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Kansas Farmer

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

JULY 2, 1949



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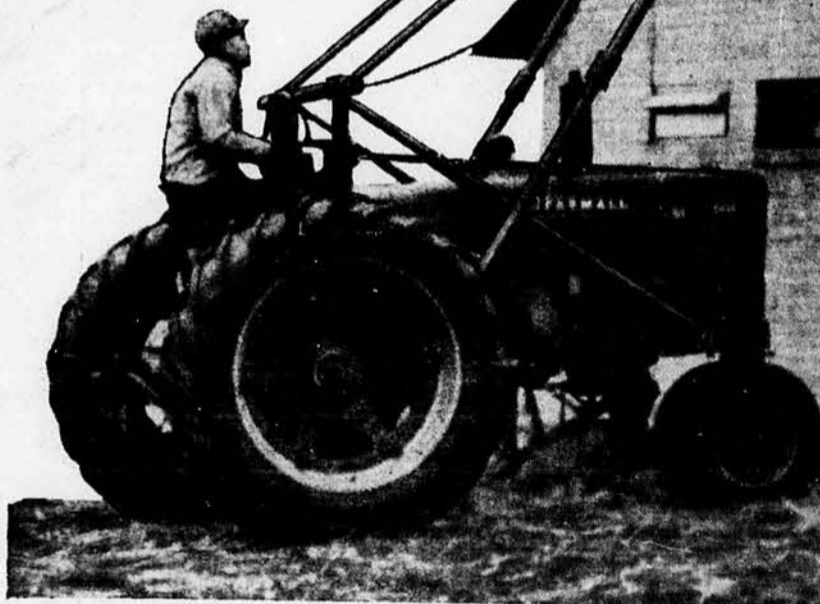
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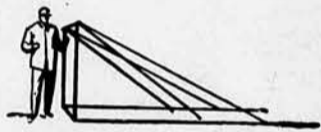
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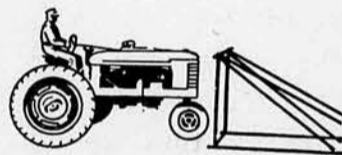
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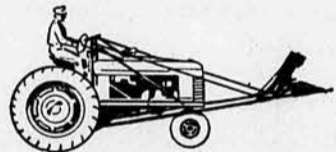
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What Makes Strawberries Red?

The substance which produces the red color in strawberries has been isolated for the first time by scientists at the Experiment Station at Geneva, New York. Known to chemists as an "anthocyanin," the strawberry pigment was found to be identical chemically with the red coloring matter in the aster.

Strawberries contain a relatively small amount of pigment, averaging around one two-hundredths of an ounce in a pound of fruit, but the amount will vary widely with different varieties.

Scientists are interested in color in strawberries, and other food as well, because good color of fresh fruit and of products made from it have an important bearing on consumer appeal. Color also is a helpful guide to the general quality of food products.

Means Good Flavor

Red color in strawberry preserves, for example, has been found quite changeable, especially during storage, and a bright red color usually means good flavor and a higher vitamin C content, say chemists.

Two types of color changes have been recognized in strawberry preserves. One is loss of original red color and the other is development of an off-color or a browning effect. Most important of these changes is loss of red pigment or anthocyanin itself. A reliable laboratory method for measuring any change in red pigment in strawberries and strawberry preserves has been developed by the station workers.

Development of browning pigments in strawberry preserves is much more difficult to measure and no satisfactory method is yet available. It is known, however, that preserves held at storage temperatures below 60 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit undergo color change gradually, while higher storage temperatures result in rapid loss of color.

Big 3 in Wheats

The 3 fairly new varieties of wheat—Pawnee, Comanche, and Wichita—have just about taken over the field since 1944. Grown only in a limited acreage in 1944, these 3 varieties composed nearly two thirds of this year's harvest, according to Hubert L. Collins, Federal-State statistician for Kansas.

Pawnee made up 35.5 per cent of the total winter wheat acreage in Kansas this year to lead all varieties. Comanche made up 21 per cent of the total acreage and Wichita 9.5 per cent. Tenmarq and Triumph trail close behind Wichita.

Top Guernsey Judges

W. W. Babbit, secretary of the Northeast Kansas Guernsey Association, sends us names of the following winners of the Kansas Farmer judging contest, held in connection with the Northeast Kansas Guernsey Show:

Walter Babbit, Powhattan, and Dale Koll, Marysville, tied for first and second; Forest Johnson, Home, third; Ralph Moser, Powhattan, fourth, and Max Dickerson, Hiawatha, fifth.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

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ADD Occo MINERAL COMPOUND TO LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY RATIONS



Gene Wendling, Halstead, opens a bale of alfalfa hay that was put up in wet conditions and treated with "Security Compound." There was no deterioration from heat or mold. He used the chemical on 300 acres of first-crop hay this year. Practically all of it was "rained-out" hay.

Hayloft Safety

Try Chemical Compound to Prevent Heat and Mold

By ED RUPP

FIRE extinguisher in your hay. Keeps it from burning. In fact, just plain keeps it. Sounds strange, doesn't it? But that is just about what is happening on several farms in the vicinity of Halstead, in Harvey county.

They aren't actually throwing a few fire extinguishers into the hay every foot or so to protect themselves from fire loss. What they are doing is mixing a chemical with the hay that will produce carbon-dioxide gas which is a widely-used fire-extinguishing chemical.

Have you ever been around a large airport and seen one of the big engines on a transport catch on fire when the engines were being started? Did you notice the man standing on the ramp with a red fire extinguisher? He directed the funnel-like applicator toward the engine. It sent out a forceful spray of fire-extinguishing chemicals that



This close-up of the dispenser shows the manner in which it is attached to the baler owned by Harvey Hensley. Chemical is directed thru the hose into the loose hay just before it is raked ahead of the plunger. The dispenser is powered by an electric motor driven by a storage battery or from the tractor's electrical system.

looked like granulated snow. And the fire was snuffed out.

That fire extinguisher is known as a CO₂ bottle. The chemical is CO₂, carbon dioxide. Essentially the same chemical being utilized for hay preservation.

And not only is the chemical compound recommended for keeping hay that is slightly wetter than the ordinary, but also it is recommended for grain. The recommendation, of course, is from the manufacturers, distributors and dealers. Kansas State College has not had an opportunity to test the material and evaluate it. It is too new out here. As far as is known, it is being used for the first time in the state this year.

Will Not Affect Feed

About all our college specialists can say right now is that apparently this chemical will not affect the feeding value of hay. Just how much good it will do must be determined. It will require some time to run accurate tests and experiments.

A special dispenser can be purchased for a little under \$100 which can be mounted on your baler, hay chopper or grain elevator to mix the compound in with hay or grain. Depending on the type of dispenser you get, the cost varies from \$80 to \$95. There are 2 types put out by the same company. But most farmers are using the \$80 dispenser and altering it to fit one or more pieces of equipment on their farms.

In the case of loose hay in the mow or stack, the chemical would have to be applied by hand.

Now, about the chemical itself. There are several brands. The one being used near Halstead is called "Security Compound." It is manufactured by the Hudson Chemical Company, Sheridan, Mich. The contents label on the bag reads: "Contains CaCO₃, NaHCO₃, Na₂CO₃, NaCl, Fe." That is, calcium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium chloride and iron.

However, a chemical analysis report reads, silica, 0.18 per cent; trace of iron and aluminum oxide; calcium carbonate 12.46 per cent; and sodium present as carbonates and bicarbonates or both constituting the bulk of the material.

According to that report a small part of the compound is calcium carbonate. That is the stuff that agricultural limestone must have 80 per cent of to pass ACP specifications for soil fertilization. But the bulk of the material is soda: Sodium bicarbonate and sodium carbonate.

Here is what happens to this compound when subjected to heat and moisture: It liberates carbon dioxide, which is a gas heavier than air. This gas settles thru the hay or grain and shuts out air or oxygen which is essential to bacterial growth. In that way it is supposed to prevent mold, which is a form of bacterial growth.

Anyway, that's a simple explanation of what happens. The true chemical and physical reactions are somewhat more complicated than that. But the end result, in either case, is to prevent excessive heating and bacterial action, both of which require oxygen.

Recommendations call for an application of from 2 to 5 pounds of the compound for each ton of hay or grain. The chemical sells in 50-pound bags for \$8. That is \$16 a hundred. It would cost from 32 to 80 cents for the material to treat a ton of hay or grain.

J. T. Koehn, Halstead, chopped 37 tons of alfalfa hay and blew it into his barn, applying about 4 pounds of

The Cover Picture

A familiar sight at the State 4-H Camp, at Rock Springs, most anytime this summer is that of young people enjoying ice cream. In the cover picture, Patty Boyer, of the Shining Star 4-H Club, Moline, feeds ice cream to George Dame, of the Longton Boosters, Longton. They were both delegates to the annual 4-H Round-up.

No matter what type of entertainment is offered young people the refreshment stand remains a center of attraction. And what could be more healthful than to fill up on nutritious ice cream?

the compound for each ton. He attached the dispenser to the blower. Mr. Koehn says the hay was pretty tough when they blew it into the barn. In fact, he believes he has put hay in his barn before about that tough and had it turn black. But this hay did not change color. It did not mold. The hay smells good.

There was a noticeable lack of the "hot" smell around the barn which is quite common when hay is chopped or stored with a little too much moisture. Of course, this hay had been rained on and the color was not too good by the time they were able to pick it off the ground.

The last of this hay was put in the (Continued on Page 5)



Two tractors pulling a baler was a common sight for this year's first crop of alfalfa. Ground is wet because of most unco-operative weather. Stewart Robuck on the front tractor and his brother, Glen, on the other tractor, have used quite a lot of the new hay preserving chemical. It was being used on this job. Results so far are satisfactory. The dispenser can be seen on the baler, attached above the pick-up section.

Folk Dances Make a Hit

By EULA MAE KELLY

SWINGING skirts and light-footed capers of these members of the Ridge Rustlers 4-H Club made a hit. They have folk-danced before some 30 civic and community groups. With the enthusiastic help of their leader, Mrs. Verner Bradford, the girls have worked up a repertory of 5 folk dances since February. They do the Bohemian schottische, the polka, La Raspa, La Sorella, and La Cucarachua. Coffeyville, in Montgomery county, is their address.

For costumes the girls made gay printed cotton skirts and white peasant blouses, which they wear with bright ruffled petticoats, white stockings, and black ballet slippers. For the Mexican numbers they substitute bright red and

yellow flounced skirts over the ruffled petticoats. After winning top folk-dancing awards at the county, sub-district and district 4-H Days the group was invited to perform at the silver anniversary Kansas 4-H Club Round-up at Kansas State College, where they delighted the audience at one of the evening programs.

The entire club is enrolled in the 1949 National 4-H Recreation and Rural Arts award programs, with members seriously studying native folk music, dancing, and costume of many lands. In Mrs. Bradford's words, the interest in folklore has provided the incentive for "building our club from a languid group of 9 to an enthusiastic group of 20!"



Dancers, from left to right in the picture: Jeanette Ingmire, Ardis Ewing, Shirley Hills, Sandra Ewing, Judy Bradford, Judith Ewing, Janice Ecklund, Goldie Bever, Esther Meyer who is the piano accompanist, Lorna Garroit, and Carol Sue De Berry. They all live in Montgomery county.

barn about 6:30 o'clock one evening, Mr. Koehn recalls. It was leveled off at 8 that evening. By then it was already hot. But it just cooled down from there without ill effects.

Glen and Stewart Robuck, on the other side of town, have their dispenser mounted on the baler. At first the chemical was directed in front of the plunger so each slice of hay would be treated. But it did not work satisfactorily. They found a small sifting of the chemical along the top of the bales. Since then they have located the tube so the chemical goes into the loose hay before it gets to the plunger. Distribution is much better, they report.

They had put up some hay that was just pretty wet, says Glen Robuck. Apparently it cured in the bale without difficulty. At least they stacked it in the barn and just forgot about it for the time.

Robuck brothers baled some for a neighbor, Abe Schmidt. They did it in the evening, having time for 60 bales. Mr. Schmidt says it was the wettest he had ever put in the barn, but he has, in the past, had some get hotter. It was green and wet from rain, too. This hay did not come thru perfectly. It is slightly moldy. But not as bad as you would expect under the conditions.

Will Make Bedding

There was more rain that night on the Schmidt farm. The remaining hay was put in a stack without chemical. It didn't fare so well. At least it will make bedding, Mr. Schmidt says. And maybe the cattle will be able to pick out a little food from it.

Gene Wendling, also of Halstead, baled nearly 300 acres of first-crop hay using the chemical in all of it. Some of it was mighty tough, he says. He used no tension on the baler springs, still some of the bales were so tight they broke the strings when released from the baler. Some of it he stored in his barn. It never did get very hot, he reports. In fact, the hay has good color, considering it was rained on, and has a good smell.

Final results depend, it seems, on several points. One is proper application of the chemical. It must be distributed thru the hay. Second is the use of proper quantities. General recommendation is 2 to 5 pounds for each ton. In case of grain, if the temperature does not return to about atmospheric temperature in 14 days, a second application is recommended. If moisture content of grain is greater than 20 per cent, and that is wet, it is recommended that a second application be made in 14 to 21 days.

Bins Should Be Tight

Proper storage is the third point. In case of grain, bins should be tight at the sides with ventilation at the top. And the top should be leveled out. In storing bales of hay, it is recommended that bales be stored closely together. And loose or chopped hay should be leveled out.

The reason for storing bales closely and having tight bins is to give the gas better opportunity to keep oxygen from getting in.

With the first crop in the vicinity of Halstead, main use for the chemical was in preserving hay that was wet from rain. Baling or chopping hay that still is greener than ordinary remains still to be tested.

If it does work in preserving green hay, the benefits can well be worth far more than the cost of the chemical. It could result in a higher saving of dry matter, protein and carotene in the hay. The saving on grain, too,

New Driver's License Law

HERE are some things you should know about the new Kansas driver's license law. It became effective July 1, but you will have a "reasonable length of time," 60 to 90 days, to comply with the new law.

You must take a driver's examination if you fit any of the following examples:

1. If you do not have a driver's license now, and have not taken an approved driving course in high school.
2. If your driver's license has been forfeited for any cause within 2 years prior to applying for a new license.
3. If you have been responsible (by admission or by court decision) in the previous 2 years in any accident involving physical injury or damage of \$100 or more.
4. If you have any physical or mental disability that would interfere with normal operation of car.

When you apply for a driver's license under any of the above classifications you will be given a 5-day notice of the time your examination will be given. If you cannot appear on that date you can notify the examiner and ask for a new time. If you fail to appear without notifying the examiner you must wait for your examination until the examiner is again in your area.

If you fail the examination you may apply again and receive another examination at a later date.

For mild physical disabilities or age you may be issued a restricted license that will limit your driving to certain areas, during daylight hours only.

No driver's license is needed for any person operating any road machine, farm tractor, or implement of husbandry, temporarily operated or moved on a highway.

could be important. Particularly in retaining high germination in seed grains.

There is another angle. If Central Kansas farmers can safely bale their hay in a greener condition by using the chemical, they will be in better position to compete with western producers.

In part, that was the reason for introduction of the chemical in the Halstead area. Harvey Hensley is the man who introduced it there. The distributor is the Dodson Manufacturing Company, Wichita.

Last year, says Mr. Hensley, he lost the sale of 7 carloads of hay because he could not match the color of Colorado and Nebraska hay. Sun-cured hay which is converted into alfalfa meal must have a good starting color to have a good color in the end product.

Soon after that experience Mr. Hensley related the story to a hay broker. This man told him there was a chemical in use in the East which might help him. Mr. Hensley contacted a grain broker in Kansas City who had used a similar chemical for soft corn in Iowa with satisfaction. Also, he learned it had been used by hay producers in Michigan for 10 years. All reports sound good, so the hay-preserving compound is getting a trial run in Central Kansas.

So far the future looks good for just preserving hay that is wet from rain. If it will be possible to store hay in a greener condition by use of the chemical, returns in increased food value alone will make it well worth the cost.

Just how well it will do, of course, will require controlled experiments and the test of time.

"To Live in Peace Without Fear"

"Mac" Goes Back to Sweden With America in His Heart

By JANICE ADDINGTON

MALCOM TORNQVIST, as a young Swedish boy, was once told by his high-school teacher he would never learn to speak English, and flunked him in the subject. Now this young man, a former Swedish exchange student at Kansas State College, speaks correct English punctuated with the best American slang after only a year in this country.

He was a 25-year-old special student in milling and took every milling subject in the school. "Mac," as his college friends call him, plans to return to his home in Norrkoping, Sweden, in August. This summer he is harvesting the golden Kansas wheat for a month and then plans to go to the Pillsbury Flour Company Mills in Minneapolis, Minn., to work.

