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Kansas Farmer

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

AUGUST 7, 1948

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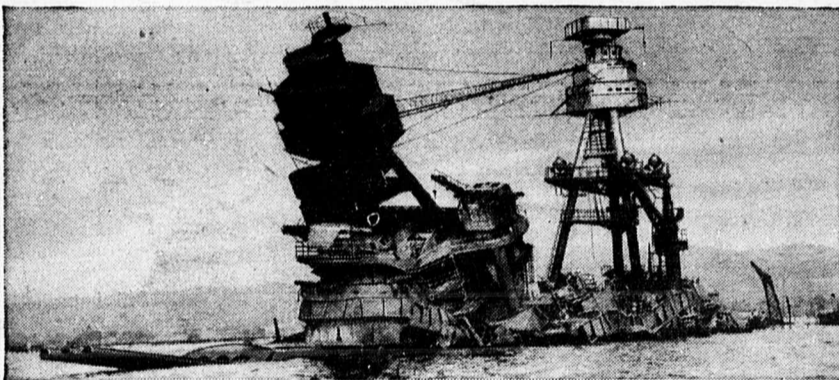
What Fertilizers Will Do for Wheat...

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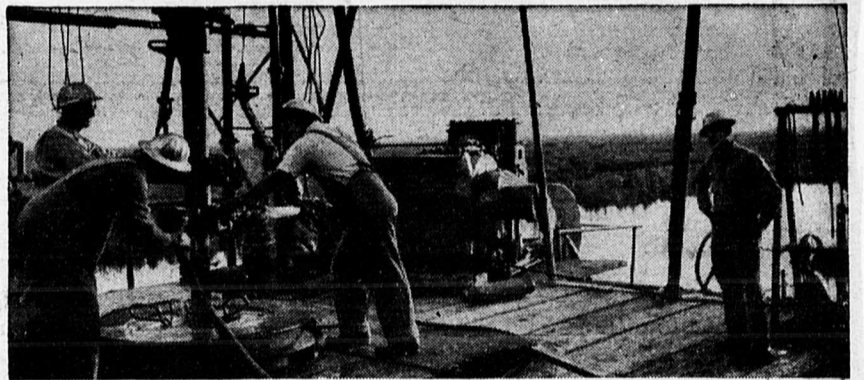


Once those shoes were "big enough"

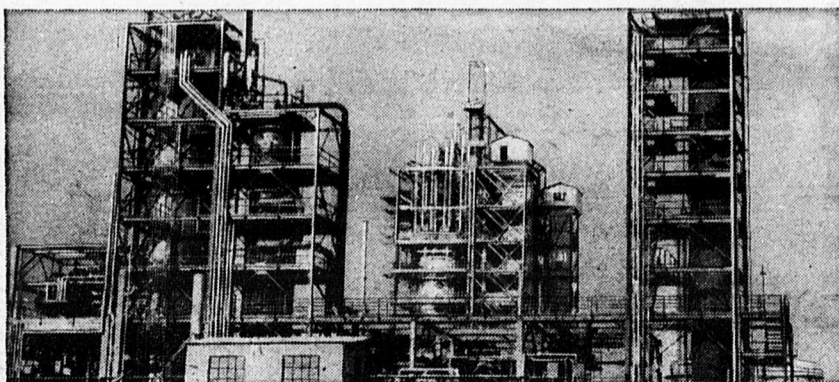
...but that was years ago. And, just like Bill, this whole nation in the last few years has grown and stretched far beyond the limits of many things that once were "big enough" for it.



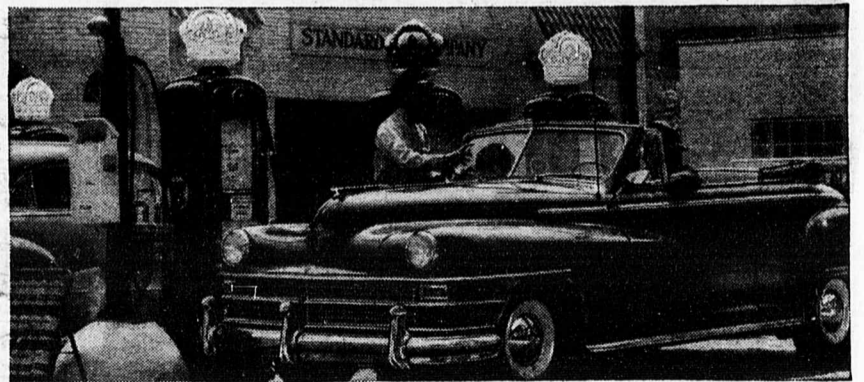
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CLARINDA, IOWA

The Cover Picture

WHAT fertilizers will do for wheat grown on continuous-cropped Kaw Valley sandy bottom land is shown in the pictures on the cover of Kansas Farmer this issue.

These pictures were taken at the wheat fertilizer plots put out by the Wamego F. F. A. chapter on the farm of LeRoy Miller, in Pottawatomie county. The man appearing in the pictures is E. E. Stockebrand, Vocational Agriculture instructor and F. F. A. adviser.

Reading from right to left on the cover, parts of 3 plots are shown. Extreme right is the check plot, which received no fertilizer. You can still see the ground between rows. The wheat is stunted and heads are very short and immature. The crop was not worth harvesting.

In the same picture Mr. Stockebrand has his right foot in a plot that was fertilized March 1 with a top dressing of 100 pounds of 45 per cent superphosphate an acre. The wheat in this plot was much better and made a fair crop but still shows a lack of phosphorus.

Sixty pounds of 45 per cent phosphate an acre at seeding time, and 225 pounds of nitrate on March 1, produced the excellent stand of wheat shown on the left. This particular combination of fertilizers did the best of the many combinations tried in the tests.

Mr. Miller explains that the field, which is of light, sandy soil, has had no legumes on it during the 7 years he has owned the farm, and he doesn't know for how many years before that. The field has been continuously cropped to corn, sorghums and sweet potatoes.

Fortunately, Mr. Miller realized that the soil was cropped out and applied nitrogen over all of it this spring. He also sowed sweet clover this spring in the entire field as the beginning of a rotation that will build back the soil fertility.

Too Few Chicks?

Poultrymen are cutting production for next year. From available estimates there will be about 13 per cent fewer chicks raised this year than were raised a year ago. Chicks for broiler production have been in strong demand, and the number to be used for broilers is above that of a year ago. Heaviest cut in chicks for flock replacement has been in Western Corn Belt states.

There is a strong possibility that poultrymen may be overdoing the reduction in chicks for flock replacements. With an increase in feed grain supplies, the egg-feed ratio should be much more favorable this coming fall and winter than during the same period last year. The average poultrymen should see a higher return with the use of cheaper feed next fall. Reduction in layers should help maintain egg prices at a high level. The demand for dressed poultry promises to be strong, since meat supplies will not be as plentiful as they were last fall.—Ray M. Hess, K. S. C.

Kansas Farmer has repeatedly urged farmers not to cut poultry production. Kansas already is below normal in poultry numbers.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

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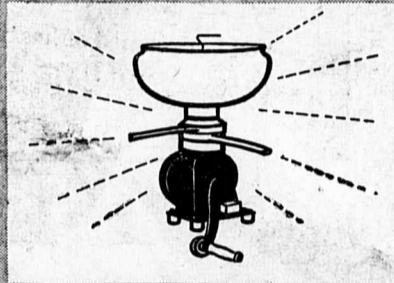
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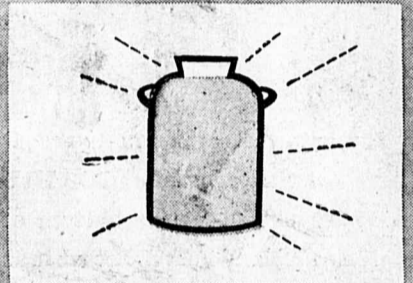
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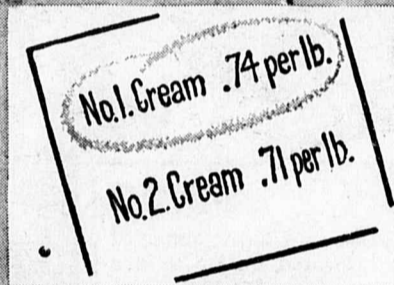
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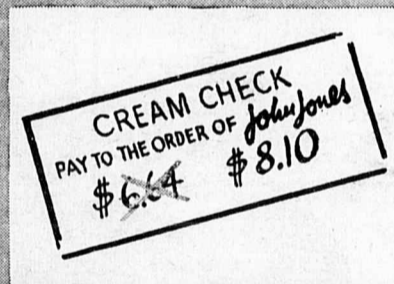
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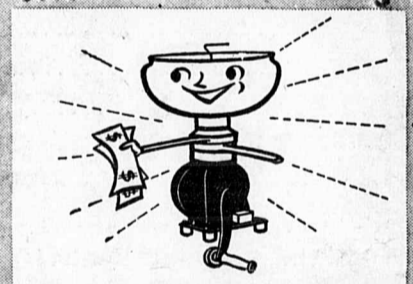
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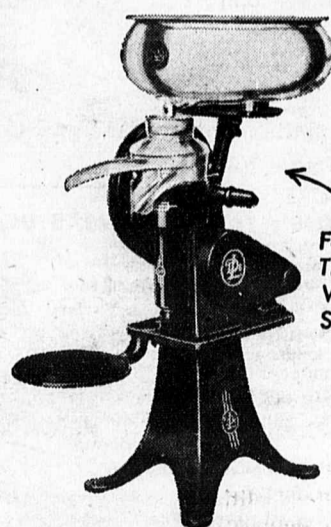
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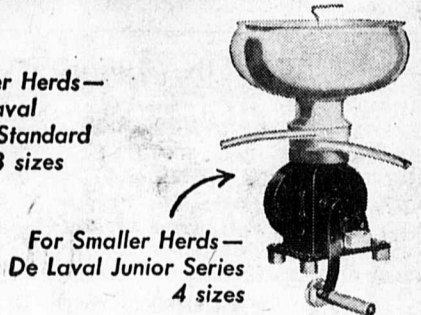


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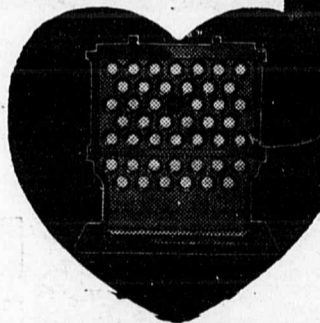
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Prohibition Is Best

Dear Editor: In regard to intoxicating beverages, Kansas has had and still has constitutional prohibition, and God has smiled on Kansas making this state one of the very best financially and morally. Now the friends of booze are trying to overthrow prohibition in Kansas with a repeal amendment and it is up to all good citizens and lovers of sobriety and decency to vote NO on repeal on November 2, 1948.

Kansas has a higher percentage of high-school graduates, fewer people on old-age assistance, less crime, fewer murders, less drunkenness, fewer alcoholics and lower taxes on real estate than do wet states.

Repeal has caused increased drinking in other states. Instead of having a man spend his money on booze in order to get a small portion of it paid to the state as revenue, it is far better to collect the revenue as general tax and let his family have the rest for food, clothing, education or whatever is needed. Money spent for booze cannot buy bread.

More than that, government records show that the results of drunkenness cost Uncle Sam 3 times as much as his booze revenue brings in. Also, in 1943 Massachusetts spent more than 47 million dollars because of increased poverty, crime and the hospitalization of alcoholics than the state revenue from booze brought in. In other words, booze revenue costs much more than it brings in, besides all of the misery, poverty, hardship and broken homes that cannot be measured in dollars.

So let's keep booze out of Kansas. Some folks drink now but many more would get the habit if we had a booze-house on every corner. That is why the booze makers want repeal, more money for them, more trouble and poverty for us. One may say it is his business if he drinks; but it is our business if he smashes into our car on the highway.

The repeal amendment turns the control of booze over to the legislature, giving them a chance to change the law every 2 years and who knows what they might do? It says saloons are outlawed but nothing is said about outlawing booze-selling stores, taverns, inns, night clubs. Vote NO on repeal.—Frank Walter, Bendena, Kan.

More ACP Cash

Plans may now be developed for a 1949 Agricultural Conservation Program offering farmers almost twice as much assistance for conservation practices as was available under the 1948 program.

For the current fiscal year, the Agriculture Department Appropriation Act sets aside \$150 million for the 1948 program, including administrative expenses. This was the amount Congress authorized last year for developing the 1948 program. Congress this year has authorized the development of a 1949 program amounting to \$262.5 million. The Kansas allocation for 1948 was \$4,131,000.

Build 3,251 Ponds

Erosion is being checked, water held back and great progress in conservation is being made by the thousands of dams built under the Agricultural Conservation Program, says Glenn H. Johnson, chairman of the Kansas State PMA Committee. In Kansas alone 3,251 stockwater and erosion control dams were constructed under the 1947 ACP Program. Since 1940 a total of 22,509 such dams have been built under the program in Kansas.

An Odd Mother

A pheasant hen has adopted a brood of young turkey poults at the Kansas State College poultry farm.

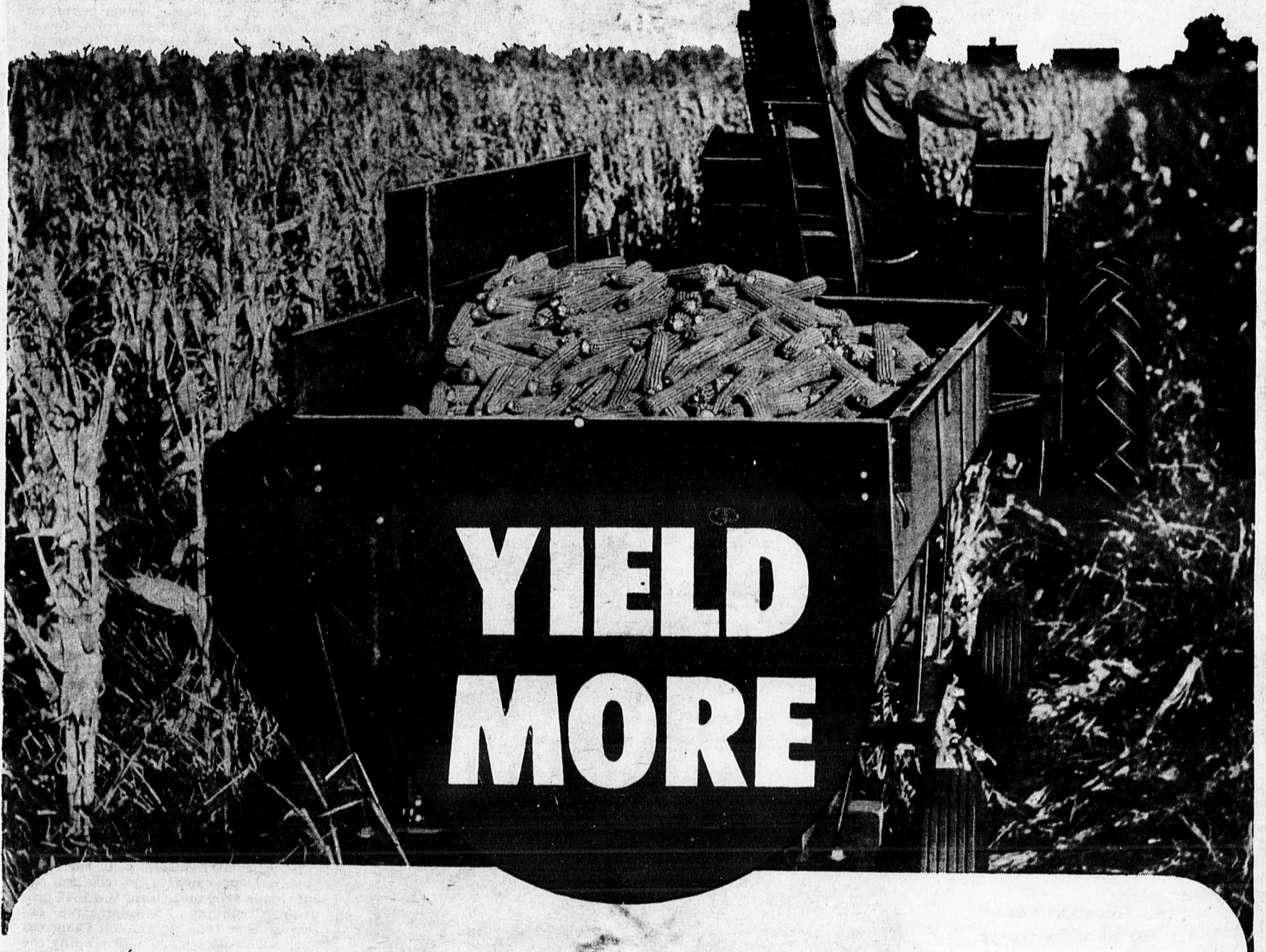
The pheasant leads the young poults to shade, takes them in out of the rain and even seems to enjoy frolicking with them, according to Herman D. Smith, research assistant at the poultry farm, who originally put the pheasant in with the poults to see how she would react.

Lease a Bull

Langwater James, a 3-year-old Guernsey bull, has been leased from the Glenciff Farm, Independence, by the dairy husbandry department at Kansas State College.

The bull's dam, St. James Bright Girl, sold at the St. James dairy herd dispersal sale, Napiersville, Ill., for \$2,600.

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3. PIONEER 302 is a newer variety that is rapidly gaining in popularity. It is especially adapted to Southeastern Kansas and in the Missouri River valley and south. If you live in either of these general areas you will want to try an acreage of this new hybrid.

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COON RAPIDS, IOWA

Mow-Dried Hay

... Worth \$5 More a Ton,
Says Luther Shetlar

By Dick Mann

WE USED to bed down the cows with waste hay," says Luther Shetlar, Sumner county dairyman. That is one reason he has completely revised his haymaking methods.

Mr. Shetlar has a large herd of highly-bred Holstein cattle. He pointed at one old cow that was hobbling about the yard. "That's the highest producer I ever had," he explained, "and now look at her. She broke down in the pelvic bones." Then he went on to explain that he just hadn't realized, perhaps, how much more feed that cow had needed than the ordinary producer. "I'm positive," he continued, "that she didn't get enough high-quality feed to produce so much milk and still maintain her body in perfect condition.

"I have done everything possible to breed my cows for high production," Mr. Shetlar said, "but I am convinced you can throw away a lot of breeding by poor-quality feed and poor feeding methods. I intend to get all the production possible from my feeds in the future."

Quality of hay is the main reason Mr. Shetlar last winter installed complete mow-drying equipment. He had been field-chopping his alfalfa for several years but wasn't satisfied. "I had to let the hay completely dry in the field before blowing it into the mow to prevent heating," he explains. "Most of the quality was lost."

Now, the system works like this. He cuts the hay one evening and blows it into the mow the next afternoon. The advantage of evening mowing, he says, is that a night rain won't hurt the quality of the hay. Under ordinary weather conditions, the hay gets a half-day wilt before going into the mow. "If the hay is too wet," Mr. Shetlar points out, "I have trouble with the blower, but the mow-curing equipment will take care of anything I can run thru the blower."

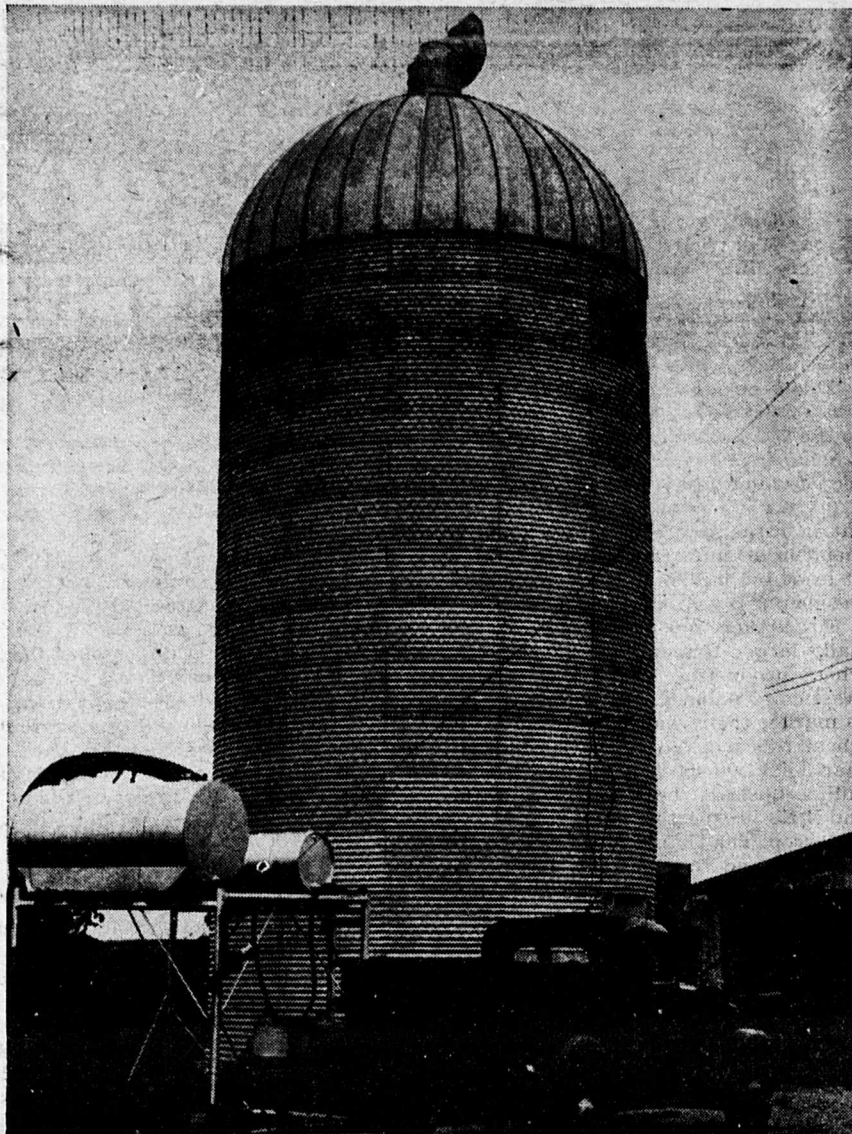
The Shetlar haymow is 20 by 40 feet and the mow drying is done by one main air duct and 18 laterals, 9 on each side. The main air duct is 42 inches wide and 6 feet high for the first 22 feet. It then is stepped down to 3 feet high for 14½ feet. The laterals are spaced 4 feet apart and are 12 by 12 by 52 inches. A 36-inch fan, driven by a 7½-h.p. portable electric motor, completes the equipment.

Total costs for the installation included about \$650 for the fan, motor, motor control and wiring. Lumber and labor for building the ducts and making the loft airtight amounted to about \$350. The loft, which runs from the ground up, has a capacity of 40 tons.

Cost of operating the mow-curing equipment to date has been about \$1 a ton. "But," reports Mr. Shetlar, "I honestly believe the value of the hay has been increased \$5 a ton."

