Kilowatt to cook the family meals and pump the water in addition to present chores of lighting, refrigerating, washing and ironing."

Now that we are that close to the subject, it might be well to pass along some more hints on the care of electric cords which are always worthy of attention. Among other things, avoid grease, moisture and heat, all of which have a tendency to rot or damage the covering and insulation. Of course, kinks and knots are poison to this equipment.

I've seen it happen many times—a toaster or other appliance is used, the cord is disconnected from the wall socket and immediately wound around the appliance. Very bad. It takes up to an hour for some units to cool sufficiently to permit treatment of a cord in that manner. Did you ever think of storing your appliance cords in a broom closet or other convenience by hanging them by one end or the other? Mighty easy on them.

By the way, and in passing, the third

annual National Farm Electrification Conference will be held in Chicago, November 17, 18 and 19. The purpose of the shindig is to discuss agricultural problems and the methods which farmers might employ to solve them electrically. Congressman Clifford Hope, chairman of the agricultural committee in the House of Representatives, is scheduled as one of the speakers.

You may have heard about it, perhaps some of you have it, most certainly a lot of you will want it. "IT" refers to the device known as the Home Cooling Fan, a comfortable item that is yours, "Now That You Have Electricity."

It's quite simple. You know how the air usually becomes cool after sundown. To draw this air thru the house, install one of these units in the attic, basement or spare room. The temperature in the house is lowered materially. In the morning, before the heat of the day begins, close up the house, turn off the fan, and the rooms remain 10 to 15 degrees below the shade temperature outside. Pretty slick.

Here's a sharp idea from an Iowa dairy farmer, an idea on how to keep the cows from backing into the gutter at milking time. It is borrowed from the electric fence, which makes it starting only in its effect on the cow. This Iowan installed an electric fence controller in the barn, ran non-insulated wire thru insulators along the ceiling directly above the gutters, then dropped lengths of wire into each stall at a point to assure contact with the animal should it back too far. The report is that the cows learned surprisingly fast—and they stayed a lot cleaner.

It seems that a lot of people have heard about electric blankets, fewer have heard about electric sheets, fewer yet have heard about an electric foot warmer. It's the answer to the problems of persons whose feet "simply freeze" while they're asleep (of course, it's difficult to figure how they knew their feet were cold while they slept). This warmer is made of Sanforized cotton, measures 36 x 17 inches, and is placed at the foot of the bed (understandably) between the first sheet and the blanket. It will maintain its temperature at 105 degrees thruout the night, if desired.

Rural electrification is coming down the stretch, according to the authoritative appraisal of Charles E. Oakes, president of the Edison Electric Institute. Mr. Oakes opines that the job of bringing juice to U. S. farms will be practically complete in 1951. At the end of 1947, 82 per cent of the occupied rural dwellings in the nation were being served by electric power lines. Another 8 per cent were reached by the lines but had not begun taking service.

"Of the 12,900,000 rural dwellings taking electric service at the end of 1947," says Mr. Oakes, "business-managed electric companies served 10,600,000 or about 82 per cent; REA co-operatives served 2,030,000 or about 16 per cent; and 300,000 dwellings, about 2 per cent, received service from municipal and other Government agencies."

### Electric-Wiring Booklet

Here's exactly the booklet you want if you have high-line electricity or intend to install it soon. Written by experts from the biggest manufacturers of electric appliances in the world, filled with illustrations and drawings and in non-technical language, it will help you immeasurably with your electric problems. Thru special arrangement with the privately-owned electric power companies of Kansas who are sponsoring an educational campaign in Kansas Farmer, this booklet will be sent to you absolutely free. Simply address Electric Booklet, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.





## We Are Seeing America

Why Don't More Farm Folks Take Vacation Trips?

By FRANCES R. WILLIAMS, Marshall County

YOU will never forget New Brunswick," one of our travel folders had stated. We agree with that statement. And we shall always have pleasant memories of our stay in the friendly, hospitable province of New Brunswick. We entered the province just after the Gaspé trip and spent several days camping in the woods of the northeastern part. We then returned to the coast and followed the coast line south visiting P. E. I. and Nova Scotia, then returned to New Brunswick, following the coast line to the Maine border.

Campbellton is the center of the pulp and paper industry. The bay at Campbellton, every inlet, river and stream were filled with pulp logs. Trucks piled high with clean honey-colored logs crowded the highway. Spruce trees provided the greater part of logs for pulp. The bark is peeled from the logs and cut into 4-foot lengths. Dalhousie, located to the east of Campbellton, is the site of the largest paper mill in the world. After seeing the millions of logs waiting to be processed into paper, it is difficult to believe there was or ever can be a paper shortage.

When the highway followed the coast line, there were lovely sandy beaches, then picturesque rugged cliffs, stretches of dark-blue water of the ocean, a white sail on the horizon or a cloud of smoke from a larger ship. After leaving Cocagne, we drove for miles thru a scene of desolation. A great forest fire had destroyed the valuable spruce. The dead tree trunks lay on the ground or leaned at every angle. Only a few lifted their blackened limbs skyward. The fireweed with its sickly pink blooms, which thrives under such conditions, was the only living thing seen for miles.

As we traveled southward, we noted improved dairy herds, flocks of poultry, electric lines connecting farm homes with the high line. It was harvest time. Binders were in the field, some of them were the same model as used by farmers of 60 or more years ago. We saw a few reapers that cut the grain but left the bundle to be tied by hand.

### Saw "Magnetic Hill"

The doctor from Boston said, "Be sure to see 'Magnetic Hill' when you go to Moncton, New Brunswick, and don't miss the 'Tidal Bore.'" Magnetic Hill is located about 5 miles northwest of the city of Moncton. We soon saw signs pointing out the route to this interesting freak of nature. We were aware that we had arrived because of a large white sign beside the road which stated: "THIS IS MAGNETIC HILL." The instructions were: "Proceed to the foot of the hill. At the white post, turn off the engine of your car, put car out of gear. Your car will climb the hill."

We followed the instructions, turned off the gas, when we reached the white post, put the car out of gear, and slowly at first, then faster the car went up the hill backwards. We looked and felt a bit foolish. We parked our car with 20 or more other cars and watched others go thru the same procedure. A pool of water stood in the grader ditch beside the road. One "Doubting Thomas" was down on his knees beside the pool of water, sighting, trying to prove that the hill was an optical illusion.

Another man drove his car down, came up as we had done, then still un-

convinced, drove down again, turned around and came up forwards with his engine off. He shook his head as he got out of his car to watch the newcomers try it. We don't understand it either, but some "powerful magnetic" force seemingly is able to pull cars and bicycles up the hill. We were told there is a similar but smaller hill in Nova Scotia.

The tides of the Bay of Fundy reach the great height of 50 to 60 feet depending on the position of the moon and the sun. Moncton is located at the head of a long, narrow inlet, 20 miles in length on the Bay of Fundy. The tide rushes up this narrow inlet causing the famous Petitcodiac Tidal Bore. The tidal wave varies from 3 to 6 feet in height. During the full moon, the wave is the highest and the roar of the water may be heard for miles. Only one other place in the world, in China, is there the same phenomenon.

St. John is the largest and main seaport of the province. The site was visited by the French explorer, Champ-lain, in 1604. He discovered the river and named it and the shore adjoining, St. John, in honor of John the Baptist. St. John was the scene of many conflicts between the French and English during the long struggle for supremacy, which ended with the French defeat at the close of the French and Indian War. The city became the refuge of some 3,000 loyalists from New England who were forced to flee from their homes at the close of the Revolutionary war.

### Water Flows Uphill

At high tide one may see many ships floating beside the piers; at low tide the same vessels are seen lying dejectedly on the mud flats. The famous Reversing Falls on the St. John river is of interest to tourists. When the tide is out, the water of the river pours over the rock ledges in its bed, forming a series of falls and rapids. When the tide comes in, the salt water rises, meets the river current at the falls, and forces the river water to flow back. It was our privilege to see water flowing uphill.

The scenery around St. John is considered the most beautiful in the whole province. The sun shone brightly, but a cool, delightful breeze blew from the ocean. On one side of the dark-blue water, with the million varying scenes greeted our eyes. On the other side, the mountains and forests. There were little spruce trees, too many to estimate, perhaps destined for Christmas trees. Wild ferns grew thickly among the forest trees. There were wild shrubs with blooms like the pink plumes of the Bilardi spirea, as well as the fragrant white Jersey Tea that blooms on our Kansas prairies in June. Wild cherry trees were black with fruit. Wild red raspberries grew on banks by the roadside. Everywhere, especially where the forest had been cleared, were blueberry bushes. In 5 minutes, one could pick enough fresh blueberries for dinner.

At St. Stephen we bade farewell to Canada and entered the U. S. at Calais, Maine. We went thru the customs in jig time. Others in the line were not so fortunate. Some had to open their luggage for inspection. There were lovely Hudson Bay blankets, china and linens being taken back into the states.

The American flag waved atop the custom house. The sight of our National Emblem made a sudden lump in our throats. Now we know how those returning home feel after a sojourn in a foreign land.

More travel experiences by Mrs. Williams will be printed in an early issue. —E. H. G.