"I am going to teach my father milling the American way. What America has taught me in milling methods and a new way of life I can never repay," says the blond Swede. Mac's father owns a mill that has stood in the same spot since the year 1300, and has been owned by the Tornqvist family for 3 generations. Now the mill is run according to the German system of milling because Mac's father learned milling in Germany.

When asked why he chose to study milling in the United States Mac said, "I could have studied milling in Germany, Czechoslovakia, or Russia but I preferred to live in peace without fear."

From the moment Mac arrived in Manhattan, he became one of the popular figures on the campus. In winter he wore casual tweed suits cut in the loose English fashion. The Alpha Tau Omega fraternity snapped him up as a member

the Campus. The girls elected him by a big majority, and it wasn't difficult to pick Mac as the winner.

The handsome "Swedish Troubadour," as the fraternity billed him, has a natural charm coupled with a sincerity about the goodness of America that is hard to beat.

"Exchange students are one solution to world peace, for to live among people, to eat with them is know them," Mac believes. "I have visited New York, parts of Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, and have skied in Denver over Christmas holidays, but I did not know Americans until I had lived with students on the campus." He has been active in the UNESCO at Manhattan, and feels that American students are more interested in UNESCO than other students in foreign countries.

Malcom goes back to his 3 sisters, a brother and parents. He has not seen them for a year. His country has suffered bad wheat harvests during the war years. However, his father's most recent letter assured him this year's harvest will be a good one for the Swedish farmer. Flour was rationed in Sweden until last fall but coffee, cocoa and sugar are still on that scarcity list, according to reports from home.

The town of Norrkoping, 120 miles south of Stockholm, is located in the center of the Swedish wheat belt where both hard and soft spring wheats are grown.

To this exchange student from Sweden, America has been a wonderful experience never to be forgotten. "I have memories tucked away in my head that I will relive over again in Sweden. I also have a head crammed full of knowledge about American milling methods that I believe are the best in the world for my father's mill and for Sweden."

Even now Mac plans a return trip to America. He wants to come back for the silver anniversary of his fraternity in Manhattan and see his American friends.

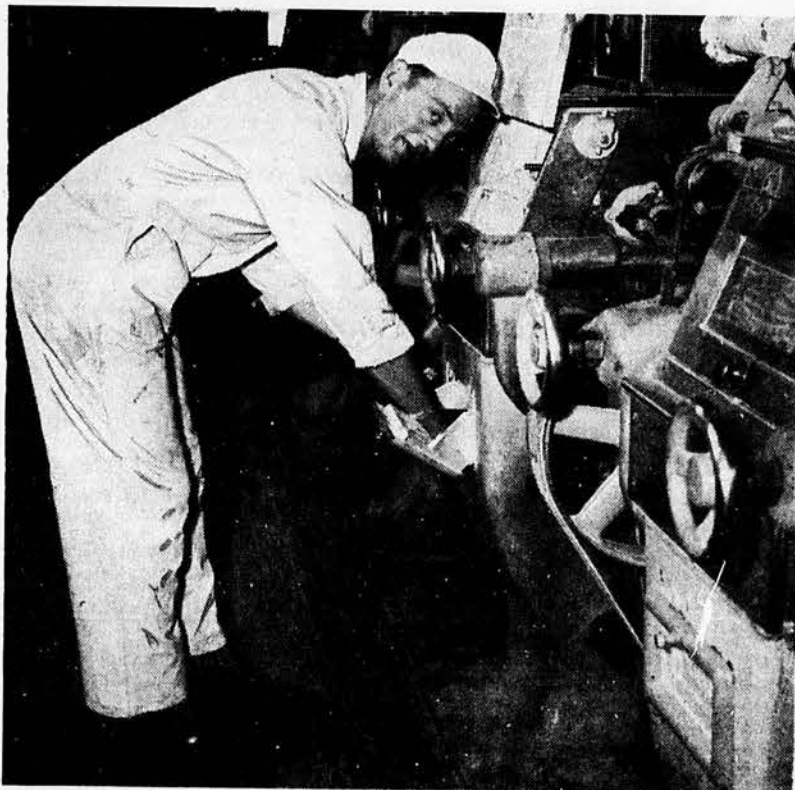
Watch the Date!

Using outdated or deteriorated vaccines and anti-serums on farm animals may prove quite injurious, states E. E. Leasure, of the school of veterinary medicine, Kansas State College.

Such products may not give the desired immunity and may lead to serious shock and possibly death, says Doctor Leasure. He suggests that all outdated vaccines, anti-serums and biologics in general should be destroyed.

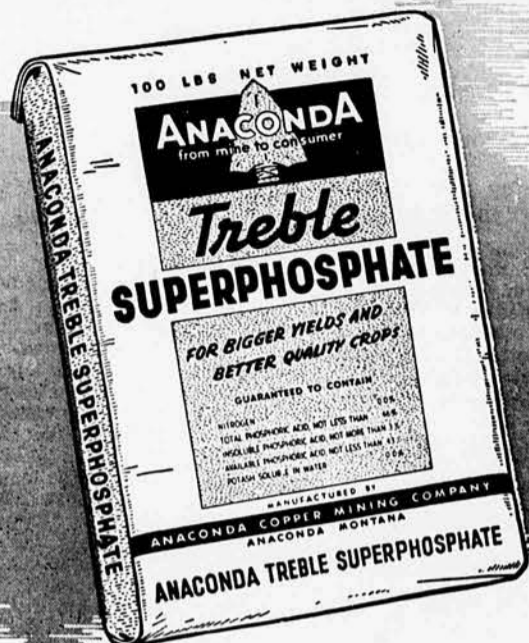
Holstein Quality

During the last test year, the 20-cow herd of registered Holstein-Friesians owned by Lloyd Shultz, Pretty Prairie, produced an average of 449 pounds of butterfat and 12,821 pounds of milk in the official Herd Improvement Registry program of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Milking was done 2 times daily.



Hard-working Malcom Tornqvist, Swedish student, was snapped by a photographer while testing flour at the Rolls machine located in the agriculture building on west campus, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

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Biggest Birthday Picnic Is Senator Capper's Hope

THIS year Senator Arthur Capper will be at his birthday party. Home from Washington after long service in the United States Senate, he is looking forward to playing host to his many friends on July 14, his 84th birthday. This is the 42nd birthday party the Senator has given in Topeka.

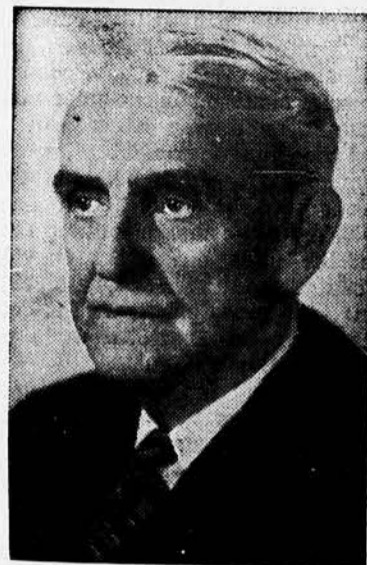
This year, as usual, the party will be held in Ripley Park in North Topeka. A new innovation will be free pony rides for all the children. Harry Snyder, Topeka park commissioner, has arranged that the ponies which are kept in Gage Park for children will be moved to Ripley Park for the day.

There will be free ice-cream cones, many times around, free rides on the merry-go-round, the Ferris wheel, merry-mixer and the kiddie ride. Kansas boys and girls and their parents are invited to attend this all-day party.

Charles Johnson, of the Capper Publications, who is in charge of the party, says, "I am pleased that Senator Capper will be with us this year. In the past years his duties in Washington have prevented his returning for this important annual event."

WIBW entertainers will be present and will entertain guests during the day, and their program will be broadcast during the noon hour. Senator Capper also will give a talk to his Kansas listeners.

All those planning to attend are urged to bring their box lunches and spend



Senator Arthur Capper

the day. The picnic will begin at 9:30 o'clock in the morning and continue all day.

Guests will be present from far and near. Children and grown-ups from all of Kansas are invited to come and spend the day. Remember the date, Thursday, July 14, Ripley Park, Topeka.

Don't Discard the Cultivator

WHILE 2,4-D is a wonderful weed-killing chemical and has a definite place in agriculture, it should not be substituted for good cultivation in corn production. That is the advice of Professor J. W. Zahnley, Kansas State College agronomist.

Professor Zahnley is in charge of all 2,4-D experiments at the Kansas Experiment Station, at Manhattan. "We have given up all attempts to control weeds in corn by pre-emergence treatments," reports Professor Zahnley, "because too much depends on weather conditions at the time of treatment. Pre-emergence treatment also is expensive due to the larger amounts needed for control."

"Our experience with both pre-emergence and post-emergence treatments have convinced us that 2,4-D cannot be substituted for cultivation. We have had good success in controlling broad-leaved weeds with post-emergence treatments but have been unable to control the grasses. As a result, our

corn plots where 2,4-D was used as the only control have been taken over by crabgrass."

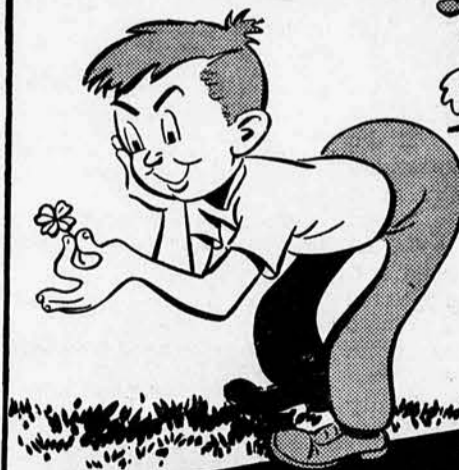
This does not mean 2,4-D should not be used in corn, however. "Farmers should depend on 2,4-D for weed control in corn only in emergency cases," advised Professor Zahnley. What does Professor Zahnley consider an emergency? Here is the way he puts it:

"I believe farmers should use 2,4-D in cornfields having a heavy growth of broad-leaved plants which cannot be controlled by cultivation due to wetness of the soil, and in fields where the actual corn row is infested with cocklebur. In such cases 2,4-D is a real lifesaver for the farmer and should be used by all means."

Boil the Handle

To replace a broken hammer handle, I boil the end of the new one for a few minutes in hot water. The handle is then easier to drive into the hammer.—Mrs. E. L.

**NATIONAL FARM
SAFETY WEEK
JULY 24-30, 1949**



**your LUCK
can run out in an
unguarded moment**

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

State Terracing Contest Comes on August 2

A PRACTICAL demonstration will be combined with typical Hollywood color on August 2, when the Second Annual State Plow Terracing Contest will be held near Valley Falls, in Jefferson county.

State and national dignitaries will take part in the activities of the day and at a banquet in Valley Falls the evening before the contest. A feature of the banquet will be crowning a "Queen of Curves," and announcement of her attendants, who will reign at the state terracing contest the following day. The queen will be selected from among candidates offered by various farm organizations. Terracing contestants will choose the queen.

Governor Frank Carlson will crown the queen and take part in other activities. Former Senator Arthur Capper and Senator Andrew F. Schoepel also will participate, and many other state dignitaries will be present.

The terracing contest proper will start at 10 o'clock in the morning and will last possibly 2 hours. There will be 2 divisions of the contest, an adult event, and a junior event for those under 18. Prizes of \$150, \$100 and \$50 will be given for first, second and third place winners of each division. These prizes are being given by Kansas Farmer, WIBW and The Topeka Daily Capital, joint sponsors.

Following the contest, there will be a farm-safety tractor derby. In this event, staged while results of the terracing contest are being computed, drivers will put their tractors over an obstacle course and perform other feats of skill in the vehicles.

Those attending the event will be able to get lunch and soft drinks on the grounds. Jefferson county 4-H Clubs will have charge of this phase of the event.

See New Equipment

In addition to the safety tractor derby there will be an exhibition on the grounds of the latest types of farm equipment and another exhibition of military equipment. A howitzer unit from Ft. Leavenworth will fire guns to start the plowing contests.

All of the outdoor events will be held on the Legler estate, which is located 2 miles east, a mile south, and one mile east of Valley Falls. Arrangements are being worked out with the Kansas Highway Patrol and other groups to handle traffic to the site.

The annual contest now is being held under auspices of the state association of district boards of supervisors of the Soil Conservation Service, which will be assisted by the Kansas State College Extension Service and other farm and civic groups.

Purpose of the plowing contest is "to promote inspiration and education in conservation of our most indispensable heritage—the soil."

At the banquet in Valley Falls the night before the contest some fine music will be provided by WIBW entertainers, according to Art Holbrook, of the station.

Russell Klotz, Jefferson county agent, Oskaloosa, is general co-ordinator and secretary of the steering committee for the state contest. Farmers who wish to enter the contest are urged to contact their own county agents for complete rules on the contest.

No deadline for entries has been announced by Mr. Klotz, but he says en-

Wheat on Ground

Wheat stored on the ground in 31 Western Kansas counties will be eligible for "distress" loans, it is announced by the Kansas state committee of the PMA.

Counties eligible for on-the-ground loans include those west of the Norton-Phillips county line in the north to the Clark-Comanche county line in the south.

Farmers in that area may leave their wheat on the ground 90 days. If the wheat is not sold or placed under cover in 90 days, farmers cannot collect on the loans.

Distress loans in all other counties in Kansas will be made only on wheat stored under weatherproof cover, from tarpaulins to airplane hangers.

trants probably will be limited to 36 in each of the 2 divisions. Contestants will be taken on a "first come, first served" basis, he says.

In order to compete, each contestant must be in Valley Falls to register the day before the contest.

Kansas Has National Champions

Kansas farmers don't have to take off their hats to anyone when it comes to building plow terraces. Louis Buesing, Vermillion, won the 1947 national terracing contest and placed second in 1948. Don Mix, of Bourbon county, winner of last year's state contest, placed third in the national last year. Lloyd Edwardson, of Everest, was fifth-place winner in the national in 1948 and Dan Zumbrunn, of Dickinson county, was seventh.

With this kind of talent available, those attending this year's state contest in Jefferson county are assured of seeing some of the top terrace experts.

On Road to Socialism Prominent Speakers Warn

REPRESENTATIVES from industries purchasing 75 per cent of the wheat grown in Kansas attended the 6th annual Kansas Wheat Improvement Association field day. It was held on the Paul Uhlmann farm, near Overland Park.

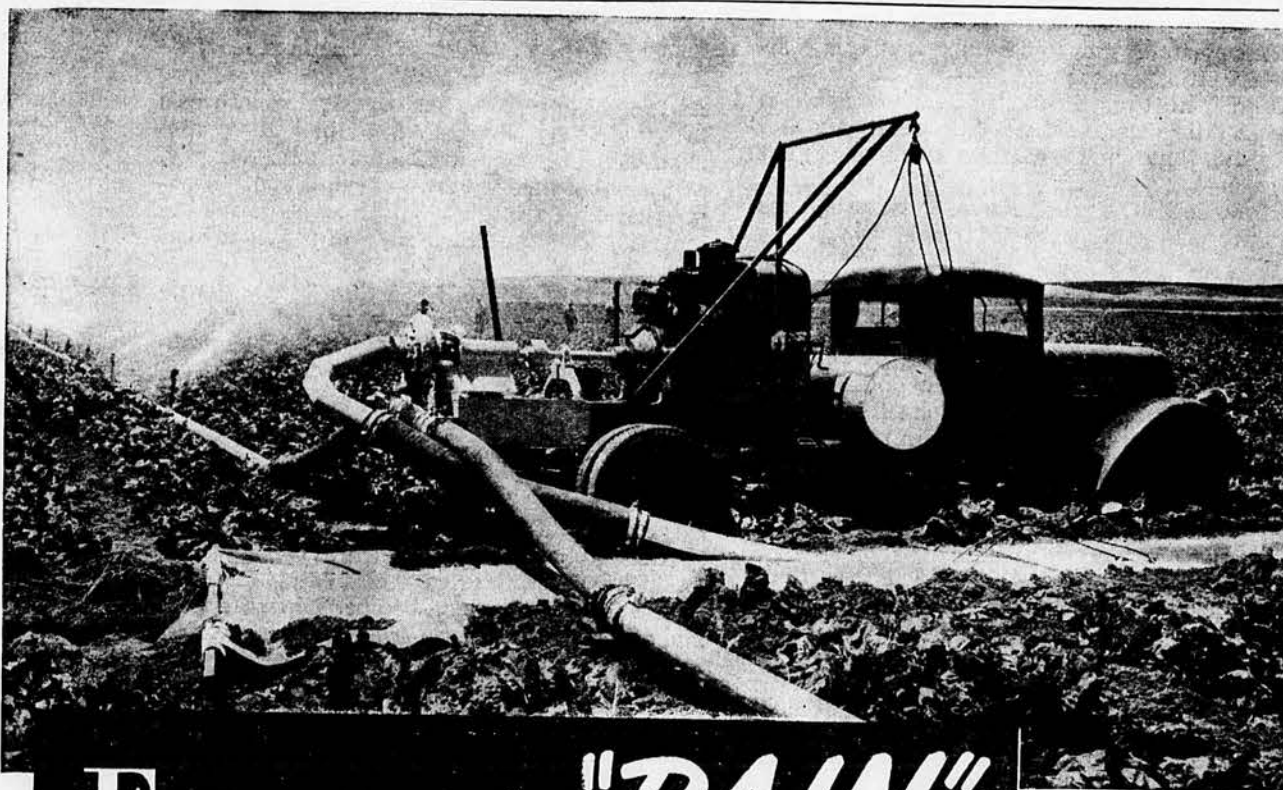
These men, from milling and baking industries of the United States, inspected 14 varieties of wheat in the test plots and heard Dean R. I. Throckmorton, of Kansas State College, explain their development.