There just isn't any hay wasted by the Shetlar herd now. The cows eat every bite that is put before them. "And pro-

[Continued on Page 14]



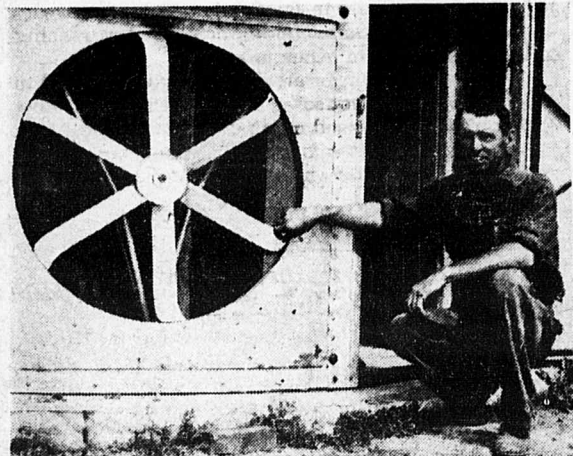
This Martin Haymaker, on the Leonard Gage farm, Barton county, may be the only one in Kansas. It cures hay by the ventilation method.



Blowing chopped hay up and back from the floor makes a fluffier pile that cures more quickly, says E. R. Eliason, Dickinson.



Luther Shetlar, Sumner county dairyman, shows his blower fan and portable electric motor used for mow-drying hay.



Here Leonard Gage, Barton county, shows his blower-fan arrangement on the Martin Haymaker. Air can be sucked thru or blown thru the hay for curing.



Martin David Shetlar, Sumner county, finds it easy to feed mow-cured chopped hay. His sister, Anne Marie, looks on. Both are standing on the main air duct.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

IT LOOKS very much to me as if the Eighty-first Congress, and very likely the next administration also, will be more livestock-minded—and particularly more dairy-minded—than grain-minded, particularly wheat-minded.

That is one of the reasons I made what could be my final statement to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, as a member of that committee. I urged the committee, of which I have been a member for more than a quarter of a century, to recommend Senate ratification of the proposed International Wheat Agreement, in attempt to provide a foreign market for at least 185 million bushels of wheat annually for the coming 5 years.

Either there must be an export market substantially larger than prewar in the years ahead, or wheat production in the United States must be drastically reduced, if Kansas wheat growers are to market their wheat at a profit. Total supply of wheat this marketing year promises to be better than 1,400,000,000 bushels. Even if we export 400 million bushels, there will be a sizable carryover, and little prospect of exporting that much of the 1949 crop. The United States, facing the acute and huge demand for wheat resulting from the war, increased its wheat acreage more than any other exporting country. Barring another war, we must either export, or reduce production considerably.

Altho, frankly, I felt at the time there was almost no chance of getting the Wheat Agreement ratified at the special session of Congress, I argued that the committee recommend ratification, and give the agreement a fighting chance in the Senate.

I told the committee, among other things, that—this committee has approved any number of proposals in the international field. Practically all of them proposed the United States give and the other nations take, in the interest of better world relationships and world economic recovery and world peace.

Here is one proposed international agreement by which an important segment of our own national economy, wheat, might get some return benefits over the proposed 5-year trial period.

The International Wheat Agreement, over the 5 years it covers, proposes that 3 exporting nations (United States, Canada, Australia) agree to supply the 33 importing nations with 500 million bushels of wheat annually. The United States share would be 185 million bushels. Prices would be agreed upon by the nations, with a maximum of \$2, and a minimum ranging from \$1.50 this marketing year down to \$1.10 the fifth year.

I must admit that even the maximum price is below the Government support price for this year. And the minimum scale is far below what our growers know is necessary to produce wheat at a profit.

But it also is a fact that the Government has promised support prices, whether or not there is a foreign market. Therefore, it seems to me that any move which gives some promise of an export market is to the advantage of the Federal Treasury as well as to the wheat growers. Better the treasury take a smaller loss on exports over the 5-year period, than have surpluses pile up to the still greater detriment of both the treasury and the wheat growers.

Barring a war, it is just a matter of a few years until the United States is going to face again the problem of wheat surpluses. The more we can export, the smaller the carryover surpluses, and the less the need for more strict Government controls of acreage, production, marketing. Even the grain trade, in my opinion, will have a much better chance of continuing to operate as a private enterprise, if we can develop a dependable export market for

even 185 million bushels of wheat annually. We cannot hope to continue to export 400 to 500 million bushels of wheat annually, unless we are willing—and able—to give it away!

I also pointed out to my colleagues on the Senate committee that when the Grange, the Farmers' Union, and the Farm Bureau, get into agreement on anything, either they consider the farm situation as affected by that thing very serious indeed, or these 3 organizations believe the program proposed is good for agriculture. So I am glad I made this argument for the International Wheat Agreement, even tho my faith in the value of International Agreements is not on the high side. Mostly they don't get kept, to put it bluntly.

All Depend on the Farm

I KNOW food preservation isn't anything new to farm families. It is one of the earliest jobs attempted. Keeping food fit to eat has been of top importance since the dawn of civilization. We read that pastoral man preserved milk in the form of butter or cheese; the hunter learned to dry and salt his game or fish. Natural cold weather was used to good advantage in food saving.

Today, by use of the most modern methods of canning, freezing, drying, salting and smoking, farm families in the U. S. are the best-fed people of all. Farm women are expert; to say the least, at "putting up" fruits, vegetables and meats. I am thinking now of the well-filled shelves in farm basements and caves. Also of the very tempting exhibits of canned foods at our county and state fairs. They are just about perfection, and deserve prizes and cash awards equal to any other department of the fair.

Many of my farm friends can easily measure the progress made in preserving food. They can remember how folks once kept things cold in a bucket hung in the well. It is a big step from well-bucket to present-day electric refrigerators. But it is quite in keeping with advances made in agriculture generally. I hope it will be possible in the near future for every farm to have the advantages of electric power. It is one of the greatest servants of mankind.

Now, getting away from the farm I find that preserving food for non-farm folks is one of our greatest multiple industries. Here again is the case of agriculture being the foundation for many other businesses that provide a living for thousands upon thousands of people in cities and towns. Agriculture is the parent or benefactor of virtually every other industry. But science and industry have proved worthy partners to agriculture in this job of feeding our nation well. Regardless of distance, differences in climate and time of year, these partners of agriculture—great canning plants, and refrigeration in its many uses, among other things—deliver the best foods, even virtually farm-fresh, to tables around the world. Our present-day methods of food preservation were developed out of necessity in maintaining the most healthful diets for our people and those of other countries. What a great good thing it is to be able to preserve foods either in the farm home or in huge commercial plants.

I think most of us are amazed when we stop to think of the tremendous quantities of foods that are preserved; amazed, also, at the great variety. I have two reports from the National Canners Association—one for vegetables and one for fruits—giv-

ing canned food pack statistics for 1947. Here are the vegetables canned in important quantities: Asparagus, all kinds of beans, beets, carrots, sweet corn, green peas, pimientos, pumpkin, squash, sauerkraut, spinach, many other kinds of greens, tomatoes, tomato catsup, tomato juice, tomato pulp, sweet potatoes, corn-on-the-cob, chili sauce, okra, white potatoes. Canning this food and passing it along to consumers obviously makes a big market for farm products.

I had always thought of white potatoes in the raw. But this report shows that 882,566 cases—24 cans to the case—were put up in 1947. Canning asparagus looks like a big business in itself. Last year 3,920,504 cases were put up, compared to 902,236 cases in 1918. Other canning operations have grown much in the same proportions: Green beans 21,617,847 cases in 1942, compared to 3,407,000 cases in 1926; green peas 35,255,945 cases in 1942, compared to 2,543,722 in 1899. I know you will be interested in the fact that factories actually canned 173,000 cases of corn-on-the-cob in 1942.

Turning to fruits, I find wide variety again going into cans—from apples to gooseberries. And behind every can is a good farm producer. I think Kansas could find room for more canning plants and greater production of fruits and vegetables if we set our minds to it. We can grow apples in several sections. Apple sauce canning has gone as high as 4,590,338 cases in 1942, compared to 903,991 cases back in 1929. Apple canning reached 4,164,565 cases in 1942, compared to half that number back in 1923. Apple juice, by the way, is a comparatively new product. But there has been demand for as much as 1,645,282 cases—growing from none canned at all. And berries of many kinds that grow well in Kansas are canned by the tons.

Turning to frozen fruit figures from the Department of Agriculture, I find that some 430,177,000 pounds were preserved in this manner in 1945, latest figures available. This compares to 111,343,000 pounds in 1937. These figures do not include large quantities of frozen fruits used in the manufacture of jams, jellies, ice cream and bakery goods, or large quantities produced in frozen-food locker plants that are scattered all over the country. But they tend to give us an idea of how big this end of the food-preserving industry has grown, what a market it provides for farm products, and how essential the whole setup is in feeding people not on farms.

How about meats in regular cold storage? While below normal, the 1947 high for holdings of beef was 191 million pounds, and holdings of pork amounted to 399 million pounds; average holdings of lard during 1947 at 126 million pounds, were more than double the average stocks of lard for the previous year. Of course, tons of eggs and dairy products are held in cold storage.

Salt, of course, is one of the oldest preservatives and drying foods was taught by Nature. The men in our armed services know that tons of dried eggs and other dried foods were sent to them overseas. Dairymen probably know that dried or powdered milk was first made in England in 1855. Naturally there have been improvements in the processing equal to advances in other jobs.

There are many interesting stories to be found in what happens to food after it leaves the farm; how it is shipped, processed, marketed. But they all lead right back to what I have said many times: The farm is the foundation of every one of these industries.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Looking Ahead on Price Supports

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government price supports for 1949 harvested crops (altho marketed as late as June 30, 1950) are provided as follows in the Agricultural Act of 1948, passed in the closing hours of the second session of the Eightieth Congress. No changes in this part of the Act (Title I) are contemplated.

Basic commodities, corn, cotton, peanuts, rice, tobacco and wheat get man-

datory price supports "thru loans, purchases or other operations," at the following rates if producers have not disapproved marketing quotas:

To co-operators (those who do not exceed farm acreage allotments) 90 per cent of parity; non-co-operators,

54 per cent of parity only on so much of the commodity as would be subject to penalty under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 if marketed.

Steagall commodities:

A. Irish potatoes harvested before

January 1, 1949; milk and butterfat, hogs, chickens, and eggs marketed before January 1, 1950, mandatory price support at 90 per cent of parity or comparable price.

B. Other Steagall commodities, dry peas (certain varieties), dry beans (certain varieties), soybeans for oil, flaxseed for oil, peanuts for oil, American-Egyptian cotton, potatoes (har-

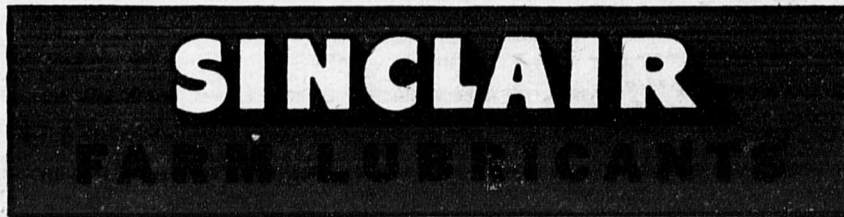
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Sinclair Refining Company

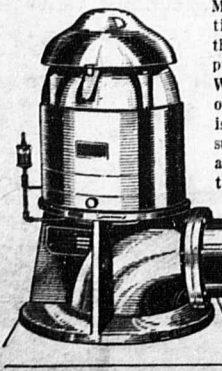


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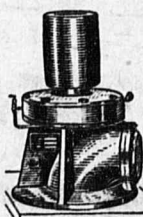
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Furnished with either Direct Connected Electric Motor, Flat or V Belt Drive, or Right Angle Gear Head Drive.

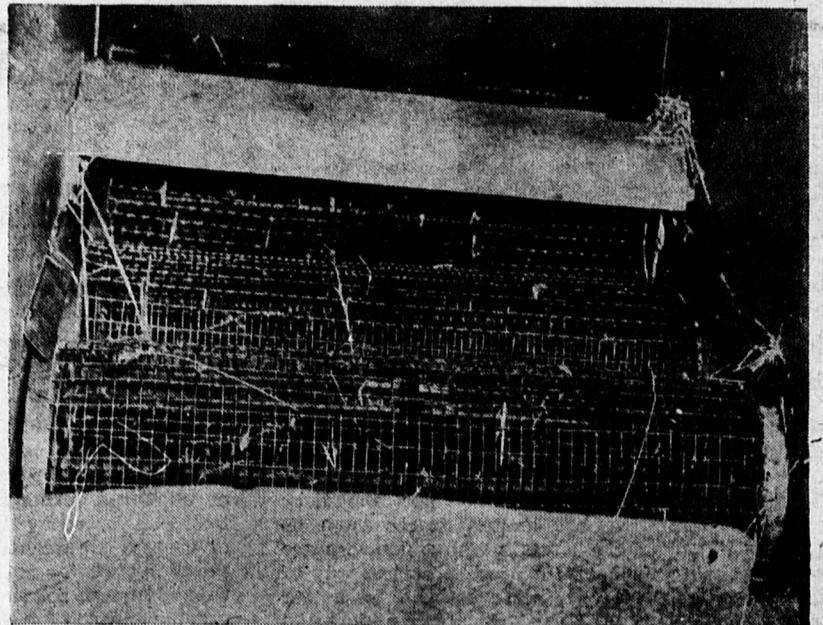


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WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO. Dept. 121 Hastings, Nebraska

Three Drums Clean Wheat

Idea Worked Out by a Kansas Farmer



Here is the Mahoney Rotary Combine Shoe in action during harvest this year. The wheat is cleaned by going over these 3 revolving drums.

IF YOU ever see a combine with what looks like 3 squirrel cages where the shoe ought to be, don't be surprised. They are not really squirrel cages at all, but a new invention designed and patented by Thomas Mahoney and son, Elmo, of Russell county.

The Mahoney Rotary Shoe for combines consists of a series of 3 drums made from hail screen mesh. The first drum is 14 inches in diameter and revolves at the rate of 28 turns a minute. The second drum is 12 inches in diameter and revolves 30 times a minute, while the third drum is 10 inches in diameter and revolves 32 times a minute.

A lot of advantages for the rotary combine shoe are claimed by the Mahoneys. It eliminates the need of a crank shaft, does away with the conventional shoe hangers and the pitman crank. It is lighter in weight than the conventional shoe, costs less to install and is easier and cheaper to maintain, the Mahoneys claim.

Above all, the Mahoney rotary shoe eliminates the shaking motion now found in combines. Operation of the rotary shoe is so quiet that an empty pop bottle set upside down on top the machine will stay in place while the combine is running. With the rotary shoe, the entire bottom part of the combine is of solid construction as the drums are the only moving parts.

This invention has been installed by the Mahoneys on a combine and has been in successful operation for several years. A good comparison is obtained

by using a second conventional-type combine in the same fields at all times.

When first tried, the Mahoneys used only 2 drums, but found they were insufficient when the combine got into extremely heavy straw. The third drum then was added and, according to the inventors, the shoe now works perfectly.

Before making an all-out effort to sell their invention, the Mahoneys want to install it on a large self-propelled combine and do custom harvesting from Texas to Canada to give the shoe a thoro test under every possible condition.

Nurseries Get O. K.

Kansas nurserymen were complimented by Dr. Roger C. Smith, state entomologist, upon returning from an inspection trip to more than 20 nurseries in the northern half of the state.

"Kansas nurseries are in excellent conditions," he said. "And it is not due to favorable growing seasons altogether." Nurserymen have used DDT extensively and practically eradicated the greenhouse leaf tier, white fly and mealy bugs, Smith said.

Only one of some 20 Kansas nurseries inspected failed to earn a certificate indicating its stock was free from disease and harmful pests. Another was quarantined for an infestation of scale on its red cedars.

The inspections prevent infestations from spreading by shipment.

A Tribute for Service



Senator Arthur Capper, at right, holds an inscribed plaque presented him by the Topeka Chamber of Commerce. The occasion was Senator Capper's 41st annual picnic celebration of his birthday at Ripley Park, Topeka, on July 14. Holding the opposite side of the plaque is Henry S. Blake, vice-president and general manager of Capper Publications, Inc. The plaque was presented by Harry Colmery, Topeka, center, who gave tribute to Senator Capper for his service to people of Kansas and the nation while governor of Kansas for 4 years and senator from this state for 30 years.

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It's the bloodlines behind Maygold Hybrids that give you thumping big yields plus the extra bonus of high shelling percentage and excellent feeding quality. 28 years of seed corn specialization is your guarantee of getting the corn qualities you want most when you plant Maygold.

See how Maygold "measures up"—

- ... Crib filling yields
- ... Rugged, rigid stalks, rooted deep and wide
- ... Deep kernels, big ears filled to the tips
- ... Better feeding quality
- ... Uniform stands, fast growth
- ... Planter tested grades



Talk it Over with the Earl May Representative

Chances are you're personally acquainted with the Maygold representative in your county. He'll be glad to tell you the complete Maygold story and show some Maygold fields in your neighborhood. Ask your Maygold neighbor to tell you his experience — let him show you how "bloodlines make a difference."

ONLY MAYGOLD IS DERMATIZED*

This new improved treatment — exclusive with us — gives Maygold Hybrids extra resistance to cold wet weather . . . protects seeds against soil borne diseases . . . assures you high germination, better stands, bigger yields. You get this extra "crop insurance" at no extra cost when you buy Maygold Hybrids.

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of the Maygold Corn Book. It gives corn breeding facts that every corn belt farmer should have. Get your copy from your Maygold representative, your Earl May Store or write to Earl May Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

FOR CURRENT FARM NEWS TUNE IN STATION KMA, 960 ON YOUR DIAL

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EARL MAY SEED CO. • SHENANDOAH, IOWA



WON CHAMPION AWARD for Hard Red Winter Wheat at 1947 International Grain and Hay Show. Here Champion Gene V. Peterson, Corvallis, Montana, displays his prize-winning wheat.

Also won first on wheat, oats and barley at '47 Harvest Contest, Western Montana and Northern Idaho. Plus firsts for the least potatoes in a bushel (29), and largest potato (3 lbs. 14 oz.)

Likes hunting, fishing, boxing, swimming—and eating Wheaties! Says Gene, "Wheaties taste wonderful!"

Is 6' 2½" Tall. Weighs 195 lbs. Puts away a lot of Wheaties. At breakfast, also between meals. He and many other champions! Famous training dish—milk, fruit and Wheaties! Nourishing flakes of 100% whole wheat. Had your Wheaties today?

General Mills

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SECOND-HELPING GOOD! That's why so many people buy the Wheaties Extra-Big-Pak. Holds 50% more than the regular size package. Goes farther. Try America's favorite whole wheat flakes. Try Wheaties, "Breakfast of Champions"!

We Are Seeing America

Why Don't More Farm Folks Take Vacation Trips?

By FRANCES R. WILLIAMS, Marshall County

Whoa, now, let's back up. Last issue of Kansas Farmer got Mrs. Williams back in the United States. And the sight of our flag waving above the custom house "caused a lump in our throats." But in the meantime, friends of Mrs. Williams have asked her, "Aren't you going to tell Kansas Farmer readers about camping out, and about Frankie?" So here is an extra article about Canada. Then we'll go with her to some interesting spots in our country.

HAVE you ever yearned to camp out in the deep woods, rough it for a while and really get close to Nature? We have. Since this trip was to do the things and see the things we had always wanted to do and see, when the opportunity came to camp out in the wilds of New Brunswick province, we took advantage of that opportunity.

We were more exhausted than we realized at the close of the Gaspé trip. We felt that we wanted to get out of Canada as fast as possible. Therefore, we took highway No. 17 a few miles east of Matepédia, the end of the Gaspé trail, intending to go direct to the Maine border. But after the camping experience, we were rested and refreshed and ready to tour Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

Highway No. 17 is a gravel road, but much superior to the road around the Gaspé. We soon ran into road construction. In Canada, we had learned much to our sorrow, that "road construction" means the road is torn up. Big "cats" were tearing down the sides of mountains, grinding up trees and bushes. The air was thick with dust. Man was building a road. Mother Nature's work of centuries was destroyed and changed by man and his modern machines in a few minutes.

A Fine Trout Stream

This giant operation of road building covered several miles. Then we came to a river spanned by a long, red, covered bridge. The water was clear as crystal and flowed rapidly over and among the rounded boulders in its path. Later we learned the river is one of the fine trout streams in this section.

Our route took us thru a small village, then we began to climb, winding up among lovely wooded slopes, until we reached the ridge. We could look down upon green forests of birch, pine and spruce. The scene was one of tranquil beauty. We had covered a short distance when we spied alongside the road a white sign, "Spring Water, ½ mile." We had never been so thirsty. A short distance farther a second sign read, "Camping Ground, ½ mile." I remarked to the driver, "Are you thinking the same thing that I am thinking?"

We passed the neat white buildings of the New Brunswick Forest Service station and just beyond came to the spring. A sign "Glenwood Spring" designated the spot. We filled our cups and drank. Never had 2 weary travelers tasted colder or better water. It might be that "Glenwood Spring" is an enchanted spring and all who drink of the water wish to linger, and when they leave long to return. Thus it was with us.

The camping ground is located back of the spring and to one side on the slope of the mountain. The Forest Service station adjoins the camp ground on the east, and so near one could hear the telephone ring in the station office. It took only a few minutes to decide that we would camp here in this pleasant spot for the night.

Before long we were joined by another couple driving a car bearing an Ontario province license. "Are you camping here? Do you mind if we join you?" These 2 are among the friendly, interesting people we met during our travels. Their names, Mr. and Mrs. James Johnstone, of Toronto, Canada. Soon the "Mr. and Mrs." business was dropped and they became Jimmie and Clara and we were Frank and Frances. They were taking a 7 weeks holiday, going hither and yon as their fancy led them. They had explored much of the northeastern part of their country in their summer trips.

Jimmie was a Scotchman, having come to Canada as a lad of 19. He spoke with a delightful burr and told

a good story, but most of all we enjoyed his music. He played the banjo and had his instrument, a very fine one, with him. His repertoire included all kinds of music and one had only to name a selection and he would play it. He had played with a well-known dance band in Chicago during the 1930s, and over the radio for NBC.

The camp was under supervision of the Forest Service warden. He was game warden and fire warden as well. He was in and out of the camp at all hours. He or his assistant must be within hearing distance of the telephone day and night, because of the danger of forest fires.

The warden had great plans for the camp. By next year the highway would be improved, he would have some new cabins built by then; the ground would be leveled off, more tables and benches would be ready for tourists and campers, and Glenwood Spring camp would be a fine place to spend a vacation. He was a licensed guide and handled many hunting parties during the deer season; it opens in New Brunswick on September 15. "If you folks will stay, I will see to it that you get a deer," he said. "There is good fishing in the river, too." He explained that guides, while on duty, were not allowed to carry a gun. "But I allus make sure that any party that I guide does not leave without game." The warden had the reputation of being a good guide and one of the best cooks in the region.

He Takes Pancake Flour

"What do you cook and what food supplies do you take when out on a hunting expedition?" we asked. He explained that a package of well-known pancake flour was his main standby. "You have no idea how many different things you can do with a sack of pancake mix. I allus add an egg to the pancake batter, the more eggs, the lighter the pancakes." Tea is preferred to drink, he said. "It is lighter and easier to carry, and if your tobacco runs out, you can smoke the tea in your pipe as well as drink it."

Corn is his choice for a vegetable. "There is nothing that sticks to the ribs like canned corn. You can tramp all day long while carrying an 80-pound pack on your back, with a big slug of canned corn under your belt." "How do you fix the corn?" we asked.