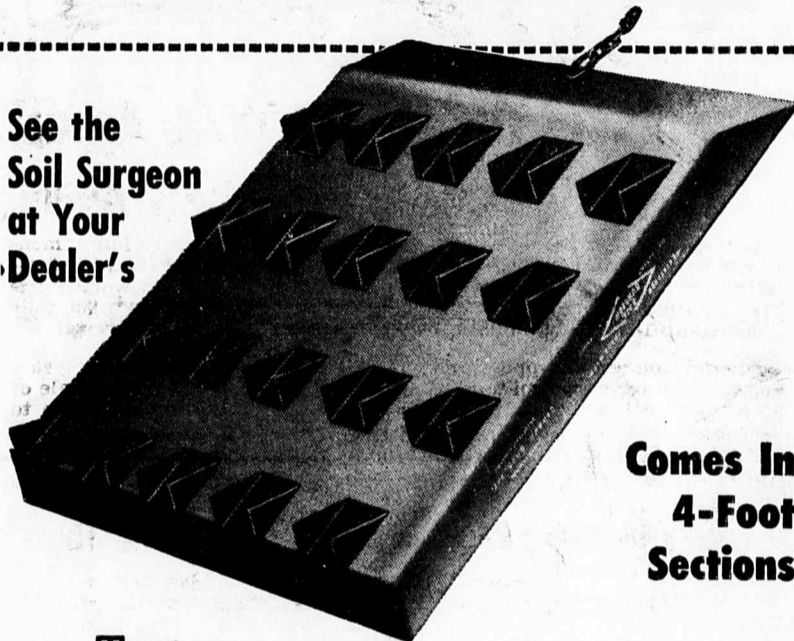
### More in Wheat

Demand for flour and other wheat by-products has increased wheat acreage in Western Kansas, according to Leonard Neff, district supervisor of Kansas State College extension service.

This year 57 per cent of cultivated land in Western Kansas is in wheat. Ordinarily half the land is summer-fallowed, Neff said. Irrigated land along the Arkansas river has wheat replacing alfalfa and sorghums, the normal crops, on 28 per cent of that land. Ordinarily it does not pay to grow wheat on the irrigated bottom land.

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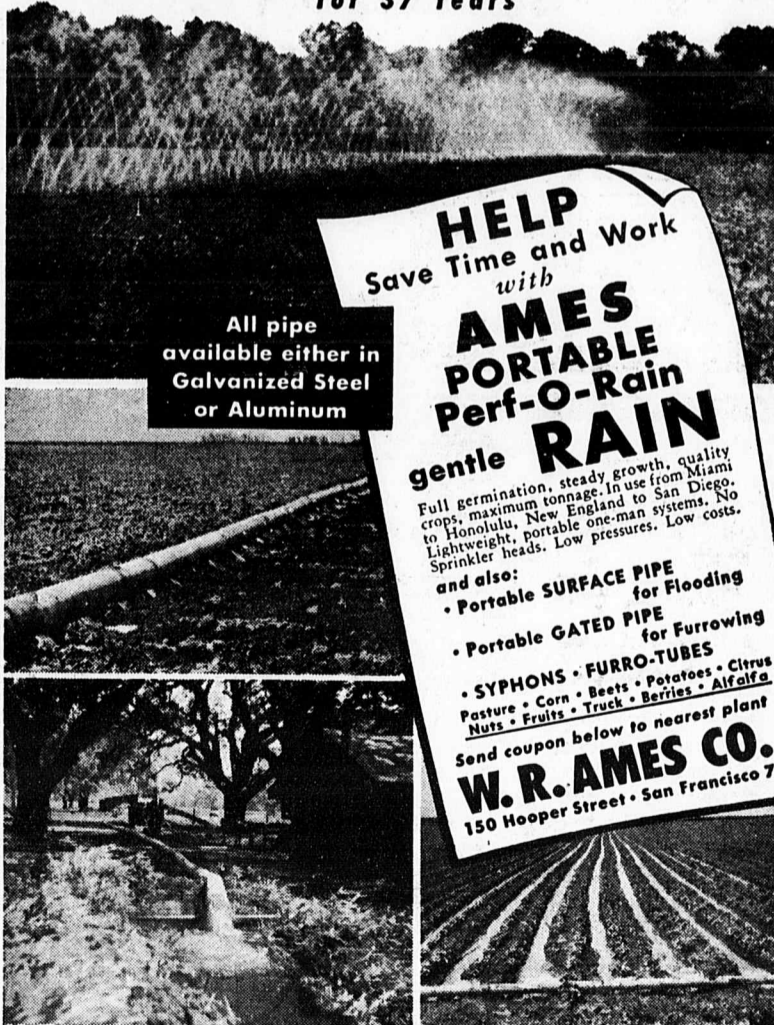
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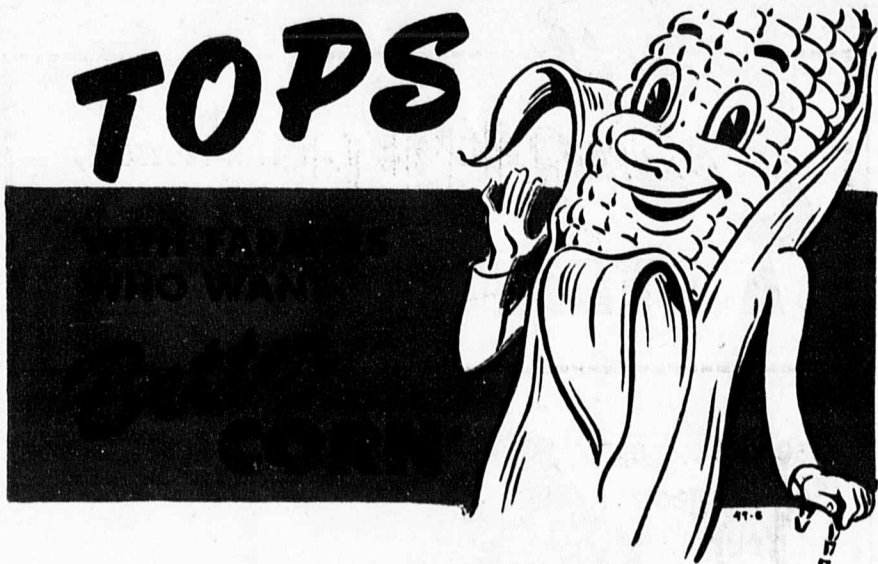
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### James A. McClain Republican Candidate for Governor

#### McClain's Direct Appeal to the Farmer

- **Education.** I propose to inaugurate three-way support for the schools of the state of Kansas; support primarily from local taxation within the local school district; second, support on a county-wide basis to wipe out inequalities of educational opportunities within the counties; and third, support on a state-wide level to insure equal opportunities of education throughout the state. Control and administration of all local educational institutions to remain in the custody of the parents and citizens of the community itself. There will be no forced unconstitutional, dictatorial school reorganization bill choked down the throats of the people of the State of Kansas when Jim McClain becomes governor. The establishment of a central educational information and research bureau to disseminate information and recommendations on advanced educational methods. I will propose the enactment of a state-wide teachers' retirement program, and I will use every method known to modern educators to obtain the best teachers that money will buy throughout the State of Kansas.
- **Abolition of Ports of Entry.** When I am elected governor of the State of Kansas, I will immediately recommend that the legislature of the State of Kansas pass appropriate legislation to abolish the political drones' hangout and meeting place in the little barriers scattered around the borders of

the State of Kansas. In lieu of the present port of entry and road mileage tax system, I propose to have a graduated truck licensing program that will produce ten times the net revenue of the present road mileage program and at the same time will eliminate the truckers' continual headache in the maze of state regulations and red tape.

- **Taxes.** The repeal of the recently enacted, unconstitutional tax on gasoline and fuels used for non-highway purposes. The immediate enactment of an oil and gas (and other mineral) severance tax similar to those now in operation in most major mineral states, in order that the people of the State of Kansas may reap a small part of the abundant harvest that is being annually drained from the sub-soils of the state. The appointment of competent tax experts to make a survey and study of the over-all tax picture in this state and to make recommendations to the state legislature and other government bodies for remedial tax measures.
- **Highways.** The issuance of bonds in a sufficient amount to lay adequate highways throughout the State of Kansas to prevent the continuous waste of tax money on the present stop-gap temporary repair system. The complete re-organization of the State Highway Commission.

(Political Advertisement)

## Plow Terracing Contest Near Seneca August 4

**AUGUST 4** is the date for the 1948 Kansas State Plow-built Terracing Contest. It will be held on the Lawrence Holthaus farm, 3 miles north of Centralia, in Nemaha county, and southwest of Seneca. Altho several state contests have been held in previous years, this is the first state contest officially designated as such by the Boards of Supervisors of the State Soil Conservation Districts of Kansas. And there now are 86 of these county soil districts in the state.

According to Elton Allen, Soldier, chairman of the arrangements committee for the contest, plowmen from 28 counties will be entered in the event. And he expects several thousand spectators to witness the contest.

Time it takes to build 300 lineal feet of terrace will be one factor in determining the winner. But that will not be all. Much attention will be given to the specifications of the terrace, its cross section, tillability and uniformity. And to put all contestants on an even level in determining efficiency of the operator, suitable handicaps will be used for

horsepower, size of plow and cost of equipment.

As in other years, winner of the state contest will be eligible to participate in the national plow-terracing contest. Date for the national event will be announced later.

The evening before the state contest, plowmen and officials will take part in a Plowmen's Banquet at the Seneca Community House. And the following morning the Seneca chamber of commerce will be host at a breakfast for Flying Farmers. This breakfast will be at 8 in the morning, August 4, at the Seneca airport.

In addition to providing entertainment during the day, radio station WIBW will present awards to top-ranking contestants in both the senior and junior classes of the event.

This year's contest is being sponsored by WIBW, Nemaha county soil-conservation district, Nemaha county Farm Bureau, Nemaha P. M. A., Implement dealers of the county, county service clubs, Kansas State College Extension service and the SCS.