Richard Uhlmann, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, was one of the principal speakers. He predicted that because of 6 billion-bushel wheat crops in succession in the United States, wheat acreage might be cut next year by 20 million acres. "Our present farm program is taking us down the road to socialism," Mr. Uhlmann said. "By next year farmers may be told how many acres they can plant and how many bushels they can market."

Dean Malott, chancellor of Kansas University and a member of the board of directors of General Mills, also spoke against the trend in this country toward socialism. In referring to the Brannan farm plan, Dean Malott said: "If payments are fair for the farmers, they are fair for all groups. Then we have complete state socialism." He went on to say that we, as individuals and as groups, should be doing what we can to cut down the cost of government instead of asking for more and more benefits.

Jess Smith, president of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, told how Kansas farmers were overcoming the prejudice that once existed against Kansas-grown wheat by planting 71 per cent of their acreage to the 3 most desirable varieties—Pawnee, Comanche and Wichita.

Cliff Skiver, director of the association, told of progress made in cleaning and treating seed wheat.



Forecast: "RAIN"

This portable overhead irrigation system, powered by a 3-cylinder GM Diesel engine, puts down one inch of water per hour over an area 1700 feet long by 120 feet wide.

HERE you see a General Motors Diesel engine doing something about the weather. Mounted on a truck and coupled to a pump, it is irrigating sugar beets for bumper crops on the ranch of Milon L. Johnston near Galt, California.

This points up again that there's no limit to the jobs a GM Series 71 Diesel can do on farms. Why? Because these engines have made Diesel power practical in applications where it could not be used before. GM has compacted Diesel economy, dependability and long life into en-

gines small enough and portable enough to be used on almost any job.

This is made possible by GM's 2-cycle operation which provides power at every downstroke of the piston instead of every other downstroke. It makes these engines more powerful for their size, doubly smooth, easier to start and faster when picking up a load.

Easy to see, isn't it, how well an engine like this will fit your power needs. Let us give you all the information. Consult your GM Diesel distributor or drop us a line today.

DETROIT DIESEL ENGINE DIVISION

SINGLE ENGINES... Up to 200 H.P. DETROIT 28, MICHIGAN MULTIPLE UNITS... Up to 800 H.P.

GENERAL MOTORS

DIESEL BRAVN WITHOUT THE BULK



Ben Hasz (Dealer)
108 First Street
SCOTT CITY, KAN.

K C Diesel Power Co.
1711 Swift Ave.
N. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Diesel Equipment Co.
355 North Washington
WICHITA, KANSAS

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

USE of federal grants-in-aid, calling for matching of funds, I believe was justified for constructing a national system of highways.

But in extending it to so many other fields, I fear we will run into serious trouble. Basically, the idea that people of some other community, or all other communities, owe it to my community to pay for things we want but don't want to pay for ourselves, is bad business.

In the long run all these things must be paid for from taxes collected from people in all the communities in our land. So, if we are building and maintaining programs and projects in our community that our community itself cannot afford—

Let me repeat that—

If we are building and maintaining programs and projects in our community that our community itself cannot pay for—

And if all over the land other communities are building and maintaining programs and projects that their own communities cannot pay for—

How, down the road, are all these programs and projects going to be paid for?

There is somehow, thruout the length and breadth of the land, a too general belief that somehow, some way, there is a magic wand in Washington that can take a few dollars from each community, and change these few dollars into many dollars for all communities and all the groups in all communities.

I might add in passing that this feeling, for which there is no reasonable justification, has been expanded in some quarters to such proportions that people are coming to believe Washington's magic wand has such marvelous powers it can make provision for all peoples in all the world.

I can assure you, my friends, this is not so. There is no such magic wand, in Washington or anywhere else in this world. And don't let demagogues and nit-wits, no matter how good their intentions, tell you otherwise.

Here is one thing that is going to happen, and it is going to happen to you, in the not-far-distant future.

Kansas gets grants-in-aid from Washington. The state has to match these funds, and levies taxes to do so. Perhaps gasoline taxes; perhaps sales taxes; perhaps in some form, pay-roll taxes.

Then Kansas makes grants-in-aid to local communities, requiring that these be matched locally. Perhaps it sets up a program and says to the counties: "You must raise so much yourselves to match the benefits you are getting from federal and state treasuries."

The Federal Government has the power to collect taxes, issue bonds and securities, and to print money.

The state government has the power to collect taxes, and (in Kansas) limited power to issue bonds. The state cannot print money. But it can levy sales and income taxes.

Our counties and local districts can levy and collect ad valorem taxes, but not sales and income taxes. Each district has limited power to issue bonds, but must levy taxes to pay them off. Local communities cannot print money.

Increased local tax levies are really going to start up and up to meet all these required expenditures, in Kansas, next year and then keep on rising each year afterward—unless a halt is called and called sharply and soon.

I was deeply impressed by one question raised by Governor Lee, of Utah:

"What are we leaving to our children?"
There is something to think about.

Something We Can Afford

I KNOW there is much to learn about marketing or about distribution of farm products. And much is to be gained by digging into this problem. Distribution lags far behind production. When I hear about people going hungry, at the same time we are worrying about over-production, I feel distribution must be far behind the desire and the ability of people to consume.

I don't intend to tell you that proper distribution of farm products—that is feeding people all they need—will solve all of our surplus problems as they reappear. But it will help. And, furthermore, we will have a better-fed and a healthier people.

Now, as you know, we have the Research and Marketing Act. Thru it Congress authorizes research on all types of agricultural problems, including marketing or we might call it distribution. I feel it offers great hope. When we have had other problems and turned them over to research scientists, they have come up with astonishingly good answers. Not always, of course, as there have been failures and many of them. But the successes have been so outstanding we wouldn't think of giving up research. Let me give you an example or two. I take these from a statement made by E. A. Meyer, administrator of the Research and Marketing Act.

Until the summer of 1941 penicillin was still a laboratory curiosity. Department of Agriculture scientists developed a process for large-scale production at low cost. Current production is 125,000 times greater than during the first 6 months of 1943. Annual value of penicillin at prescription counters is about 150 million dollars, a new private industry has been established to produce the drug involving buildings and equipment valued at more than 25 million dollars. And research on it cost about \$100,000 of public funds. How many lives penicillin has saved no one knows.

Here is another one. Some 60 years ago tick fever caused tremendous cattle losses, especially in the South. USDA found a way to control ticks and, of course, the fever. This discovery paved the way for control of malaria, yellow fever and other diseases. Cost of research was \$65,000. The money value of it to the livestock industry is estimated at 40 million dollars a year, not to mention its value in preserving the health and lives of human beings.

Discovery and development of proof that phenothiazine will remove certain internal parasites from cattle, horses, sheep and hogs cost taxpayers about \$10,000. Its value is estimated at 10 million dollars a year.

It is almost certain that plant research prevented extinction of the sugar cane and sugar beet industries in this country. It took about a million dollars and several years of research to save the sugar cane, but it is worth 20 million dollars a year now. It took 10 years and \$750,000 to develop control measures for curly-top disease of sugar beets. But it is estimated this investment already has paid back about 80 million dollars.

Even in Kansas, actual tests during fly season on a ranch proved that each dollar's worth of DDT sprayed on beef cattle accounted for an extra 1,000 pounds of beef.

And so it goes. I am sure you could mention many similar investments that have proved extremely profitable. Now, if careful research can turn up such miracles in those fields, I believe it can do a great deal with the knottiest problem we seem to have, distribution. I hope the most capable men in this country will focus their attention on what is wrong with distribution of farm products.

Farm folks will be directly concerned with anything that is done. I think farm people already know many points that should be studied. For example: How to take quality farm products thru to consumers in the best possible condition. Certainly something can be done regarding spoilage of farm produce. In a recent year, I learn, about 7 per cent of the 4 billion dollars worth of fresh produce that moved to markets ended up in garbage cans. This added about 280 million dollars to the marketing bill for this one group of products.

It is suggested we find out more about consumer preferences for certain foods—what people are eating, what they want to eat, what they need. It is said we know far less about human nutrition than about animal nutrition. Such points as mentioned here may help in a measure when planning cropping systems. Then I believe more accurate or more detailed information about market supplies may be helpful. I am sure much good will come from a thoro study of distribution of farm products. I also know that businessmen will welcome any ideas for improvement, the same as farmers have accepted better methods and better equipment in their work.

Farmers can take a more active hand in marketing their products with more complete information. First, they can watch the quality of products delivered to markets. With more complete market information, they probably can do more orderly job of marketing, use more control over the flow of products to market. There is a big job to do, and I have great hopes it can be done. It is a challenge we cannot reject.

Arthur Capper

Topeka.

Are You in a Quandary, Too?

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

IF YOU don't feel sure you understand all you know about the Brannan Plan—except perhaps that it purports to promise farmers they will get high prices for their products, and to consumers that they can buy food at low prices—

If you don't feel sure the Brannan Plan was in the mind of Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture, when he helped the Congressional com-

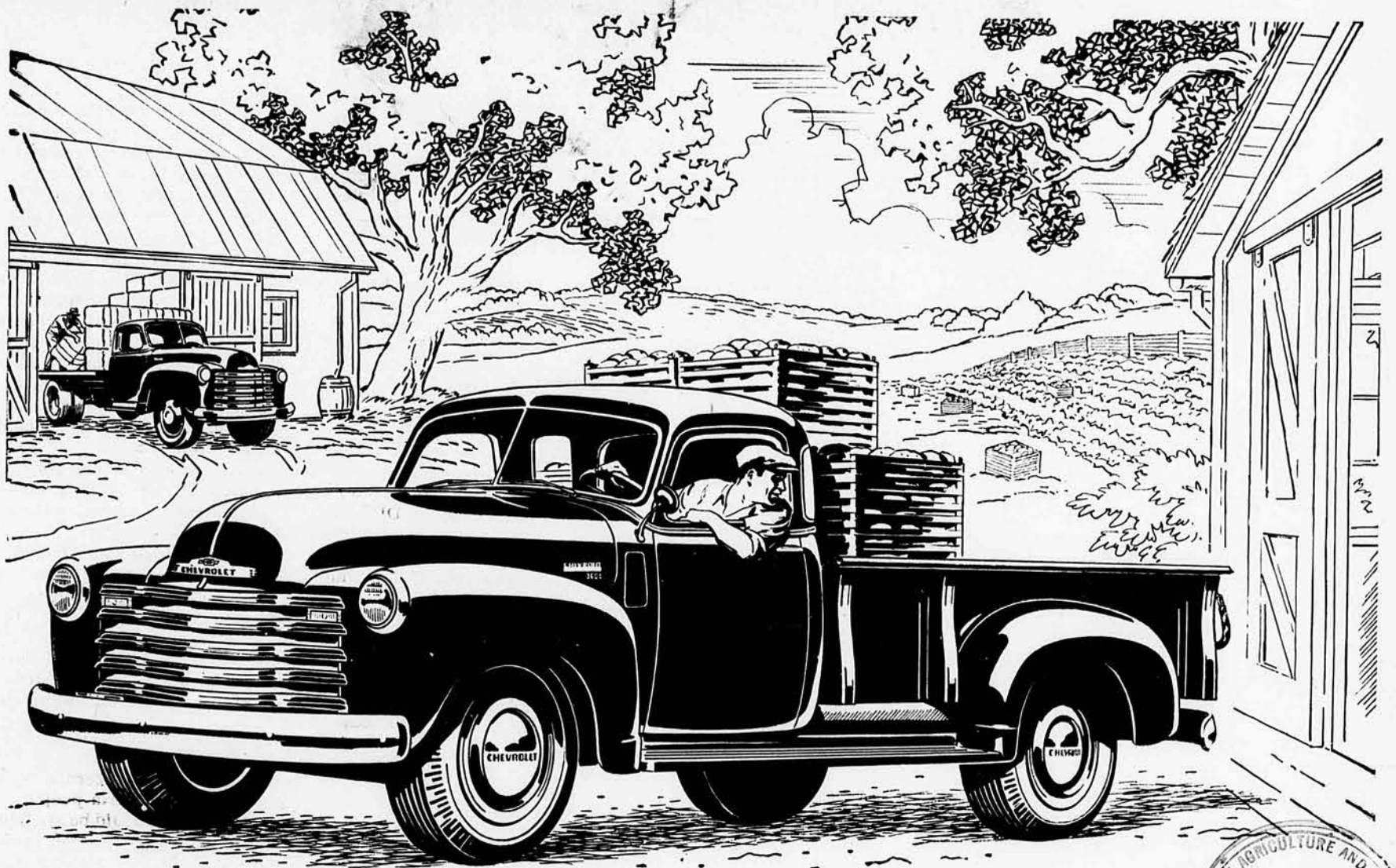
mittees of Sen. George Aiken, of Vermont, and Rep. Clifford Hope, of Kansas, write the provisions of the Hope-Aiken Act passed by the 80th Congress and signed by President Truman—
If you are not certain that President

Truman and Secretary Brannan want the Brannan Plan enacted into law by the present Congress, or would prefer to use it as a campaign issue in the 1950 campaign—
If you are not certain whether it's

apparent promises to insure you, as a farmer, of an assured income as long as the Congress appropriates the subsidies to put it into effect, are or are not offset by what it will do to your children and their children—

If you are not sure whether this Congress is going to enact it into law, or part of it into law, or reject it entirely—

(Continued on Page 23)



For unsurpassed economy



All up and down the country, farmers are talking about these new Chevrolet Advance-Design trucks and their amazing economy. Here, they'll tell you, is the one truck that has the capacity to handle all of your hauling needs at a big-dollar savings. Feed . . . livestock . . . produce—you can carry them all at lowest cost! And what's more, the

money-saving starts the moment you buy them, for Chevrolet trucks sell at the lowest list prices in the entire truck field! And when you add this unsurpassed economy to lasting quality, prize performance and outstanding driver comfort and convenience, it's no wonder at all that Chevrolet trucks are preferred more than any other make!

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

You breeze over road and field with Chevrolet's new 4-Speed Synchro-Mesh Transmission on Series 3800 and heavier duty models. Shifting is easy, quick and quiet, and speed and momentum can be maintained on grades.

Heavy loads put extra stress on rear axles, so Chevrolet heavy-duty models have the exclusive Splined Rear Axle Hub Connection for added strength and durability.

Hot weather or cold, you enjoy perfect comfort in

Chevrolet's famous Cab that "Breathes"*. Outside air—heated in cold weather—is drawn in and used air is forced out!

Here are trucks that handle the heavy work with ease, for there's power to spare in Chevrolet's Thrift-Master and Load-Master Valve-in-Head truck engines as well as prize-winning economy.

Foot-operated parking brake and steering column gearshift in models with 3-speed transmission • The Flexi-Mounted Cab • Uniweld, all-steel cab construction • Full-floating hypoid rear axles on Series 3600 and heavier duty models • All-round visibility with rear-corner windows* • Specially designed brakes • Hydrovac power brakes on Series 5000 and 6000 models • Double-Articulated brake shoe linkage • Wide-Base wheels • Multiple color options.

*Heating and ventilating system and rear corner windows with de luxe equipment optional at extra cost.



ADVANCE-DESIGN TRUCKS



GET READY FOR GRASSHOPPERS NOW... TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE!

Prevent the crop destruction of 1930! The grasshopper invasion is predicted to be the worst in 19 years by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Spray now with Colorado .44 Chlordane Insecticides for instant, effective control of grasshoppers. It has been proved that grasshoppers stop eating as soon as they reach chlordane treated fields.

Use Recommended Colorado .44

Chlordane Insecticides are recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for positive control of grasshoppers and certain other crop destroyers. Investigate Colorado .44 economy! You get maximum control at minimum cost, because one application lasts for weeks. Don't risk loss of crops by using insecticides that permit grasshoppers to continue to feed! You'll be glad tomorrow you used recommended Colorado .44 today!

LIVESTOCK PROTECTION

Control lice, ticks, even DDT-resistant flies, with Colorado .44 Livestock Spray! Save valuable livestock weight losses!

For quick-action, low-cost destruction of roaches, flies and ants, use Colorado .44 Chlordane Insecticides at first sign of indoor or outdoor infestations!