"Well, you put the corn in a skillet, then mix up some eggs and milk and pour over the corn. If you have some cold soda biscuits, crumble them up in the corn mixture. Cook this all up together and it tastes mighty good to a hungry man." He went on, "Of course, we allus have a piece of venison hanging up during the fall and winter."

Lively Programs

At the Hamburger Stand—3 characters; Majorettes Bow-wow's Amateur Hour—10 characters; An Old Maid's Club Meeting—8 characters.

These 3 plays have been prepared for community programs. If you are planning early fall community entertainment, you will be interested in seeing these plays which have been combined into one leaflet. Please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 10c.

"How do you cook that?" we inquired.

"Oh, about 12 different ways," he said.

We remarked that we had never seen a wild deer. He looked incredulous. "Why the deer are thick around this camp. Just go back along any of those paths into the woods at dusk and you can see them feeding in the open places and they have a regular path they follow down to the river." The next morning there were plenty of fresh tracks around the camp, but we never saw the deer. The warden declared there were plenty of bear, moose and other wild game in "them thar hills."

Picked Wild Raspberries

One day the four of us took some pans, and followed an old logging road which led along the edge of a clearing. Here the wild red raspberries grew in great profusion and in a short time we had filled our pans with luscious sweet fruit. Once or twice, the thought occurred to me, this might be a good place to come face to face with a bear, who is known to be found of the berries. An old bear track in the dried mud showed that bears sometimes came along the old logging trail, but like the deer, the bears kept out of our sight. Clara was more thrifty. She made several glasses of jam from her red raspberries, but the Williams' ate theirs raw with sugar and canned milk in lieu of cream.

The spring was the center of the life of the community. There was considerable travel on the highway, and trucks and cars stopped at the spring. The bus which passed each day stopped and all of the passengers got out and drank from the spring. In the evening the trucks which hauled the road and lumber workers stopped. Tourists would stop to drink and fill thermos jugs. If near mealtime, they would take advantage of the clean picnic tables and shade to eat their lunches. There were groups of fishermen going or returning from a fishing expedition. One day a Royal Canadian Mountie (minus his horse) stopped his car and chatted with us for a few minutes.

We had been at the camp less than a day when everyone seemed to know

(Continued on Page 30)

All Took Prizes



Four members of the Shooting Arrow 4-H Club, of Anderson county, show their first-aid kits. From left to right, they are: Agnes Huettenueller, Helen Katzer, Jo Anne Rues, Pauline C. Katzer. Mrs. Helen Lalman, the leader, is shown in the center of the picture.

KANSAS FARMER prints a lot of 4-H pictures and most every member in our 4-H Club likes this good magazine. We think the small clubs of Kansas are a little bit neglected, yet they are sometimes the best. Our club has only 10 members but every year their project sheets are full of different projects and last year they all took home prizes from the county fair. Be-

sides the project work, they made 4-H kits. They contain everything for first aid. Also, each girl was trained in first-aid work. The boys practiced safety and made roadside signs. I don't believe any work is more essential nowadays. Doctors are so far apart and who knows, these girls may save a life.—Mrs. Fred Lalman, Greeley, Kan. Congratulations, Shooting Arrow!



Take my tip... Keep your eye on FARMHAND for new ideas that work!

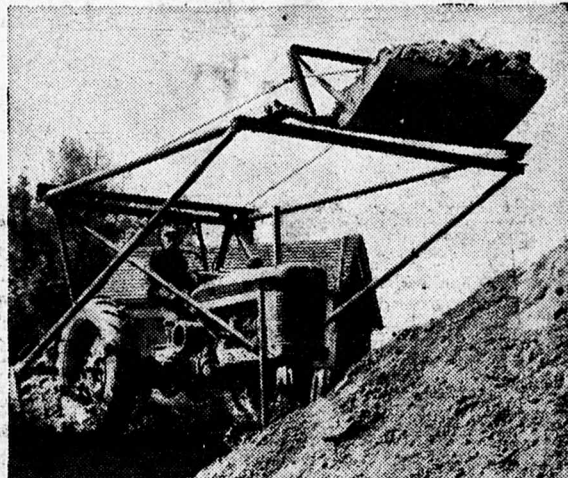
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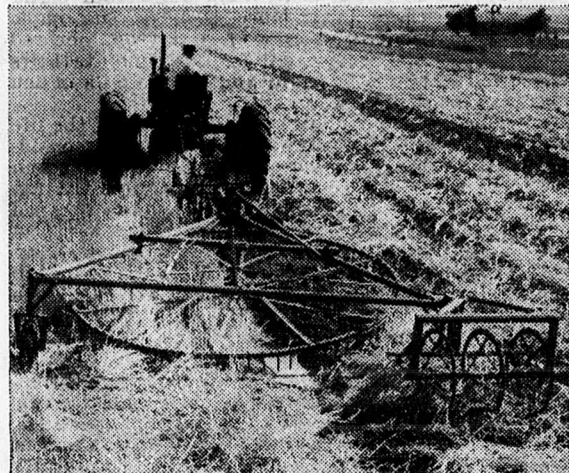
3,000 LB. LIFT WITH MINIMUM STRAIN on my tractor or wheels. FARMHAND cradles this tremendous weight on its rugged steel frame that extends the full length of the tractor... distributes the load so there's no undue stress on the front end to bog down or damage expensive equipment. Load is under complete control, thanks to FARMHAND's smooth hydraulic action.



FULL 21-FOOT REACH under heavy loads. FARMHAND carries 'em high or low... but always well out in front and clear of tractor for extra safety and good visibility. Hoists loads easily over fences and obstacles... deposits them in wagons or bins with complete accuracy. Super r-e-a-c-h makes FARMHAND extra useful for scaffold work, pole setting and other high reach jobs.



"WRIST ACTION" FOR SAFE, SURE LIFTING. Just like a man with a shovel, FARMHAND bites into load, tilts it back and rocks it loose before starting to lift. All the weight's on the base of the FARMHAND fork until your load's all settled and balanced. Then you're ready to hoist it without strain on tractor. FARMHAND draws minimum horsepower from tractor.



ANOTHER FARMHAND "FIRST" is the Prairie Mulcher. It's a whole "soil conservation program" built into one machine! That big rotary rake makes use of nature's own soil protector, the tangle of loose straw, stubble and vegetation, to hold down freshly plowed earth, mulch it and bind it against the erosive effects of wind and water.



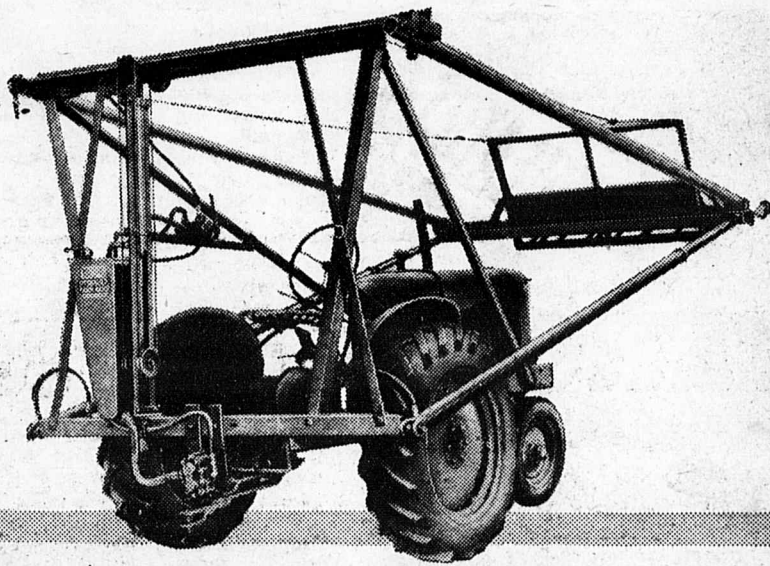
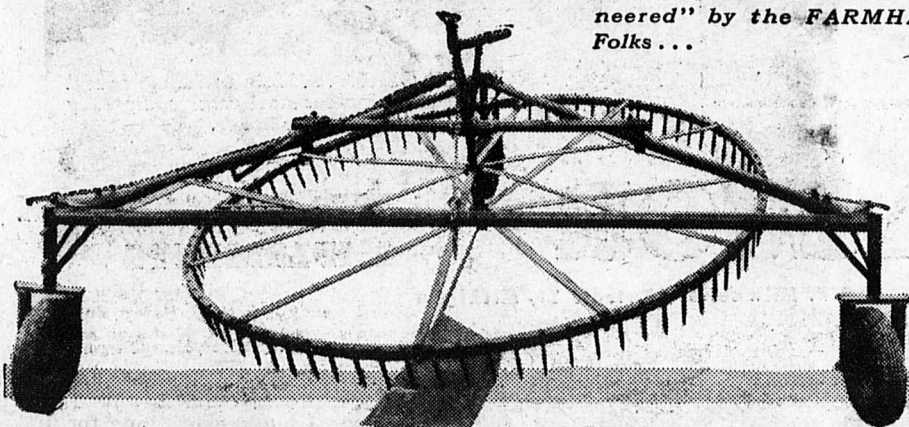
NO MORE PLUGGED PLOWS! And no more straw burning, either! All that rich, nourishing straw is mulched into the soil where it builds fertility, conserves moisture. The FARMHAND Prairie Mulcher scatters more than 70% of surface vegetation over the plowed earth. Permits deep plowing which buries weed seeds. Ideal for fall plowing, spring plowing, summer fallowing.



SEE THE DIFFERENCE? At the right in this picture is unmulched soil... turned... left vulnerable to wind and water erosion. At the left is ground protected and covered by action of the Prairie Mulcher. Simple to operate... works with 2-3 and 4-5 bottom plows and one-way plows... leaves a smooth seed bed with minimum of air pockets. Welded tubular steel construction.

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Time-proved *design* for clean picking and husking . . . top-notch *engineering* to reduce weight, draft and cost—that's the combination that gives the new Belle City Corn Picker such outstanding value.

The new Belle City Picker weighs only 1,750 pounds, yet reinforced steel construction gives it rugged strength. More than 60 antifriction bearings, with V-belts and enclosed, precision-cut steel

gears running in oil, provide light draft you'll appreciate on hills or in soft fields. The wagon hitch is straight behind the tractor drawbar—no side draft. Perfect balance lets you tilt the hinged gathering points almost without effort. You hitch the picker to the tractor without straining or heavy lifting. More than ever, the new Belle City makes corn picking a one-man, one-tractor job!

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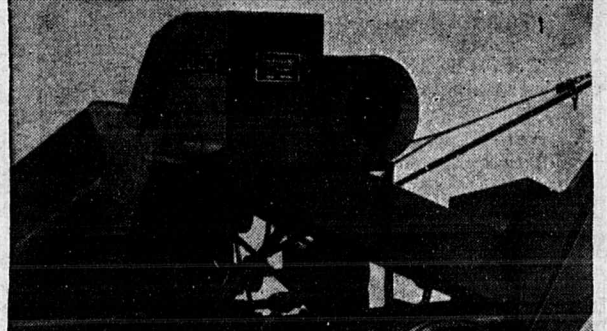
Send a post card today for complete, illustrated specifications. Better yet, see your Ferguson Dealer and see for yourself why the new Belle City Corn Picker

gives you cleaner picking, cleaner husking and lighter draft with greater ease of operation. Operates with ALL types of farm tractors.

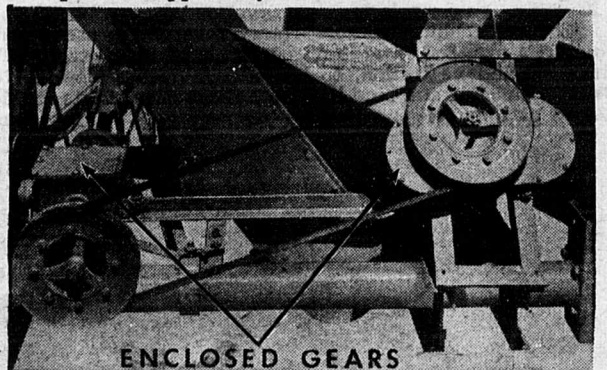
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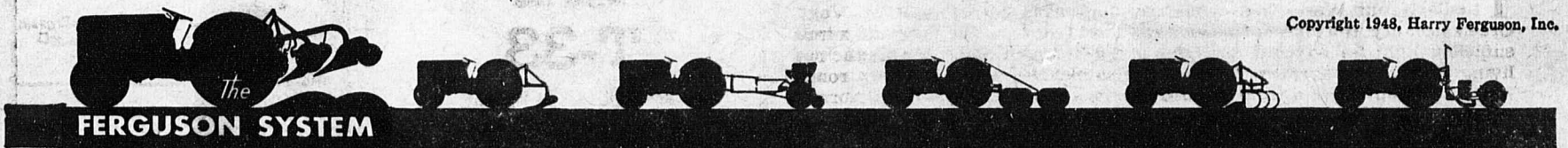
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Saw There Had Been War

By ARMIN SAMUELSON

Here is the second letter from Armin Samuelson, Shawnee county, who is one of 22 young folks making a 4 to 6 months good-will tour of Europe. He sailed aboard the "Marine Jumper" for Plymouth, England, and his first letter told about the trip over. Now see what he writes. . . .

DEAR Mr. Gilkeson: We have really been a busy group since we left the Marine Jumper, June 25. We landed at Plymouth where the Pilgrims sailed for America. It was here we first realized there had been a war. The entire business area of Plymouth had been completely destroyed. One of the townsmen who worked on the small boat that brought us ashore, said he had lived in Plymouth 67 years, and today he can ride a bus for blocks and not see a place recognizable.

Our trip from Plymouth to London was thru very beautiful farming country. The fields on the hillsides look like a quilt pattern with the hedges around them. Most of the fields were either oats or wheat and the pastures were stocked with Devonshire cattle. Saw very few tractors, usually one horse hooked to the implement with one man operating the tool and the other leading the horse.

The next few days we were very busy in London. We visited St. Paul's Cathedral, Tower of London, American Embassy, Hampton Court Palace, Roosevelt Memorial, and Parliament. Six of us got to go in and listen to the House of Commons in session. Saw Prime



Armin Samuelson

Minister Attlee and Anthony Eden. Very interesting and quite noisy. We met the minister of agriculture, The Honorable Tom Williams, and he joined us in our tea for the day.

Wednesday, June 30, we were sent to all parts of England to spend a few days on the farms. Alice Gilliam, the girl from Arkansas, and myself were sent to Dorset county in southern England. This is the county where the Dorset sheep originated, but all the time we were in the county we saw 5 head of sheep. The farmers have had to change to dairy cattle because the government will not allow feed rations for sheep. If a cow doesn't produce more than 2 gallons of milk a day she will not be allowed ration coupons. Ayrshires and Holsteins, they are called Friesians here, are the popular breeds. Holsteins eat their ration too fast so they are not liked from that standpoint.

We saw ground that was 50 per cent chalk and only 3 inches above solid chalk, growing wheat at the rate of 70 bushels an acre, barley 50, and oats over 7 feet tall that will yield over 150 bushels to the acre. The secret is all in fertilizer, fertilizer and more fertilizer.

The usual plan of rotation in Dorset county is 2 years of small grain, then 3 years of rye grass and clover sowed together for hay. Very little corn is grown here because the weather is too cold.

We spent one day with a man whose position would be similar to a county agent in America. He took us to several demonstration plots where they are working to increase the yield. To me they are already at an unbelievable peak.

We are leaving soon for the Royal Show. I shall write soon about that.—Armin Samuelson.

The Plowman's Creed

By ELVA BUSKIRK DREIBELBIS

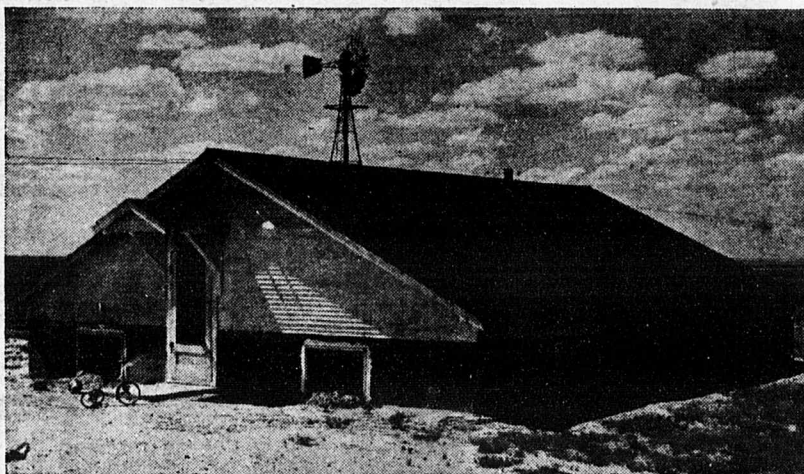
Pretty Prairie, Kan.

We all stand harnessed by little faith, fearing the tomorrows;
We forget that our yesterdays brought joys as well as sorrows.
Our going forth is fettered by oppressing dread,
Caution and suspicion weigh our forward tread.
What we deign to try, we expect to fail
Because one season's sowing was to no avail.

Yet like a colt the winds run free;
Her honey robbed, still works the bee.
And soil, beat down by hail and rain,
Falls itself to bear again.

May we take up in our dire need
The faith of the beaten sod
That knows within its depths
It can put full trust in God!

Basement Homes Have Advantages



THERE is a definite place for semi-basement homes like this one, particularly out West. This home was built last winter by R. E. Vogt, Greeley county. Bottoms of the windows are 4 feet from the floor and admit sufficient light for daytime use. This is a 2-bedroom home, with spacious living room and convenient kitchen. It also includes a handy utility room.

This 5-room home can be built at less than half the cost of a normal frame bungalow. And later a normal house can be constructed on this foundation. In the meantime, this semi-basement house is cooler in summer and requires less fuel for heating in winter.

But as it is now it will be an attractive home. Mr. Vogt intends to stucco the exposed concrete walls. And landscape plantings, too, will help make this house a comfortable home.

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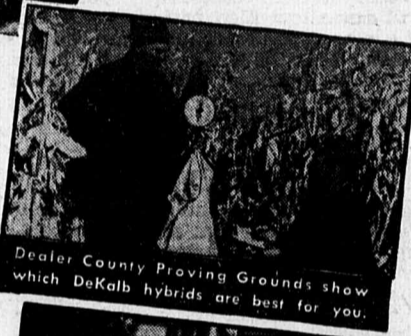


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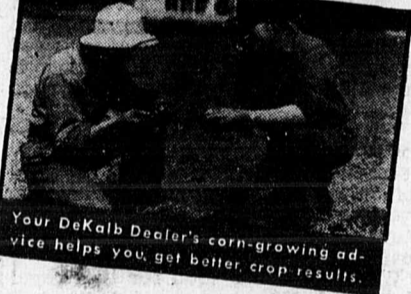


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Mow-Dried Hay

(Continued from Page 6)

duction jumped immediately after I started feeding this mow-cured chopped hay," says Mr. Shetlar.

With the feeding arrangement Mr. Shetlar has, he feeds both ways from the main duct. Hay simply is pushed thru floor slots and doesn't have to be lifted, or carried. "I can feed the herd in from one-third to one-half less time now," he says.

One observation made since switching to mow-cured hay is significant. "When the cows used to come in off good pasture they were not hungry for hay and would clean up silage before hay. Now they come right in off lush pasture and pitch into the hay." It is all a matter of quality, he believes.

With the lateral-duct type of mow-drying equipment used there are several points to consider. The sides of the mow must be airtight and no one must tramp over the hay before it is cured. Tramping compacts the hay and prevents proper curing, says Mr. Shetlar.

The entire job of haying on the Shetlar farm is done now at increased speed and with only 2 men. Equipment includes a field cutter, 3 tractors, 3 trailers and a blower. Trailers are equipped with false endgates, and the blower with a special transmission and gears that automatically unload the hay, using the same power that runs the blower.

Doesn't Cut Costs

Mr. Shetlar sums up the whole program of field cutting and mow-curing with this statement: "I don't believe I am cutting costs any on the actual haying job, but I can do it with what help I have, and the improved quality of hay is sufficient reward."

Slatted floors rather than lateral ducts are used by E. R. Eliason, Dickinson county, for mow-drying. He has a second-floor mow 36 by 60 feet with a rated capacity of 100 tons.

His main duct is 4 by 6 feet for 36 feet, steps down to 4 by 4 feet for 12 feet, then 2 by 4 feet for the remaining length. This duct has hinged doors at the bottom that, when opened toward the inside of the duct, leave a 4-inch-high slot thru which air is forced to be distributed under the slatted floor.

Slatted floors consist of 2 by 6's spaced every 2 feet and running out at right angles from the duct for a distance of 5 feet. Beyond that are movable sections 5 feet wide by 10 feet long. Hay will cure laterally to a distance of 4 feet beyond the slatted floors, and to a depth of 8 feet on the first cutting; about 4 feet on each additional layer.

With this system, doors in the duct can be opened by sections to feed air to any part of the hay or to all hay, as needed. The floor of the Eliason loft already was sufficient as it is tongue-grooved. Mr. Eliason built the duct and the slatted floors. "Manufacturers supply easy-to-follow blueprints and the installation is not hard to make," he reports. Considerable money also can be saved where you do your own carpenter work. The Eliason installation also does not require airtight walls. In his case, the hay does not extend to the walls because of feeding slots on both sides.

(Continued on Page 15)

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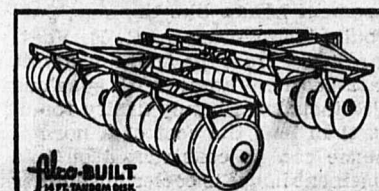
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Watch Seed Wheat!

Kansas farmers need to take extra-good care of seed grain this year because of the wet harvest conditions, warns Cliff Skiver, of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association.

"A small layer or pocket of wet grain in the bin is always a real danger spot," he says. "When this wet wheat starts to heat, the moisture condenses on surrounding kernels and heating spreads to the whole bin. This heat either weakens or kills germination."

"Best method for handling wet grain," Mr. Skiver explains, "is to clean it and move it in one operation. Air blast from the fanning mill helps dry out the seed. It also removes weed seeds, stems and trash to improve seed quality."

About 50 portable seed cleaning and treating machines have been made available to farmers thru county Farm Bureaus and other agencies, Mr. Skiver says. He urges farmers to contact their county agent if unable to clean and treat seed on the farm.

A 42-inch fan driven by a stationary 5-h.p. electric motor is used for curing. This is sufficient horsepower, report both Mr. Eliason and Mr. Shetlar. The reason Mr. Shetlar has a larger motor is that he wanted to use it for other jobs.

Cost of mow-curing to date on the Eliason farm has been 75 cents a ton. On his first cutting this year Mr. Eliason handled his hay in the following manner:

Forty acres of hay were cut on Monday. The first load was blown into the barn loft about 10 o'clock the next morning. The fan was run 24 hours a day for 2 weeks, then off and on for another week. Mr. Eliason keeps a thermometer in the hay constantly. When he finds the temperature at any time has climbed to 130 degrees, the fan is turned on.