## From A Marketing Viewpoint

**C. P. Wilson, Livestock; John H. McCoy, Feed Grains; Paul L. Kelley, Dairy Products; Joe W. Koudele, Poultry and Eggs.**

*I have some plain yearling steers on grass weighing 800 pounds. Should I sell these cattle in early August or would I be safe in carrying them into the latter part of September?—J. H.*

There would be more risk in carrying plain quality cattle into late September than good quality cattle. Straight grass cattle of this kind probably should be sold in early August. There will be relatively few grain-fed cattle on the market this summer and fall, but the run of grass cattle could be at least as large as normal toward the end of the season. Prices of plain grass cattle declined considerably in late June but appear to have stabilized since. Prices could weaken sufficiently to more than offset probable gains on grass later in the season.

*Has any price support bill for eggs and poultry been passed by Congress to go into effect when the present support program expires?—T. J. W.*

A compromise short-term farm price support bill passed by Congress becomes effective on January 1, 1949. Under provisions of Title I of this bill, eggs and chickens will be supported at 90 per cent of parity or comparable prices until January 1, 1950. A long-range farm bill (Title II) will go into effect after that date. The support price for any non-basic agricultural commodity shall not exceed 90 per cent of parity price for the commodity as of the beginning of the marketing year or season in the case of a commodity marketed on a marketing year or seasonal basis, and as of January 1 in the case of any other commodity. If any price support operation is undertaken with respect to either chickens or turkeys, the same parity price support operation shall be undertaken with respect to ducks and ducklings and other poultry. Appropriate adjustments will

apply to these commodities. Parity prices then will be computed using a formula based upon a 10-year moving average instead of the 1909-14 base period.

*What are the prospects for corn prices this fall?—H. S.*

Indications at this time point to lower corn prices this fall in comparison to present levels. Corn prices still are high relative to most other grains. If the corn crop continues to progress favorably, the supply of feed grains will be considerably larger for the coming season than it was during 1947-48. Reports indicate that livestock numbers still are declining. With a more abundant supply per grain consuming animal unit, the pressure on feed grain prices is expected to decrease.

*What seems to be the chances of feed costs being lower for dairy production this fall?—V. P.*

It is impossible to predict the actual cost of feed but it seems that there is a tendency for more favorable feeding ratios to develop for dairy cattle this fall than existed a year ago. Some of the reasons for this trend are probable increases in milk prices along with some increase in feed supplies per animal unit during the next feeding season. While the corn crop still is far from being a reality, weather conditions have been favorable in most areas of the Corn Belt.

## Worth Knowing

I have a speed (1½ to 3 H. P. type) gas engine in which the valve had been forever sticking open, making starting impossible. I have tried small amounts of gas and cylinder oil mixture in spark plug hole to some avail, but recently I found that a teaspoon or more of turpentine put thru the spark plug hole, seems to cut the gum off valve stem. Anyway, it loosens and the engine starts right off pronto.—L. F. Shepard.

## Trees Add Beauty



This view along the highway past the Cecil McFadden farm, in Stafford county, shows how Mr. McFadden has added to the beauty of the road by tree plantings.



## Road-Building Program

(Continued from Page 8)

000. In the Eightieth Congress, \$74,000,000 was appropriated for that purpose for fiscal 1948 and \$128,000,000 for fiscal 1949. This will make possible a Federal-State secondary road program more than 5 times as great as in any single previous year.

"In addition to appropriating funds for the immediate future, however, the 80th Congress enacted legislation projecting an even larger road-building program for the fiscal years 1950 and 1951.

"This Act authorizes an appropriation of \$450,000,000 a year for federal participation in road building in those (2) years. Funds appropriated, according to terms of the Act, are to be utilized 45 per cent for primary roads, 25 per cent for city thoroughfares, and 30 per cent for secondary rural roads. This will amount to approximately \$135,000,000 each year for rural roads."

Department of Agriculture has announced Government will support wheat price (national average) of \$2 a bushel, at the farm, compared to the \$1.84 on the 1947 crop, and the interim (early harvested 1948 wheat) of \$1.96 a bushel. The announced price will be supported by loans (to co-operating farmers) and indirectly by Government buying for export to countries receiving assistance from the United States.

Base rates at terminal markets on No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 dark hard winter, No. 1 yellow hard winter, No. 1 red winter, No. 1 western red, No. 1 soft white, No. 1 white club, No. 1 western white, No. 1 hard white, No. 1 heavy dark northern spring, No. 1 heavy red spring, No. 1 hard amber durum, and No. 1 durum were announced as follows:

Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., Kansas City, Kan., Omaha, Neb., Council Bluffs, Ia.—\$2.24 a bushel.

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, East St. Louis, Ill., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Stockton, Cal., Oakland, Cal.—\$2.29.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Superior, Wis.—\$2.26.

Galveston, Houston, New Orleans, Tex.—\$2.32.

The support price is at 90 per cent of July parity, which was figured at \$2.22 a bushel. The 90 per cent guaranty on wheat was extended the closing hours of the recent session of Congress to cover the 1949 crop as well as 1948. If the present inflation continues, 1949 parity should be higher than 1948.

Loans will be available thru December 31, 1948, will mature April 1, 1949, or earlier at the discretion of the Government. The average farm price of wheat last June 15 is reported by the Department as \$2.11.

The July 1 wheat carryover was approximately 200 million bushels. Expected crop, 1,200,000,000 bushels, giving total supply of 1,400,000,000 bushels. Exports are expected to be about 400 million bushels (could be more with abundant corn crop). Estimated domestic distribution (total 740 million bushels): food 500 million, feed 150 million, seed 85 million, industrial uses, 5 million, which would give a 1949 (June 30) carryover of 260 million bushels. Exports during marketing year just ended were 500 million bushels, in round numbers. Wayne Darrow estimates that the average price for the 1948 crop should be from \$2.05 to \$2.10 at the farm, barely over the support price.

Mr. Darrow also confirms that, based

estimates of parity for July, August and September, growers may expect approximately the following support prices for other crops:

Corn, \$1.46 a bushel, compared to \$1.37 on 1947 crop.

Soybeans, \$2.19 against \$2.04.

Rice, \$1.85 (bushel) against \$1.69.

Cotton, 29.9 cents pound, against 26.5 cents.

Peanuts, 10.9 cents pound, against 10 cents.

Dry beans, average all types and grades, \$7.70 cwt. as compared to \$7.15 on 1947 crop.

Dry peas, \$4.75, against \$4.35; premium on No. 1 will be 5 cents higher, discount on No. 2, 20 cents lower.

Late potatoes, average all grades, \$2.80 compared to \$2.55 on 1947 crop. State loan rates should be announced within a few days. Department probably will use both loans and purchases to sustain prices, hopes to make loans and purchases on lower grades, force better grades onto market.

Tobaccos: Flue-cured 43.9 cents pound, against 40 cents; Burley 43, against 40.3; fire-cured, 32.3 cents against 30.2; dark air-cured 28.6 cents, against 26.9.

Department plans for continuing operations of the 3 Government-owned alcohol plants:

Omaha to go into large scale potato flour production for a commercial exporter in addition to its alcohol operations. The Muscatine plant is under a long-term lease, under which it will engage in research as well as carrying on alcohol production; Kansas City plant is available for lease thru the Secretary of Agriculture.

"All leases," it is explained by Wayne Darrow, "will provide for production tests on new uses for farm products. All plants are to engage in extensive motor fuel tests. Experiments will be under U.S. D. A. supervision.

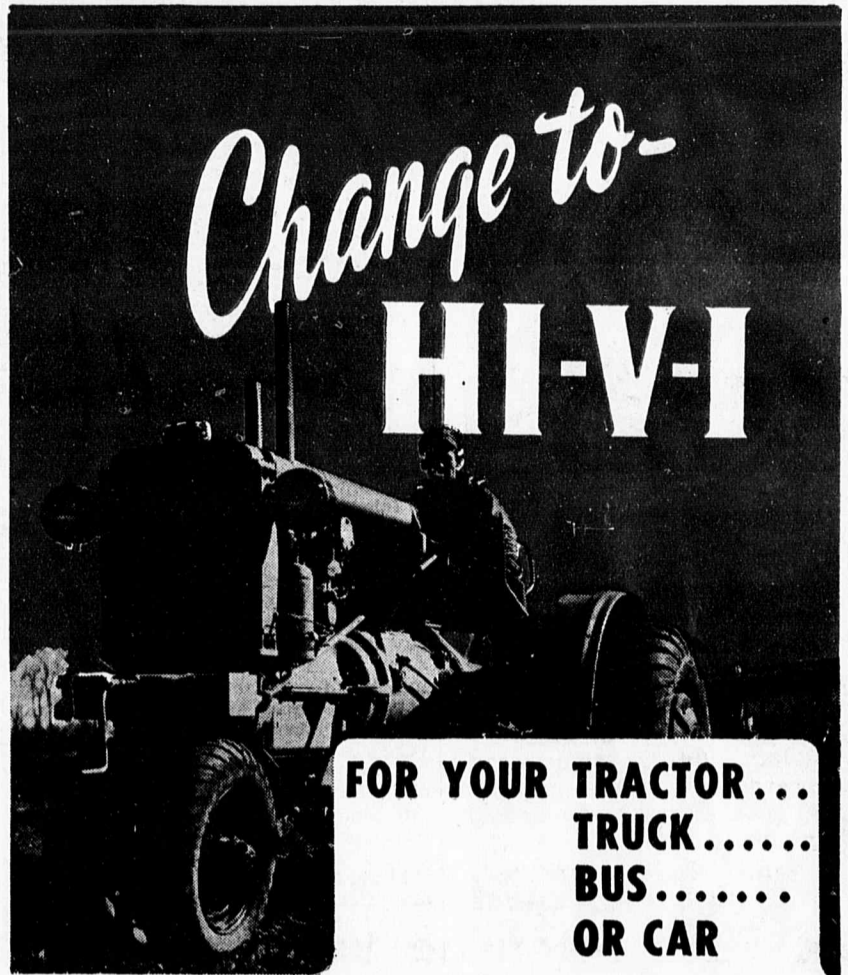
Business information services generally are warning their clients that steel will be scarcer the coming year than in the year just past—and probably worse than has been figured. Similarly for copper, lead, tin, zinc. The United States, thru ERP and private sources, is undertaking to supply the rest of the world with steel and steel products; also is requiring a lot for the armament race in which we and the other nations are engaged; potential allies have to be taken care of; some of it undoubtedly will go to potential enemies, because we can never be sure under which category some nations ought to be placed; and there must be some stockpiling. Altogether, special demands given inside track by Government will require some 20 million tons of finished steel out of total estimated production of 65 million tons.