ACT TODAY!
Tomorrow May Be Too Late!
See your Colorado .44 Dealer or mail coupon below for free illustrated folder and name of nearest dealer!



CHEMICAL CORPORATION OF COLORADO
1593 West 12th Avenue—Denver, Colorado
Please forward immediately your illustrated folder on Colorado .44 Products and the name of nearest Colorado .44 Dealer!

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Address _____
Post Office _____ Zone _____ State _____

"I Made a Mistake Buying Cheap Livestock"



Cecil Phillips, Shawnee county war veteran, is having good luck with Black Polands like these. He plans to concentrate on 2 main livestock projects—grade-A dairy and hogs.

WHEN I started farming in 1946, I made the mistake of buying too cheap livestock," says Cecil Phillips, Shawnee county war veteran.

He was a B29 gunner during the war. After release in 1946 he began farming on his father's 80 acres and rented another 80 adjoining.

While he started with cheap livestock because of lack of capital, Mr. Phillips soon saw the value of quality and since has been changing over. He had 17 sows farrowing this spring and most of them were purebred Black Polands. He has been buying high-grade dairy calves and now has a Holstein herd of fair size. He plans to be milking 20 by this fall. He also purchased a registered Holstein bull calf from the St. Mary's College herd. His other livestock includes 35 feeder steers carried thru last winter. They are being grazed this summer and will be fed out this fall.

This summer Mr. Phillips moved to a farm 2 miles north of his former location. When he gets settled he plans to concentrate on a grade-A dairy and hogs, altho he also will run about 25 head of feeder cattle.

A used barracks building was purchased last year by Mr. Phillips and converted into a 12-sow central farrowing house. He likes a central house because it can be heated and is more convenient, he believes. After pigs get large enough to be put out, litters are moved on range in A-type houses.

A good trick in handling his sows during winter was discovered last year. "I had considerable shattering of corn last fall," Mr. Phillips says. "Some 2 or 3 bushels of corn were left on the ground. I wired this off in sections with electric fence and let the sows run in the field all winter. I hauled a load of cobs out every 10 days or 2 weeks for them to bed on, and fed a good protein supplement. I had a very cheap wintering cost and the sows came thru in the best condition I have ever seen."

This year Mr. Phillips seeded wide-spaced oats and Madrid sweet clover alongside his cornfield. Next fall and winter, his hogs can run in both fields so they will harvest most of their feed.

Like many other war veterans, Mr. Phillips is enrolled in the Veterans On-the-Farm Training Program. He attends classes at Silver Lake.

Lots of Tricks With Gardens

By WILLIAM G. AMSTEIN, Kansas State College

FARM gardens in all parts of Kansas offer many interesting and productive arrangements. Not all are necessarily located with rows running north and south or east and west; neither are identical varieties, methods of cultivation, irrigation, and wind-break devices used in all cases. Thru most of them, there is evidence of good production.

Commonly and successfully employed are protective devices to guarantee plants surviving and giving good early returns. Row crops, snow fences, sacks, vines, buildings, natural protection, trees and shrubs are in use with good results. Some such air-conditioning device has much to do with success in garden plantings most years. Weather after harvest always emphasizes value of protection for the garden.

Much Less Damage

Value of early plantings is repeatedly demonstrated. Where early returns are obtained, much less insect damage usually is encountered, and heat injury and sunscald do not show up as early. Also, in case of spinach, late plantings commonly go to seed with very little production. Yet early, in-season, plantings give good returns. Late plantings of garden peas also are proving a disappointment.

In Central and Western Kansas counties, in fact, all over the state, there is a special requirement for success in gardens. I refer to irrigation. To do this job, many have decided upon subirrigation tile with ditches dug 10 to 14

inches deep and tile laid level in them with the lines 3 to 4 feet apart. There appears to be little soil-crusting from subirrigation, and it takes little time to tend a garden handled in this manner, both in hoeing and cultivating as well as in watering. Since evaporation seems to be cut down by the fact that the water is applied beneath the surface, it is a useful arrangement where the supply of water is limited.

In many counties, there are excellent examples of subirrigation tile use. (Continued on Page 11)



"Tell him your life story. That used to put me to sleep!"

Graham county has more than 200 complete installations with this system giving generally good results. Similar interest has been displayed in many adjacent counties.

The variety question will never be finally answered for the gardener, but is one where progress that is made should be utilized. It is unfortunate, after a useful variety is developed, that sufficient control cannot be maintained over it to protect not only the purchasers of seed or plants but the originator as well. During garden tour visits, it is a common experience to find many varieties misnamed. That is, they do not appear similar to the accepted form of a given variety.

One nearly always finds variations in a row of cabbage, but since this will give some leeway in the need for immediate use of the crop, it is not too expensive.

In case of tomato varieties, there is a different problem and as a rule more hazard in using substitute varieties, either knowingly or accidentally. Take the case of heat-resistant, determinate, good-setting tomato varieties such as Sioux, Firesteel, Porter, Danmark, or Victor for central and western counties. Imagine the disappointment when with 50 to 100 tomato plants, supposedly, of a certain adapted variety that is recom-

mended for its heat-resisting and early-fruiting ability, you find that not a dozen plants are true to type and represent what you need.

While garden conditions are not always too satisfactory, in the main the grand total vegetable production this year should rank favorably with that harvested and processed in 1948 or any other year.

One significant development thru the year has been the realization, based upon previous experiences, of actual requirements for a successful garden. In earlier garden programs, it was not uncommon to find 3 to 5 times the needed space devoted to certain minor crops, for example, radishes; while crops such as tomatoes, sweet corn, beans, peas, carrots, and similar more valuable crops were slighted. I still find too many oversize gardens.

From the beginning of the garden program, better nutrition as a health measure has been emphasized. As a result more attention was given this year to growing vegetables high in vitamin and mineral values; especially the leafy and green vegetables, tomatoes and yellow vegetables. As a whole, these are crops well-adapted to average Kansas garden conditions. Keep your garden producing. You will enjoy the results.

Does Your School Offer Driver-Training Course?

IF YOUR high school is not already offering a driver-training course, it should and can, according to Clive Lane, secretary of the Automobile Club of Kansas.

The reason your high school should have a driver-training course is that it has reduced teen-age traffic accidents 50 per cent in those schools giving the course. The reason your high school can offer the course is that dual-control cars can be obtained without cost to the school, provided the school meets all requirements of the American Automobile Association.

See Your Local Dealer

Suppose you are interested in seeing your local high school offer driver training. Here is the procedure:

Officials of your school should contact your local Ford, Chevrolet or Pontiac dealer to get his co-operation. Thru an arrangement the American Automobile Association has made with manufacturers, models of these cars will be lent to schools thru the local dealers.

In addition to co-operation of a local dealer, your school must arrange for a qualified instructor. This instructor, usually someone on the school staff, must take the 40-hour course set up by the AAA at Wichita, Kansas City, Pittsburg and Emporia, or have ample evidence of equivalent training else-

where. The school must pay for the driver's services but teaching material will be supplied by the AAA.

The school must sign up to use a training car for 2 full semesters, and the car must be used at least 10 periods a week for road training. At least 20 students must be trained each semester.

Many Schools Entered

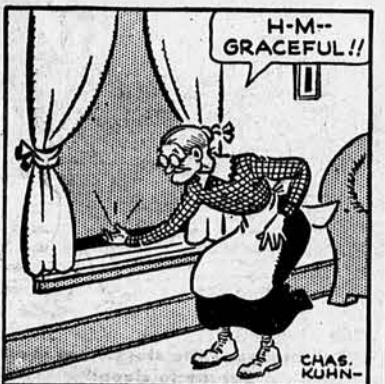
A total of 52 high schools in Kansas last year offered the driver-training courses. Ten or 15 more will be eligible for this coming school term.

After you make arrangements with a local dealer for a specific make of car, write to the Automobile Club of Kansas, 934 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, for application blanks for the make of car agreed upon with the dealer.

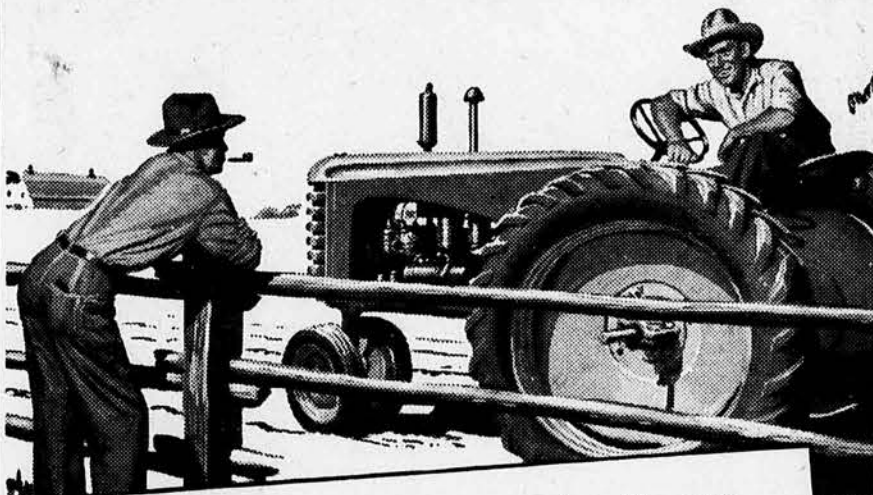
If all requirements are met and the application is otherwise in order, an assignment will be made by the AAA, and copies sent to all parties concerned. After a car is assigned the school must submit the following reports: Notice of insurance coverage when car is received; term report at the end of each semester; joint inspection report when car is returned to dealer.

At least 6 weeks before the end of a school year, the school should again submit an application blank and 3 copies of the agreement form for a replacement car.

GRANDMA . . . By Charles Kuhn



Ain't it the truth?



with equipment prices as high as they are...
with repair costs way up, too!
...Then "Ain't it the Truth" that a good quality Motor Oil is a better investment than ever?

GET "Lubri-tection"!

Lubrication plus engine protection... that's what you get with Phillips 66 Premium Motor Oil

These days you can't afford *not* to use a quality motor oil. Your tractor or car is too big an investment! Repair charges and spare parts costs are high, too!

So tell your Phillips 66 Dealer or Tank Truck Salesman you want "Lubri-tection"! He'll know you mean Phillips 66 Premium Motor Oil. Why? Because this oil provides dependable lubrication *plus* the protective qualities of chemical additives that fight sludge and varnish. And that means it helps lengthen the life of your engine. Get Phillips 66 Premium Motor Oil... it helps protect your equipment *and* your pocketbook!



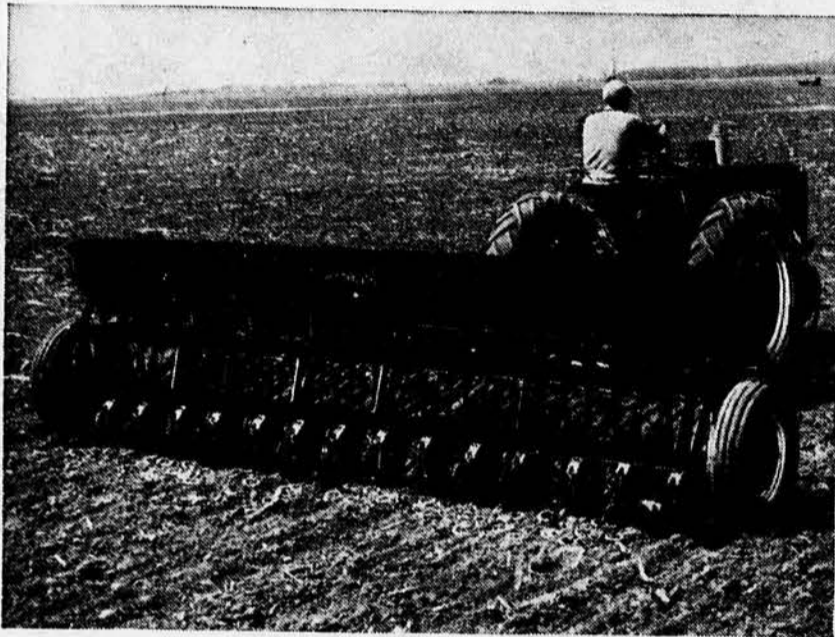
Worth Looking Into— PHILLIPS 66 TRACTOR TIRES!

Your Phillips 66 Dealer or Tank Truck Salesman can now supply you with high-quality Phillips 66 Tractor Tires. Talk to him about this latest addition to the famous line of Phillips 66 products for the farm.

PHILLIPS 66 PREMIUM MOTOR OIL

LISTEN TO THE "PHILLIPS 66 NATIONAL BARN DANCE" Sat. night, on your ABC Station. See your newspaper for time.

New McCORMICK grain drills



The large hopper on this 14-foot McCormick Model M drill holds about 10½ bushels... means few stops and fast seeding. The tractor is a Farmall H.

Speed your seeding

...AND DO IT ACCURATELY, TOO

You'll get your seeding done in a hurry when you hitch one of the new McCormick Model M grain drills to your tractor. For these drills are built especially for modern tractor farming... built to stand up under top tractor field speeds.

Their rubber-tired wheels ride easily over soft seedbeds. This means not only light draft but also accurate gauging of planting depth.

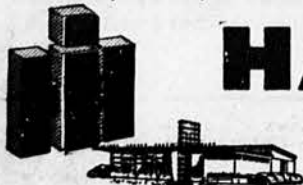
You'll find every other feature you want in the new McCormick drills, including pressure-lubricated bearings; screw-type planting depth reg-

ulator; positive, quick-acting power lift; true-trailing hitch. Choose from many types of furrow openers, in row-spacings from 6 to 10 inches.

If you want to fertilize as you drill, choose Model MF with divided hopper and fertilizer feed. There's a grass seed attachment if you want it, and other optional equipment to meet special needs.

In the wide range of sizes, you'll find the right McCormick drill to team up with your tractor. See your IH dealer now for full information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



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All That's Pollen Is Not Gold

Many persons probably share the impression that led a poet to write of "pollen-dust" as "the golden burden on the thighs" of a wild bee. Here is a more matter-of-fact and accurate description by George H. Vansell, bee specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who has studied the actual pollen that bees bring back to the hives:

"The pollen grains from different plants vary physically and chemically," he says. "They range widely in size, with some 10 times as big as others. They may be spherical, triangular, square, disklike, or crescent-shaped. Some pollen grains are provided with wings for their transportation by the wind. Others are light and apparently full of gases which facilitate their transfer by wind movement. The surface texture of pollen is almost infinite in its variety. The color, as seen in bee loads, ranges from white thru all the colors of the spectrum to almost black."

Chemical analysis shows that pollen is a high quality food material, analyzing more than 20 per cent protein, nearly 30 per cent carbohydrates, and about 5 per cent fats.

Do You Have Stomach-ache?

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

ONE of the noticeable improvements in health, of all kinds and conditions of intelligent human beings, must be credited to the discovery that purges are unnecessary, and use of cathartics a habit that shortens life as a poison.

The conception of the general public is to regard the abdomen as a big sack containing many organs. When a physic is taken it usually is done with the deliberate purpose of stirring up the things in that sack and moving them along. But let us suppose the disturbing agency creating pain is one for which the crying needs is not activity but rest.

Let us suppose, for example, it is a beginning appendicitis. If the early stage of this ailment has the least chance to avoid surgical operation, that chance comes only by rest. That is why doctors recommend icebags and give sedatives instead of physics. Let us suppose the pain is due to inflammation that might in any way tend to peritonitis. Here, again, the urgent demand is for rest. And if the pain is due to ulceration of the intestines, rest probably means the difference between life and death.

Doesn't Stop to Think

But Mr. Old Timer still has a vague idea that if only he can "take a big physic" he can purge himself of much that is disagreeable, including the pain. He does not stop to think the churning, grinding motion excited by that physic may be the thing that will cause the ulcer to rupture, or increase the inflammation of the appendix so a surgical operation is the only recourse. He takes his physic. Fortunately, 9 times in 10 nothing occurs to show in what peril he has placed himself; but let that dangerous one time in 10 catch him and he will realize why doctors of medicine are very wary about prescribing drastic purgatives at any time, and extremely so when abdominal pain is manifest.

The enema is much safer than the purgative but even the enema may stir the abdominal contents dangerously at a critical time. In abdominal pain, that is not manifestly the result of unwise eating, the best plan is rest and local applications. If it is of a trivial character, the pain soon ceases. If it is a persistent pain, by all means try to get medical advice rather than trust to your own prescribing. Stomach-ache may indicate wind colic, indigestion from overeating, unwise use of ice-cold drinks, eating too fast for digestion, or rapid eating when excited; but it may also mean appendicitis, gallstone colic, stone in kidney, or ulcer of the stomach. So "treat it with care!"