One point in blowing chopped hay into the mow is stressed by Mr. Eliason. He builds his hay from the back of the loft toward the front at a 6- to 8-foot level. The blower pipe is strung along the floor and the turtle neck set to blow the hay up and back. "Blowing hay up and back from the floor rather than down from an overhead pipe makes a fluffier pile," he says, "which will cure faster and more evenly. By starting at the back and building your pile as you move forward, you also don't have to tramp on the pile. All distribution of hay is done by adjustment of the pipe."

Uses Hay Thermometer

Using a hay thermometer is the best method of determining when the hay is properly cured, Mr. Eliason explains. When cured the hay temperature will, of course, be below 130 degrees, and the thermometer will be easy to thrust into the hay. When the hay is not cured there is considerable resistance to the push of the thermometer shaft.

Mr. Eliason is greatly impressed by the improved quality of mow-cured hay and with the ease of feeding. He also says that mow-curing is "the best fire insurance I ever have found." When he finds his hay heating at any time all he has to do is turn on the fan. "I never have been unlucky enough," he reports, "to have a hay fire in the barn but I have had hay heat until most of the feed value was destroyed."

Still another system of curing chopped hay is used by Leonard Gage, of Barton county. He has a Martin Haymaker, possibly the only one in Kansas. This haymaker looks like a covered silo and is 16 by 30 feet. It is of perforated sheet-iron siding on a concrete base, covered with a metal top having a ventilator. The inside is cribbed with 1 by 4's spaced every 3 inches to allow for a 3-foot center flue. Its capacity is rated at 40 tons.

Mr. Gage has installed a 36-inch fan

powered by a 3-h.p. stationary motor at the base of the haymaker. This fan is reversible so air can be sucked down and out, or can be blown up and out. Suction was used on the first cutting this year. As additional hay is added at the top, the flue will be papered on up to the new layer and air blown up the shaft to the new hay. In this way the air will not have to be forced thru the old hay, or the moisture pulled down thru the old hay.

Before being put into the haymaker, hay is wilted to 40 to 50 per cent moisture. Curing by fan takes 2 to 6 days, says Mr. Gage, depending upon moisture in the hay and weather conditions during the curing process.

Works Like Silo

The haymaker works similar to a silo for feeding. Hay is pitched down the flue onto a conveyer that transfers it to a truck or trailer for hauling to the cattle.

Cost of the Gage system, not counting labor, included \$1,100 for the building and \$365 for the fan, motor and motor controls. Advantage of the haymaker, says Mr. Gage, is that it cuts down on use of the motor and fan. Under normal conditions the hay will cure without the fan, but the process can be speeded up with the fan. Also, the fan is invaluable if the hay is too wet when blown into the haymaker.

Last year Mr. Gage used his haymaker without a fan on hay that had been rained on several times. A neighbor took some of the same hay and stacked it. The neighbor's hay spoiled and the cattle wouldn't eat it. Hay in the Gage haymaker became somewhat musty but didn't spoil and the cattle cleaned it up.

All 3 of these farmers say that quality of hay is their primary purpose for adopting the curing systems. Mr. Eliason and Mr. Gage are feeding their hay to beef cattle, while Mr. Shetlar is strictly a dairyman. Whether you are feeding dairy cows or beef animals, these farmers say, it is worth the cost to get highest-possible quality hay.

Tough on Calves

If a farmer catches a calf licking paint off a barn, fence or post, he should give the calf magnesium sulfate or sodium sulfate immediately, according to Dr. Fayne H. Oberst, assistant professor of veterinary medicine at Kansas State College.

A minute quantity of lead will kill a calf, Doctor Oberst said. Calves, most susceptible of farm animals to lead poisoning, have convulsions a few hours after consuming the lead. If convulsions set in, it is usually too late for the antidote to have much effect, Doctor Oberst said. He also warned against feeding calves from old paint buckets.

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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!

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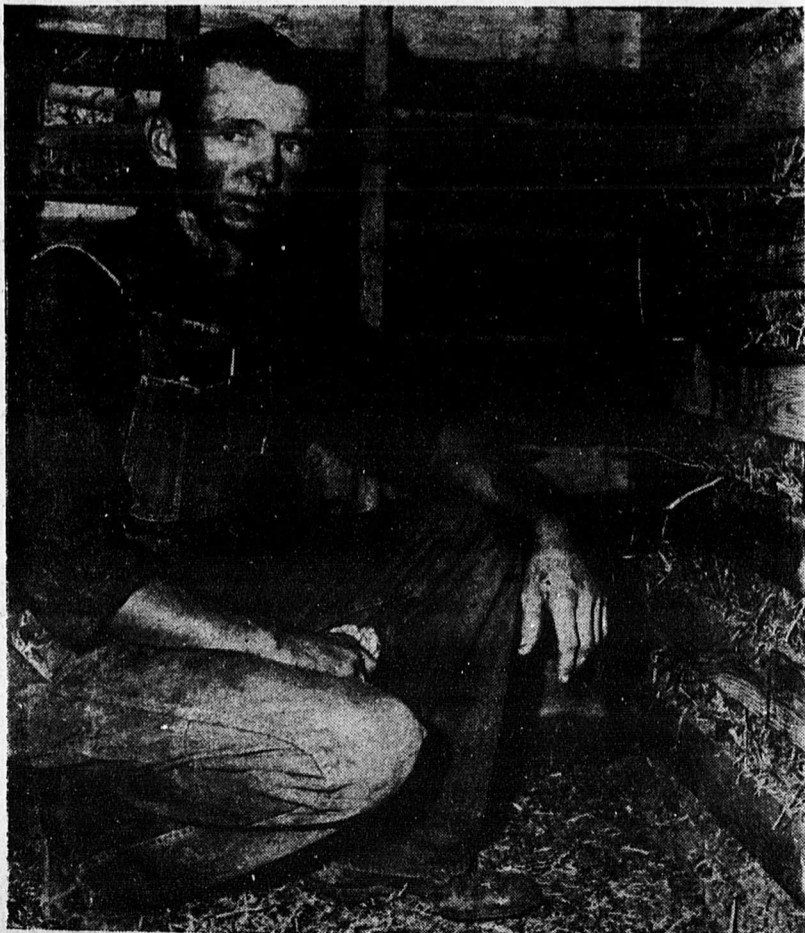
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The cribbed flue inside the haymaker is shown here by Leonard Gage, Barton county. Two to 6 days are required to cure a cutting of hay with this equipment.



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POCATELLO, IDAHO

Here Are Ideas for That . . .

New Kitchen



By Florence McKinney

THIS may be the kitchen of all kitchens, for the farm home, that is. It is the end result of years of study and observation of women working in kitchens with the tasks of farm women in mind. It was designed and built by the housing and household-equipment specialists of the U. S. D. A.

There need be little walking, stooping, lifting or stretching in this kitchen. First of all it's U-shaped, long ago established as the most efficient type. Next, the production line is from right to left, since most right-handed women prefer this. It is planned so that jobs can progress in orderly fashion from one work center to the next.

In the U-shaped kitchen there is a dead-end work center thru which household traffic cannot pass . . . this alone makes for efficiency. This necessitates placing the dining corner as a separate center. As the pictures show, the sink is at the center of the U, and the refrigerator and range are at the ends. Other arrangements of these 3 pieces in a U or L might be equally convenient.

The counters are 36 inches from the floor, the standard height now used by manufacturers for cabinets and ranges. If this height does not suit you, it can be adjusted an inch or two by changing height of the toe space. The pull-out lapboard for work while sitting is 26 inches from the floor, a comfortable level for most women.

As for storage supplies and equipment, space is provided near the places where they are most used. Articles most frequently used are given space near at hand, those seldom used are farther away. The cabinets are specifically designed to hold the vari-

ous kinds of kitchen articles used in a farm home.

There are 2 Lazy Susans, one in each corner of the U. The one in the right corner holds staples in daily use at the mixing center, the heavier ones at the bottom level. The base of this revolving cupboard is for the larger mixing bowls, baking utensils, a large jug of vinegar, and saucepans.

At the left bend of the U, another Lazy Susan or revolving cabinet has been arranged for everyday dishes. Heavy dishes and those most frequently used are on the lowest shelves. The top shelf is for packages of dry breakfast cereals. Beneath this, the revolving cabinet holds the roaster, skillets and other large utensils used at the range. The coffee maker and coffee are here . . . handy at the sink where coffee making begins.

A wall compartment at the back of the sink is for soap, brushes and scouring powders. Under the sink is a compartment for extra cleaning supplies. The coming thing in new city homes is the garbage-disposal unit, a gadget which chops most food waste and flushes it into the drainpipe. This, of course, is not practical nor feasible in country homes, but this kitchen has a garbage short-cut which might well be installed in any farm kitchen.

In this kitchen it is no trouble to save garbage for hogs . . . a problem chore in many farm households. The common practice is to peel vegetables and fruit in a pan or sink strainer . . . then pour the peelings into a garbage pail . . . then stoop to put the pail under the sink, or lift the pail to the table top where it takes up work space. In this kitchen there is none of that. Here, a metal-lined

container, under the counter at right of sink will hold a 3-gallon pail. An oblong hole is cut in the counter directly above. Vegetables and fruit can be peeled and plates scraped directly into the pail. The counter opening and its lid are both metal-lined for easy cleaning. The filled pail can be removed from the yard side thru an insulated door in the back wall. The pail can be taken out to be washed, thru a door opening on the kitchen side. This is a device that might well be duplicated in rural homes everywhere.

At the back of the sink and garbage hatch are 4 bins for vegetables. They are at the exact spot where they may be peeled or scraped directly into the hatch.

The sink in this advanced design is not on the market now but perhaps some manufacturer will be making it soon. It's a 2-level sink. The right sink is shallow, 5 inches deep, permitting dishwashing at a comfortable height. The left bowl, 8 inches deep, is convenient for draining dishes or washing vegetables. The sink is wide enough, front to back, for a medium-sized dish drainer to rest on the rims with the drainer supported well above the floor of the sink. Sufficient space at the side of the drainer allows liquids from pots and skillets to be poured into the sink without contact with the clean dishes draining in the rack. Any experienced housekeeper will appreciate this advantage.

The serving counter is next to the range and handy to the dining corner. To speed service between the dining room and kitchen there are sliding doors back of the [Continued on Page 17]



Above: From right to left is the rule. Here, dishes have been washed in the shallow bowl, drained in the deep bowl and go left to storage.

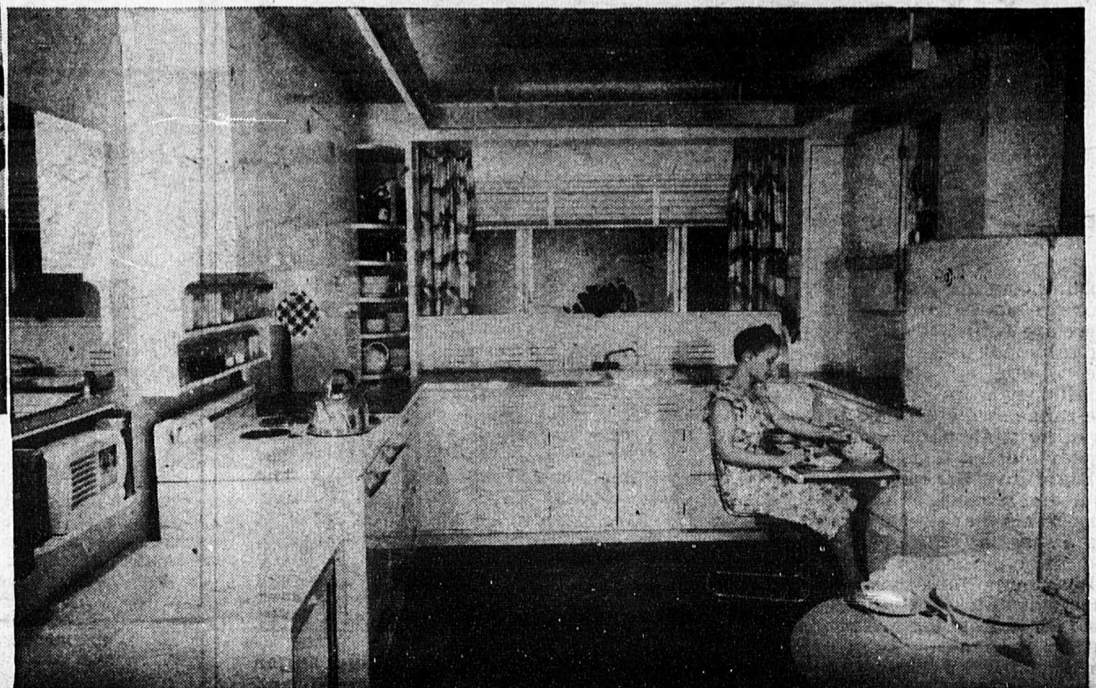
Below: Mixing jobs go quickly when both supplies and utensils are within reach. The refrigerator is at immediate right.



Above: The Lazy-Susan or revolving wall cupboard. This one at the right of the U holds staples in daily use, and below the counter level, large mixing bowls.



Above: With vegetable bins in front of her, the sink in which to wash them at left and garbage hatch in counter, it's a step-saving setup.



At Right: A step-saving U kitchen gives maximum convenience and has been developed primarily for the farm home. Storage was planned to fit equipment.

Homemaking

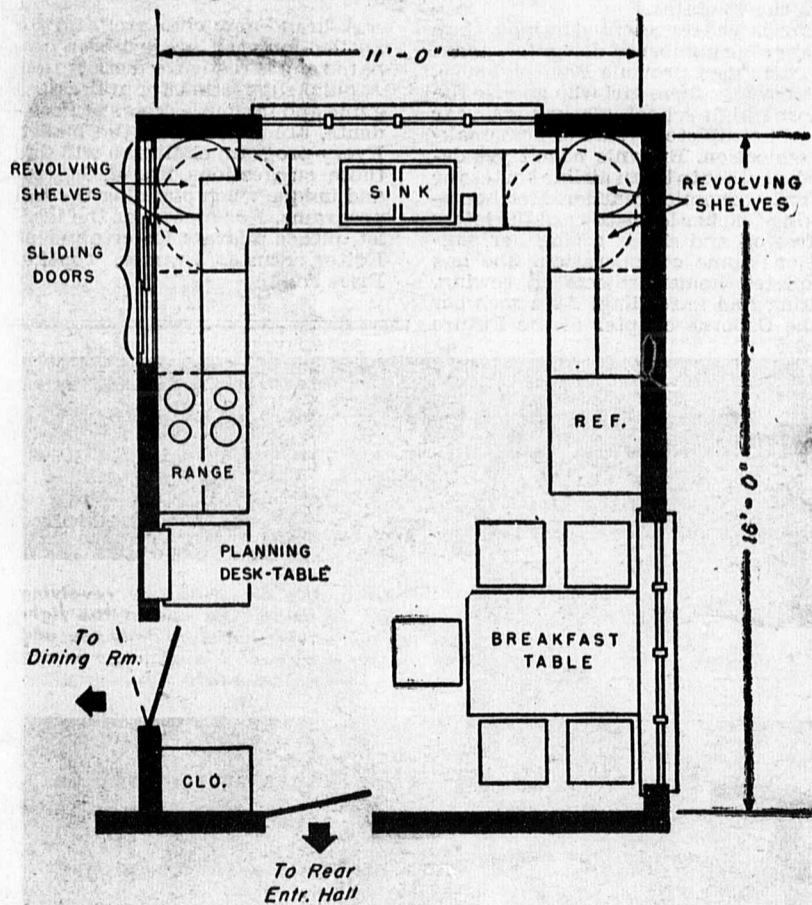
College Girl Will Like It



A travel iron which folds and fits into a smart leather zipper case is ideal for the college daughter. This one is designed for traveling or heavy-duty ironing as well, and suits either the right- or left-handed ironer.

For That New Kitchen

(Continued from Page 16)



Eight windows ventilate this 11- by 16-foot kitchen. Detailed working drawings may be obtained. See offer at bottom of this page.

... serving counter. At this center there is storage space for company dishes, there are 4 small silver drawers, places for table hot pads and napkins. Under the counter is a large breadboard, a small drawer for small utensils used at the range, a metal-lined breadbox and an upright file cupboard for trays, the turkey platter, lids for saucepans.

Right over the range are shelves for flour and seasonings used at the stove, for cereals that need cooking, for serving dishes. A pull-out rack at right of the range is for drying dish towels.

Leaving nothing undone, this kitchen has a drop-leaf table which may be used for a desk, for use in food preservation, for making salads or desserts for a party. It's movable.

Near the door and out of the way of

meal preparation is a closet for the kitchen-cleaning equipment. Besides such things as broom, brushes and dustpan, the lower section holds a step stool. There is a hook for aprons and a rack for first-aid supplies.

The dining corner will seat 6 comfortably and a 6-foot window looks out on the yard and drive. Under the window there are shelves for the toaster, the waffle iron, magazines, children's toys. A place for everything, so everything can be in its place.

Working drawings are available to you; they are detailed, so that a local carpenter or cabinet maker can reproduce them easily. These blueprints may be obtained for \$1.05. Write to the Women's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and ask for Plan No. 7100, Functional U Kitchen.

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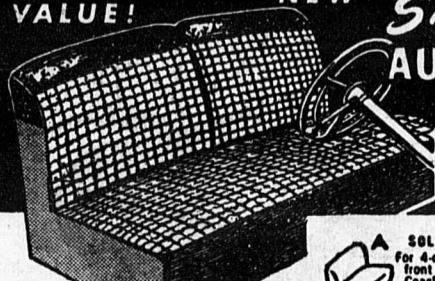
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F. H. A. Girls Meet

Highest Honor Goes to Kansan



Betty Ann Murray, of Conway, McPherson county, left, and Brownie Boultinghouse, of Osborne, discuss the merits of a F. H. A. pep shirt.

WHEN more than 2,000 girls met in July in Kansas City, Mo., they elected Shirley Osborne, of Pratt county, to be their national president. That's quite an honor for this pretty little Kansas farm girl who is taking vocational homemaking at Pratt high school. All delegates to this first national convention of the Future Homemakers of America are studying homemaking and family living in high schools all over the land. They came from every state in the Union.

Shirley wants a college education in home economics and journalism at Kansas State College after she completes her senior year in high school. She knows farm life well, for she has shared responsibility with her parents who run their 648-acre farm. Shirley has been active in the F. H. A. for 3 years under the supervision of her teacher, Thelma Hinds. She has been active in other school affairs, a member of the band, the Y-Teens, is a member of the student council.

While attending the meetings the delegates listened to many outstanding people. Jessie Harris, of the University of Tennessee, a guest speaker, told the girls they have a great national organization which includes strong state organizations and these in turn are made up of active district, sub-district, county and local chapters. The girls are committed to a program for better living in their homes and communities, in the United States and the world. Miss Harris told the girls about all the field in home economics in which they may work, in the event they wish to become professional home economists. All these in addition to the still more secure business of being a good homemaker.

The theme of the first national meeting was, "Toward New Horizons," and Roberto de la Rosa, cultural agent for the Mexican government, broadened the horizons for an hour at one session by talking about the contrasts between life in Mexico and the United States. His subject was, "The Other American Way of Life."

Actually he represented all the Spanish and Portuguese speaking people of the Americas. He said, "The most educational experience in the whole world is to spend some time in a foreign country, learning from the 'foreigners,' what they think about one." Just to burst one bubble, he added that the first time he ever ate Mexican chile was in Missouri, his headquarters. "When I go home, I'm going to take a recipe, 'cause I'm learning to like it," he added. To give the girls an idea of the differences in points of view in the history books, he added that the history books in the United States called it the Mexican War. His history book called it the United States Invasion.

Women's emancipation in the United States, de la Rosa added, has doubled our power. He regretted that there are no women in public life in Mexico, and furthermore they are little interested.

There were 2 delegates from Puerto Rico and 2 from Hawaii. They brought their special messages to the delegates from the 48 states.

Kansas was represented by more than the average number of delegates, about 65. There was Brownie Boultinghouse, of Osborne, a farm girl who goes to the Osborne high school, where next year she will complete 3 years of homemaking education. Brownie hasn't yet decided whether to be an airline hostess or a home economics teacher. Her homemaking teacher leans toward the latter profession and she is giving her suggestions some consideration. She has completed home projects in sewing, cooking and gardening. As a member of the Osborne chapter of the Future

Homemaking



Shirley Osborne, of Pratt county, national president of the Future Homemakers of America, is a farm girl and a senior in the Pratt high school.

Homemakers, she is service chairman and president of district II.

Then there was Betty Ann Murray, of Conway, who goes to the McPherson high school where she will be a senior next fall. She was treasurer of the McPherson chapter last year and will be district II treasurer next year. Most of all, she enjoyed classes in child care and boy and girl relationships. Betty Ann also is a member of the Good Luck 4-H Club. She wants to go to Kansas State College and already has chosen her career, that of a hospital dietitian.

New Club Program

A brand-new club program for an election year has just been prepared and is ready for distribution. A quiz, suggestion for roll call, a game and famous sayings of Presidents, are included in the leaflet. Every program chairman will find these suggestions useful, helpful and unique when planning the fall programs. For a copy of the leaflet, please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 5c.

HUBBY LEARNS HOW RED STAR

DRY YEAST SAVES TIME

BAKING?...WONT THAT MAKE US LATE FOR THE CHURCH SUPPER?



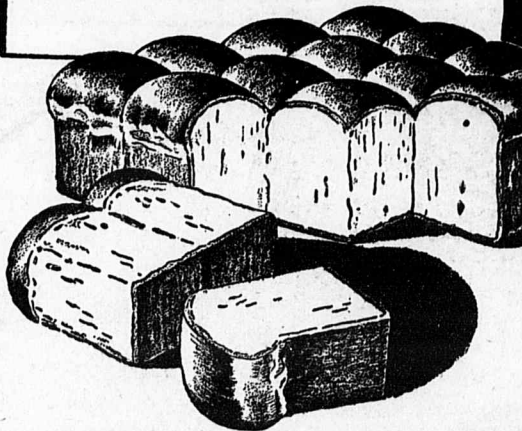
LATER FINISHED ON TIME... AND SEE HOW MUCH LARGER RED STAR ROLLS ARE



QUICK METHOD HARVEST TIME PAN ROLLS

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 2 packages Red Star Dry Yeast | 3 tablespoons sugar |
| 1/2 cup warm water | 2 teaspoons salt |
| 1 1/2 cups sour cream | 1/2 teaspoon soda |
| | 5 cups sifted flour |

Dissolve 2 packages Red Star Dry Yeast in 1/2 cup warm water. Let stand 2 to 3 minutes. Scald cream. Add 3 tablespoons sugar, salt and soda. Cool to lukewarm. Stir yeast solution thoroughly and add to this mixture. Add half the flour and beat well. Add remaining flour and mix well. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead for 3 minutes. Shape into smooth ball and place in greased bowl. Brush top lightly with shortening. Cover and let rise in warm place for 30 minutes. Punch dough down. Shape into round biscuits and place closely together in a greased pan. Cover and let rise in a warm place for 45 minutes. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) 18 to 22 minutes. Makes 2 dozen biscuits.



KAY ROGERS SAYS: "You'll love Harvest Time Pan Rolls—made the RED STAR Quick Method way. Be sure to bake a batch this week."

RED STAR DRY YEAST



Gladys Ueno, one of the 2 girls from Hawaii, hangs an orchid lei about the neck of Dr. Hazel Frost, national F. H. A. adviser.