Next Congress will slap on some rationing (allocations) of steel, following the big scramble expected in November and December this year.

Indications are that freight cars, farm machinery, petroleum equipment will get more steel than in recent past, thru voluntary allocations and, later, controls. Automobiles will get less, enough for 4 million cars (maybe) instead of planned 5 million. Refrigerators, washing machines, other household durables, likely will get less. Consumers, and laborers laid off because of steel shortages, will suffer from our global ambitions and operations.

Corridor Gossip in Washington. These Kansans must expect to have a Secretary of Agriculture in the next Cabinet. Add list of "possible," Gov. Frank Carlson, of Kansas, for 12 years representative from the Sixth (northwest) Kansas congressional district. Already listed, and generally believed holding the inside track, Rep. Clifford Hope, Fifth (southwest) Kansas congressional district, and also Dr. Milton Eisenhower, president Kansas State College, at Manhattan.

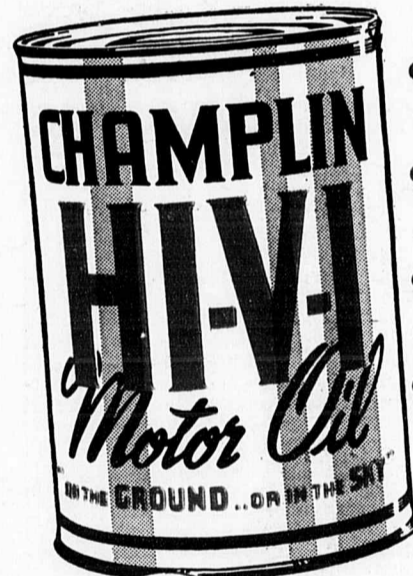
Incidentally, here is one theory as to why General Eisenhower's "No" statements have been so wordy and have carefully refrained from saying "never" on that proposal that he be nominated for President of the United States. By 1952, with 4 years as President of Columbia University, the General will have acquired a "citizen" as well as a military background, and will be in position to join a political party, or even to become a candidate for public office on one or more party tickets.



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If the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters don't work well, poisonous waste matter stays in the blood. These poisons may start nagging backaches, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent uric acid passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder. Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 50 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from the blood. Get Doan's Pills.

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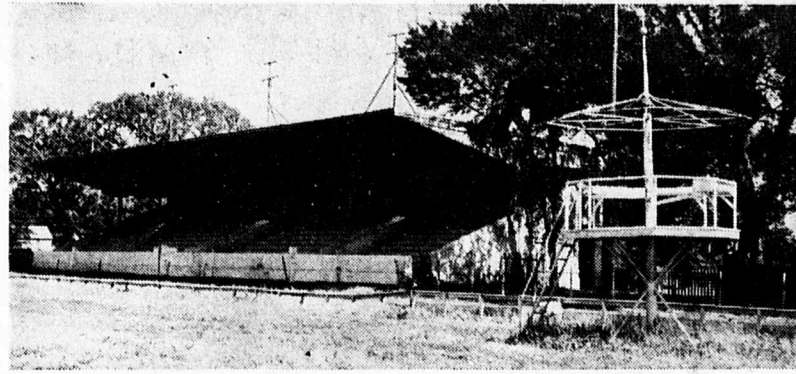


"Sure I know when the kettle boils why the steam comes out—so mama can open your letters before you get them!"



### Look at County Fairs

(Continued from Page 7)



Iola High School and Iola Junior College use this stadium for athletic events and it also serves as a grandstand for fair attractions.

prevent cattle from charging thru into the opposite stalls.

Main problem in this type of shed, say fair officials, is anchoring the roof securely. It takes very heavy anchoring to offset the terrific updraft of strong winds. However, the Lyon county sheds have withstood some severe storms without damage.

Down at Iola, Allen county fair officials have entirely different type of buildings, but their fairgrounds were developed 10 or 12 years ago under a federal-aid program.

Here, the livestock exhibit buildings are of frame structure and very modernistic in design. The 3 livestock exhibit buildings are 8-sided shells, with wood siding put on at an angle for ventilation and with a considerable open section covered only by wire.

Inside, these buildings have 2 rings of stalls with a walk-thru alley in between. In the major exhibit building for horses and cattle, there is a balcony circling the center show ring to accommodate visitors. Temporary bleachers also can be set up on both sides of the ring at ground level for overflow crowds.

#### Have Expensive Look

At the Allen county fairgrounds the poultry exhibit building also is frame, but is built in an oblong shape with a maximum of open space on the sides. All of the buildings at this fair have an expensive look, but close examination shows them to be constructed at a minimum of expense.

Considerable expansion is being planned for the Anderson County Fair, at Garnett. This fair has been using cattle exhibit sheds similar to those at Emporia, except that the uprights are of concrete instead of metal. The arrangement is exactly the same as at Emporia.

These, according to one fair official, will be torn down and native stone buildings erected in another location on the grounds. The present Quonset hut used for home economics displays will remain, but the 2 ends will be replaced with native stone to match other planned new buildings.

A new stone agricultural exhibit building also is being planned for Garnett. It will be constructed so it can be used for meetings and various activities thruout the year. New rest rooms will be installed under the stadium, which is part of the fair setup.

Out at Scott City, the Scott County Fair was reactivated in 1942, according to Don Christy, secretary. At the time tents were used for exhibits and trucks for platforms.

In 1945, the fair association also built rodeo pens. Last year a 40-

100-foot Quonset was erected for 4-H Club exhibits. It has cinder-block ends and big doors on 3 sides. Eventually, it will be used for livestock and another building will be erected for exhibits and community meetings.

The grandstand at this fair is unusual in that it was designed by Virgil Chapman, county engineer, and Mr. Christy, and is all metal except the seats. This grandstand is 40 by 192 feet with 16 rows of seats and will accommodate 2,300 to 2,400 persons. All framework is of oil-well pipes. Stran-Steel structural members were used for the roof and as braces for the seats.

Cost of this grandstand was about \$24,000, or \$10 a seat. It was paid for by contributions and loans. Many of the original loans have been changed into direct contributions.

The Lane County Fair, at Dighton, this spring constructed a new 4-H building. It is 40 by 80 feet. Walls are of pumice blocks, the floor concrete and the roof of wood. The inside will be plastered and the outside stuccoed. The 4-H Clubs in the county last year raised \$2,700 thru a wheat festival, and the county commissioners matched their funds to make the \$5,400 building. This new unit will be used for 4-H and home economics exhibits during the fair and for 4-H and community meetings thruout the year.

#### Temporary Structure for Livestock

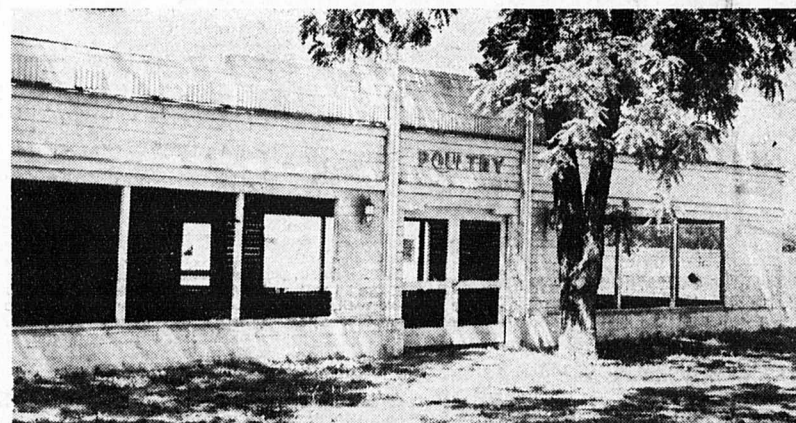
A temporary arrangement is used at Dighton for livestock exhibits. A framework structure 40 by 40 feet was erected, but with no roof. During the fair, this framework is covered by a tarpaulin. A grandstand was built in 1930 but a new addition was erected last year so seating capacity is about 700.

A new 130-acre tract adjoining Tribune on the north has just been purchased by the Greeley County Fair Association. Funds were raised by popular subscription.

Work has been started on a 60-by-120 native stone building for community meetings and county-wide activities. It will have a kitchen and all modern facilities. County 4-H Clubs raised more than \$7,700 last year for the building. The fair site cost \$9,000.

Other improvement projects include rodeo pens, grandstand, livestock exhibit barns and the inevitable race-track. Much of the building labor is being donated. A special farmers' holiday was set for June 21. On that day all farmers in the county were invited in to help put in the foundation for the native stone community building.