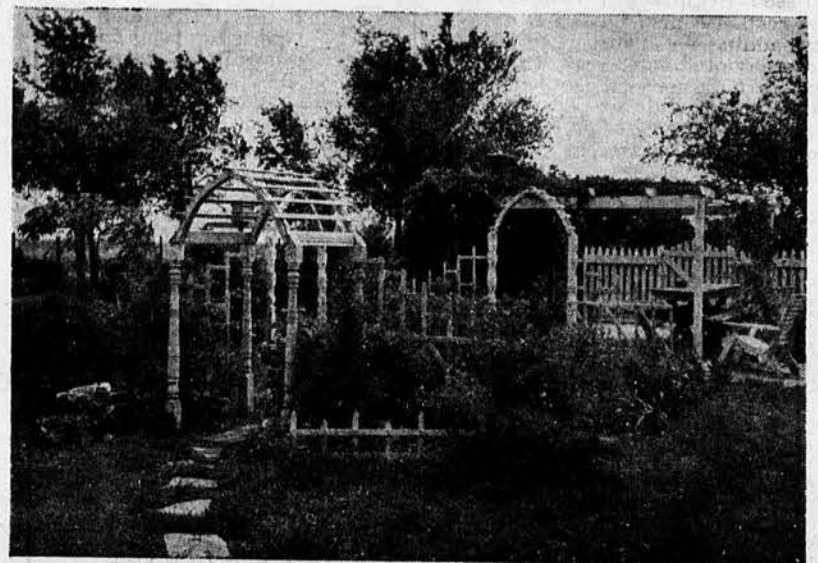
Anyone interested may get my special letter, "Hints About the Stomach." Address Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and be sure to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply.

Losing His Hair

I am a young man of 23 and find my hair is coming out so badly I shall soon be bald. Can you tell me of a good hair tonic, one that is a sure cure?—G. R. K.

If the inquirer is one of a family in which it is rather common for the male members to have the distinction of baldness, he may as well make up his mind he will soon join the majority, for hereditary tendencies play a great part in this particular trouble. There is no sure cure, altho many are advertised. I doubt whether any preparation you can apply will be of any value, unless the loss of hair is accompanied by some inflammation or parasitic disease of the scalp. In that event, proper treatment will do a lot for you. It will pay you to have a good doctor decide this matter. But if your loss is because of hereditary tendencies, you may as well save the money you are inclined to spend for hair tonics.

Beauty in the Yard



Melvin Braun, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Braun, Cloud county, developed this farm picnic and garden area as a 4-H Club home beautification project last year. Melvin is a junior in high school this year. The project includes an outdoor fireplace, surrounded by a paved picnic area which, in turn, is roofed with trellises and vines. Odds and ends of lumber were used for the archways and trellis.

Thoughts TO LIVE BY

Habits

FORTUNATELY, we are creatures of habit. Formal education has made reading, writing, and arithmetic firmly established and helpful habits. Without them, our daily living would be much more difficult than it is. Someone has said, "The more details of our daily life we can hand over to the effortless custody of automatism, the more our higher powers of mind will be set free for their proper work. There is no more miserable person than one in whom nothing is habitual but indecision."

Consider, if you will, how difficult it would be to drive a car if we did not do it by habit. First, we open the door and enter the car. This involves certain footwork and the ability to sit on the right seat. Then we insert the key in the keyhole and turn it properly. It may be difficult to step on the starter and the accelerator at the same time, but it must be done. Of course, we have checked to see that the car is not in gear before pressing the starter button. Then we try to look in all 4 directions at the same time. If the way is clear, we push the clutch pedal and shift the lever into low gear. Then as we slowly let the clutch pedal out with the left foot, we gently press down on the accelerator with the right. All the while, we are holding the wheel, consciously trying to steer the car in the right direction. It is hardly necessary to say that if we consciously went thru every one of these motions in getting our car into low gear, most of us would be worn out before we got it into high. Habit makes it possible for us to get into our cars and just drive away.

As one analyzes the habits of various men, he discovers that good habits propel in the right direction whereas bad habits propel in the wrong. Habits help us to get where

we are going. The nature of the habit determines our destination. If a person consciously takes care of his habits, they will unconsciously take care of him. A bad habit will be a hard master; a good habit will be a helpful servant. To change from a bad habit to a good habit is often called conversion. Prof. William James suggested 4 factors in making such a change.

First, launch oneself with as strong an initiative as possible. Publicize the decision.

Second, never suffer an exception to occur until the habit is firmly established.

Third, seize the first possible opportunity to act on every resolution. Good intentions alone do not suffice.

Fourth, keep the faculty of effort alive by a little gratuitous exercise every day. Let the man who wants to lift 100 pounds practice with 110 pounds.

In Jefferson's play, the inebriated Rip Van Winkle excuses himself for every fresh dereliction by saying, "I won't count this time." Even if he could, and if God in heaven would, ignore it, the cells of his body would not. Each fresh excursion into unhealthy living helps to establish a habit. And a habit is part of a chain. Someone has said that we sow a thought and reap an act; we sow an act and reap a habit; we sow a habit and reap a character. And our character determines our destiny.

There is a bright side to this subject. As one becomes a drunkard by so many separate drinks, so he can become a saint in the moral, and an expert in the scientific, spheres by so many separate acts of virtue and skill. The man who habitually does well need never fear the hour of crisis. He is prepared to succeed when the tests of life come. Good habits are indeed good friends.

—Larry Schwarz.

A Brome Grass Aid

KANSAS farmers who have brome grass may soon have a new helper in obtaining maximum forage and seed yields from this valuable pasture crop.

Experiments on brome grass at Kansas State College since 1944 have shown that nitrogen applications always have given large increases in both forage and seed. Beginning in 1948, considerable response also has been obtained from adding phosphorus. No response had been noted up to 1948. This means farmers may need to use 2 fertilizers instead of one on brome grass.

An example of how brome grass responded to phosphate in the plots is

shown in the following figures. Brome grass treated with 60 pounds of nitrogen an acre produced 333 pounds of seed and 4,140 pounds of forage. An additional application of 80 pounds an acre of P205 brought seed production up to 559 pounds and forage production up to 4,910 pounds.

Support for Hogs

An allocation of 73 million additional pounds of pork for export is expected to stabilize hog prices, states the USDA. Most of this pork, about 66 million pounds, will go to the United Kingdom to maintain rations during the current period of low domestic production.



Application of 75 pounds of nitrogen an acre to plot on left made the remarkable difference in forage and seed production shown in these 2 brome grass plots at Kansas State College agronomy farm, Manhattan. Brome grass at this farm also is beginning to show good response to phosphorus applications.



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Heil Conversion Hoists make money-saving dumping units out of any make of truck. Other advantages are: Low mounting-height. Automatic safety latch. Fast 15-second lift. Three-way control valve for raising or lowering the body, and for holding the body at any desired angle for spreading.

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Preserves--Jellies--Jams

Old and New

By Florence McKinney

JELLY and jam making is not for the woman who "cooks by instinct" for any of the preserves, jellies, jams and marmalades are the result of careful experimentation. Hairbreadth changes are made to achieve the degree of accuracy that spells perfection.

A good jelly is not made by accident and is the most difficult of all to make. One of the first rules is to make a small amount at a time. Don't double the recipes, measure each ingredient exactly and time the boiling to the minute. When a full, rolling boil is indicated in the recipe, it means a boil that cannot be stirred down. Fruits should be measured after crushing because fruits are very different in size.

As for the paraffin, pour it on immediately after the hot jelly or other preserves is poured into the glasses. Cover until it is about one eighth of an inch thick. As it hardens, roll and tip the glass slightly so that the hot paraffin will stick to the sides of the glass a bit.

Plum Preserves

4 cups seeded plums 3 cups sugar

Wash fruit, remove seeds and measure. Put the sugar over the plums and let stand for 3 or 4 hours. Cook rapidly, stirring frequently until it gives the jelly test, that is, when the drops of cooked juice slide off the side of the spoon in a sheet. Pour into hot sterilized jars and cover with paraffin. Seal.

Ripe Peach Jam

4 cups prepared fruit 2 cups light corn
5½ cups sugar sirup
1 bottle fruit pectin

Peel and pit about 3 pounds fully ripe peaches. Grind or chop very fine. If desired 1 to 3 teaspoons spice may be added. If peaches lack tartness, add ¼ cup lemon juice. Measure sugar, sirup and prepared fruit into large kettle and mix well. Bring to a full rolling boil over

hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in bottled pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for about 5 minutes to cool slightly to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly into hot sterilized jars and cover with paraffin.

Peach and Ginger Jam

3½ cups prepared 4½ cups sugar
peaches 1 box powdered fruit
½ cup sliced candied pectin
ginger

Peel and pit about 2½ pounds soft, ripe peaches. Chop very fine and measure 3½ cups into large saucepan. Measure sugar, add ginger and set aside. Place saucepan holding fruit over high heat. Add powdered fruit pectin and stir until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once, stir in sugar. Bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard for one minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, skim, ladle quickly into jars. Cover with paraffin at once.

Plum and Orange Jelly

10 cups plums, cut up 1 lemon
6 oranges sugar

Wash plums, cover with water, add oranges and lemon after slicing. Cook until plums are soft. Drain in jelly bag. Boil the juice 15 minutes, measure and to every 4 cups of juice, add 3½ cups sugar. Boil rapidly in a full rolling boil to the jelly stage (until it drops off side of spoon in a sheet). Pour hot into hot sterilized jars, cover with paraffin and seal.

Peach Conserve

4 pounds peaches 1 orange, ground
juice 1 lemon sugar
½ cup maraschino cherries

Pare peaches and remove seeds. Cut into pieces and mix with lemon juice and ground orange. Measure and add an equal amount of sugar. Cook over low heat until the consistency of thick jam, stirring constantly. Add cherries, cut into pieces and pour into sterile jars. Pour paraffin over top and seal.

Plum Conserve

3 pounds Damson 1 pound seeded
plums raisins
1½ pounds sugar 1 orange, sliced thin
1 lemon, sliced thin and quartered
and quartered 1 cup chopped nuts

Cook plums, sugar, lemon, raisins and orange with a little water until thick and clear. Add nuts. Pour into hot sterilized jars. Cool and cover with melted paraffin. Makes 4 pints.

Watermelon Rind Preserves

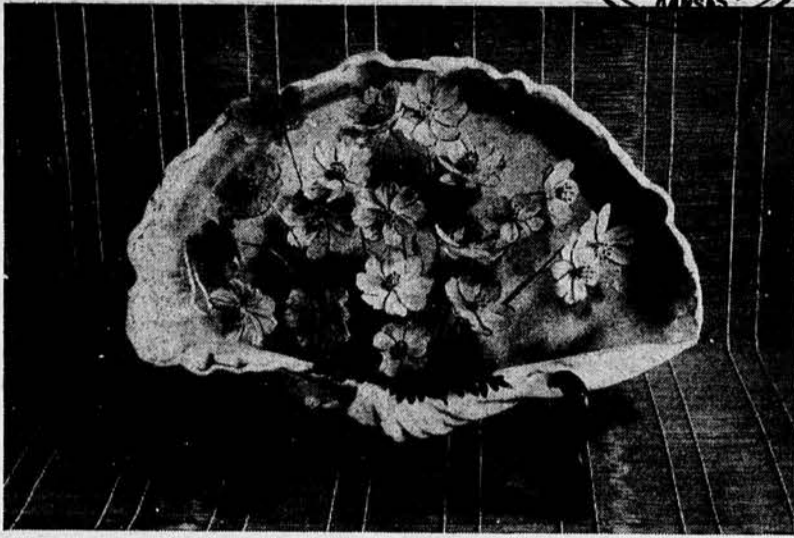
Select melons with thick firm rinds. Pare off green parts leaving only the white. Cut into small pieces. Soak in mild salt water overnight (½ cup salt to 1 gallon water). The following morning pour off salt water and cook in clear water for about 30 minutes or until tender. Drain. For 4 pounds of melon rind, make a sirup of 9 cups sugar, 8 cups water, 4 lemons sliced thin. Combine 4 teaspoons stick cinnamon, 4 teaspoons cloves in cheesecloth bag and add to sirup. Boil the sirup and spices together 5 minutes before adding the rind. Add rinds and cook until transparent and clear. Remove spice bag and pour into hot sterilized jars. Cover with melted paraffin and seal.

Pear Honey

9 cups pears, prepared juice ½ lemon
1 cup diced pineapple grated rind ½ lemon
5 cups sugar

Wash, pare and core pears. Slice before measuring. Run thru food chopper. Dice pineapple fine and combine with pears. Add lemon rind and juice. Add sugar and cook over low heat, stirring frequently. Cook for about 20 minutes. Pack into hot sterilized jars, cover with melted paraffin and seal.

Be an Artist With Flowers



The ordinary summer cosmos can be arranged in an unusual effect with proper bowl and flower holders. Imagination and ingenuity go to make them artistic and original.

but farm women of late have been learning to make them of whatever grows in the flower garden. As shown here, a unique one can be made of the simple summer zinnia. Note the various colors are grouped in circles and not scattered thruout in hit or miss fashion. The effect is better for it looks planned.

The low, flat bowl of most any shape has more uses for the really artistic flower arrangement than the more ordinary tall vase. Old or new copper urns, brass bowls and even the softly-colored brown wooden bowls blend beautifully with common garden flowers and the boughs, berries and dried seedpods found in gardens and along the roadsides. An old butter bowl is a jewel and its uses are countless. An

T. A. McNeal, well-known Kansan, former editor of the Mail and Breeze and long a resident of Barber county, records that Hazelton in that county was named for Rev. J. H. Hazelton, its founder.

Clothes-Dryer Pointers

A rain Monday washday has no effect on the homemaker who owns a new tumbler dryer. They come in both gas and electric models and are an improvement on the older, larger cabinet-type dryers. No hanging is necessary with these compact chambers into which the clothes are transferred directly from the wringer or spinner and dried by heated air circulated by a fan. The clothes are tumbled in a revolving perforated metal basket thru which the dry air blows.

The advantage of these new automatic dryers is the time and labor it saves. Its tumbling action is excellent for fluffing bath towels, chenille spreads, corduroy, knitwear, seersucker and jersey.

Some of these new dryers are thermostatically controlled so the heat can be regulated to suit different fabrics. Some have a timing device so clothes may be entirely dried, or dried just enough for ironing. A full load of clothes can be dried enough to iron in 20 to 30 minutes, but thoro drying takes about an hour.

For the average family the operating cost is about the same as for a refrigerator. Cost of installing will include the same heavy-duty, 220-volt wiring required by an electric range. An exhaust pipe to carry heat and steam outdoors should be considered. Without an exhaust, the dryer may make the kitchen or laundry uncomfortably hot and steamy. Any gas dryer needs an exhaust to carry off fumes under all circumstances.

Sandwich Leaflet

We will send to any reader who requests it a new leaflet entitled, "Sandwiches Around the Clock." It includes recipes for children's lunches, for whole-meal fare, for parties, for picnics and recipes for sandwiches especially loved by children and young folks.

This leaflet will be sent to you at no cost. Write to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Your order will receive prompt attention.

materials when you see them. Look for curves in flowers, in trees and in shrubs and grasses. Keep your eyes open when out-of-doors.

Keep your eyes open for curves when picking flowers. Select one tall one that is curved and let it determine the direction which the whole arrangement can turn.

When placing zinnias or other vividly colored flowers in a vase, group the colors, rather than scatter them hit or miss thruout the bouquet. They are more effective that way . . . try it next time.

For those who appreciate the possibilities in dried leaves, stems, seedpods and stems of grass, include the dried pods of the locust tree. They are continuous curves and have been combined successfully with other seedpods and stems. Try your artistic bent with these everyday pods.

Evergreen boughs from the foundation plantings or the tall pines in the windbreak can be arranged on the mantel over the fireplace if imagination is combined with them.