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Hard Water SUDS Discovery!

MAKES DISHWASHING FAST! FAST! FAST!

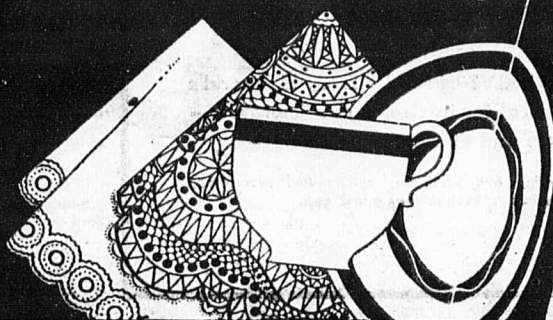


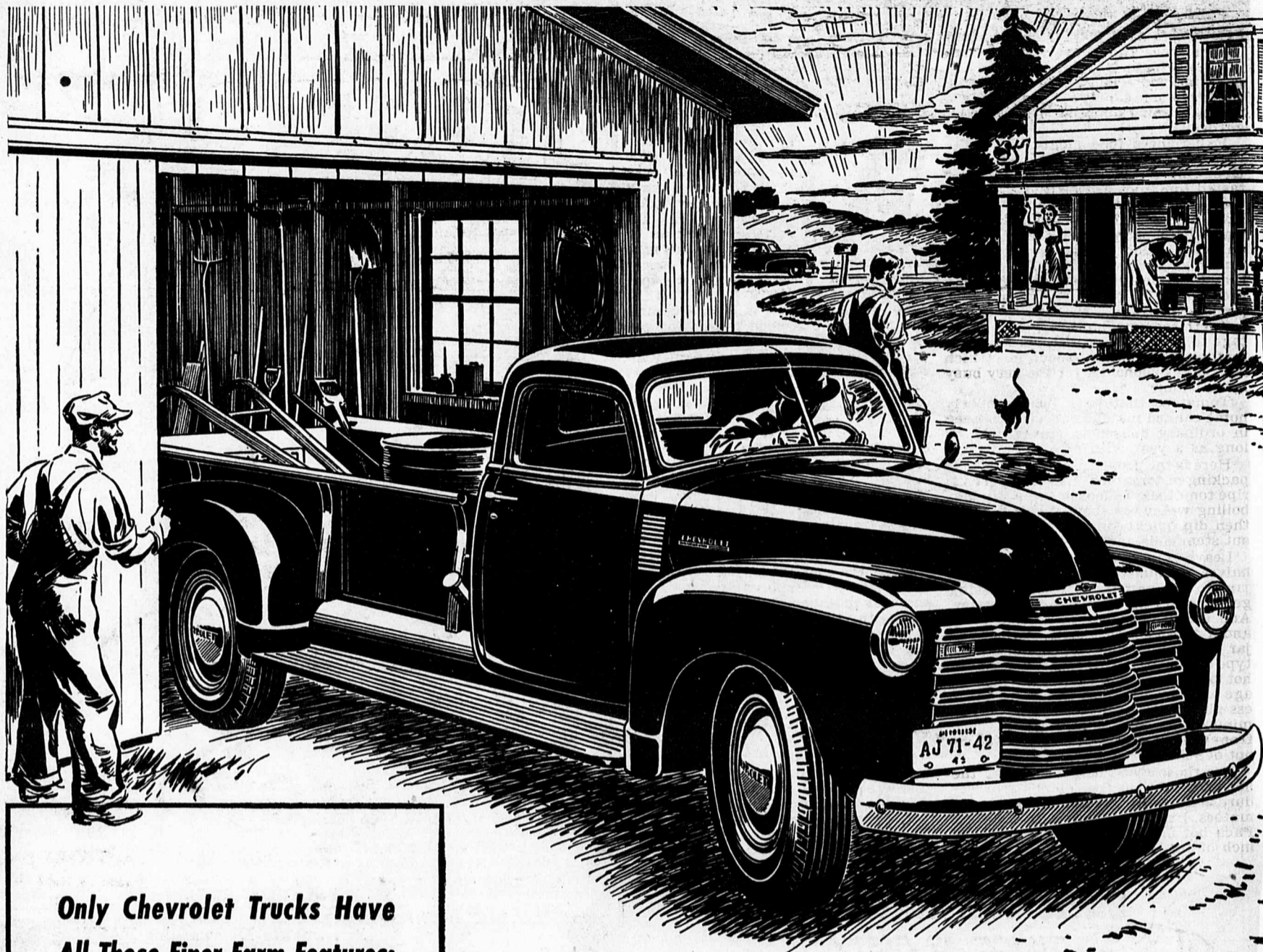
- 1 Instant suds**
...makes Dishwashing **FAST!**
- 2 Cuts grease**
...makes Dishwashing **FAST!**
- 3 No more hard water scum**
...makes Dishwashing **FAST!**
- 4 No wiping**
...makes Dishwashing **FAST!**
Dishes dry with no wiping ...
glassware, sparkling bright!

NEW! FASTER-WORKING SUDS
FROM LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY



Breeze





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All These Finer Farm Features:**

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Models • Wide Base Wheels • Multiple
Color Options

Heavy work is "lightweight" with Chevrolet's
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TRANSMISSION. Operation is quicker, easier,
quieter and speed and momentum is maintained
on grades!

New SPLINED REAR AXLE HUB CONNECTION
assures greater strength and durability in
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mission models, provides greater driver ease
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Chevrolet's VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE, world's
most economical for its size, is now improved—
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*Fresh air heating and ventilating system and rear-corner
windows available at extra cost.

**More than a farm day's work—
in less than a farm day's time!**

Yes, you can do more farm work in less time with these latest
and greatest Chevrolet trucks! For now there's new value;
features of matchless operating ease and efficiency, produced
to truck standards of tomorrow to bring you ADVANCE-
DESIGN! There's triple economy because Chevrolet trucks
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and the lowest list prices in the volume field! See them now.
See your Chevrolet dealer for the finest in farm trucks.

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Corporation, DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

**New Advance-Design
CHEVROLET TRUCKS**



**CHEVROLET —and ONLY
Chevrolet—
IS FIRST!**

Try Cold Pack

THE cold-pack method of preparing tomatoes for home canning has won a taster's victory over the hot-pack method. This will interest thousands of home canners in the state who will be canning tomatoes from the farm gardens.

Experienced food judges in the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, smelled, observed and tasted tomatoes especially canned for the tests. Tomatoes that were packed raw in jars and then processed in a water-bath canner were rated higher on every count . . . flavor, color, texture, odor and general acceptability . . . than tomatoes that were heated before they were put into the jars and then processed.

There remains, however, one advantage to the hot-pack method. More tomatoes can be put into each jar, which is a point to consider for the very busy home canner.

Tomatoes that have been properly home canned may be expected to keep in ordinary household storage for as long as a year with no loss of flavor.

Here is the proper procedure for cold packing of tomatoes: Use only perfect, ripe tomatoes. To loosen skins, dip into boiling water for about a half minute, then dip quickly into cold water. Cut out stem ends and peel tomatoes.

Leave tomatoes whole, or cut into halves or quarters. Pack them into jars to one-half inch of top, pressing gently to fill the spaces. Add no water. Add a half teaspoon of salt to pints and 1 teaspoon to quarts. Adjust the jar lids, the method depending on the type of lids used. Have water in canner hot but not boiling to prevent breakage of jars. Then heat to boiling. Process pint jars 35 minutes; quart jars 45 minutes. As soon as jars are removed from canner, complete seals if lids are not of self-sealing type.

For those who wish to stick to the hot-pack method the following procedure is advised: Quarter the peeled tomatoes. Bring to a boil, stirring often. Pack hot in hot glass jars to one-half inch of top. Add one-half teaspoon of

salt to pints, one teaspoon to quarts. Adjust jar lids depending on type used. Process in boiling-water bath 10 minutes for either pints or quarts.

For Sour or Sweet Milk

No need to sigh over sour milk. Whether it is a cupful or a dab, milk or cream that turns sour is a leftover with a useful future. Sour milk may replace sweet in baking and give lightness, tenderness and flavor to any hot bread except popovers, as well as to gingerbread and spice cake. As for sour cream, a mere spoonful or so makes a gravy, sauce, or soup something special. Sour milk and cream have all the food values of sweet milk and cream, and that alone is good reason for not wasting any.

In baking there are general rules involving sour and sweet milk, soda and baking powder. Rule one: In substituting sour milk for sweet, use an equal quantity of sour milk. Add just enough soda to neutralize the acid. One-half level teaspoon of soda is enough for each cup of really sour milk, and one-quarter teaspoon if the milk is just turning. Too much soda gives a bad flavor and odor and produces dark flecks in a baked product.

Rule two: Mix the soda with the dry ingredients. Don't add it directly to the milk or the gas needed for leavening will begin to escape as soon as soda and sour milk combine.

Rule three: Count on 1/2 teaspoon of soda used with 1 cup sour milk as equal to 2 teaspoons of baking powder in a recipe. If more leavening power is needed, make it up with baking powder.

Sour Cream Sauce

- 1/2 tablespoon horseradish
- 1/2 teaspoon grated onion
- 1/4 cup sour cream

Add horseradish and onion to very thick sour cream and mix well. Makes a tangy sauce for such foods as meat loaf, fish, beets, spinach.

Streamway power for pumps

THE NEW U. S. VERTICLOSED MOTOR

This is the motor that has created a sensation in the pumping field. It's years ahead in design—the result of 40 years of specialization in building U. S. Motors for deep well turbine pumps. Can be supplied for any deep well pump. The *Verticlosed* embodies these impressive and proved features:

- DOWNDRAFT VENTILATION
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- NORMALIZED CASTINGS
- FLUSHSTYLE OIL GAUGES
- REG-U-LUBE SYSTEM
- SOLID DIE-CAST ROTOR
- WEATHERPROOF



New in Line and Look



4646—The new, smooth silhouette, the ballerina. Easy sewing, the skirt is one piece. Junior Miss sizes, 11 to 17. Size 13 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch fabric; 3/4 yard of 39-inch contrast.

9334—She can dress herself in this gaily scalloped frock. Panty pattern included. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 6, dress requires 2 yards of 35-inch material.

9254—Only 2 main pieces to this attractive frock. Striking in stripes or plain fabric. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material.

4875—Smart young lines accented in a stripe treatment. Equally pleasing in plain fabric, with or without contrast. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch fabric; 1/4 yard of 35-inch contrast.

9212—Slenderizing casual with new shoulder-yokes, gored skirt and action back. Sizes 34 to 50. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 35-inch fabric.

Patterns may be ordered by sending 25 cents each to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

TWO-WAY DISC PLOW BY TOWNER

Thousands of progressive farmers are using the world famous TOWNER OFFSET DISC HARROW as a two-way plow . . . supplementing, even replacing, moldboard and one way disc plow operations.

Here's why:

URNS THE SOIL TWO WAYS
Doing a double tillage job . . . without burying the top soil.

CONSERVES HORSEPOWER
Rolling moldboards give less drag . . . thus every unit of horsepower counts for useful work. A 35-40 HP Tractor is adequate for a 10 1/2 ft. offset disc harrow.

LEAVES THE LAND LEVEL
Combined action of two disc gangs returns earth to its original location . . . preventing the usual movement of top soil toward the edge of field.

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(or as shallow as desired)
URNS RIGHT OR LEFT



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Compare this amazing TOWNER OFFSET DISC HARROW with any tillage tool. It's the perfect answer for open field, orchard or vineyard . . . for summer fallowing, seed bed preparation, turning under grain stubble, cotton or corn stalks . . . and for vegetable farming. See it, try it and you will "Till with Towner."

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13 1/2 FOOT GRAIN BODY . . . \$263⁶¹
Complete With FOLDOWN TOPOFF Stock Racks . . . \$332¹⁰

(Prices Tax Paid—Mounted At Factory)
COMBINATION LIVESTOCK and GRAIN BODY. Lower Grain Body Either **SOLID** or **SLATTED** with **FILLERS**. Equip your new or used truck with a better body at a lower price. Insist on an **OMAHA STANDARD**. Built to take more road and load punishment . . . to outlast any truck! Super-Strong, flexible hardwood body. Hickory stakes. Oak slats. Edge-grain floor, no exposed nails. Weatherproof enamel. Greatest body value in America. Installed while you wait at factory, nearest branch or direct factory distributor. Shipped anywhere.

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13 1/2 Ft. GRAIN BODY Equipped with **Under-Body Hoist**
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Relishes and Pickles

Add Color and Flavor to Meals



Cucumbers and green tomatoes are best pickled within 24 hours of picking. Fruits may be slightly underripe.

That lively mixture of bright color and zestful flavor . . . that's relishes and pickles. They may not add much to the nutritive value of a meal but they add more than their share in these other qualities.

Corn Relish

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 quarts corn | 1 cup sugar |
| 1 pint diced red peppers | 1 quart vinegar |
| 1 pint diced green peppers | 2 tablespoons salt |
| 1 quart chopped celery | 2 teaspoons celery seed |
| 1 cup sliced onion | 2 tablespoons dry mustard |
| | 1/4 cup flour |
| | 1/2 cup water |

Remove husks and silk from corn, place corn in boiling water and simmer 10 minutes. Remove and plunge in cold water. Drain and cut corn from cob. Do not scrape cobs. Measure 2 quarts. Combine red and green pepper, celery, onion, sugar, vinegar, salt and celery seed. Boil 15 minutes. Mix mustard and flour and blend with the water. Add with the corn to the pepper mixture. Stir and boil 5 minutes. Pack into clean, hot pint jars, filling to within a half-inch of the top. Adjust lids. Boil jars 10 minutes in boiling water bath, making sure that the water covers the jars. Remove jars and complete the seal if necessary.

Pickled Peaches

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 4 pounds peaches | 1 cup water |
| 3 cups sugar | 4 to 5 cloves for each peach. |
| 1 cup vinegar | 4 sticks cinnamon |

Boil vinegar, sugar and cinnamon for 15 to 20 minutes, or until sirup begins to thicken. Pare peaches and press cloves into them. Drop a few peaches at a time into sirup and cook until tender. Pack into sterilized jar and continue until jar is full. Add sirup, one stick of cinnamon and seal.

Bread-and-Butter Pickles

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 dozen large cucumbers | 1 teaspoon ginger |
| 6 small onions, sliced | 1/2 teaspoon pepper |
| 1 teaspoon mustard seed | 1/2 teaspoon powdered mace |
| 1 teaspoon cinnammon | 1/2 teaspoon turmeric |
| | 1 teaspoon celery seed |
| | 1 cup sugar |
| | 1 pint vinegar |
| | 1 teaspoon salt |

Slice, but do not peel cucumbers. Sprinkle with salt and allow to stand for 1 1/2 hours, then drain. Put all ingredients into saucepan and boil until tender. Put into hot jars and seal.

Cold Vinegar Pickles

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 gallons cucumbers | 1 gallon vinegar |
| 2 cups brown sugar | 1 cup dry mustard or mustard seed |
| 1 cup salt | |

Wash and dry cucumbers. Pour the cold vinegar mixture over the cucumbers. Seal in glass jars.

Watermelon Pickles

Soak 2 pounds of watermelon rind overnight in salt water (1/4 cup salt to 1 quart water). Drain off the brine. Cook the rind in clear water until it is tender. Add the rind to the hot pickling mixture made of the following ingredients and boil rapidly until it becomes clear. Can in hot jars and seal.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 2 pounds sugar | 1 pint water |
| 1 pint vinegar | 1 teaspoon cloves |
| 1 teaspoon cinnamon | 1 teaspoon allspice |
| | 1 lemon, sliced thin |

See at a Glance

Under a big shelf in my closet I have nailed several small screwtop jars thru the lids. In the jars I keep small items that otherwise would clutter up my dresser drawers, such as buttons, thumbtacks, safety pins. The jars are easily screwed in and out and the contents may be removed in a moment, and are seen at a glance.—Marie Beard.

Kitchen Stitchery

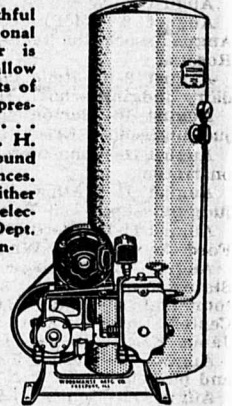


These colorful towels are such fun to embroider. Give them to a child to begin on. These are kitchen towels that tell a story. Pattern 7365 has transfer of 6 motifs 6 by 7 inches.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents to the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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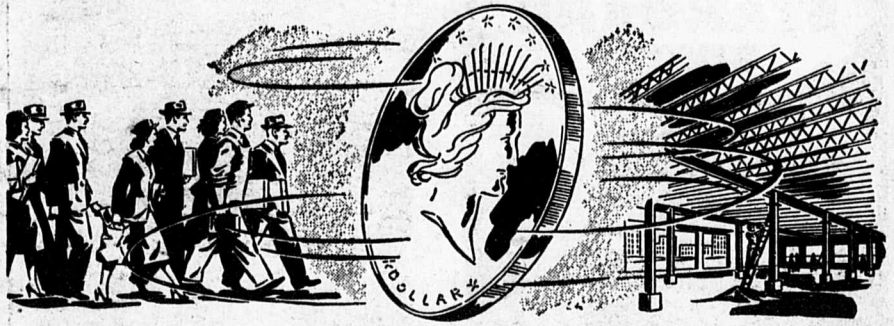
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 tells of crippled children made whole! Of sad parents made happy! Of more and more handicapped children to be made like other boys and girls. It tells how you may do something worthy of the best there is in you by helping in this ever widening mission of healing! Get your free copy of this story. Write today to **The CAPPER FOUNDATION for CRIPPLED CHILDREN** Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Coming Events

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—Smith county. The United States Center Angus Association summer tour and barbecue, Higley Field, Smith Center. Dave Tuckett, of the Penney and James Farms, speaker.
 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 16—Lyon county 4-H demonstration day. Civic Auditorium, Emporia.
 August 17—Finney county 4-H achievement day.
 August 17-18—Sumner county 4-H Club fair, Wellington.
 August 17-19—Sedgwick county 4-H Club show, Wichita.
 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—Wilson county 4-H county fair, Fredonia.
 August 20-21—Rawlins county 4-H and F. F. A. Fair, Atwood.
 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—McPherson county 4-H fair.
 August 23-25—Jefferson county 4-H Fair, Valley Falls.
 August 26—Jackson county. Home, health and sanitation meeting, Home Economics units, Holton.

August 23-25—McPherson county soil conservation district tour.
 August 24—Barton county 4-H foods judging school, Great Bend.
 August 24-27—Harvey county 4-H fair, Newton.
 August 24-27—Harper county fair and 4-H Show, Harper.
 August 23-25—Jefferson county 4-H fair, Valley Falls.
 August 23-25—Ness county 4-H fair. Farm Bureau sponsoring open classes of livestock.
 August 25-28—Cowley county 4-H achievement day, Arkansas City.
 August 26—Cowley county 4-H Club judging contests—dairy, crops, livestock, home economics and poultry.
 August 26—Rawlins county leader training lesson on kitchen storage.
 August 27—Wilson county 4-H Style Revue and Demonstration Contest, American Legion Hall, Neodesha.
 August 27—Chautauqua county 4-H achievement day, Cedar Vale.
 August 30—Farm management outlook meeting, Hutchinson. Evening. J. H. Coolidge and Marion Pearce, leaders.
 August 30—Barton and surrounding counties. county livestock-judging school on Barton county farms.
 August 31—Finney county 4-H and business men's chicken fry.
 September 1—Clark county crops tour.
 September 1—Norton county-wide Farm Bureau picnic, Elwood Park, Norton, 1 p. m.
 September 2—Barton county 4-H improvement judging school.
 September 3—Barton county 4-H crops-judging school.
 September 7—Washington county. Leaders training meeting, Washington. Gladys Myers, Home management specialist, K. S. C., leader.
 September 27—Grant county. Sorghum field day and crops tour.
 September 29—Rawlins county leader training lesson on storage in bedroom and utility rooms.
 September 30—Labette county-wide field tillage tool demonstration.
 September 30—Cowley county 4-H Club and adult swine tour.
 October 1—Lincoln county. Home, Health and Sanitation, leaders meeting, Lincoln county court house, 10 a. m.
 October 4-5—Barton county leader-training school—"Business Transactions." Gladys Myers, leader.
 October 8—Barton county meeting. Infant Care. Martha Brill, leader.
 October 9—Finney county. Home management meeting, "Savings and Investments," Gladys Meyers, extension specialist, K. S. C., leader.
 October 11—Finney county. Family life meeting, "Our Teen-Agers." Mrs. Vivian Briggs, K. S. C. extension specialist, leader.
 October 20—Rawlins county leader training lesson on glass etching.
 October 20-22—McCook 4-H fat stock show, McCook, Neb.
 October 21—Barton county home demonstration achievement day.
 October 25—Washington county. Leaders training meeting. Mary Fletcher, foods and nutrition specialist, leader.
 October 25—Cowley county 4-H Club plant and vegetable disease meeting.
 October 25-30—Extension conference, Manhattan.

In Mid-America A Dollar Makes The Complete Circle



For Instance — It Pays For Farm Scrap Used In Making SHEFFIELD Farm Fence

When you buy Sheffield Fence, you buy the finest and you are spending your money in a way that helps all Mid-American business. Every dollar spent for Sheffield Fence makes a complete circle. It is paid out by Sheffield to Mid-Americans for scrap iron and steel, coal, coke, oil, gas, fire brick, electric power, wages and other Mid-American resources used to produce Sheffield products.

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From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

Is it safe to buy feeder pigs or bred gilts now?—W. B.

Don't pass up an opportunity to buy feeder pigs or bred gilts at a reasonable price. Market supplies of hogs during the coming year will not be large. Feed supplies will be much larger and feed prices much lower. This situation is expected to provide a very favorable hog-corn price ratio as soon as new-crop corn becomes available. In many localities prices of feeder pigs and bred sows are already discounting the anticipated feed situation. If this is not true in your locality there may be opportunity to make some good buys.

What are the prospects for wheat prices in the immediate future?—L. P.

Wheat prices are expected to strengthen slightly during August. The peak of harvest movement from the southwestern region is past. As sales taper off, pressure on the markets will decrease, and a strong demand is expected to strengthen prices. Shortage of storage space is forcing the sale of some wheat at present which is exerting a depressing effect on prices, but a major proportion of the wheat still is owned by farmers. With prices currently below support levels, it is unlikely that substantial quantities will be sold at prices less than can be realized from a loan or purchase agreement.

What do milk producers' associations mean when they say you can get a premium for producing fall milk?—C. C.

Several of the Federal Milk Order areas of Kansas have a pricing system whereby producers are paid an incentive to produce fall milk. Usually about 20 cents a hundredweight is deducted from each patron's pay check for milk delivered in the flush production months. This money goes into a separate accounting pool. This money is returned to producers in the short production months of the fall and early winter on the basis of deliveries in the fall months. If a given producer delivers a larger proportion of his annual milk production during the fall and winter months than the market average, he definitely gets more money back than he puts into the premium pool.

At what season of year does the price of eggs in the Midwest differ most from the United States farm price?—G. K.