Costs on many fair improvements are held down because farmers and business men in the communities do-

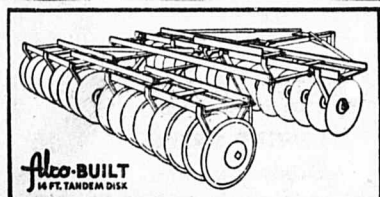


The poultry exhibit building at the Allen County Fair is of frame construction on concrete foundation and is very attractive.



There's Only ONE  
**SWEET LASSY**<sup>®</sup>  
The Great Molasses Supplement for Cattle  
Helps BUILD BEEF F..A..S..T..E..R..

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10% MORE SUGAR  
50% MORE FAT  
10% MORE CARBOHYDRATES  
ADDED Ingredients



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Eureka ... 48	Lyons ... 402
Howard ... 269	Beloit ... 910
Salina ... 5107	Mankato ... 188
Ellsworth ... 148	Miltonvale ... 31
Lincoln ... 602	Anthony ... 92
Minneapolis ... 66	Newton ... 1440
Emporia ... 22F2	Hope ... 19

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Write Today for Details and Literature  
**DUPLUX CONSTRUCTION CO., Dept. B-19**  
21st and Locust Sts. East Omaha, Nebraska

**TRACTOR Wheel Weights**

Now available for Farmall H & M, John Deere A, B, G, Ford and Case L. See your dealer or send order to ...

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**FOR EMERGENCY GRAIN BINS**  
use genuine sisal-reinforced —  
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**Saves GRAIN, TIME, MONEY and LABOR**  
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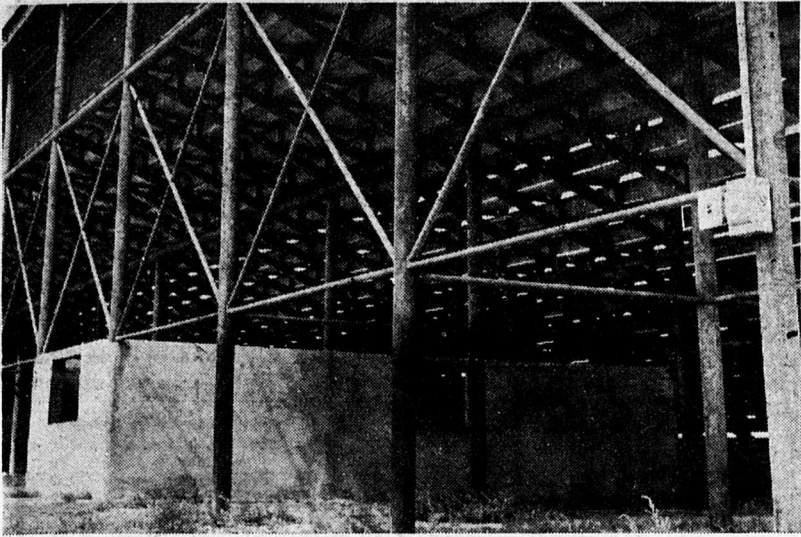
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Chicago 6, Illinois  
Please send sample and further facts about SISALKRAFT grain bins.

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This closeup of the Scott county grandstand shows how oil-well casing was used as the framework. It is fireproof.

nate freely their labor and materials.

There are 2 trends in the modern county fair revival, however, that also are helping to make extensive improvements possible. One is the trend toward buildings that can be used thruout the year by both farm and town groups. Advantages of the community-center type of building are that public support for funds is more easily obtainable, and cost of maintenance is spread in a fair proportion to the benefits received. It is poor economy, many fair officials now believe, to sink large sums into buildings and equipment used only once a year.

For this reason more and more community planning is being done to utilize fair facilities for shows and sales, community meetings, races and other forms of public entertainment.

Some communities, like Iola and Garnett, are going all the way and building all community recreation facilities around the fair setup.

**Fair Grounds in Park**

In Iola, for instance, the fair grounds are located at Riverside park, which also houses a large community center, a picnic ground, swimming pool, race track, baseball park and other amusements.

The same stadium that serves the fair also is used for saddle-club shows, and for both high-school and junior-college athletic events. A large community hall on the grounds is used by the fair association for home economics, 4-H Club and commercial exhibits and for housing 4-H Club members during the fair. It is kept busy the rest of the year as a civic auditorium, for basketball games, dances, community and county meetings and conventions. Even the churches use it. During our visit the Southeast Kansas Christian Churches were holding a series of Bible schools in the auditorium and on the park grounds.

Many purebred-cattle shows and sales are held in the main livestock pavilion. The pavilion also is used by

the Pet Milk Company as a distributing point for purebred dairy bulls imported for local farmers.

Garnett is following much the same plan. There the fair is located on 40 acres in the center of a 258-acre community park and recreation center. This setup includes a state lake, golf course, baseball park, football stadium, swimming pool, skating rink, saddle-club headquarters and other features for community use.

Using the community-center plan does more than cut the cost of fair facilities. It draws people to the fairgrounds location thruout the year. When fair time rolls around they are familiar with the location and in the habit of coming there for meetings and recreation. Also, they feel more interested because of the close association.

Those who have had experience with this community-center program say there is one thing communities with similar ideas should do first. That is to hire a good architectural engineer to make a long-range, over-all plan for location and type of structures.

This is needed, they claim, to prevent getting a hodgepodge of buildings and facilities, poorly located. Some communities which have neglected this point find they later must spend large sums for relocations or to get some uniformity into the planning.

If you haven't gone too far with your fairgrounds, perhaps it would pay you to look over some of the fair setups described in this story. Perhaps you can profit either from their foresight or their mistakes.

**Add Wristlets**

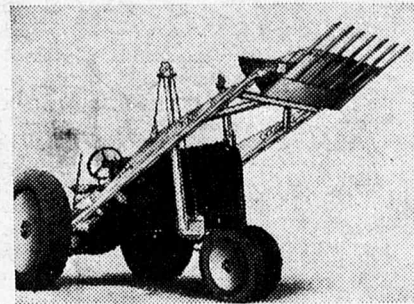
When a snow suit is perfectly wearable for another season except for the fact that young arms have grown longer, a pair of wool wristlets may be made or bought and set in the sleeves. If the color is matched as nearly as possible, the result will be both attractive and comfortable.—J. H.

**Elms Grow Rapidly**



A belt of Chinese elms was planted south of the R. W. Vogt home, Greeley county, last year. County Agent Laurence Daniels, left, and Mr. Vogt show the extent of growth from these seedlings in one year. Mr. Vogt planted a shelter-belt on the north side of his home in 1941. He soon will have protection from south winds, too.

**HORN-DRAULIC**  
THE ORIGINAL, TWIN CYLINDER HORN-DRAULIC LOADER  
SAVES TIME, MONEY AND LABOR



**ROW CROP TRACTORS**

The Horn-Draulic Loader is designed for all year around farm use. Rugged and dependable this hydraulic unit features FIVE outstanding attachments — BULL-DOZER BLADE, PUSH-OFF STACKER, BUCK RAKE, LOADER BOOM, NO. 80 SCOOP.

**FORD TYPE TRACTORS**

Streamlined in design and compact in operation the Twin Cylinder Horn-Draulic Loader is design for Ford, Ford-Ferguson, Ferguson, Case VAI, and Allis Chalmers B. This Loader carries all five Horn attachments. 40" Manure Bucket-Standard equipment on all Horn-Draulic Loaders.

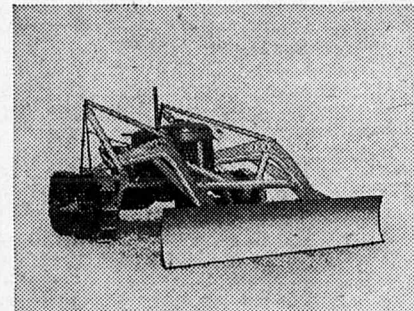
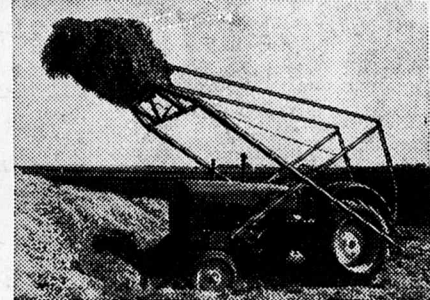


**Conversion Type Tractors**

For the Row Crop Tractor converted to the Wide Front operation there is a time saving, labor saving Horn-Draulic Loader. Finger tip control Streamlined design and an assured parts service through the years will make your Horn-Draulic Loader a farm equipment unit of great value.

**STANDARD TRACTORS**

Complete in every detail is the Horn-Draulic Loader for Standard type Tractors. Easily installed and adjustable to meet your demands for an efficient Loader this unit is guaranteed through the HORN WARRANTY PLAN.



**TRACK TYPE TRACTORS**

To meet the demand for an all around LOADER LINE The Horn Manufacturing Company has rounded out a "tested" Horn-Draulic Loader with the addition of a model for the Track Type tractor. Write for complete details on these year around farm implements manufactured by the world's largest manufacturers of hydraulic loaders.

WRITE! Just off the press is the new FOUR COLOR HORN-DRAULIC BOOKLET ON THE COMPLETE HORN LINE. There is one for your home. No obligation. Find out the facts about the HORN LINE OF FARM EQUIPMENT.