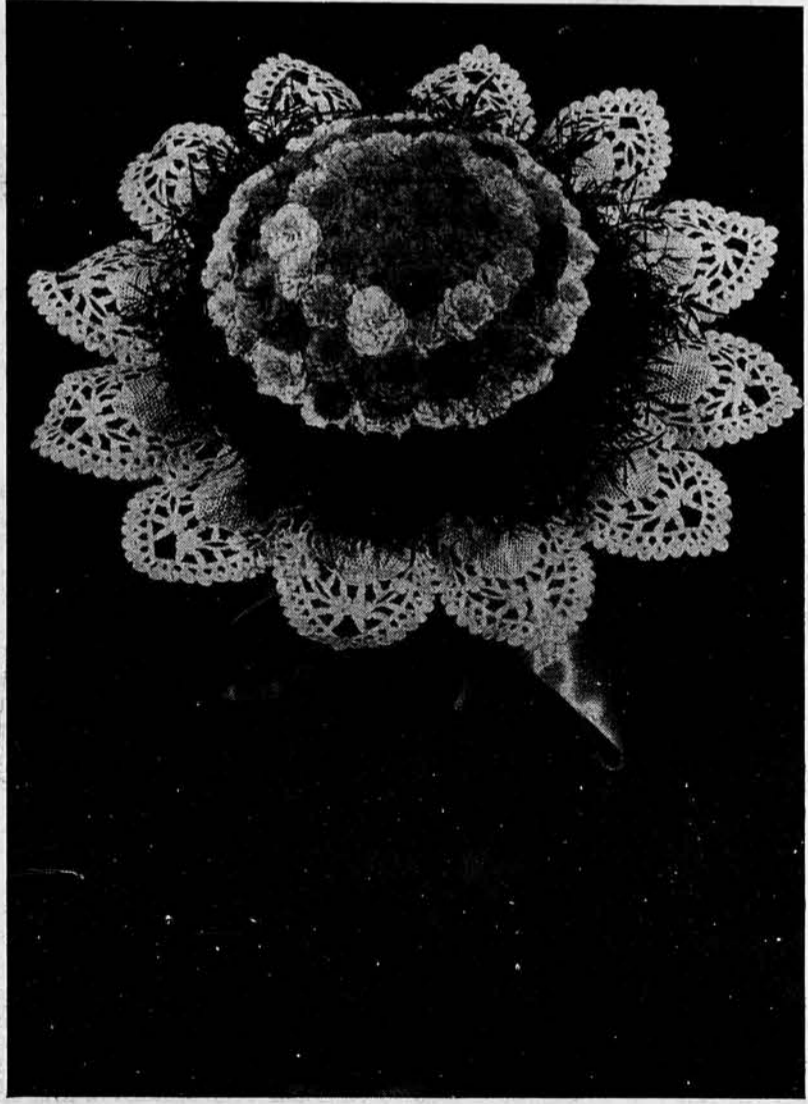
A corsage from the florist usually is made of roses, orchids or gardenias,

old brass or copper bucket, the kind one now finds in the antique shops, can be filled with tall wildflowers, and our common sunflower can be arranged in one for an effect pretty enough for any party. Place it on the floor near the newel post at the foot of the stairway, or near the fireplace or on the porch. Old brown-bean pots or the kind grandmother used for canning can be used for the same purpose.

In the fall or winter, apples, other fruits and colorful vegetables can be arranged for a table centerpiece or to decorate the meeting place for your club meeting. Black-eyed Susans are lovely in an old copper bowl or iron bucket. Don't overlook the decorative possibilities of gourds which can grow in anybody's garden.

To hold the flowers in place, the stems, the twigs or boughs, we assume that the amateur will collect all types of holders, chicken wire, modeling clay and needle-holders. The more varieties and shapes, the better.

Flower arrangement can be more than a hobby . . . it's useful in addition for it can be a real addition to home decoration and home contentment.



Small cupid zinnias make a corsage. Center is dark flowers, then rows are alternate dark and light, backed with leaves and lacy doily.—Photos courtesy of W. Atlee Burpee Company.

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RED STAR DISSOLVES FASTER... IT'S SPECIAL ACTIVE

30 MINUTE ROLLS

2 packages Red Star Special Active Dry Yeast	1 egg
1½ cups warm water (105° to 110° F.)	3 cups sifted all purpose flour
¼ cup sugar	2 tablespoons shortening, melted and cooled to lukewarm
1½ teaspoons salt	

Step 1: Dissolve yeast in warm water (105° to 110° F.) in large mixing bowl. **Step 2:** Add sugar, salt, and unbeaten egg. Add flour gradually. Beat well with electric mixer on low or medium speed, or by hand with large wooden spoon. Add shortening, beating until thoroughly mixed. **Step 3:** Spoon dough into well greased muffin pans, filling about one-third full. **Step 4:** Let rise in warm place (90° to 95° F.) until dough has risen level with top of muffin pans (about 25 to 30 minutes). **Step 5:** Bake in moderately hot oven (375° to 400° F.) 20 min. **Step 6:** Remove from pans and serve warm. Yields 18 to 24 rolls.

RED STAR QUICK RISING DRY YEAST SPECIAL ACTIVE

Try this new way to faster, easier baking. Red Star Dry Yeast keeps fresh for months—right on the pantry shelf. It's always ready when you need it.

A Country Woman's Journal

By MARY SCOTT HAIR

"Write me a verse, my old machine . . .
I lack for inspiration!
The skies are blue and the trees are
green
And I long for a long vacation."
—Edwin Meade Robinson.

TEACHING history to an interested, eager group of children can be about the most exciting adventure I know! As we almost relived, at times, scenes and happenings our books told us about, we picked out a number of sentences and phrases, "slogans," we'd call them I suppose, which had been famous in their day. Some were fighting words, recorded on history's page for a time when men needed a battle cry to give them that just-right amount of courage necessary for victory.

Other phrases led land seekers to battle for territory, for elbow room, in a day of territorial expansion. We voted, as we went along, on which one we liked best. Since there were more boys than girls in the class, a popular choice was, "Don't give up the ship," with the old northwest territory's political cry of "Fifty-four forty or fight," running a close second.

I thought about these different slogans and victory cries as I watched starry-eyed little girls go skipping away, loaded down with pencil boxes and other mementoes of their school days just finished. Mostly, tho, I thought about the old swimming hole down the creek and its association with wet-haired little boys who reported breathlessly for class, just as the bell rang. And to the old slogans, the famous battle cries of history, the more recent phrases we've lived by, I'm very sure should be added in gay, bold letters, "SCHOOL'S OUT!"

Yes, school's out! Rural schools closed in the spring after a shorter session. Others closed in late spring, and others hold graduation well up into the summer, but whenever the old but ever new cry goes up, "School's Out!" exciting plans for vacation time are afoot. It means play time for smaller boys and girls . . . mud-pie days, and days with leaf hats and play houses and dolls. Days with fishing poles and a pocket full of everything a little boy finds to put in his pocket . . . tight little balls of twine string, for string to a small boy is what baling wire is to the farmer. It means berry-picking time and spending-money for older boys and girls. Dreams and plans for the senior who unrolls the new diploma for the hundredth time, memories of a cap and gown still lingering.

Coming home at noon on that last hurried day I forgot the long hours of work as I thought of shy "goodbyes" and last flung messages as the big school busses pulled out of the schoolyard. I carried, in an old shoebox, 2 precious last-day-of-school gifts. I didn't know that old custom was ever practiced any more, but I'm glad to know, first hand, that it is. When I was a little girl I remember how we felt cheated if we didn't have something to take the teacher on the last day of school for that was an important time, a time when we wore our best frocks and said our speeches and actually waited until we got home to take off our shoes and stockings. The gift was often just a bunch of wild flowers, hot and sticky from having been clutched in a tiny fist.

Two of my high-school friends, Faye and Leroy Burton, gave each teacher something to remember them by. Know-

Shower for Bride

We have prepared a new shower party leaflet for the bride-to-be. It gives complete directions for giving a sewing shower, together with lunch-table decorations, a short quiz program for the afternoon and ideas for gifts. To obtain this leaflet, send 5 cents to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

ing my love for flowers and growing things . . . I'd kept blossoming red geraniums in the office window . . . Faye's gift is a container for growing plants, a lovely white lamb, while Leroy's is a donkey pulling a cart loaded with 7 different growing plants. How I shall cherish these thoughtful and appropriate gifts!

If you've ever tried holding a job . . . teaching, storekeeping or whatever . . . along with going thru the motions of homekeeping, one of them likely will suffer, to some extent. We had enough to eat and a change of clean clothing. But one thing, the Mister says in a sly way, he can hardly become accustomed to, and that's being able to walk into our bathroom at night without a wet stocking or some of my personal laundry hitting him in the face. One usually does such laundry at night. The emergency is now over!

When one's family lives in a distant state, vacation time means coming home, to fish and be lazy for a week or two. My letter stated friends were coming along. Up goes the sleeves and the annual tussle with housecleaning began. Of course, my neighbors finished their cleaning long ago, their windows shine and curtains are crisp and dainty. Mine will be, too, in time to start back to school, maybe . . . one thing I'm sure of, whoever first started this idea of housecleaning surely never did teach school. She'd have been too tired to think up something like that!

Do you ever buy things . . . a new hat or purse or dress . . . in an extravagant moment, then wish you hadn't? I hope you have . . . then you will understand why I had an urge to wear a pretty blue frock with yards of material in the skirt pictured like a lovely dream in the mail-order catalog. I argued with myself about it for I knew I should be buying new curtains. The paper draperies I put up in the fireplace room 2 years ago when the lace panels fell apart are still doing duty.

But I ordered the dress and counted the days until it arrived. Carefully opening the package, I took the blue creation out of the tissue paper and held it up. One look at the waist and I knew I couldn't wear it, for it had too much waist length for me. What a relief to do it up just as carefully, and order those curtains! They look ever so nice at my windows!

It was Ralph Waldo Emerson who once wrote, "To the attentive eye, each moment of the year has its own beauty." And the attentive person can tell, by the blossoming plants along the roadsides and in the pastures, what season of year it is.

For White Nylon

Washing with plenty of sudsy, lukewarm water and thoro rinsing . . . those are the secrets in keeping white nylon lingerie from getting gray. How to launder white nylon is a current common problem because of the fabric's growing popularity for slips and other lingerie.

First, be sure you have plenty of sudsy, lukewarm water. If too little water is used for washing, not all the dirt will be transferred from the material to the water. For rinsing, plenty of water is needed, too. Have rinse water lukewarm and give garments at least 2 rinses. If regular washing doesn't seem to keep white nylon white, you may use a dilute solution of commercial bleach on it. Follow the manufacturer's direction for correct use of bleach.

For Sticking Window

Don't wrestle with a sticking window sash. A coating of beeswax or paraffin applied to the frame will make it slide smoothly.

Oilcloth Valance

When buying oilcloth for the kitchen shelves or kitchen table, save a piece to scallop as a valance over thin window curtains. It's both attractive and practical.

A Quartet of Gingham



Four variations on a gingham theme are shown here as members of the Blue Valley 4-H Club, Riley county, model the cotton wash dresses they made for the state-wide judging and leader-training events. All are students of Randolph High School. From left to right: Arlis Bergsten, 15, Randolph; Joanne Brooks, 17, Garrison; Ruth Pate, 17, Manhattan; and Nancy Carnahan, 17, Garrison.

Keep It Cold!

Where food is placed in the refrigerator is important for keeping it fresh, especially in summer. Priority on the coldest space, which is usually near the freezing cabinet, should be given to the most-perishable foods. These foods are fresh and cooked meat, poultry and fish, meat broth, gelatin dishes, milk, milk and egg dishes and soft cheeses.

Manufacturers have taken these rules into consideration in the making of the newest models of refrigerators. There are tall spaces near the freezing unit for milk and a covered compartment for meat just beneath. In general these foods are best if kept covered. Raw meat, however, should be loosely covered or simply taken out of the wrappings and placed in the meat compartment. It needs a little ventilation. Foods should not be crowded in a

refrigerator for circulation of cold air is then cut off. Let cooked food cool to room temperature before putting it into the refrigerator, but once cooled, get it into the refrigerator quickly.

Early Morning

The farm wife spreads a welcome mat For the slowly rising sun,
She slices bacon and fries eggs
Ere the day is quite begun.

Those early hours are happy hours
Companioned with the sounds,
Of sleepy kids and friendly birds
And greetings of the hounds.

She notes the blue of valley mist
The honeysuckle's scent,
And gathers new green peas for lunch
And counts the time well spent.

—By Mary Holman Grimes

Patterns for All



9454 SIZES 2-8

4653
SIZES
12-20
30-42

4792 SIZES 34-50

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4653—Essential summer classic. It's cool and comfortable. Sizes 12 to 20 and 30 to 42. Size 16 requires 4½ yards of 35-inch material.

They Can Act, Too

By EULA MAE KELLY



The 5 members of the winning cast are from left to right: Marceline Ralston; Mrs. Winona Starkey, HDA; Betty Chappell; Leta Dunn; Mrs. W. J. Phillips, author and director; Mildred Burgess and June Shambaugh, all of Franklin county.

KANSAS farm homemakers are a versatile lot. Not only can they bake, sew, tend chickens and garden, but they also can sing and act. Some of them can even write successful plays! All this was abundantly proved by the home-talent festival at the recent women's Farm and Home Week at Kansas State College, Manhattan.

So well received were the 3 one-act plays and the 2 county choruses that made up the entertainment this year the talent festival now becomes a permanent feature of women's week at the college.

The capacity crowd saw the "first night and world premiere" of "Opportunity Keeps Knocking," the one-act play, written by farm homemaker, Mrs. W. J. Phillips, R. 4, Ottawa. It was judged best among 89 original skits from 38 Kansas counties submitted in a state contest this spring. Written to show the value of home demonstration work, the play sparkled with choice lines, easy action, and human interest.

"I've never written anything before," Mrs. Phillips exclaimed, "and I never dreamed I could win. You may say my inspiration came from our inspirational

HDA, Mrs. Winona Starkey, who just knew I could do it."

When the judging committee made final selection of winning plays about May 15, members conceived the idea of having the top play presented at the June meeting. There was no time to be lost. Mrs. Starkey, Franklin county home agent, was notified of the decision and asked to see what could be done. She appointed the successful playwright, Mrs. Phillips, manager and director of the show. The cast was chosen from the newest unit in the county, the Sandcreek unit, a group made up of younger women who had met only 3 times. Mrs. Phillips had been directly responsible for organizing this new unit in her home community and saw within it the very "characters" she was looking for.

Setting for the play is the kitchen of Mrs. Jessie Gates, where neighbor women gather for a morning cup of coffee. Amid homely tasks of ironing, shelling peas, knitting, and recipe exchange, the women discuss merits of home demonstration work to the derisive comments of one Lucinda Lacey, a hard-boiled pessimist, who "lows that work is work anyway you stack it up and galavantin' to meetings ain't going to get it done."

Slowly and subtly the women win Lucinda to their side, mainly thru interesting her in a school landscape project. The doubting Lucinda, so admirably portrayed by Mildred Burgess, finally decides that "landscaping is a real elegant word for settin' out bushes" and that she'll "bring some mock orange, spirea, and dogwood, so our schoolhouse won't look like a little box setting on a bare patch o' ground."

Just before the play, Mrs. Phillips was presented a cash award of \$25 by Gladys Myers, Extension home management specialist at the college, who served as regional chairman of the play-writing contest sponsored by the American Home Economics Association. She read the Kansas awards, and presented checks to Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. C. V. Cochran, R. 2, Topeka, author of "New Blue" which placed third and won \$5; and Mrs. Jessie Graber, Peck, who won a prize of \$1 for "The MacDonalds Come Home." These were the only winners who were present.

Other winners are: Mrs. Leland Harding, R. 3, Cheney, who ranked second and won \$15 for "Womanpower"; Mrs. D. L. Slade, R. 6, Wichita, "Then and Now"; Mrs. George Kemper, Logan, "The Answer to All Your Problems"; Mrs. Leonard Lary, Wichita, "City Cousin"; and Mrs. Albert Carr, R. 4, Wichita, "I Joined a Home Demonstration Unit," each of whom received \$1.

Honorable mention was given to the skits written by the following: Elva Buskirk Dreibelbis, Inman; Mrs. Eva Elliott, Logan; Mrs. Sam Carey, Valley Center; Mrs. D. Johnstone, Maize; Mrs. Roy Serene, Welda; Mrs. Joe Johnson, Hopewell; and Ardis N. Martin, Mulvane. Cash awards in the contest were given by the Kansas Home Demonstration Council and the Kansas Home Demonstration Agents' Association.