A study covering the period 1941-46 showed that in the West North Central States (of which Kansas is a part) the regional price deviation from the average United States farm price of eggs followed this pattern: In April and May the regional price per dozen of eggs was only about 1½ cents lower than the average United States farm price. The spread or deviation widened steadily thru the summer and fall months and was about 7.5 cents a dozen lower, the greatest amount, during November and December, after which it declined again.

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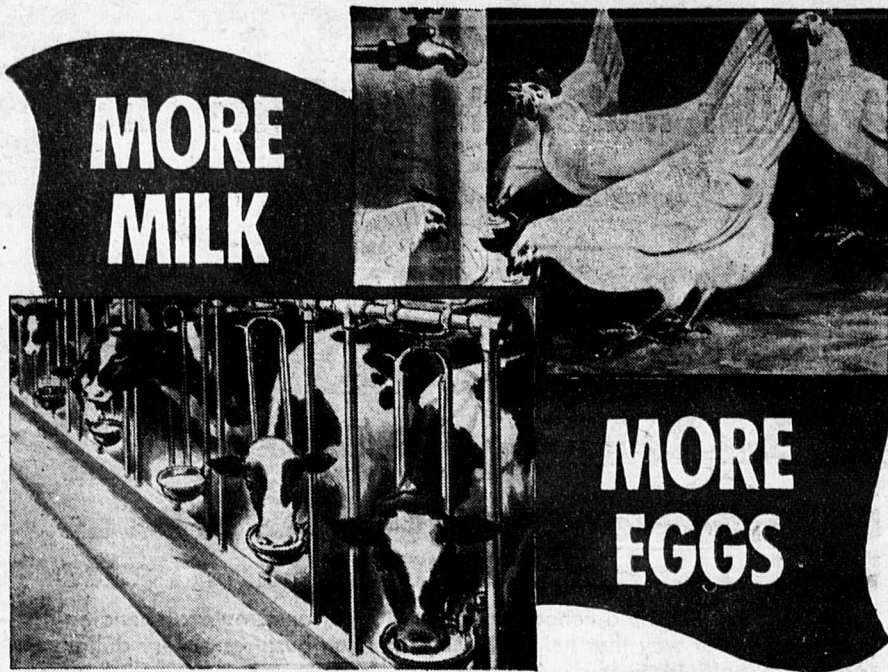
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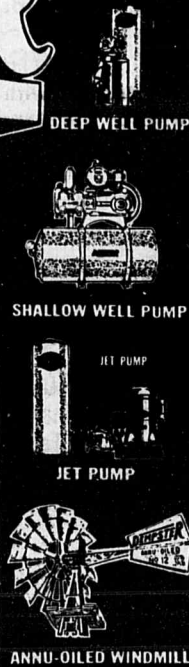
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Luscious Vegetables Beautiful Flowers

Thrive on Western Kansas Farms
 Aided by Irrigation and Windbreaks

By EULA MAE KELLY



Out in the rugged short-grass country of northeastern Comanche county, Mrs. August H. Kaminska, shown here among her flowers, has developed a wonderfully productive garden and farm plantings equal to any in the state.

DON'T be surprised when you ride over the rugged hills and valleys of the short-grass country in northeast Comanche county, and suddenly find yourself in a lush, productive home garden. Such is your experience when you visit the August H. Kaminska farm, southwest of Sun City.

Or drive out to the Walter Rothe farm, 7 miles south of Ness City on a summer day and marvel at luscious red tomatoes lying 3 layers deep in a straw mulch. If you still believe gardens cannot bloom in Western Kansas, tour some 4-H Club gardens like those of Duane Dorsey, in Clark county, or those of Gene Montgomery and Warner Briggeman in Pratt county.

All of these gardening enthusiasts, Mrs. Kaminska, Mrs. Rothe and the 4-H members agree with W. G. Amstein, extension horticulturist, Kansas State College, that it takes at least 3 W's to make gardening successful in Western Kansas. The 3 W's are: windbreaks, water and work. In addition, it requires special varieties adapted to the climate and soil.

One of Best-Planted Farmsteads

When the August Kaminskas came to Comanche county in 1931, they started planting; replaced their losses when the freeze of 1940 took many of their trees. The result today is that they have one of the best-planted farmsteads in Kansas, according to Mr. Amstein.

The large garden area is completely enclosed by a superb windbreak. A flower garden, replete with hollyhocks well over your head, roses, dahlias, iris, and beds of bright annuals make a veritable bower of loveliness around the house.

Within the garden area, so well protected from every side, rows of vegetables run east and west. Every type of vegetable from beets to spinach is found, and each seems to have reached its maximum in luxuriant and productive growth. Here, in Mrs. Kaminska's words, is her idea of the essentials of Western Kansas gardening.

"In the first place, fence your garden to keep poultry and livestock out. Plow your garden good and deep in the late fall or early winter, leave it rough. Put some kind of protection around your garden, snow fence is good, put some old sacks on the fence. For our main windbreak we planted Chinese elms on the west and bridal wreath spirea on the south. Bridal wreath is fine for south and east fences. It is about 5 feet tall. "Chinese elms sap the ground and cannot be planted too close to the garden, but they grow rapidly. Put them back 30 to 40 feet. Plant them thick in the row and as they grow out, cut some out; but don't trim up, leave the limbs close to the ground.

"Now when you get ready to plant, go in and work the top of the ground well, but not too deep. We usually use

the harrow and work it down well. Then plant, and plant early. I put tomato, cabbage and pepper plants under hot caps. I always plant beans early and then plant again in about 10 days. If the first ones don't get frosted, you have nice early beans, and if they get caught all you have lost is a few seeds.

"You can't just plant garden and expect it to grow. Be in your garden every day. I am in mine several times a day. I keep the weeds and bugs out. We use a gas-powered cultivator and wheel hoes for weeding. Plan your garden a year ahead."

Mrs. Kaminska, who belongs to the Sun City home demonstration unit in Barber county, cans and puts in the locker more garden vegetables than her family can use. She gives quantities away but never sells any garden produce. Frozen and canned vegetables make wonderful Christmas gifts.

Varieties she has found most successful are: *Cabbage*—Early Flat Dutch, Early Wakefield and Golden Acre; *Tomatoes*—Sioux, Firesteel, Rutgers (Firesteel is her favorite. This year she is trying out Improved Porter, and 100 Percent); *Potatoes*—Irish Cobbler, Red Warba; *Beans*—Early Stringless, Green Pod, Bountiful; *Carrots*—Danvers Half Long, Oxheart, Coreless, Nantes; *Beets*—Early Blood Turnip, Detroit Dark Red; *Onions*—Southport White Globe; *Peas*—New Alaska, Little Marvel; *Peppers*—Ruby King; *Spinach*—Noble's Giant Thick Leaf; *Turnips*—Purple Top White Globe, Purple Top Strap Leaf.

Besides these main vegetables, Mrs. Kaminska plants radishes, lettuce, dill, and a little Swiss chard. Watermelons, cantaloupe and corn are grown elsewhere on the farm.

Uses Plenty of Water

A well-worked-out water system is a major factor in the Kaminska success, Mr. Amstein pointed out. There is a gas engine ready to pump when the windmill is not running. Mrs. Kaminska waters with a garden hose and sprinkler.

"A lot of determination" comes first in Mrs. Rothe's garden "musts" for Western Kansas. Other recommendations are adapted varieties, windbreak, irrigation, and mulch. The Rothe garden measures 115 by 48½ feet, with a row of Russian olives for a windbreak on the south, snow fence on south and west sides, and a tree windbreak on the north side of the farmstead.

Testing new varieties is an interesting garden hobby for Mrs. Rothe. This year she is running a test on MC78 hybrid sweet corn (ear worm-resistant) with a check of 12 rows of Bantam hybrid blend. Cabbage tests include Wisconsin Golden Acre, Racing Market, and Marion Market. All varieties had heads on them large enough to use by June 20.

(Continued on Page 25)

Her tests on peas were Gradus-Thomas-Laxton and Dwarf Market with a check on Wando. She prefers the Wando with Dwarf Market as second choice. Seed for these tests was sent her by Claude King, extension plant pathologist, Kansas State College. She also is running a test on Logan beans and 2 varieties of tomatoes, Summer Prolific and a Cheyenne Hybrid, along with the tomato varieties she regularly plants, namely, Firesteel, Michigan, Red Cloud and Sioux.

Her particular enthusiasm is developing a seedless tomato.

"I save my seed and am working toward a seedless type. I had some last year without any fully-developed seeds. Last year I saved seed from heavy-producing tomatoes that had from 3 to 18 seeds each. Both last year and this I have plants with enough tomatoes set on them to cover the ground and in some places, the set on is 3 layers deep.

"In 1947 I sold enough tomatoes to average \$1 for each of my 54 plants, besides providing plenty for family needs and giving some away."

For Tomato Success

Straw mulching is the secret of her success with tomatoes, Mrs. Rothe believes. She starts mulching as soon as possible after setting out the tomatoes.

"There should be at least 2 inches of straw, and 6 to 8 inches are better. Any mulch is good. I use straw mulch because it is plentiful here. Mulch keeps tomatoes from rotting and conserves moisture. It also keeps the soil in better condition, especially where soft water is used for irrigation as we do. This year I am mulching my entire garden, and it looks like something out of a seed catalog, if I do say so.

"I have 2 dust guns, and follow the directions given by Dr. E. G. Kelly, of Kansas State College in controlling insects. I have one gun filled with DDT dust and the other with rotenone. They seem to do the job very well. I do think 2 guns are important because it is much easier to dust when needed if you don't have to change dusts."

Mrs. Rothe uses ditch irrigation and garden hose to reach from well to the garden. Ditches are about 12 inches deep and 18 inches across. She plants on both sides of the ditches.

"I use from 4 to 6 inches of straw litter from the chicken house in the bottom of the ditch, then fill the remainder with straw mulch. This serves much the same as tiling as the soil is often soaked 3 to 4 feet on each side of the ditch."

Garden blueberries are another specialty of the Rothes. These are an import from Germany among the early settlers in this section of the country.

"My folks had them in the garden for as long as I can remember," Mrs. Rothe recalled. "They brought them with them when they came to Kansas in 1878. One German lady of my acquaintance said they used to dry them and eat them like raisins. Others can them for sauce or pie, or to use as a topping on sweet breads. I like them best in muffins or pie. The frozen ones are delicious on shortcake.

"These blueberries are an annual and reseed themselves. They usually ripen about the first of July and produce berries until frost. The bush grows about 3 feet in height. Individual bushes should be planted at least 3 feet apart. I have

picked as many as 2 quarts from 3 bushes, once each week over a period of time."

Duane Dorsey, 11, and his mother, Mrs. Harold Dorsey, who live 3 miles north of Sitka, in Clark county, are partners in a 60- by 100-foot garden that is doing exceptionally well.

"I do the hoeing," Duane said, "but Mother does the ditching because she figures I can't make the rows straight enough."

The Dorsey garden is ditch-irrigated and spraying is started early in the season. Watering is started at one end of the garden, row after row is soaked.

"Practices that have paid off for us," Mrs. Dorsey said, "are staying with recommended varieties and keeping the garden clean and protected. A rose bush hedge and a small shed protect on the south. There is a shelterbelt to the north of the garden.

"Among tomato varieties we like Red Head, Sioux and Firesteel. We plant tomatoes close together for shade and to hold moisture. We sell our garden produce locally and keep plenty for home use. Our strawberries were especially nice this year."

Warner Briggeman, 15, and Gene Montgomery, 14, are such good friends and enthusiastic gardeners that they talk garden whenever they get together and over the telephone between times. Both are in the second year of garden-project work in the Preston 4-H Club.

Gene's 40- by 100-foot garden is irrigated by a soil soaker—a canvas hose, one end of which is attached to the water from the windmill and the other closed so the water percolates thru the porous walls of the hose and soaks into the ground. Gene moves it from row to row thru his garden wherever it is needed.

Have Windbreaks

The Montgomery house and surrounding trees form a windbreak on the west, while the corn is high enough on the north for protection. Gene sells his excess cucumbers, tomatoes, corn and Bermuda onions to the local store, besides providing his family abundant, fresh vegetables.

"I put manure on the garden ground and plow it under," Gene explained. "I plant vegetables several times for continuous production."

In describing Warner Briggeman's garden, Mr. Amstein said it was a good producer and an excellent example of the benefits of underground lathe tile for irrigation. A lilac hedge forms a windbreak on the west and the house and yard planting's protect on the south.

"Garden subsurface irrigation thru tile," Mr. Amstein said, "is highly recommended for central and western counties. Quite a number of such irrigation systems are found in Graham, Thomas, Sherman, and Haskell counties, but not nearly as many as there should be. Most farms do not have water under adequate pressure for spray irrigation, and the rate of pumping is too slow for successful garden irrigation without some method of storage.

"For these farms, subirrigation offers a method that can be successfully used if other conditions, such as the soil, location, windbreaks and garden are satisfactory. Full information on subsurface irrigation is available at the college, or by writing Kansas Farmer Bulletin Service, Topeka, Kan."

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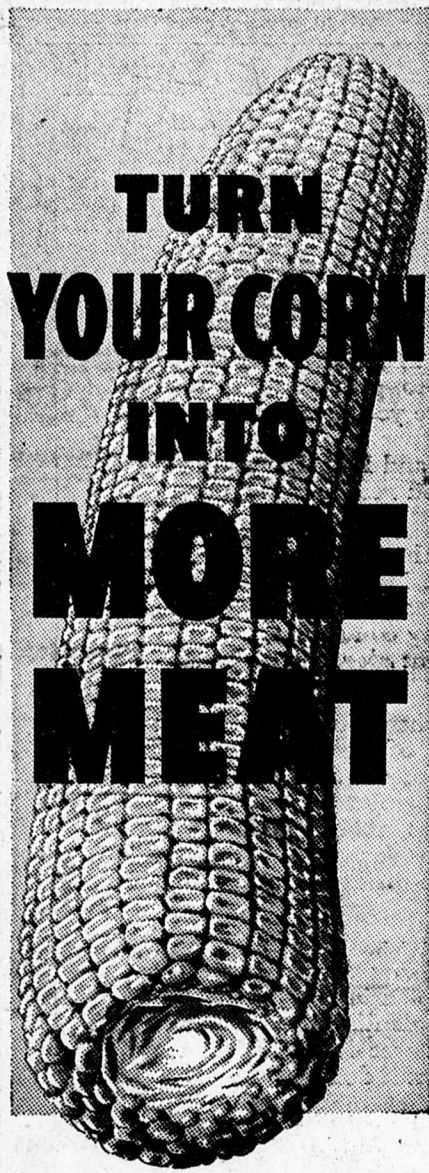


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Looking across the great green expanse of the Kaminska vegetable garden, one sees a windbreak of Chinese elms on the north and west. Chinese elms grow quickly and make a superb protection if allowed to grow thick and close to the ground.



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POULTRY will pay off, even in these times of high feed prices, if the project is large and well managed. This point is pretty well proved on the Orville Henderson farm, in Cloud county.

He has been carrying from 300 to 350 layers a year in his modern strawloft laying house, and they have been making a profit right along. Last year, when poultry generally was considered a poor project, the Henderson pullets were doing all right.

Hens are sold off every spring and an all-pullet flock goes into the laying house each fall. Last season Mr. Henderson had his Austra-White pullets in production in September and they averaged 65 to 70 per cent production until June, when they were sold off to make way for this year's chicks.

In fact, Mr. Henderson is so thoroughly convinced that his poultry is profitable he is doubling his flock this fall. He purchased a barracks building from the Concordia PW camp and is remodeling it into a laying house for 350 additional pullets.

Both houses have been equipped with automatic waterers and the owner plans to design and install large self-feeders in both houses. These self-feeders will be located so they can be filled

Rained Out!

The Kansas State Plow Terracing contest, scheduled for August 4, near Centralia, was postponed 2 weeks, until Wednesday, August 18. An unusual amount of rain during July kept the field wet, but officials of the contest were not forced to postpone the event until another large rain soaked the ground a few days before August 4.

from the outside and will need refilling about every 2 weeks. Remodeled hog self-feeders now are being used on the range for pullets and are working very well.

Mr. Henderson also has a rather unusual ewe project that he believes will prove very profitable. Instead of buying young ewes, which are hard to get and expensive, he is getting 4- and 5-year-old ewes from the Reed Brothers Ranch, Sterling City, Tex. These ewes are bred for size and a heavy wool clip.

They were bred for late November lambs this fall. After the lamb crop is sold the ewes also will be marketed as mutton and replaced. This program will give Mr. Henderson an annual turnover of both lambs and ewes.

Due to the extra size of the ewes, Mr. Henderson believes they will sell on the market for about the buying price after giving him a lamb crop.

Magnet Saves Time

To save energy and time, use a small magnet to pick up pins or hairpins from the floor on cleaning days. Carry it in your pocket.—Mrs. H. A.

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New and Used Tractor Parts. Write for big, free 1948 catalogue; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Des Moines 3, Iowa.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

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.

LIGHT PLANTS

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

GENERAL PRODUCTS

159 No. Emporia Wichita, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

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 REECH AUCTION SCHOOL, Mason City, Iowa

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Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Rye, Pop Corn, Bromo Grass, Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kansas.

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Free Book—Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, associated conditions. Latest methods. Thornton & Minor Clinic, Suite C-806, Kansas City, Mo.

SERVICES OFFERED

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

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Bargain-Chambrays, beautiful woven stripes, fast colors, 36 inches wide, 1/4-1 1/4 yard lengths. Matched pieces for ladies dresses, blouses, men's shirts, children's clothes, fancy aprons. Bargain price while they last only \$2.98 for 12-yard bundle. This fine quality about 1/2 price of long lengths. Money back guarantee, no COD's. Send check, money order today. Colebrook Mills Outlet, Dept. 117, Winsted, Conn.

Women's Full-fashioned Nylon Hose, slightly imperfect, 3 pairs \$2.00. Men's white cotton handkerchiefs, second, 20 for \$1.00. Postpaid. Economy Hosiery Company, Asheboro, N. C.

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

FOR THE TABLE

1948 Finest Quality, extracted Clover Honey, 60 pounds \$10.00, 6-5-lb. pails \$6.00, net prepaid (add 2% sales tax). Clifford Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kansas.

FARMS—KANSAS

Want to Hear From Anyone having land near Wichita or in western Kansas for sale. C. W. Mack, 403 E. 1st, Wichita, Kansas.

Several Good Quarter Sections and one good half section at \$75, all well improved. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Equipped Farm . . . 120 Kansas acres watered by branch and pond, good young orchard, handy location, only \$3,400 including 6 cows, 4 heifers, 2 steers, 60 hens, equipment! Gravel RFD road, phone, electric lines, 10 minutes to pot town; 66 cultivated, level land good bluegrass and lespedeza pasture, dozen peach trees, 12 plums, 2 pears, apple, other fruit; good-to-fair 4-room white frame house, electricity available, good soft water well, 2 porches, 45x45 frame barn, 12x30 poultry house, brooder house, good 30-ft. cattle shed; prompt possession, outstanding buy at only \$8,400 equipped terms. Featured in big free Fall catalog; many states just off press! United Farm Agency, 428-KF BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

Iowa Farm Investment—240 acres stock and grain farm; 2 barns, 2 cribs, double granary, hog and chicken houses, 2 windmills. Fenced and cross fenced. Electricity, 60 miles to Omaha markets. \$175 acre. Write owner, C. L. Hehring, 600 Walnut Ave., Arcadia, Calif.

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Strout's Spring-Summer Farm Catalog—Free. Green cover. Over 2,800 bargains—Coast to Coast. Many equipped. Reduced prices. Strout Realty, 20 West 9th St., Kansas City 8, Mo.

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Combination Ranges
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14 Famous Brands to choose from
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Read Capper's Weekly and receive a gift. It's the most interesting and informative weekly newspaper you have ever seen. Write Capper's Weekly for details. Circulation Department K, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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August 21 Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, August 14

If your ad is late, send it in Special Delivery to 912 Kansas Ave.

HOGS

**BRED SOW SALE
August 18**

Las Animas, Colorado
Bent County Fair Grounds
Hampshires, Durocs, Polands
For Catalog Write
TOM W. BEEDE, Rt. 1, Box 171,
Las Animas, Colo., Secretary
Southeastern Colorado Swine
Breeders Association

**DUROC SALE
CANCELLED**

Offering 35 Registered Duroc Bred Gilts at Private Sale. Mostly bred to my good boar Eureka. Gilts are sired by Super Sensation, Eureka and Prince Boy. Your opportunity to buy good doing, quick maturing kind. Visit farm 11 miles southwest of Alma, Kansas, or write.
CLARENCE MILLER, Alma, Kan.

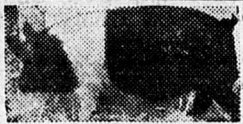
**REGISTERED DUROCS
300 to Pick From**

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.

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.

**BRED
GILT
SALE**



Saturday, August 21

Gilts backed by generations of higher-producing strains. Selected to farrow more pigs that will gain faster. They carry litters by our Gr. Ch. meat-type herdsires. Write for catalog.

O'BRYAN RANCH HIATTVILLE 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
Top fall boars ready to go. Fall gilts now being bred for fall farrow. Weanling pigs of high quality. Proven bloodlines.
Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts For Sale
Fall Sale October 28, 1948.
C. R. ROWE & SON
Scranton, Kansas

OIC Registered Bred Gilts and Weanlings
PETERSON & SONS
Osage City, Kansas

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

Reliable Advertisers Only
Are Accepted in Kansas Farmer

"CROP" Asks for Grain

And Solicitors Are Asked Questions

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

VOLUNTEER workers have been busy in Doniphan county the last 2 weeks soliciting, under auspices of the Christian Rural Overseas Program (CROP), for a carload of grain to be shipped from this county sometime in October to Europe for distribution to the needy.

Solicitors report that response has been quite generous but the questions most often asked, they say, are: "How can I be sure what I give will actually reach those who need it?"

"What per cent of the amount I give will be used to help pay the salaries of those who are instigating this thing?" "Do the Europeans actually need this food or would they be better off if we sent them machinery so they could raise their own food?"

With the great abundance of food we have in this country it is hard for some of us who have not seen conditions over there to realize that babies are actually dying of starvation. And that very young children roam the streets in packs like hungry wolves.

Here, the problem of the housewife is to choose from the wide variety of wholesome foods available, just what she will have for each meal. If we are to believe what we read, the food problem is not so simple over there. In desperation mothers struggle to find enough of the plainest foods for their hungry families.

Reports Don't Agree

However, all reports that come from overseas about food are not consistent. A major from the home town, who has been over most of the British and American zones, writes that everywhere the Germans seem to be busy and doing O. K. Despite the very low food allowance, he says, they look well-fed and in good health. The children all look in the "pink" and he thinks that in about 25 years they will be ready to take us on again.

Speaking of the food situation over there, this army man states they seem to have everything they need. They get fresh milk, eggs and vegetables from Holland and Denmark. They have excellent meat from the United States and all is considerably less expensive than it is here. The only things rationed, according to the Major, are cigarettes and candy bars.

Dry ice, refrigerated trucks and cargo planes have played an important role in the matter of food distribution since the war. One has only to visit the fresh food marts of our larger cities to realize that food these days comes from widely scattered and far distant places. It once was that the housewife could buy certain fruits and vegetables

only when that particular fruit or vegetable was in season. Now they are obtainable any time; flown in daily.