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**HORN MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
FORT DODGE, IOWA

**NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS**  
Everlasting TILE SILOS  
Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reinforcing.  
**NO** Blowing In Buy Now  
Blowing Down Erect Early  
Freezing Immediate Shipment  
Rowell Roller Bearing Ensilage Cutters.  
Write for prices. Special discounts now Good territory open for live agents.  
**NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY**  
636 Livestock Exchange Building  
STATE SIZE WANTED KANSAS CITY 15, MO.

**Buy Direct From Factory and Save**  
After 10 years of building Lawn Mowers, we have developed a sickle type mower that will cut fine grass or large weeds. Will cut lawns as short as 1 in. Especially built for Cemeteries, Parks and Schools. Mower has I.H.C. LeSpedeza guards and sickle, which gives double cutting capacity. Center drive on sickle permits close cutting around curbs and shrubbery. When answering this ad state type of mowing: Yards, Parks or Cemeteries.  
**SPECIFICATIONS**  
Width of Cut---36 in. Bearings---Standard Ball.  
Power---1 1/2 H.P. Air-Cooled Motor.  
Frame---Fabricated Electric Welded Steel.  
Differential---Auto Type Drives From Both Wheels.  
Drive---Standard Auto V-Belt. Gears---Machine Cut.  
Tires---400x8 Pneumatic. Self Propelled.  
Foushee & Heckendorn, Cedar Point, Kan.

**TWIN FEED GRAIN MOVER**  
BOTH TRUCK AND STATIONARY MODELS  
WRITE TODAY FOR PARTICULARS  
**LINK MFG. CO.**  
FARGO NORTH DAKOTA

**Conserve Your Soil**  
One man and any farm tractor builds terraces, dams, fills gullies, etc., easily, swiftly. Loads, unloads, spreads, without stopping. 1/2-yd., 3/4-yd. sizes. 2 models. Prompt delivery from your Dealer or direct from factory. Send for Free Literature.  
**K-S ROTARY SCRAPER**  
Low as \$69  
CENTRAL MFG. CO., 4924 Poppleton Ave., Dept. KF-1 Omaha, Neb.

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On The New Baldwin  
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## KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

### Plant Kansas Certified Seed

No farm investment returns greater dividends than a few extra dollars invested in State certified field seed. Kansas Certified Seed is field and laboratory tested for high yield, purity, quality, and disease and insect resistance. Plant only the best. Plant Kansas Certified Seed.

KANSAS CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSN., Manhattan, Kansas

#### Pure Seed Comanche Wheat Tenmarq Wheat

Twice State Blue Ribbon Winner on Comanche wheat.

Grown from seed that is hand rogued every year.  
E. W. Underwood, Bird City, Kan.

Certified early Triumph seed wheat. High yield and high test. Earlier than most varieties. Cleaned and ready to plant. Write C. L. Hawkins, Tampa, Kan.

Certified Pawnee seed wheat. High yield and high test. Stands up in the field. Cleaned and ready to plant. Write C. L. Hawkins, Tampa, Kan.

Certified Pawnee. Also Neosho Oats. Sacked or bulk. Dale E. Leichter, Nickerson, Kan.

Certified Comanche Wheat for sale. Write Ralph Deewall, Goldwater, Kan.

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#### WORD RATE

10c per word each issue.  
Minimum—12 words.  
Names and addresses are part of ad, thus are billed at per-word rate.

Livestock Ads Not Sold on a Per-Word Basis

#### DISPLAY RATE

Column Inches	Cost Per Issue	Column Inches	Cost Per Issue
1/2	\$4.90	2	\$19.60
3/4	9.80	3	29.40
Minimum—1/2 inch			

Cuts and borders are permitted only in Poultry, Baby Chicks, Livestock and Pet Stock Ads. Write for special display requirements.

### AUTOMOTIVE

Fans 32 volt 6-inch rubber blade \$2.75. Welding generators 150 Ampere \$47.50. 1/2 horse 1725 RPM motors \$19.75. Compressors twin cylinder \$17.50. Butler, 1885 Milwaukee, Chicago.

### FARM EQUIPMENT

Combine Owners: We manufacture pressed steel V-pulleys 6 inches to 30 inches diameter, and furnish V-Belt Conversion Drives for these combines: International Self-Propelled 123 SP, 122; Case Combines A, B, C, H, M, K, P; Holt-Caterpillar 34, 36; Platform Drive for John Deere 17, 5A; Engine Drive for M-M Jr., G2, G3; Platform Auger Drive G4; also Pickup and Auger Drive for New Holland Baler. Field tested. Write for literature for your machine. Farrar Machine Shop, Norwich, Kan. Phone 100J.

Perf-O-Rain Low Pressure Sprinkling. Amazing results. Even penetration (like rain). Seeds sprout, crops thrive. Saves water, labor, money. Pasture, truck, beet, orchards, every crop. Also Plain and Gated Surface Pipe. Galvanized or Aluminum. Write for free layout chart, illustrated folder. State your interest—Sprinkle, Flood or Furrow. State approximate acreage. Plan Now for profits. W. R. Ames Co., 150 Hooper St., San Francisco 7, Calif.

"Beattie" Blanket Cleaner cleans wild oats out of tame oats and all grains. Earn money. Do custom work, sell your oats as seed. Satisfaction or money refunded \$169.50. Write for catalogue. Sifton Products, Box 17, Sifton, Manitoba, Canada.

Farm Telephones. New model, handset wall telephones for rural lines—prompt delivery by parcel post. Write: Farm Telephone, Dept. 1043, Rogers Park Station, Chicago 26, Ill.

For Sale—3 water pumps, mounted on wheels. Gas engine driven. Ideal for farmers. Priced right. Topeka Foundry and Iron Works Co., 321 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

Welding Equipment—Oxweld Acetylene Regulators with gauge, \$6.25. Air Line Regulators, \$2.25. Filters 50c. Money back guarantee. V. L. Wranosky, Haddam, Kan.

### MACHINERY AND PARTS

Combine Supplies: Heavy Duty Canvasses . . . V Pulleys and Conversion V Belt Drives Floating Windrow Pickups . . . Rubber Belt Feeder House Raddles . . . Grain Blowers . . . Rasp Bars for Tooth and Rasp Cylinders. Write: Richardson Mfg. Co., Cawker City, Kan.

Spike Tooth Drag Harrows—World's best—most popular—lowest priced all steel flexible and lever styles. Many sizes, immediate shipments. Folders, prices, write The "Wetschuracks" factory distributors, Montmorenci, Indiana.

### ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

#### LIGHT PLANTS

Complete stock of parts for Delco—Montgomery Ward, Fairbanks—Morse, Onan, Sears.

GENERAL PRODUCTS  
159 No. Emporia Wichita, Kan.

#### Gas & Electric Kitchen Ranges Coal and Wood Ranges Combination Ranges

Coal, Wood and Electric or Coal, Wood and Bottled Gas  
14 Famous Brands to choose from  
Write or Visit  
MIDWEST APPLIANCE STORE  
608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

We Can Supply Wringer Rolls and Parts for any make of electric or gas-powered washing machines. 24-hour service. Sjolholm Sales Service, Junction City, Kan.

### HELP WANTED

#### Herdsman Wanted

For 20-25 Cow Milking Herd of Registered Holsteins 2-time. Herd on continuous test over 15 years. Herdsman will have an assistant.  
Box 525, Kansas Farmer  
Topeka, Kansas

### PRODUCE WANTED

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

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**AUCTION SCHOOL** Learn Auctioneering America's Leading Auctioneers Teach You. Students sell actual Sales. Largest school in world. 14 years in operation. Don't be misled. Term soon. Free catalog. Write REISCH AUCTION SCHOOL, Mason City, Iowa

Make Up to \$30-\$40 Week as a Trained Practical Nurse! Learn quickly at home. Booklet free. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-7, Chicago.

### SERVICES OFFERED

G. M. Roller, U. S. Treasury Enrolled Income Tax Expert. Returns, deficiencies. 307 Clark, Goodland, Kan.

### Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$37.75	\$36.00	\$28.75
Hogs	29.75	27.25	26.50
Lambs	32.00	33.00	26.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.23 1/2	.21	.18 1/2
Eggs, Standards	.40 1/2	.41	.42
Butterfat, No. 1	.76	.76	.64
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.35 1/2	2.28 1/2	2.43 1/2
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	2.12 1/2	2.37 1/2	2.43 1/2
Oats, No. 2, White	.99 1/2	1.22	1.03
Barley, No. 2	1.45	1.69	1.67
Alfalfa, No. 1	25.00	25.00	25.00
Prairie, No. 1	16.00	16.00	17.00

### Public Sales of Livestock

**Ayrshire Cattle**  
October 2—C. C. McGennis, Rich Hill, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

**Brown Swiss Cattle**  
July 17—Monticello Farms, Olathe, Kan. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

**Dairy Cattle—All Breeds**  
July 22—Don Patterson, Junction City, Kan.

**Guernsey Cattle**  
October 15—Kansas Guernsey Breeders' State Sale, fair grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Max Dickerson, Secretary, Hiawatha, Kan.

**Hereford Cattle**  
October 15—Frank R. Condell, Dellford Ranch, El Dorado, Kan.  
November 8—Cowley County Hereford Breeders' Assn., Winfield, Kan. Chas. H. Cloud, Sale Manager, Winfield, Kan.

**Polled Hereford Cattle**  
October 23—Mid-West Polled Hereford Breeders' Show and Sale, Deshler, Nebr. Vernon Kuhlmann, Deshler, Nebr.

**Holstein Cattle**  
October 25—Kansas State Holstein Sale, Abilene, Kan. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan., Chairman Sale Committee.