Graceful Pair



624

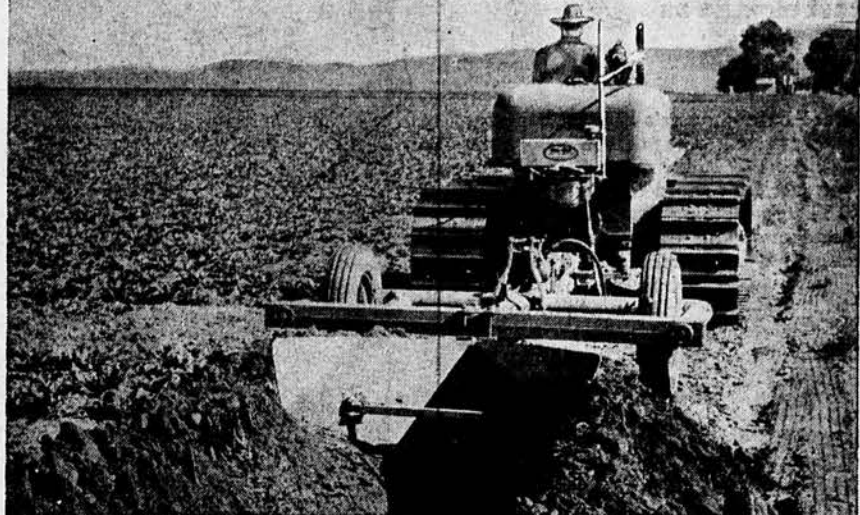


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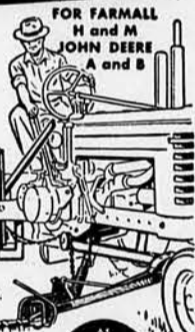
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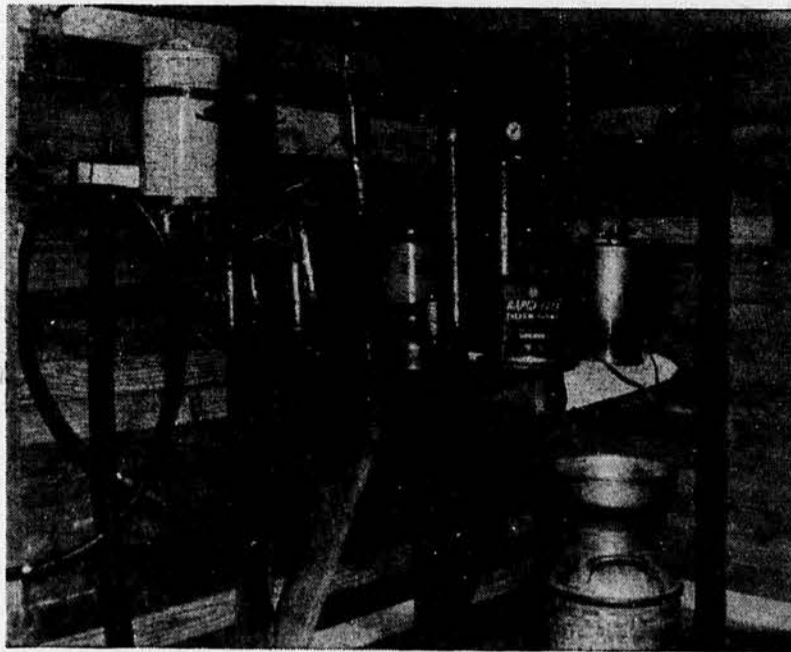
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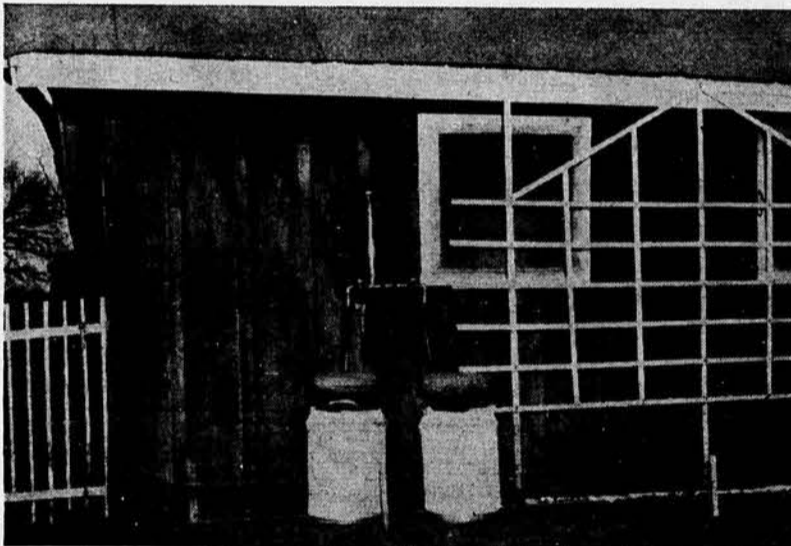
DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED

Quality Cream Campaign Underway in Kansas

By GENE SPRATT



A neat, well-arranged room to house all milking equipment will soon pay for itself thru increasing the quality of milk delivered to the plant.



Hooded cans, evaporating water, on the shady side of the milkhous, all add up to quality milk ready for delivery to the plant. Total investment in this farm cooling unit is about \$14.

WHEN extra milk production was needed during World War II, the high-quality standards set by the Kansas dairy industry were allowed to lessen to a certain extent. Since the end of the war, however, there has been a steadily increasing movement to regain prewar quality and surpass even those high standards.

The Dairy Division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, under supervision of Dairy Commissioner Harry E. Dodge, has joined with this industry-wide drive and is assisting the dairy industry to improve its standards.

In 1947, Congress passed what is known as the Flannagan-Hope Research and Marketing Act. Under this particular law, individual states that could match federal funds dollar for dollar could get federal aid to carry out research studies in the field of agriculture.

Commissioner Dodge consulted with

dairymen thruout the state and outlined a series of studies that the industry felt important if high quality was to be maintained in dairying. These projects were approved by Washington and the Dairy Division proceeded to put them into effect.

While far too early to summarize all of the projects and results, several major points have been brought out in the milk research work that are improving Kansas milk quality.

Study Quality of Milk

Milk quality, at the time it arrived in the plant and while being processed at the plant, was the basis for this study. To find the causes of poor-quality milk being delivered, a single creamery plant was chosen and a thoro study made of all milk it received from the farm and until it was processed and ready to market. Difficulties found at this plant and information gained are now being explained to other plants thruout the state, to enable them to raise the quality of their milk and milk products.

As an example, the Dairy Division officials learned that milk was not being properly handled on the farm in many places. They applied their information to improving farm cooling of milk, better handling of milk cans, improved treatment of milking equipment in many ways.

The study also revealed that many types of trucks used to haul milk to market are not satisfactory and were contributing to the deterioration of quality in cream. This has led to the Division urging all cream haulers to use enclosed trucks, and if possible insulated trucks, and many of the cream plants in the state have adopted this policy.

(Continued on Page 19)

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Cream stations were not without fault in some cases. They did not rack cans properly, were careless in washing each can, failed to store cream under proper cooling conditions. Once the importance of these practices was demonstrated, most stations were quick to put them into operation. They are making progress in improving their operating procedure.

It was learned that even the creamery plants in some cases were not dumping the cream quickly enough and thus contributing to lower quality. Members of the Kansas Butter Institute, composed of most of the creamery plant owners in the state, have united in their efforts to improve quality of cream they receive and thus the quality of the products they manufacture.

Starting on March 15, 1949, the Dairy Division has been holding a series of 6 meetings a week throughout the state. These meetings are supported by the creamery plants. They invite each cream

buyer and cream producer in the area to be at the meeting.

During an evening meeting the Dairy Division representative demonstrates different methods of grading cream, proper cleaning of cans, and other related factors that influence quality cream.

The following day, under supervision of the Dairy Division representative, cream stations in the area are checked by company fieldmen for all factors affecting quality, such as grading and segregation of grades, cooling, cleanliness of cans and general sanitation. This practical application is important if full appreciation is to be gained from the schooling.

Research work with milk and cream is not yet complete, but the fundamental principals are becoming apparent. And as rapidly as possible this information is being given to the dairy industry so it may profit and present a higher quality product to the American consumer.



Cream stations that wash cans properly and rack them in this manner are assured of raising the quality of cream they receive.

Honeybees Are Smart If This Is Any Proof

THE honeybee's "I.Q." in regard to DDT may be higher than scientists first thought.

Use of DDT to control lygus bugs in alfalfa fields has posed a problem to those interested in preserving the bees. It now appears that the bees have solved the problem themselves.

Some entomologists are revising their theories as to the use of DDT in areas where bees are working, but they still put forth warnings to proceed with caution. Proper use of DDT, some entomologists now maintain, may even mean extra benefits for the beekeeper and the alfalfa seed grower alike!

"We have talked about the 'intelligence' of the honeybee for years," explains Dr. George M. List, head of the department of entomology at Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins. "But it appears the insect is smarter about DDT than we first thought. Tests in California indicate that DDT dusts act as

a repellent to these valuable honeybees. In other words, a bee does not like DDT and when meeting up with it leaves the area."

These California tests in an alfalfa field also indicate the honeybee is tougher than the lygus bug when meeting up with DDT, Doctor List added. Experiments revealed that when the alfalfa field was dusted with DDT the bee population dropped off greatly for 2 or 3 days. Then the bees came back in force and resumed work: of pollinating thru collection of pollen and nectar. The same thing happened following 2 other sprayings. Researchers concluded bees merely stayed away for a few days and the drop in numbers following sprayings was not caused by death losses.

Mortality among bees in the tests was comparatively low when DDT was used at the right time, Doctor List said. But bees were killed when the DDT was sprayed during the day when the insects were working open blossoms. This strengthened the contention that spraying should be done in early morning or when bees are not in the field.

Lygus bugs usually are virtually wiped out by DDT applications, Doctor List explained. With lygus bugs eliminated, the condition of the alfalfa within a few days after spraying is usually much better. The plants are healthier, honey flow increases and in turn this means greater pollination and a better seed yield, he adds.

Doctor List says dusting of alfalfa in bloom should be restricted to the essential minimum and should be done only when bees are not active. Arsenical killing dusts are harmful to bees and should be used with extreme caution, he warns. He says, in addition, that if alfalfa is dusted with DDT near cutting time, the straw or forage should not be fed to milking animals or slaughter animals. Dusting with DDT is recommended only for seed-production purposes.

Farm Folks Invited

The growing period for the Kansas Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest is drawing to a close. Nearly 60 contestants in the senior division, and at least 35 in the junior division, are entering the dressed poultry show which will be held July 8 at the Seymour Packing Company poultry branch held in Topeka. This is one of a large number of similar contests sponsored by the A & P Stores Company. In addition to trophies and other prizes offered by the sponsor, not less than \$200 in cash awards will be given by the Kansas Committee. The chickens are all especially grown for this event. About 20 counties will be represented. The show will be open to the public and farmers are urged to see this fine display of dressed poultry.



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What a Windbreak Will Do

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

PLANTING a windbreak is like patching the roof. When the weather is fine a leaky roof doesn't matter, and when it's raining no one would expect you to fix it. So it is with a windbreak. When the breezes are balmy there is no need for a windbreak, but one cannot set out trees when wintry blasts are howling. The only way to have a windbreak when it is needed is to buckle into the job and get the trees planted when the weather is nice.

That is just what H. C. Spoon did in 1938 when he decided to establish a windbreak on his 160-acre farm in Rice county. He is a cattle feeder and contends his 120-rod shelterbelt provides ample shelter for his livestock from the chilling winter winds. Very often, he says, his cattle make better gains in winter than they do in summer.

One reason this practical Central Kansas farmer prefers to winter his cattle behind a shelterbelt is because they will not heat as they would in a shed. The windbreak is fenced so the trees will not be damaged. The cattle eat from permanent feed bunks, but on real cold days they crowd as close as they can to the fence. Hogs which follow the cattle in Spoon's system of farming are kept away from the feed bunks by means of an electric wire. He says the idea is a success as it really keeps the pigs out of the feed.

Feed Bunks Never Moved

Due to the protection which the windbreak affords the feed bunks are never moved. The men just haul out the manure from around them and then fill in with dry clay, doing all the work with a Ford tractor and scoop.

Of many accomplishments since purchasing this place in the fall of 1936, Mr. Spoon and his wife take greatest pride in the shelterbelt. It does so many other things besides provide winter comfort for his farm animals. The trees lessen the biting severity of north winds in fall and winter. They prevent driving winds from depositing snowdrifts in the yard and around the farm buildings. Mrs. Spoon is positive the windbreak increases the comfort within the farm home. Mr. Spoon says it is effective in controlling wind erosion by keeping south winds from blowing his topsoil away.

In preparing the land for planting trees it was necessary to plow and subsoil it 20 inches deep on account of its sandy texture. The shelterbelt on the Spoon place consists of 10 parallel rows of trees. The first row on the south is planted to Eastern plums. Next to them are 2 rows of evergreens, one of arborvitae and the other Austrian pine. The arborvitae was chosen because it grows rapidly in early life increasing as much as 2 feet a year. It develops a dense crown and retains its lower branches.

The Austrian pine is a most desirable tree for windbreak planting for several reasons. It reaches a large size under favorable conditions and makes a dense crown. It is quite drought-resistant and is generally free from serious disease or insect pests.

The fourth row of trees is Kentucky coffee bean which occurs as a native tree along streams in Eastern Kansas. It develops a taproot, is drought-resistant and becomes a medium-size tree with a moderately dense crown. It, too, is quite able to withstand drought conditions. The next 2 rows are American Elm, a reliable windbreak tree for the eastern two thirds of Kansas. Then comes one row of black locust, which makes a vigorous growth and may reach a height of 5 or more feet the first season.

The next 2 rows are of Chinese elm, a tree which attains a height of from 35 to 50 feet. The last row of trees on the north is Osage orange, a medium-size tree that grows more slowly than most other native trees, but its wood is very strong and resists decay.

Mr. Spoon says that if he were planting this shelterbelt today he would plant some smaller, bushy shrub on the north. He also would have another row

For the Gardener

"The Garden Guide," published by Kansas State College, has much of interest to the gardener for summer and fall months. The page giving a "Vegetable Calendar by Months," advises what and when to plant in July and August. Garden irrigation and insect-disease control are 2 paragraphs of importance in the pamphlet. As long as the supply lasts we shall be glad to send a copy of this pamphlet. Write a postcard to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and ask for Circular No. 101.

of evergreens to stop the snow and keep it within the windbreak area. He is of the opinion the rows should have been set farther apart.

As another project, the Spoons have constructed 6 terraces on their farm. These rank next to the windbreak in importance and usefulness. The first one is 120 rods long. Starting at the north of the farm it brings the water into the pasture just west of the shelterbelt. All 6 terraces drain into the pasture and the water helps to keep the grass green. If it were not for these terraces the water would not get to the pasture and Mr. Spoon would be losing much of his good topsoil with every rain. The yard is terraced also and raised so all water drains away from the buildings.

During the war the Spoons milked 20 to 30 cows but in 1944 they sold their dairy cows, finding that feeding cattle is easier and just as profitable. They buy light cattle or calves and feed them out, usually keeping about 100 head. These light cattle get a daily ration of 2 pounds cotton seed meal, 3 pounds ground milo and all the ground alfalfa they will eat. The grain ration is sometimes increased in winter.

The swine project on this farm in the (Continued on Page 21)



Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Spoon and daughters, of Rice county. They know how to grow a windbreak successfully.

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Wichita, Kansas

northeast corner of Rice county consists of about 9 to 12 brood sows from which the Spoons get an average of 8 or 9 pigs twice a year. It is their practice to sell the pigs at weaning time as there is always a brisk demand and up to now they have been bringing a good price. Last fall they sold 2-month-old pigs at \$21 a head.

The livestock on the Spoon farm is well balanced with a good crops program. A system of crop rotation plans is followed which permits them to raise milo, wheat, alfalfa, brome grass, corn, soy beans, oats and sweet clover. Wheat yields of 40 bushels to the acre are not uncommon on this farm. Last spring there was a 20-acre field in which the wheat looked pretty thin. Mr. Spoon decided to drill it to alfalfa. Result, he harvested 30 bushels of wheat to the acre and got a good crop of hay besides.

As a part of the equipment on this farm there is a good silo, 64 feet high and 16 feet in diameter. This used to be filled with Atlas, but Mr. Spoon has found that row crops of cane and sorgho are too hard on his soil so he has switched to alfalfa instead. The alfalfa averages 100 bales to the acre which at one time, not too long ago, could have been sold for \$1.00 a bale. But none of his hay is ever sold. It is ground and

fed to the cattle. Mr. Spoon has found it most profitable to grind everything he feeds.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Spoon are thoroly sold on the idea of having good equipment on the farm and in the home. On this farm there is a complete wheat harvesting outfit, all on rubber. They are so well equipped with modern farm machinery they do virtually all of their own work. They have a 1948 ¾-ton Chevrolet truck.

They are on REA and make practical use of the current in the piggery and use lights on both the pigs and the chickens at night. Mr. Spoon does most of his repair work with an electric welder. He operates his tool grinder and heats his soldering iron with electricity, which also provides the power for the cream separator. Mrs. Spoon's work in the home is lightened by an electric sweeper, washing machine, refrigerator, mixer, toaster, waffle iron and radio.

Besides Mr. and Mrs. Spoon the family consists of 2 daughters, one of whom is married and lives at St. Johns. The younger daughter, Doris Faye, 14, is in the eighth grade at Little River, 8½ miles away. The farm fronts on a good graveled road and in good weather they can be in town in 10 minutes.

Made Grass-Legume Seeder

HAROLD GATLIN, of Miami county, put his ideas and a few pieces of scrap iron together and came up with a very fine grass and legume seeder at little cost.

The seedbox is a 30-gallon drum cut down one side and opened out. The 2 sides were then welded back together to give the box the proper shape, as shown in the picture at the bottom of this page.

Double wings are used to spread the seed. They are made of corn planter marker disks with blades of sheet metal welded to them. The 3 belt-driven pulleys underneath that operate the wings are made of a water pump from an old car. A straw-spreader gear is used to connect the seeder with the power take-off on the tractor.