If you were in certain large cities today, I am quite sure you could buy in the markets there Golden Bantam sweet corn that had been grown in our own Kaw Valley bottoms. Right alongside of it you would see fresh lettuce from Salinas, Cal., that had arrived by plane in the early morning hours. Perhaps you could buy some Kansas-grown tomatoes. If you were peach hungry you could find Elbertas produced in South Carolina or Hale Havens from the peach district of Illinois.

You would be tempted to buy mountain-grown spinach and cauliflower fresh from the fields in Colorado. And equally tempting would be the deep green pods of peas recently arrived in pre-cooled bushels from Denver. You could replenish your supply of potatoes with Idaho and Oregon Bliss Triumphs or washed Red Warbas from the Platte Valley in Nebraska.

In some of the markets you could find raspberries, Bing cherries and apricots. These fruits are now being shipped daily from Spokane, Wash. If your appetite craved blueberries, no doubt you could find some fresh ones newly arrived from Benton Harbor, Mich. Alongside of these would be displayed Burbank plums and Bartlett pears from the mountain fruit farms around Visalia, Cal. Arkansas watermelons are arriving daily in the metropolitan markets, and cantaloupes are coming in from Phoenix and Yuma, Ariz., and Blythe, Cal. In addition to this great variety from widely distant points one would expect to find, of course, the citrus fruits and bananas.

Quality Will Be Good

Here in Doniphan county 2 varieties of early apples have already been harvested. Transparent of good quality sold for \$2 a bushel and the Duchess variety brought \$2.50. The next apples to be picked will be Wealthies, a mid-season variety ripening between early apples and Jonathans. There will be a light crop of the fall and winter varieties, but the quality promises to be good. And they will be above average in size, due to the abundant moisture we have had lately.

Altho peaches are a short crop this year we are expecting an almost normal yield of Hale Havens on this farm. We will be picking them the first of August. They will be large and beautifully colored. Almost as soon as the last peaches are picked we will begin the harvest of Moore's Early grapes. In vineyards that did not receive a fungicidal spray black rot is quite serious.

The Senator's Birthday Cake



This huge birthday cake was presented to Senator Arthur Capper on his 83rd birthday by Governor Frank Carlson in behalf of friends from the District of Columbia. An estimated crowd of 20,000 attended Senator Capper's 41st annual birthday celebration. As chairman of the District of Columbia Committee of the Senate for several years, Senator Capper has tried to get voting privileges for residents of the district. Altho unsuccessful so far, he is confident his efforts will bear fruit in the not too distant future.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

**Geo. A. Vaupel
Dispersal Sale of
Milking Shorthorns**

At 2:00 P. M.

Tuesday, August 17

Sale at Farm 1 mile east of Brookville on U. S. 40, and 1 1/2 north or 4 miles west of Bavaria.

7 Cows, 6 Heifers, and 5 Bulls. These cattle are mostly of Johnson and Retnuh breeding.

For Catalog Write C. O. HEIDBRECHT, Inman, Kan., or MRS. GEO. A. VAUPEL, Brookville, Kan. Gus Heidebrecht, Auctioneer

**ATTEND THE
Russel McDaniel & Sons
PUBLIC SALE**

Registered Milking Shorthorns

At the Farm 2 Miles South, 1/2 Mile East of

WALNUT, KANSAS

Thursday, August 26, 1 P. M.

24 Cows—6 Bulls, including Don Acres Paymaster straight RM. Best of bloodlines. 40 Grade cattle. 75 Hogs—Durocs Grades.

For Catalog Write

ROY PAULI, Box 53, Sale Manager
Broken Arrow, Oklahoma

Reg. Milking Shorthorns

Bulls of breeding age from Classified and Tested Ancestry. Priced from \$300.00 to \$500.00. Copy of pedigrees upon receipt of request.
THEIS COMPANY, Dodge City, Kansas

MARDALE STOCK FARM OFFERS
Reg. Milking Shorthorn Bulls and heifers. Reg. O. I. C. Boars, bred Sows, and Gilts. Best of breeding. J. E. Huguenot, Moline, Kans.

Dairy CATTLE



**Sluss Offers
Brown Swiss Bulls**

For Sale: A few serviceable age bulls, sired by Lee's Hill Sandra's Royal and El Dorado Gronyer Forest, who has eight grand champions to his credit. Over 29 years breeding better Swiss. Visitors always welcome. Farm 4 miles south of El Dorado. Phone 63F3.
G. D. SLUSS, Rt. 1, El Dorado, Kansas

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

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

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

Beef CATTLE

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

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

REG. HEREFORD BULLS

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

**Scotch Registered Shorthorn
Bulls For Sale**

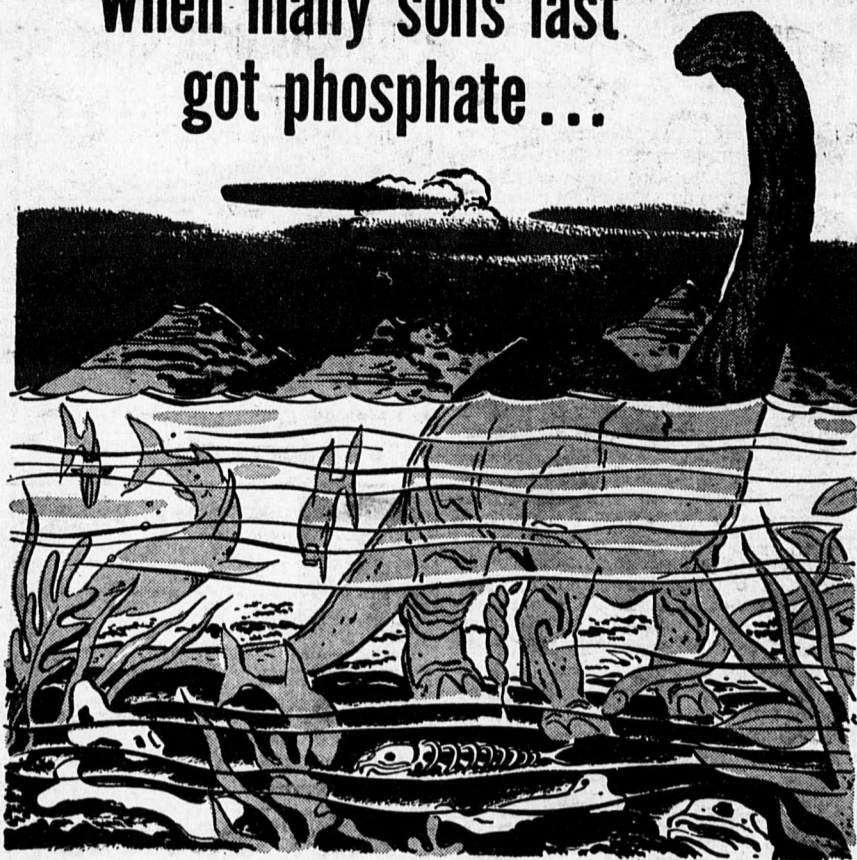
One Red Melrose and one roan Matchless by Village Major, son of Edelyn Royal Favorite. Owned by S. B. Amcoats and Ralph L. Bayles. These bulls may be seen at Bayles Farm, Garrison, Kan. S. B. AMCOAT'S, Clay Center, Kan., or RALPH L. BAYLES, Garrison, Kan.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

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

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ARE ACCEPTED
IN KANSAS FARMER

When many soils last got phosphate ...



The bones and bodies of prehistoric fish and animals—ground into the soil by years and glaciers—left their phosphate to make crops possible for many years. This supply is being depleted by every year's crop. Phosphate leaves your soil—never to return—in the bones of livestock you take to market—in every crop that leaves your farm.

That's why Anaconda Hi-analysis TREBLE Superphosphate is a part of the wise farmer's planning. He knows that phosphate is one plant food which nature can not put back as fast as crops take it away.

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Drills easy! Dustless! More than twice the available plant food over ordinary superphosphate and costs less per unit of plant food. Lowers cost of application; saves time and work.



In a brief, picture-packed folder—one for each crop—Anaconda shows what effect their high analysis TREBLE-Superphosphate has on your crop and how you can test it at low cost on your farm. Tell us what crops you produce and we'll send you the folders free.

— and also a 32 page Free Farm Book "Pay Dirt."

Send a postcard today. Just name your crops and give your name and address. No obligation. No one comes to bother you. Just get the facts and decide for yourself.

Write to:

ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY
PHOSPHATE DIVISION
Anaconda, Montana

Box C-2

Price Supports

(Continued from Page 7)

vested after January 1, 1949), sweet potatoes and turkeys are given mandatory price supports at not less than 60 per cent of parity, and not more than the level of the parity or comparable price at which such commodities were supported in 1948 (in most instances 90 per cent of the parity or comparable price).

Wool is given mandatory price support until June 30, 1950, at the 1946 price-support level.

Other commodities, price support is authorized at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, at levels to bring the price and income of producers to a fair parity relationship with basic and Steagall commodities—dependent upon availability of funds for such operations.

Permanent price supports under the "modernized" parity formula, are applicable generally to 2 principal classes of commodities (1) basic and (2) non-basic, beginning with 1950 crops. In both branches of Congress it is contemplated that the permanent (long-range) program provisions will be studied and perhaps amended by the next (Eighty-first) Congress. These Titles II and III of the 1948 act were bludgeoned thru this Congress in the closing hours; the House committee never had considered them.

Basic commodities, cotton, corn (for co-operators outside the commercial corn-producing area, 75 per cent of the price-support level in the commercial area), peanuts, rice, tobacco, and wheat, price supports to co-operators thru loans, purchases, direct payments, or other operations on corn, cotton, peanuts, rice, and wheat at minimum levels ranging from 60 to 90 per cent of (new) parity, depending on the relation between total supply and normal supply. When the total supply is more than 130 per cent of the normal supply, support level is 60 per cent. When total supply is equal to normal supply, the support level is 75 per cent of parity. When total supply is less than 70 per cent of normal, the incentive price-support level goes up to 90 per cent of parity. When marketing quotas are voted on any commodity, the support level goes up 20 per cent above the formula, but not more than 90 per cent of parity.

Tobacco gets 90 per cent of parity support in any year in which marketing quotas are in effect—probably all the time.

Foregoing support prices apply to co-operators only after January 1, 1950. It is entirely up to the Secretary whether non-co-operators get any support prices at all. Another long step toward Government control of farm production. In case the Secretary calls for a vote on marketing quotas for any commodity, and these are disapproved (one third can disapprove), then the support-price level drops to 50 per cent of parity on that commodity.

Non-basic commodities are all other commodities (except wool, Irish potatoes, and perishables, which get special treatment, taken up later). Price supports for the non-basic commodities (except as noted) will be at the discretion of the Secretary, anywhere between zero and 90 per cent of parity. The secretary is required to take into consideration (a) supply of the non-basic commodity in relation to demand; (b) price levels of other commodities; (c) availability of funds; (d) perishability of the commodity; (e) its importance to agriculture and the national economy; (f) ability to dispose of stocks Government acquires thru the support operation; (g) need for offsetting temporary losses of export markets; (h) ability and willingness of producers to keep supplies in line with demand.

Special provisions for—

1. Wool. Secretary is directed to support wool at such level as he considers necessary to encourage an annual production of 360 million pounds of shorn wool, at not less than 60 and not more than 90 per cent of parity. (Current production is so much below 360 million pounds that this amounts to 90 per cent parity support for a number of years to come.)

2. Irish potatoes are to get between 60 and 90 per cent of parity price support, at the discretion of the Secretary between those 2 figures.

With certain exceptions, price supports are prohibited for any perishable commodity (except Irish potatoes). However, the Secretary can at discretion provide price supports for perishable commodities from which non-perishable products are processed; he also may support perishable commodities where funds are appropriated sufficient to cover losses.

Incentive price supports. If the Secretary, after public hearing, makes a finding that it is necessary to offer price supports higher than 90 per cent of parity to maintain or increase production of any agricultural commodity in the interest of the national security, he is authorized to put these higher price supports into effect.

Marketing quotas—

Marketing quotas for any basic commodity may be proclaimed (by the Secretary) when it is estimated that the total supply for the marketing year in question will exceed the normal supply by more than 20 per cent (8 per cent in the case of cotton), or when the average farm price for 3 successive months of the preceding marketing year has been 66 per cent of parity or less (providing the total supply for the year is not less than the normal supply).

In the case of wheat and corn, time for proclaiming quotas has been changed from a short time prior to the harvesting of the crop to sometime prior to the planting of the crop. The referendum must be held prior to the planting of the crop. This rule already applies to cotton and rice.

Peanuts still are required to have marketing quotas proclaimed each year. Where a certain kind of tobacco has a marketing quota, the Secretary must proclaim marketing quotas for the succeeding year.

All marketing quotas are to take effect unless opposed by more than one third of the farmers voting in the required referendum.

In determining the national acreage allotments for corn and wheat the Secretary is required to give consideration to imports of the commodity involved. Ditto for the national baleage allotment for cotton. No such provision is made for tobacco, rice and peanuts.

In providing price support for non-basic commodities, the Secretary is authorized to require compliance by producers with acreage allotments, production goals and marketing practices prescribed by the Secretary as a condition of eligibility for price support.

A discussion of the revised (modernized) parity formula to go into effect January 1, 1950, unless Congress amends the 1948 act, will be attempted in a later issue.

No farm legislation is contemplated during the present "political" session called by President Truman.

Approve Gove Vote

Organization of a soils conservation district in Gove county, the eighty-seventh in Kansas, was approved by the state soils conservation committee at its July meeting at Kansas State College in Manhattan. Gove county's vote was 160 for and 7 against a district. Appointment of Spencer W. Graham, of Grainfield, and J. W. Hanna, of Oakley, as supervisors of the new Gove county district was made by the state committee.

March of Machinery

If you are near Milwaukee, Wis., August 8 to 14, don't miss the Wisconsin Centennial Exposition. On those days you will see farming history relived. This march of machinery and parade of plows that week will present high lights from a hundred years, shown in action by J. I. Case Company.

You will see actual machines dating back a century, threshing grain and providing power. Here, many of the great history-making inventions of the past will be seen in actual use, with characters in full costume. The flail, the hand-powered ground hog thresher, the horse-drawn sweep-power, earliest steam and gas tractors—all at work. Plus a parade of plows depicting centuries of plowing history.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

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

FRANK GOERNANDT, of the firm of **GOERNANDT BROTHERS**, Polled Hereford breeders, of Ames, writes this office that he is practically sold out of breeding stock. He is a consistent advertiser in *Kansas Farmer*. Frank says the past season has been one of the best and most profitable during his 30 years of breeding Polled Hereford cattle.

I received a letter from **C. R. ROWE**, veteran Poland-China breeder located at Scranton, claiming the date for his annual fall sale of Poland-China boars and gilts. Mr. Rowe has invited all of the Poland-China breeders of Kansas to attend an annual breeders picnic and field day at his farm on August 8. Mr. Rowe says, "We are raising the best bunch of pigs that we have ever produced. Corn in the vicinity is excellent." Mr. Rowe also says that he is looking forward to one of the best Poland-China years in history.

MILKING SHORTHORN breeders of Eastern Kansas held their picnic and field day at the Duallyn Farm, Eudora, on Sunday, July 18. This was a most enjoyable and instructive event that was attended by about 150 breeders and friends. After a most delicious basket dinner, a short business meeting was conducted by Nels T. Torkelson, president of the Northeast District Association. Short talks were given by John B. Gage; Joe Hunter, Geneseo; Kenneth Wyatt, Garnett, president of the Southeast District; and C. O. Heidebrecht, Inman. After this meeting, the fine herd of Milking Shorthorns, owned by Mr. Gage, was inspected. Mr. Gage and son, Frank, gave brief histories of some of their outstanding cattle. This added much to make the inspection informative as well as instructive. A judging contest was also conducted and Joe Hunter, president of the State Society, acted as judge and gave reasons for his placings and points to look for when selecting cattle. The following from the central part of the state also attended: Joe Hunter, Geneseo; Gordon Janssen, Bushton; John B. Yost, Val & Edwin Funk and sons, of Hillsboro; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Tonn, Haven; Gus Heidebrecht and Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Heidebrecht, of Inman.

Needless to say that Mr. and Mrs. John B. Gage, Betty and Frank, were the perfect hosts and nothing was spared to make this a most enjoyable day. It was a beautiful setting for a picnic and field day.

4-H Youth Wins With Poultry



Richard Hedstrom, winner of the third **Kansas Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest**, is a 4-H member of Jewell county, Mankato. This trophy was presented by the A & P Grocery Company.

THE Kansas championship in the extended national Chicken-of-Tomorrow competition was won this year by a 12-year-old 4-H Club member, who entered 12 White Rocks. This announcement comes from M. E. Jackson, chairman of the state committee, and a member of the poultry extension bureau of Kansas State College.

The winner, whose entries were judged Kansas' best, won over 17 other entrants from all over the state. He is Richard Hedstrom, of Mankato, who has been trying to place in the competition since it was inaugurated almost 4 years ago. Young Hedstrom is the son of Edward Hedstrom, Jewell county farm agent, who also had an entry in this year's contest.

Second-place award went to Lawrence Hess, of Waverly, while third, fourth, fifth- and sixth-place honors went respectively to Mrs. A. J. Mallon, of Waverly; C. C. Schlichter, of LeRoy; Vyonda Peroutek, of Esbon; and A. J. Mallon, of Waverly. All 5 received certificates of merit while 4-H'er Hed-

strom received a 3-foot trophy replica of the chicken-of-tomorrow, awarded by the A & P Food Stores. All of the winners entered White Rocks.

Young Hedstrom's entry of 12 cockerels was judged winner by C. D. McClaskey, of Topeka, educational director of the Kansas Poultry Institute; M. A. Seaton, extension poultry specialist at Kansas State College; and C. L. Gish, professor of poultry husbandry at Kansas State College.

More than 270 birds from all sections of the state were entered in the competition, according to Jackson, who said, "The entries this year showed marked improvement over 1947, and if this rate of progress can be maintained, it will be a matter of only a few more years until the ideal chicken of tomorrow can be attained."

He added that the over-all objective of the program, which began early in 1946, is to achieve quick-growing and meatier birds which will consume less feed, resulting in increased profits to poultrymen and better eating for the consumer.

The winning exhibits were viewed by leading poultry breeders from throughout the state. The Kansas competition was the first in the nation and the winners will make the other states step to compare favorably, added Mr. Jackson.

What Kills Cedar Trees?

I have 1/2-mile of cedar trees in a shelterbelt and have lost 15 or 20 trees. Seems as if they turn to a faded green and gradually turn brown and die. If you have any information as to the cause and what to do to check this I would like to know immediately.—Charles E. Baker, Sumner Co.

At present, we have not been able to locate any definite disease or insect condition that would account for this problem. It is the opinion of members of several departments here at the college who visited similar locations, that a combination of early drouth and possibly unusual winter conditions combined to give trouble. I am not satisfied this is the only thing responsible, but this seems to be the only thing that can be assigned.

We believe that if it is possible to work the trees, that cultivating them and keeping down the competition of weeds would be helpful. In some locations, we believe there may be the need for more fertility.

If we get anything more definite to suggest, I will be glad to let you know. I would suggest that you examine them carefully for bag worms, because this is the cause in a few cases, but your description does not indicate this.—William G. Amstein, Extension Specialist Horticulture, Kansas State College.

No Damage to Berries

Leading varieties of strawberries were undamaged by 2,4-D in the first experimental spraying of the berries in Kansas to control weeds, according to Ronald W. Campbell, of the horticultural department at Kansas State College, where the tests are being conducted.

Using the weed-killing chemical in an 8-to-10,000 mixture required less than one pound an acre for each application, Campbell said.

Smartweeds that had been permitted to grow in strawberries set out March 25 were wiped out completely by the chemical. With 2 sprayings completed and another scheduled, Campbell said it looked as if the pigweeds also would be killed in the experiment.

A plan using amine, ester and sodium forms of 2,4-D to control weeds in strawberries will be used later, he indicated.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$40.00	\$37.75	\$31.00
Hogs	30.00	29.75	28.25
Lambs	29.50	32.00	24.00
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.24	.23 1/2	.17
Eggs, Standards	.41 1/2	.40 1/2	.40 1/2
Butterfat, No. 1	.73	.76	.67
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.28 1/2	2.33 1/2	2.39 1/2
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	2.05	2.27	2.36
Oats, No. 2, White	.79	1.01	1.08
Barley, No. 2	1.24	1.53	1.63
Alfalfa, No. 1	25.00	25.00	28.00
Frailie, No. 1	20.00	16.00	15.00

Public Sales of Livestock

- Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**
September 13—Missouri Breeders' Association, Fayette, Mo. Dan E. Miller, Secretary, Fayette, Mo.
- October 19—Heart of America Breeders' Association, Kansas City, Mo.
- Ayrshire Cattle**
October 2—C. C. McGennis, Rich Hill, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
- November 5—Kansas Breeders Production Sale, Hutchinson, 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. Condel, Delford Ranch, El Dorado, Kan.
- November 8—Cowley County Hereford Breeders' Assn., Winfield, Kan. Chas. H. Cloud, Sale Manager, Winfield, Kan.
- November 9—North Central Kansas Hereford Show and Sale, Concordia, Kan. George C. Wreath, Sale Manager, Belleville, Kan.
- November 17—Wabunsee County Hereford Breeders' Association, Alma, Kan.
- November 22—Flint Hills Hereford Association, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
- Polled Hereford Cattle**
October 23—Mid-West Polled Hereford Breeders' Show and Sale, Deshler, Nebr. Vernon Kuhlmann, Deshler, Nebr.
- Holstein Cattle**
August 31—Elza Caldwell, Garden City, Kan. E. A. Dawdy, Sales Manager, Salina, Kan.
- October 19—Howard Carey; Don-Dell Farm; Roy Hopkins & Son, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. T. H. McVay, Sales Manager, Nickerson, Kan.
- October 25—Kansas State Holstein Sale, Abilene, Kan. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan., Chairman Sale Committee.
- November 1—Central Kansas Breeders consignment sale, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. T. H. McVay, Sales Manager, Nickerson, Kan.
- November 8—North Central Kansas Holstein Breeders Sale, Washington, Kan.
- Jersey Cattle**
October 23—Ralph L. Smith, Chillicothe, Mo. George Cooper, Manager, Chillicothe, Mo.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
November 4—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Sale Manager, Beloit, Kan.
- Milking Shorthorn Cattle**
August 17—Mrs. George A. Vaupel, Brookville, Kan.
- August 26—Russell McDaniel, Walnut, Kan. Roy Paul, Sale Manager, Broken Arrow, Okla.
- August 31—E. L. Walker, Fowler, Kan.
- October 23—Kansas Milking Shorthorn Sale, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. C. O. Heidebrecht, Secretary, Inman, Kan.
- Hampshire Hogs**
August 20—Bill Glover's Acres, Raytown, Mo.
- August 21—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Mo.
- Hogs—All Breeds**
August 18—Southeastern Colorado Swine Breeders, Las Animas, Colo. Tom W. Beede, Secretary, Las Animas, Colo.

SHEEP

Hampshires Lead

A superior mutton sheep for production of market lambs. Prepotent sires, good mothers, lambs with weights for profit.
Read our convincing booklet. Free Breeders list.
AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSN.
72-K Woodland, Detroit 2, Mich.