**Shorthorn Cattle**  
November 4—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Sale Manager, Beloit, Kan.

**Milking Shorthorn Cattle**  
October 23—Kansas Milking Shorthorn Sale, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. C. O. Heidebrecht, Secretary, Inman, Kan.  
August 26—Russell McDaniel, Walnut, Kan.  
Roy Paul, Sale Manager, Broken Arrow, Okla.  
August 31—E. L. Walker, Fowler, Kan.

**Duroc Hogs**  
July 17—Monticello Farms, Olathe, Kan. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

**Hampshire Hogs**  
July 28—Roy R. Thomas, Holton, Kan.  
August 21—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

**Sheep**  
August 6—Nebraska Sheep Breeders, Lincoln, Nebr. M. A. Alexander, Secretary, Lincoln, Nebr.

**Horses**  
July 17—Monticello Farms, Olathe, Kan. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

**Shortage of Minerals**  
Several mild forms of disease from nutritional deficiency are found in Kansas, according to Martha E. Brill, Extension home health specialist at Kansas State College.

Among those named by Miss Brill are anemia from too little iron, protein and other minerals; goiter, from a shortage of iodine; and rickets, caused by a lack of calcium, phosphorus and vitamin D.

### Livestock Advertising Rates

1/2 Column inch (5 lines)	\$3.00 per issue
1 Column inch	8.40 per issue

The ad costing \$3.00 is the smallest accepted.

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

JESSE B. JOHNSON, Livestock Editor  
MIKE WILSON, Fieldman.  
Kansas Farmer - - - Topeka, Kansas

**POWER MOWERS**  
Build your own power lawn mower that cuts all weeds and grass, with essential parts in kit . . . **18.50**  
Complete, assembled, less motor \$ 74.50  
Complete, assembled with Motor \$137.50  
Write for Literature  
APPELUQUIST TOOL & MACH. SHOP  
Dept. 2 Salina, Kan.

**Black Leaf 40**  
KILLS LICE  
"Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER  
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS.. OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

**HOGS**  
**MILLER'S DUROC SALE**  
At farm 11 miles south of Alma, Kan.,  
35 Bred Gilts and Bred Sows: They are bred mostly to Eureka. A few to Fancy Thickset. Also selling several choice spring boars. Gilts are sired by Super Sensation, Eureka and Prince Bob. Watch August 7 issue of Kansas Farmer for more information about this offering. For catalog write to  
**CLARENCE MILLER**  
Alma, Kansas  
Auctioneer: Bert Powell  
Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer

**REGISTERED DUROCS**  
**300 to Pick From**  
Fed right. Bred right. They are right. Boars, serviceable age. Bred gilts. Spring pigs, unrelated pairs. No better breeding in the book.  
**HARRY W. LONG, Ellsworth, Kan.**

**Offering Duroc Bred Gilts**  
Sired by Dream King and bred to First Base. Always the best in Durocs.  
**WREATH FARM, Manhattan, Kan.**

**SHEPHERD'S SUPERIOR DUROCS**  
Offering Excellent sows and gilts bred to Super Spotlight and Lo Thickmaster for late August and September farrowing. Choice, serviceable and spring boars. Our Durocs please. Write, call or come. G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

**DUROC BRED GILTS AND BOARS**  
All Ages. By Top Crown by the Illinois Champion Crown Prince. Satisfaction or your money back. Best we ever raised.  
**BEN M. HOOK & SON, Silver, Lake, Kansas**

**DUROC BRED GILTS**  
A limited number of select gilts by Topper and bred to Kan Be for September litters.  
**G. F. GERMANN & SON, Manhattan, Kan.**

**Extra Choice Spotted Poland Chinas for Sale**  
Bred gilts to farrow in August and September. Bred to a grandson of Hocker. Gilts from good litters and bred to an outstanding boar.  
**ROY G. KELLER, Berryton, Kan.**

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BOARS**  
Ready for service. Sows and gilts sired by or bred to Buster Boy and his helper, Advancer Grandview Supreme. Weaning pigs champion breeding.  
**DALE KONKEL, Haviland, Kansas**

**BERGSTEN'S Improved Hampshires**  
Now offering outstanding Fall Boars. Immune and registered. New breeding for old customers.  
**R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Randolph, Kan.**

**ETHYLEDAL FARM**  
PRODUCTION HAMPSHIRE  
Top fall boars ready to go. Fall gilts now being bred for fall farrow. Weaning pigs of high quality. Proven bloodlines.  
**Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.**

**August 7**  
**Will Be Our Next Issue**  
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by  
**Saturday, July 31**  
If your ad is late, send it in Special Delivery to 912 Kansas Ave.  
**BERT POWELL**  
AUCTIONEER  
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE  
1529 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.



**SHEEP**

**Nebraska Sheep Breeders' Twelfth Annual Ram & Ewe Sale**  
State Fair Grounds  
**Lincoln, Nebraska**  
**Friday, August 6**

**70 RAMS — All Yearlings — 40 EWES**  
Hampshire, Shropshire, Southdown  
Cheviot, Corriedale and Oxford  
10:00 A. M.—Judging Sale Sheep, Shropshire  
Sheep Type Conference and Sheep  
Information.  
1:00 P. M.—Auction Sale of Sheep, Mail  
Orders Filled.  
CHARLES CORKLE, Auctioneer  
M. A. Alexander, Secretary, College of Agri-  
culture, Lincoln 1, Nebraska

**Yearling Shropshire Rams**  
We have 20 head of high quality, big heavy rams  
ready to go.  
D. V. SPOHN FARMS, Superior, Nebr.

**Beef CATTLE**

**MAPLE DELL FARMS**  
Reg. Aberdeen-Angus  
Cattle

400 head to pick from. Revolution, Eileen-  
mere and Prince Sunbeam breeding. We  
offer 1 or a car load. Bulls, Cows and Heifers.  
L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

**Angus Beef Is Best**

You can raise better beef if  
you breed and feed Aber-  
deen-Angus. Forty times in  
42 Chicago International in-  
terbreed carcass contests,  
Angus beef has won the  
grand championship. Proof  
that Angus beef is best.  
More Angus breeders are  
needed to supply the grow-  
ing demand. Write for free literature.  
American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn.  
Dept. KF, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.



**REG. HEREFORD BULLS**

Hazlett and WHR Breeding  
12 big, rugged bulls from 12 to 14 months old.  
WAITE BROS., Winfield, Kansas

**REGISTERED SHORTHORNS**

Bulls — FEMALES — 4-H Calves  
C. H. BALSTIN, Mullinville, Kan.

**Dairy CATTLE**

**BUILD A BETTER INCOME WITH GUERNSEYS**

There's always a ready market for quality  
Guernsey offspring... a constant demand for  
premium-priced GOLDEN GUERNSEY Milk.  
Send for helpful, illustrated booklet, "Breeding  
Guernsey Cattle". It's FREE!  
THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB  
875 Grove Street, Peterborough, N. H.

**REGISTERED GUERNSEYS**

Since 1906 High Production. Correct Type.  
Popular Bloodlines.  
Ransom Farm, Homewood (Franklin Co.), Kan.

**SMOKY VALLEY HOLSTEINS**

Sons of Carnation Countryman and Kanstacel  
Madcap Monarch, out of Carnation Countryman  
dams for sale.  
W. G. BIRCHER & SONS, Ellsworth, Kan.

**BULL CALVES FOR SALE**

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

**Brown Swiss for Sale**

Extra good grade cows and heifers, reasonable,  
none reserved.  
JOHN BALDING, Hazelton, Kan.

**REG. BROWN SWISS**

Bull calves from high-producing dams.  
LLOYD SPESARD, Abbyville, Kan.

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Specializing in purebred sales. All breeds.  
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Ross B. Schaulis, Auctioneer  
Purebred Livestock, Real Estate and Farm  
Sales. Ask those for whom I have sold.  
CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

**IN THE FIELD**



**Jesse R. Johnson**  
Topeka, Kansas  
Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman,  
Muscatiah, Kansas.

FRANK MILLS, farmer and livestock auc-  
tioneer, writes that his wife is recovering from  
a severe operation but is still in the hospital in  
Sterling. Frank and son, Boyd, are batching and  
taking care of 270 acres of row crops. Growing  
conditions are ideal and this promises to be a  
great year for the farmers who believe in more  
and better livestock, so says Mr. Mills.

NELS TORKELOSON, Milking Shorthorn  
breeder, of Everest, and president of the North-  
east Kansas Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Assn.,  
sends us word that the organization will hold its  
annual picnic and field day, July 18, at the  
JOHN B. GAGE FARM, Eudora. A basket din-  
ner will be served at noon. The afternoon will  
be spent with type demonstrations and the dis-  
cussion of Milking Shorthorn breeding problems.  
All those interested in Milking Shorthorns should  
by all means attend this event.

Located on the S. B. Amcoats farm, east of  
Clay Center, ALLEN LARD continues with a  
definite program of producing and improving  
registered Duroc hogs. In a rather unassuming  
manner he talks of his efforts with an air of  
having perfected his breeding herd with little  
or no effort. He always has had a definite Duroc  
type in mind and by intelligent effort in selecting  
breeding stock regardless of breed slogans, he  
has accomplished as much in a few years as  
many breeders have in a lifetime of effort. He  
carries about 10 breeding sows and raises 2 lit-  
ters each year. From these he selects the best  
for his trade. In maturing his breeding stock  
only such feeds as are grown on the farm are  
used. He believes this the best way to insure  
growth and health in breeding animals.

Just over the state line in Nebraska, 30 or so  
miles from Belleville, live MARTIN and RUBEN  
CORLISS, prominent breeders of registered Polled  
Shorthorn cattle. Each one of the brothers has  
his own well-improved farm and owns his own  
breeding establishment but by the exchange of  
herd bulls and brotherly council greater progress  
has been made over the years than otherwise  
would have been made. The combined herds  
number about 200 head. Their father owned and  
bred registered Polled Shorthorns as early as  
1910. But the present herds were established  
in about 1917. From time to time as the herd  
was being established good Scotch Horned blood  
was brought into the herds which has added  
quality and is responsible for a greatly im-  
proved type. The address of the brothers is  
Hebron, Nebr.

DAN BOHENBLUST & SON, of Bala, are  
among the registered hog breeders of Kansas  
with faith to go right on in perfecting better  
quality Berkshires. They maintain good herds on  
2 farms and always have breeding stock for  
sale. And to be sure of having new blood for  
old customers, they are good buyers of the best  
known strains of the Berkshire breed. The 1947  
grand champion boar of Kansas is now doing  
service in the herd. And a sow sired by a boar  
that was defeated only by grand champions,  
was selected from a leading Eastern herd last  
winter. She has a fine litter of 9 at present. Ten  
to 15 sows are kept for breeding purposes and  
2 litters grown annually. Just now a nice lot of  
sows and gilts bred for fall farrowing along  
with about 60 spring pigs make up the herd.  
Registered Milking Shorthorns are also bred on  
the farm.

MOBERLY BROTHERS, the enterprising Hol-  
stein breeders of Ames, in Cloud county, con-  
tinue to move forward with their well-defined  
breeding plans. Willow Springs Golden Prince,  
the All-Kansas senior yearling in 1946, has made  
a splendid growth and development. None of  
his heifers, of course, are yet in milk but they  
are unusually promising. This bull continues to  
rule as senior sire, altho he is younger than  
L-Jay Cee Ray Apple Starlight A1, the bull that  
formerly headed the Clarence B. Quinn herd,  
at Bennington, and was responsible for many  
of the high records made in that herd. Altho the  
brothers are heavy farmers, own and manage  
many acres, Holsteins come first. The herd is  
always their first consideration. The above bulls  
follow sons of Old Billy Carnation Apex and  
Rendale Homestead King bulls that sired fe-  
males good enough to make a 478.1 herd average  
last year.

For 25 years E. E. MERTEN, a Clay county  
boy, has been interested in the breeding of reg-  
istered Hereford cattle and Poland China hogs.  
For several years he kept the hogs registered  
but now his herd of over 100 head are purebred  
but are bred just for commercial purposes. But  
for the last few years he has gone in for the  
best in Herefords, with plans to keep fewer cattle  
but strive to have one of the best herds at  
least in his part of the state. Just now he has  
an exceptional small herd of young females most  
of them from CK Ranch. Many of them were  
sired by the great breeding bull, CK Onward  
Domino and others that carry his breeding. The  
herd bull also was bred at CK Ranch. Merten  
Herefords are receiving the care that all good  
cattle should and must have if they are to prove  
profitable. Mr. Merten now owns and occupies  
the old Merten Homestead acreage in the suburbs  
of the village of Morganville.

**Tough on Chinch Bugs**

There is at least one bright aspect  
for farmers in Southeast Kansas in the  
2 weeks of flooding rains. Recent down-  
pours practically eliminated chinch  
bugs from wheat and barley fields in  
that area, according to E. G. Kelly,  
Extension entomologist at Kansas  
State College.

Kelly said that until heavy rains  
wiped most of them out, the little  
brown and red bugs had been thriving  
in dry weather of April and May and  
were a threat to wheat and oats and  
later to sorghums and corn.

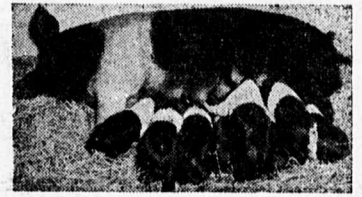
**HAMPSHIRE HOG SALE**

Starting at 12 o'clock promptly

**July 28, 1948**

at the Ireland Sale Barn

**Holton, Kansas**



**100 Bred Sows and Gilts**

25 bred between May 10th and May 20th. 36 gilts bred be-  
tween May 20th and June 5th. The balance of the offering  
bred after June 1st. All sows and gilts are purebred but not  
registered. We have always used registered boars in this herd  
but have never recorded our sows. The entire offering is sired  
by or bred to Hawkeye O'Henry and Hawkeye Bound and  
Lucky A. by Lucky Bound, two great O'Bryan bred boars.  
We will also sell 300 Spring Shoats of outstanding quality  
that will average around 100 pounds per head. This offering  
is cholera immune.

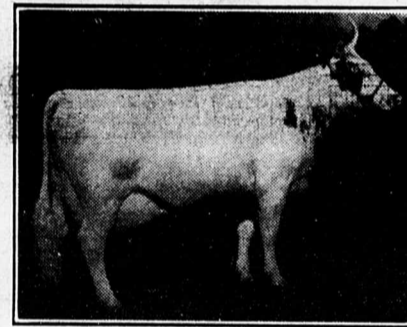


This entire offering was all bred and produced on this  
ranch. "Twin Valley Stock & Dairy Ranch," Holton, Kan.

**ROY R. THOMAS, Owner**

Powell & Ireland, Auctioneers  
Mike Wilson for the Kansas Farmer

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**One of the Largest Registered Ayrshire Herds in the Middle West**

Our herd of over 150 head of Registered  
Ayrshires is headed by Bar Swank, a grand-  
son of Bar Old Style, one of the two highest-  
producing Ayrshire cows on the North Amer-  
ican Continent.

Special: For sale now at private treaty—  
50 head of close-up first and second calf reg-  
istered heifers and some good young regis-  
tered cows that will calve soon.

Attention—Our second registered Canadian  
Importation sale will be here at the farm on  
October 2nd. We are 7 miles southwest of  
Rich Hill, Mo., and just a few miles east  
of Prescott, Kan.

We Welcome You to Visit Our Farm

**C. C. "Connie" McGennis, Box 116, Rich Hill, Mo.**



**PLAN THAT FALL SALE NOW!  
SELECT A RELIABLE AUCTIONEER**

I have sold successfully for others — Why Not You?

**SALE DATES CLAIMED**

- Sept. 27—Feeder Calf Sale, Salem, Mo.
- Oct. 7—Mercer County Feeder Calf Sale, Princeton, Mo.
- Oct. 11—Beef Breeders Sale, Nevada, Mo.
- Oct. 14—Iowa State Ayrshire Sale, Waterloo, Ia.
- Oct. 16—Minnesota State Ayrshire Sale, Austin, Minn.
- Oct. 25—Kansas State Ayrshire Sale, Horton, Kan.
- Nov. 16—Western Missouri Beef Breeders Sale, Clinton, Mo.

May I Add Your Sale to My List? Call or write for sale dates.  
**C. C. "Connie" McGennis, Box 116, Rich Hill, Mo.**  
Telephone 7151, Rich Hill, Mo.

**DAIRY CATTLE DISPERSAL SALE**

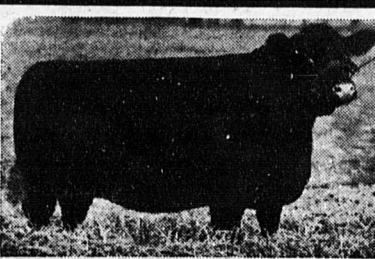
2 miles south of Junction City,  
Kan., on Highway 77 **Thursday, July 22nd**

**157 HEAD (63 Head in Milk)**

- 50 Holstein Cows, 32 Jersey and Guernsey Cows
- 20 2-year-old Holstein Heifers
- 28 Calves, 2 to 4 months old
- 20 Guernsey and Jersey 2-year-old Heifers
- 5 Baby Calves
- 1 Purebred Holstein Bull

The offering is largely purebred but not eligible to record.  
Herd Tb. accredited.  
Full line of dairy equipment including pasteurizing and bottling.

**DON PATTERSON, Junction City, Kansas**  
Arthur Cederburg, Sale Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.  
Auctioneer: Ross B. Schaulis



QUEEN OF HEARTS 2nd X

**60 Polled Shorthorns for Sale**

"Cherry Hill Hallmark" and "Red Coro-  
net 2nd" in service. We offer new blood and  
some of the best. Buy the hornless kind.  
150 in herds.

For Sale: Males—bred and open females  
and calves. Price \$150 to \$1,000. Farm loca-  
tion—22 miles west and 6 miles south of  
Hutchinson.

**J. C. BANBURY & SONS,**  
Phone 13F2, Plevna Kansas

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is a good investment  
on Highline Farms



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To those thousands upon thousands of Kansas farmers to whom the advent of electricity has meant a brighter future within a few short years, this matter of adequate wiring is of prime importance.

Don't try to save on inadequate wiring simply because the initial expense is less. The efficient operation of every heater, every appliance and every bit of electrical machinery depends on the wires and outlets. When in doubt, consult a representative of your local electric company or appliance dealer.

Electricity is being put to work in countless ways in order to increase farm production with less manpower. Daily, electricity is playing a more important role in farm life, until Reddy Kilowatt has become the symbol of modern farm living.



**Write to Kansas Farmer for this Free Booklet**

The booklet "Farmstead Wiring" will prove invaluable to you in how to best utilize electricity on your farm. You'll find page after page of important electrical data and instruction in simple, understandable language. Call or write for your guide book.

KANSAS FARMER, 912 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan., Dept. RRM



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Does the Job Better!**

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LISTEN to the Electric Hour  
CBS Stations 4:30 P. M. Sundays

You are  
getting twice  
as much  
electricity for  
your dollar as  
you did twenty  
years ago!