Reg. Hampshire Rams

for sale. Yearling and Lambs. Popular bloodlines. Roy F. Gillmore, Rt. 3, Peabody, Kansas.

Shropshire Rams

H. E. Heiser 55 two years and ram lamb sired by him.

J. L. BROWN

Rt. 1, Box 68 Wichita, Kan.

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Modern Rams For Better Lambs

Hampshire Rams—Registered Yearlings. Heavy, thick bodies. Close to ground. Rugged. Full of quality. Modern type. Priced reasonably.

Andrew Drumm Farm, Independence, Mo.

Hampshire Dispersion Sale

of the Great Glover Herd of Hampshire Hogs

Friday, August 20, Raytown, Mo.

(Raytown is 10 miles southeast of Kansas City, Mo.)

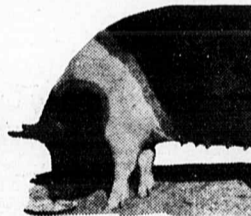
THE SALES OFFERING: Gilts bred to Balanced Bound and Farm King, some with pigs at side. Top fall boars ready for service, two great show prospects. Spring pigs, both sex. Everything goes.

HOG AND FARM EQUIPMENT: Dodge truck—Tandem trailer—Breeding crate—hog houses—etc.

For Sale Catalog Write to

BILL GLOVERS ACRES, Raytown, Missouri

Auctioneer—Bert Powell Donald Bowman with this publication.



Announcing . . . Complete Dispersal Sale

40 Registered and Grade Holsteins

ELZA CALDWELL
Garden City, Kansas

AT THE FARM

August 31, 1948

4 miles North on U. S. 83—1 mile West and 1/2 North Garden City

All cows selling have D. H. I. A. records. Third year on test.
25 Head of Cows in milk.
3 milking daughters of King Creator Champion Segis sell with their offspring.

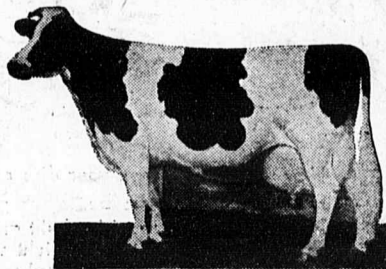
Present herd sire bred by Walter Clark.

One of the outstanding herds of Western Kansas.

ELZA CALDWELL, Owner, Garden City, Kansas

Bert Powell, Topeka, Auctioneer

E. A. Dawdy, Salina, in the Box



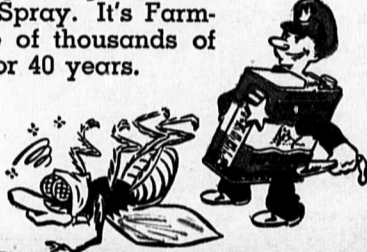


Fly Bandits Steal Your Profits

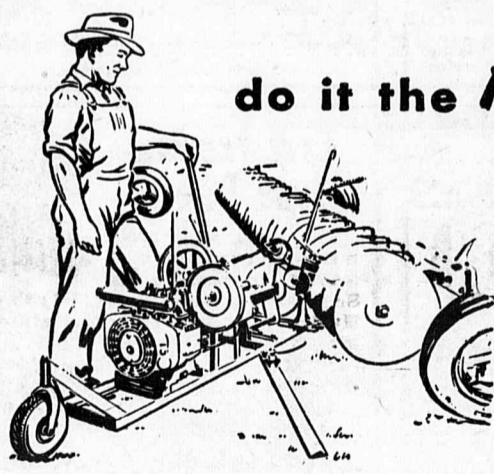
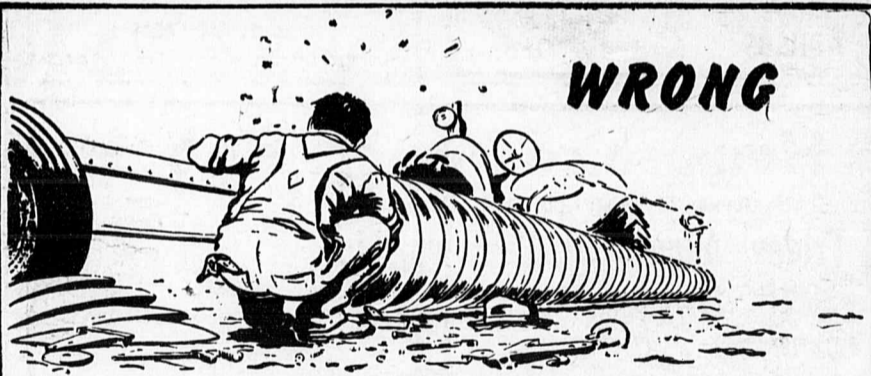
Protect Your Milk Profits from Flies and Other Insect Pests

NOURSE KNOK-EM-KOLD does just that—kills on contact—repels for hours—keeps your livestock insect free and working for you—not fighting flies.

Knok-Em-Kold Fly Spray is safe—it has no harmful effects on humans or animals. Don't let flies take your profits. See your Nourse dealer today and get Nourse Knok-Em-Kold Fly Spray. It's Farm-Tested—the choice of thousands of Midwest farmers for 40 years.



NOURSE OIL COMPANY
KANSAS CITY 8, MISSOURI



do it the **RIGHT** way

with
Hodges

PORTABLE DISC SHARPENER

Now you can sharpen your disc equipment when it needs it—easily and quickly—on the farm—without wasted effort of dismantling.

This low-cost, precision-built grinder sharpens one-ways, tandems and disc plows right in the field without removing the blades. You can also sharpen plain or hard-surfaced discs, drill furrow openers, rolling colters and rotary beet topper blades.

There is no reason now to miss that EXTRA PROFIT from increased yields you can get by keeping sharp blades on all disc and drill equipment. Your savings in fuel, time and money will prove you can't afford to be without this sharpener.

See it at your dealer's, or write to us direct for circular.

Hodges MANUFACTURING COMPANY
JULESBURG, COLORADO

We Are Seeing America

(Continued from Page 10)

who we were, where we had been, and where we were going. "Where is Kansas?" they would ask. The map of the "States" was brought out many times and our home was pointed out as being in the very middle of the country. Very few had ever heard the name Kansas, and they would look at us and say, "How did you ever get so far from home?" Everyone was friendly and hoped we would enjoy our stay in the camp.

Our friends Jimmie and Clara had pitched their tent between two trees. We slept in the car, and there was a feeling of security and our rest was undisturbed. There were three families living in the clearing along the highway and within sight of the camp. The nearest house was the home of the warden. He was building a new house, doing the work himself at odd times. In the meantime his young wife and small baby were living in a small cabin. Near by was another cabin where the warden's wife kept a supply of groceries for the convenience of the sparsely settled community. Here one could purchase bread, canned goods, tobacco, a few staples and even fresh eggs. A flock of one dozen hens supplied the warden's family with eggs and there were some to sell. The warden had told us of his fine flock of hens. They were the best laying strain he could get. This year he had set all the eggs that could be spared. Next summer he would have a flock of 50 hens to lay eggs for the campers and tourists. The next year he would have 250 hens to take care of the increased trade the improved camp grounds would bring. We chuckled to ourselves at his line of reasoning, but did not offer one word of discouragement. (According to our experience, the chicken business doesn't always work out that way.)

The Only Cow

A short distance farther along the road from the little store, a second family lived. This family owned a cow. It was the only cow in the region. We had visited the store to buy some bread and fresh eggs, then continued down the road to make arrangements for some milk. The family who owned the cow was not at home. In an attempt to locate the "cow" family, we stopped at the third house and here we met "Frankie."

Frankie is a young Canadian veteran who had been badly wounded in the war. The government had sold him a tract of land as a part of the rehabilitation program. He was permitted to clear only 4 acres of land each year, but he could sell the lumber and pulp wood from the cleared land. He must plant crops on the land. He, with the help of a younger brother, was building a house, but in the meantime he and his family were living in a small cabin on the north side of the road.

Frankie proudly displayed the horse which he had bought only the day before. The purchase price was \$80. Upon learning that the mister was a farmer, Frankie insisted that he pass judgment on the creature. (May the mister be forgiven for the lies he told about that horse.) The horse had been bought for an 8-year-old. But judging from his teeth he was more than old enough to vote; he was spavined and sway-backed. Frankie had never farmed; he knew nothing about growing crops, but he was willing to work and had great plans. Soon he would be able, with the help of his small pension, to support his wife and child and pay for his land. Jimmie spied a guitar hanging on the wall of the cabin. "Do you play this instrument?" he asked. Frankie modestly confessed he played a little. "Come over to the camp tonight and we will have some music. Bring your wife and little girl along, too."

They accepted the invitation. We spread some blankets and sat on the ground, while Frankie and Jimmie sat on the 2 folding chairs in the camp. Before long, we realized that we had a real musical treat in store for us. Frankie not only played the guitar very well but he had a pleasing voice and enjoyed singing. He, too, had performed over the radio from a station at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

The 2 musicians played popular and semi-classical music, they played and sang old songs, cowboy songs and favorite hymns.

Frankie's wife was a small petite

blonde. She had never lived in the country before. She had come to the region last October and spent the winter here. "The snow was 12 feet deep right here last winter," she said. "The snowplow was supposed to keep the highway open, but often the mail did not get thru for many days. The 2 months of the spring thaw were the worst. There was no traffic on the highway. I thought I would lose my mind." They had no car, no radio, no telephone. "The post office is 5 miles away," she sighed.

She was lonely and homesick. She dreaded the coming of another winter. She was afraid of animals, even a dog or a squirrel terrified her. She left to take the little girl home at an hour past the usual bedtime and we did not see her again.

An Unhappy Wife

Frankie came over every evening, bringing his guitar. He had been able to adapt himself to the hard life and his health was improving. He had gained the respect of the people in the community. He loved the wild animals. He told of a pair of squirrels that made their home in the loft of the old cabin. The squirrels ran in and out, played on the roof or came in the door or open window as they pleased. They chewed the wallpaper off the wall, they dragged empty tin cans around the floor of the loft at all hours day or night, making an unearthly racket. Frankie came home one evening to find his wife on top of the table, frightened and in tears, because the squirrel had been chasing a mouse around the cabin. Finally in desperation, she set a rat trap and the squirrel got into the trap. Frankie scolded his wife for being cruel to wild animals. There were many more incidents which made the young wife more unhappy and dissatisfied.

The last night in camp, Frankie brought us a list of relatives who lived in New Glasgow. He had learned that we might visit that city. He begged with tears in his eyes for us to call on his mother and his wife's parents. "Tell them we are all right. We are well and doing fine."

The morning we left the camp, the warden left his work to bid us goodbye. We wrote his name and address in our notebook. He gave us a whole fistful of the "Game Laws of New Brunswick Province." "Come again next year, and bring your friends." We stopped at the spring to fill the thermos jug and to drink from the cold, sweet water. Jimmie and Clara were leaving, too. The Johnstone car turned west toward St. Leonard, we turned our car east to retrace our route to the coast and to tour the Maritime provinces.

Some months later we received a letter from Frankie, with a postmark from Nova Scotia. It was a pitiful letter. "My wife left me and my little girl. I have no idea where she went. I had to bring my little girl here for my mother to take care of her. In the spring I will go back to my farm and try to make a go of it. I also had bad luck with my horse. He got hit by a truck and I had to shoot him. . . . The warden got plenty of deer and trout during the season. . . . I hope you folks will come back to the camp."

Poor Frankie. His wife just wasn't the pioneer type.

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



"It is not unfounded rumor! It's plain, honest gossip!"

NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS REPRESENTATIVE BREEDERS

**At
Big District
Fair**

**In Our 30 Years of
Breeding Purebred
Livestock**

we have found that the North Central Kansas Free Fair is a grand place to show our livestock and meet our friends and customers. We maintain a large flock of big Shropshire ewes, and they are mated to the best rams obtainable. We are now offering big husky rams for sale.

THE SPOHN FARMS
D. V. Spohn, Owner, Superior, Nebr.

**Stoffer
SHORTHORNS**

Our herd of select registered Shorthorn cows is headed by "Beau Mercury," a grandson of the famous "Calrossie Mercury." He has for a dam a beautiful bred Augusta cow by the great Arcadia Supreme. Our cow herd represents such famous families as "Augusta's," "Dutchess of Gloster," "Lavender," "Queen of Beauty," "Orange Blossom." We will have some good young bulls for sale this fall. Visitors welcome. Farm located 8 1/2 miles north of Abilene.

EARL E. STOFFER, Abilene, Kan.

**Thick, Meaty, Good-Legged
PROLIFIC POLANDS**

Bred for the qualities that please the packers.

Herd headed by Grand Duke, son of Duke (said to be the thickest boar of the breed).

See our Poland at the State Show and Sale. They speak for themselves. We also breed registered Shorthorns.
HOMER ALKIRE, Belleville, Kan.



**Thorne
Shorthorns**

Sni-A-Bar Random Mercury, son of Edelyn Campion Mercury, is our present herd sire. See our show herd at Belleville, also our entries at the Kansas State Shorthorn Sale, or visit the farm anytime.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM E. THORNE
Lancaster, Kan.

**Wilson's
Aberdeen-Angus**

The head of our herd is Oakridge Evermere 40th. Calves are coming now from this great herd sire. We will have a few bull calves for sale this fall.

MIKE WILSON & SON, Muscotah, Kan.



**North Central
Kansas**

"At the Cross Roads of America"



29th Annual Free Fair
Belleville, Aug. 30-31, Sept. 1-2-3

The Oldest and Strongest District Fair in Kansas
The Show Window of Kansas Livestock, Poultry and Agriculture

Increased Premiums for
BEEF CATTLE, DAIRY CATTLE, SWINE, 4-H BABY BEEF, etc.

BIG HORSE SHOW

A Family Fair

Entertainment

Educational features and clean entertainment for every member of the family. Be sure and bring the children.

3 days of auto races with all of its thrills.
Jimmy Lynch Thrill Show in front of the grandstand.

Write for Big, Free Catalog

FRANK SHOEMAKER

President

HOMER ALKIRE

Secretary

Belleville, Kansas



Senior Herd Sire

Clyde Hill Captain Rock



"Captain Rock"

An inbred son of "Rock River Hengerveld Al" (G. M. & Ex.) and out of "Farina Novella Rock River" whose record is:
19,812 M. 4.10% 812.2 F
Lifetime — 7 Lactations:
107,499 M. 4.03% 4330.0 F
His young sons are available.

Our Junior Herd Sire is "Clyde Hill Rock Master," also a son of old "Rock" and out of "Clyde Hill Queen Fanny Tidy," who has the following record:

314 days 19,175 M. 3.8% 722.1 F
("Rock Master" is a full brother to "Tidy Rock," herd sire at Clyde Hill.) Their semen is available.

HENRY TOPLIFF & SON
Formosa, Kansas

Neighbors Co-Operating for Better Herefords

Proudly Heading Our Herds Are:

Royal Tredway 55th — WHR Star Mixer

Cow herds are mostly New Prince 50th and Real Prince Domino 48th bloodlines. Herd bull prospects for sale now.

AL J. SCHUETZ

MERCIER, KANSAS

WM. BELDEN

HORTON, KANSAS



**At
Belleville, Kan.
Aug. 30-31
Sept. 1, 2, 3**

ROSS B. SCHAULIS
Auctioneer



Works for farmers and breeders by the year but only charges for services on sale day. Details such as helping with catalogues, sale bills, etc., make good sales more certain.

CLAY CENTER, KANSAS
Telephone 580

MERTEN'S HEREFORDS

Our Motto "Not the largest but the best." Females bred deep in the blood of CK Onward Domino. Sire in service C. E. Cruiser, son of Challenge 10th. Visitors welcome.



E. E. MERTEN
Morganville (Clay Co.), Kansas

**Southern Nebraska
POLLED SHORTHORNS**

200 to choose from, bred on our farms, mated and fed for future usefulness in new owner's hands. Herd established in 1917. Many good Horned families used in foundation. Young bulls and females for sale. Inspection invited.



MARTIN and RUBEN CORLISS
Hebron, Nebraska

**Easy Feeding
Type Durocs**

75 Spring Pigs bred, mated and fed for best results in new hands. Sired by our herd boars, Highland Husky Type and Highland Husky Major. Out of selected dams that carry the blood of Golden Fancy and Seco Lo-Down. We offer only our best pigs for breeding purposes. Inspection invited.



ALLEN LARD, Clay Center, Kan.

ELMVIEW FARM

**BERKSHIRE HOGS
MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE**

Offering top quality spring pigs and bred gilts, champion bloodlines. Reasonable prices.

We wish to reduce our Milking Shorthorn herd and offer several good young cows of Northwood Duallyn and Brookside breeding.

DAN BOHNNBLUST & SON, Bala, Kansas



OUR HOLSTEIN BREEDING PROGRAM

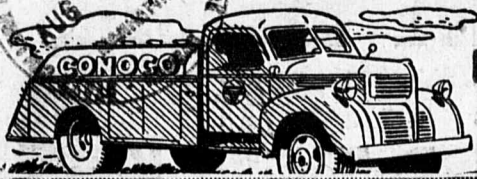
proceeds with the blood of Crescent Beauty, Dunloggin Golden Cross, and Rag Apple Starlight.

Senior Herd Sire—Willow Springs Golden Prince 928792 (All-Kansas Senior Yearling)
Junior Herd Sire—L-Jay Cee Rag Apple Starlight Al.

Herd classified and on continuous test. Herd average for 1947 478.1 lbs. fat. Herd inspection invited. Young bulls for sale.

MOBERLY BROS., Ames (Cloud County), Kansas





The Tank Truck



The Browns, left to right: Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Brown, Eldred and Ernest. The sons are real partners, helped to make a 40,000 bushel wheat crop last year.



Here is the "Father and Sons" team in action. It takes teamwork to keep ahead of the work on their 3,000 acres.

The Farming Browns of Hereford, Texas!

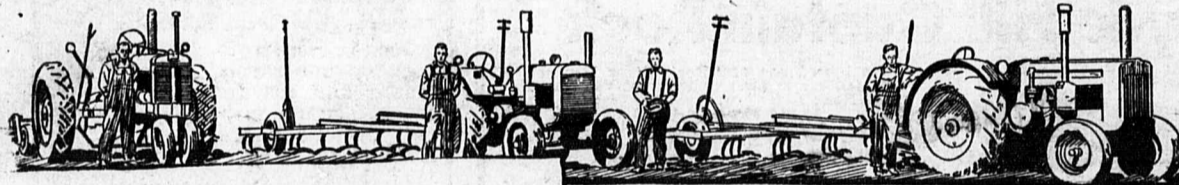
Eleven years ago, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Brown and their three sons, Eldred, Floyd and Ernest, rented a farm in Deaf Smith County, Texas, 28 miles west of Hereford. Their sole possessions were a truck, a tractor and eight head of cattle. By perseverance and hard work, they finally purchased the farm they rented. They acquired more and more land until today they own 3,000 acres of Texas Panhandle sandy loam soil.

Their equipment, besides numerous power-driven appliances, consists of 3 tractors, 4 large trucks, 2 automobiles and 2 combines. During the plowing and planting season, they operate the tractors on a 24-hour schedule!

For the past ten years, Mr. Brown has used Conoco Products exclusively... and here's what he writes:

"When I first moved here I started trading with O. E. Easley, Conoco Agent at Hereford. Mr. Easley has been so accommodating in every way I just stayed with him. However, if the Conoco Products had not proven entirely satisfactory I would have had to buy elsewhere."

Mr. Brown's final statement was that he has a Model G, John Deere, 9 years old, and it is running just like new today due to the use of Conoco Products. This, according to Mr. Brown, is a saving in time, money and machinery.



Barbecued Spareribs!



By Mrs. Lorenzo Anderson, Delavan, Minn. (Preheated oven, 350° F.)

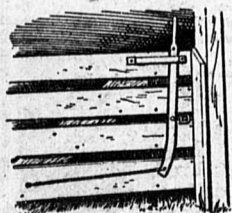
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|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 4 lb. spareribs | 2 T. brown sugar |
| 2 T. butter or drippings | 1/2 t. Cayenne pepper |
| 1 medium-sized onion, cut fine | 1 cup catsup |
| 2 T. vinegar | 3 T. Worcestershire sauce |
| 4 T. lemon juice | 1/2 T. ground mustard |
| 1 cup water | 1/2 cup celery or |
| 2 T. fat | 1 T. celery salt |

Brown the spareribs in a large skillet on 8-inch unit. Use "Medium-High" heat. When brown on both sides, transfer spareribs to baking pan. Roast 2 hours. Melt butter and brown the onions in it. Add the remainder of ingredients. When hot, pour over spareribs. Serves 5 or 6.

Send your favorite recipes to Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, Conoco Cafeteria, Ponca City, Okla. Get a \$7.50 pair of genuine Wiss Pinking Shears for each recipe printed here with your name. If duplicates are received, the one to be published will be determined by Mrs. Wheeler. All recipes sent in become the property of Continental Oil Company.

FARM KITCHEN

Barn Gate Latch!



Clarence E. Peterson, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, made a sturdy latch for his hog barn gate out of an old harrow lever, as the sketch shows. The latch bolt is held in place by an ordinary door spring.

Sack Holder!

La Vonne Brown, Holyoke, Colorado, made a handy one-man sack-filler by removing the head of a 30-gallon barrel and placing hooks around the rim of the barrel.

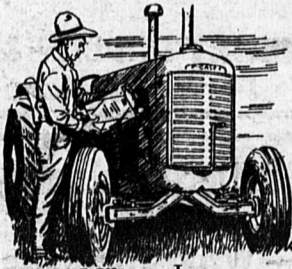


PRIZES FOR IDEAS!

Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—and get a genuine \$8.00 Henry Disston Hand Saw for every idea that's printed!



"No Oil Added Between Changes!"



Mr. Howard Brewer, shown here filling one of his tractors with Nth Motor Oil, farms 960 acres in South Central Kansas, near Milton. In a recent letter, Mr. Brewer writes:

"I own three Case tractors. . . . One of them, a Model LA, was bought in 1944. . . . It still has the original sleeves, pistons and rings. If rings had had to be replaced, the cost would have been about \$25 for each ring job, so you can see Conoco Oil is saving me plenty of money.

"Even during the harvest season when the tractors run 60 or more hours, the oil is changed but once a week and none added between changes.

"I have used Conoco Products for 11 years now in all my tractors, cars, trucks and combines, and they have never failed me."

"Nth Saves Me \$200 Every Year!"



In the sketch, Joseph Pelaski (at left) and his brother, Tony, get ready for a day's work.

"I own and operate a 200-acre farm which is located about three miles north of Vincennes, Knox County, Indiana, in the historic Wabash River valley," writes Joseph Pelaski. "I have used Conoco Products for fifteen years. . . . One of my tractors is more than ten years old and has been overhauled only twice. I attribute this long life directly to the use of Conoco Products, especially to your Nth Motor Oil. It is my honest belief that the use of Conoco Products has saved me more than \$200 per year. I base this statement upon comparisons made with neighboring farmers, who do not use your products and who have paid some extremely high overhauling bills on their farming equipment.

"The service which I have received from Mr. George M. Flack, your Conoco Agent at Vincennes, is 'tops'. . . . Mr. Flack has made deliveries to me as early as four o'clock in the morning."

YOUR CONOCO AGENT