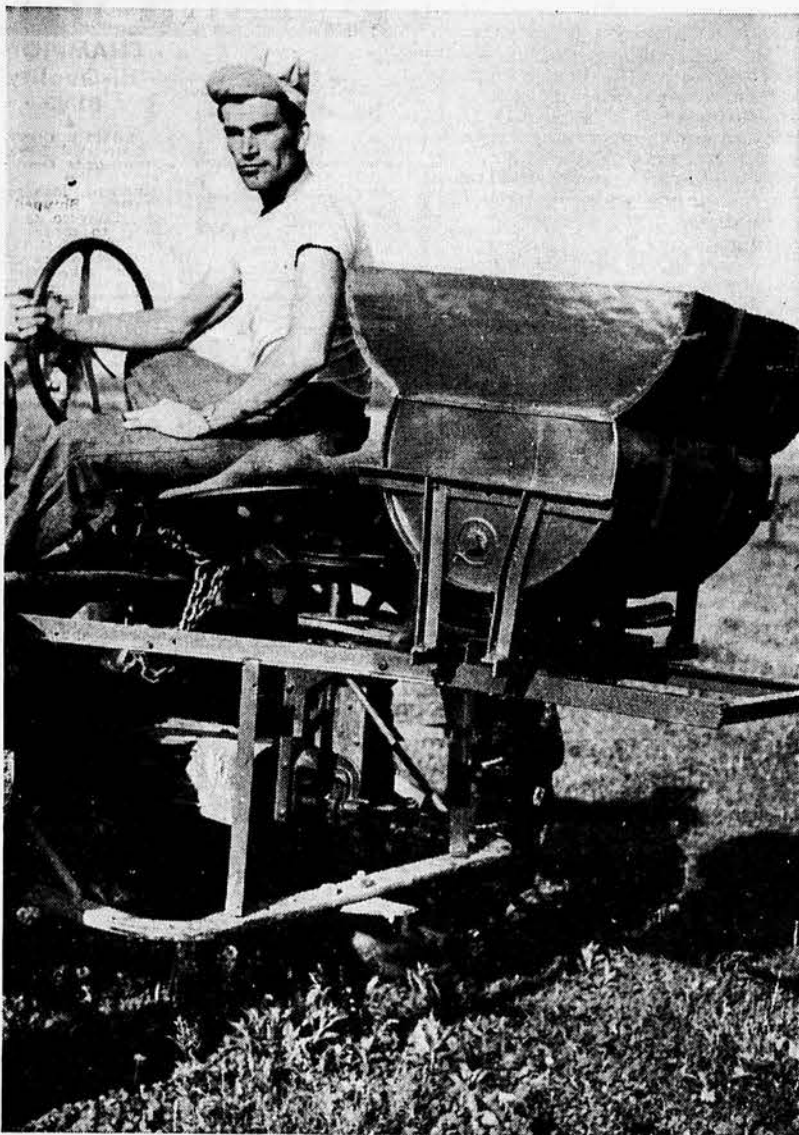
Two hundred pounds of lespedeza seed can be carried in the seeder, which seeds a strip 24 feet wide. A wider

strip can be seeded with heavier seed. A horizontal support frame made of angle iron bolts onto the rear axle of the tractor, and 2 angle-iron uprights fit into holes on the drawbar for additional support.

Rate of seeding is regulated from the tractor seat by 2 wires on springs that can be set where the driver wants them. Harold has found the seeder very satisfactory.

Barrow Show

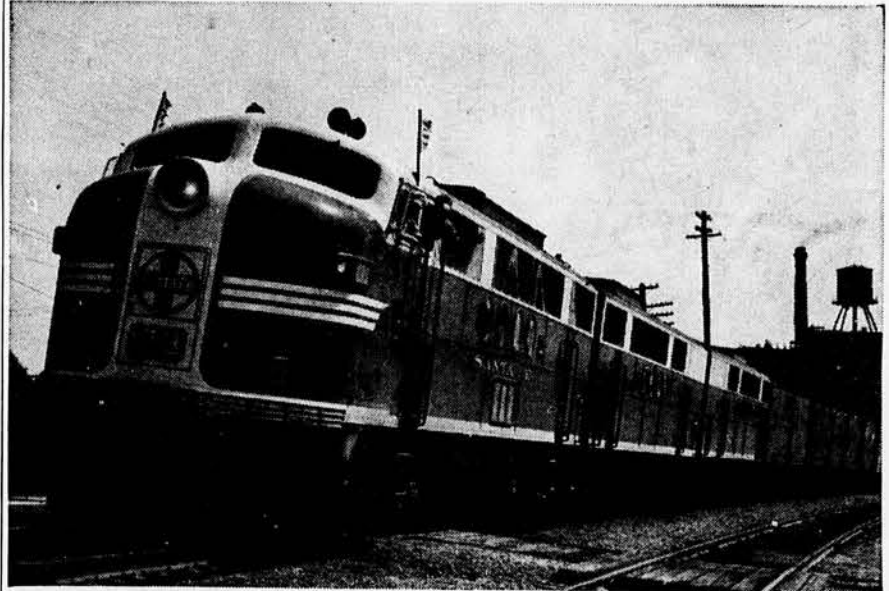
The National Barrow Show will be held at Austin, Minn., September 14 to 17, it has been announced. It will be the 4th annual barrow show. Fifty-four truck lots of barrows were in the competition a year ago from 12 states and Canada. The show this year is expected to be larger than any of the previous shows. Make your plans now to attend this barrow show.



This grass and legume seeder was made out of junk parts by Harold Gatlin, young Miami county farmer. It will seed lespedeza seed in a 24-foot strip, operating from the power take-off on the tractor. Rate of seeding is controlled from the tractor seat.

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Farmer—Stockman—Taxidermist

By RUTH McMILLION



Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Blackard, Coldwater, with some of the taxidermy work. Note mounted Mallard duck and deer head.

CLYDE BLACKARD, 38-year-old farmer-stockman, of Coldwater, is listed in the Taxidermy Directory as a professional taxidermist. And well he might be, for what began as a hobby 20 years ago, has now developed into more than a profitable diversion, it is another vocation.

Mr. Blackard always has been interested in taxidermy. When quite young he wanted to mount a bird so he studied it, skinned it and when printed instructions arrived regarding the mounting he was elated to find he had skinned it in the required professional manner.

Later Mr. Blackard took a course from a school of taxidermy. Today he fills orders for all Western Kansas territory, surrounding states, Kentucky, and has mounted a deer head from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Blackard is self-made, both as a farmer and a taxidermist. While in high school he determined to be a farmer, and as he had no farming background and no land and machinery handed to him, he obtained it by hard work and good management. Today he owns 400 acres of good farm land with live water thru it, and rents 200 acres more. He runs 70 head of Hereford cattle a year, raises registered Hampshire hogs and too, has purebred Boston screwtail bulldogs, each pup selling for \$25.

Mr. Blackard is married and has 2 pretty little daughters, Ronnie Kay, age 9, and Brenda Ruth, age 6.

Charming and alert, Mrs. Blackard is an interested companion in her husband's hobby and has assumed a definite place in his leather craft.

Waiting for Electricity

In the winter Mr. Blackard feeds cattle, hunts coyotes and tends to the farm, then at night pursues his work of taxidermy. Due to inadequate lighting his mounting has to be done in the daytime, but REA is just ready to hook-up at the Blackard farmstead and it will give him a big boost in his night work.

Last summer he forfeited his workshop, an old farm building, and conceded it to their building project. He is adding 3 spacious rooms to their present farmhouse with the good dimension lumber he obtained from it. At present his taxidermy material is stored in the brooder house and he is wondering where he will move when his winter work begins.

To give you an idea of the amount of work he does aside from farming, last November he had a pickup load of deer, elk, bear, coyote and skunk hides to take to Jonas Brothers, in Denver, for tanning. Most of the heads he had mounted, so he and Mrs. Blackard made a nice trip of it.

The past year he mounted 30 deer heads at \$25 apiece. He made 15 coyote rugs, those with the whole head mounted, running \$20 each. He made 40 gunracks with deer feet hangers at \$6.50 each, mounted a big horned owl for \$7.50, made inkwells and ashtrays from deer and elk feet, made badger rugs, coon rugs, and was swamped with orders for billfolds, purses, deer-hide jackets and gloves.

Mr. and Mrs. Blackard turn out leather goods of the highest quality and

in original designs. All leather work is hand-tooled, hand-pressed, hand-embossed or hand-carved and stamped.

They made more than 70 billfolds last year at \$8.50 each; 40 of these were ordered for Christmas gifts and it kept them working late Christmas eve to meet the deadline. All billfolds are of unique design and of the finest leather with leather lacing edge. They are larger than the usual billfold and will take care of checks and papers without allowing the edges to become torn and frayed.

The women's purses are lovely. These are made in 3 sizes. The large ones are usually under-arm or shoulder-strap style, and lined with red suede if so ordered and sell for \$35 apiece. Last year they gave 3 of these as Christmas gifts. They make a child-size purse and a miniature purse which serves as a coin purse for the large bags and are an exact duplicate.

Mr. and Mrs. Blackard make large wastebaskets, hand-stenciled in wild life scenes and leather-laced at the corners, that are really outstanding.

One can have a steer-hide robe for \$28, a mallard duck mounted or in fact most anything. Lots of men who do not have a game room or home suited for their mounted game, exhibit it in their places of business.

Skin Must Not Be Impaired

Mr. Blackard warns all hunters to take care in handling their game if they hope to have it mounted. There is a definite art to skinning an animal. The skin must not be impaired for mounting. One should inquire as to the best method for their particular game if they plan on a mounting.

The piece of work Mr. Blackard considers his prize in mounting is a mallard duck in flight mounted on a walnut shield. It really is a thing of beauty.

At present Mr. Blackard's hobby is almost keeping pace financially with his farming. An average order from a customer runs like this: 1 deer head mounted, \$25; gunracks, \$13.50; hide tanned, \$4.50; gloves, \$8.50.

His best individual order from one man last year was as follows: 2 deer heads mounted, \$65; 2 deer hides tanned, \$6.50; 2 elk hides tanned, \$10.50; 3 pheasant mounted, \$15; cow elk and calf elk mounted, \$75.

He has page after page of similar orders which he filled last year. At present he has in his shop deer heads mounted, coyote hides tanned, calf hides tanned, buckskin, ducks mounted, coyote heads mounted, fish mounted, a brown bear hide tanned and even an African lion hide to be made into a huge rug.

Last winter he took the hides from their 2 butcher calves and had a leather jacket made for himself and Mrs. Blackard. He takes orders for tailor-made leather jackets and leather gloves.

Mr. Blackard was sponsor for the Sunny Valley 4-H Club for 3 years and has given taxidermy talks to these groups. One thing the children could not comprehend was how he preserved the animals eyes in the mounting. Luckily he had some of the life-like glass eyes which he uses with him for them to inspect.

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Are You in a Quandary?

(Continued from Page 8)

Don't feel too badly about your doubts indicating you do not know what is going on.

Because—
Neither does Secretary of Agriculture Brannan;
Nor President Truman;
Nor members of Congress;
Nor the Labor leaders who hope to see the Brannan Plan enable them to form and control a Farmer-Labor bloc that will repeal the Taft-Hartley Act;
Nor the commentators who comment so glibly on the subject;
Nor anyone else.

That Democrat Midwest Farm Conference, which met in Des Moines early in June, was impressive. There were Democrat national committeemen, state chairman, national committee women, state vice-chairmen, county and precinct committee men and women, from 16 states at the Des Moines conference. Also, A. F. Whitney, head of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and high-up representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations; a representative of the National Farmers Union; and in the gallery at least a sprinkling of Des Moines street-railway workers. By a remarkable coincidence, they went on a one-day strike the day the Democrat Farm Conference was held; the strike ended within an hour after the conference adjourned after giving the Brannan Plan (high prices for sellers, low

price for buyers, of farm products) a 100 per cent resolution of approval.

Last week the House Committee on Agriculture, by a 6-to-3 vote (4 members absent or not voting) approved a committee bill calling for probably the highest over-all price supports ever attempted by the Government—practically promising farmers annual incomes higher than during the World War II period, and about 15 per cent less than during the best of the immediate postwar years.

The measure, to become effective in 1950 if Congress approves it, would—

1. Authorize a 3-crop "trial run" for the Brannan (Truman Administration) proposed "production payments" farm program, which sponsors claim would give consumers cheap food and farmers high standard incomes—by use of Treasury subsidies.

2. Repeal outright the Hope-Aiken 1948 Act that would set up, in 1950, a flexible 60 to 90 per cent of parity support program for major nonperishable farm crops and products; zero to 90 per cent at the discretion of the Government on perishable commodities.

3. Set up a new parity farm-income system, as proposed by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan, and support income from major crops at 100 per cent of that standard.

4. Soft-pedal the authority for complete control of farm production and marketing contained in the original Brannan Plan.

Secretary Brannan has indicated that if the measure becomes law—gets the pig's snout under the Treasury subsidy and government control tent—he would like to try out the program on hogs, potatoes and wool. Cattlemen do not like the idea of government subsidies to permit pork to sell at much lower prices than beef. The effect would be to force down beef prices, and then feed-grain prices would have to be forcibly reduced to enable cattle to be fed.

The Administration "production payments" plan (Brannan) would permit prices of perishable crops and commodities to drop to what the market would pay. Then the Federal Treasury would be drawn upon, thru direct payments to producers, to insure farmers would get incomes at the new standard-income parity level.

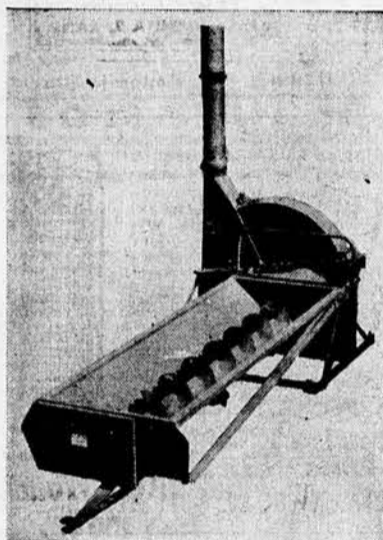
Generalizing, the proposed measure would mean high support levels for such major crops as corn, cotton, rice, beans, tobacco, whole milk and butterfat, and hogs. There would be a lowering of present support standards for wheat, peanuts, eggs and poultry—with an almost certain lowering of prices for beef cattle.

President Truman, at a press conference, predicted—and offered to bet—that the Brannan Plan, without substantial alteration, would be enacted into law at this session of Congress. When a correspondent offered to cover the bet, the President altered it to cover the 81st Congress, which meets in second regular session next year. But he denied indignantly that the Administration forces would like to use the Brannan Plan as a major issue—in the Farm Belt—in the 1950 Congressional elections.

Principal development at the Governor's Conference at Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo., was that much as the governors personally believe in states' rights, they do not feel they can stand up against the promised benefits to individuals in the Welfare State program. They don't want a further centralization of power in Washington thru grants-in-aid and other federal subsidy programs—but they don't want (the majority of them, that is) to be sacrificed on the altar of the Welfare State they believe will come out of the present turmoil.

Gov. Frank Carlson, of Kansas, Republican, was elected chairman of the 1950 Governors' Conference by the executive committee. The conference alternates Republican and Democrat chairmen. The retired chairman is Gov. Preston Lane, of Maryland, Democrat. The Carlson selection is expected to give an impetus to the movement to send Governor Carlson to the Senate to replace Sen. Clyde M. Reed. Senator Reed has promised to announce next fall whether he will be a candidate.

Does a Big Job



Latest addition to the Massey-Harris line is this new forage blower. Special features include large table and 12-inch-diameter auger, with patented off-center feed; a large 6-bladed fan with low-speed sweeping action; semi-pneumatic rubber-tire wheels. The machine is capable of putting up 35 tons of green corn silage an hour.

Busy Pump



Here is the new F. & W. Varijet bullet pump, which the company says will give 40 to 70 per cent more water with less electricity. The unit actually consists of 2 pumps; one an impeller pump, the other a hydraulically-operated ejector pump. The Varijet is designed for shallow-well installation where suction lift is not more than 25 feet. It is available with motors of 1/4 to 3/4 horsepower. The new type pump is manufactured by Flint & Walling Manufacturing Co., Inc., Kendallville, Ind.

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Don't take a chance, observe all safety rules, protect your family

Watch Out for Fakes!

BEWARE of long-distance telephone calls, telegrams or air-mail letters advising you that you are one of a chosen few to be given the privilege of investing in a sure-profit mining proposition. Instead, such messages from far away probably mean you are a "chosen sucker."

State authorities say investment sharks evidently believe Kansans are ripe for a fake investment harvest. Glowing solicitations are coming even from foreign countries.

Kansas Farmer still believes the safest policy is "Investigate before you Invest."

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By H. M. Riley, Livestock; John H. McCoy, Feed Grains; Paul L. Kelley, Dairy Products; J. W. Koudele, Poultry and Eggs.

I have some cows on grass. Should I sell them now or hold them until August or September?—G. P.

If your cows have put on most of their grass gain, it probably would be advisable to market them in the near future rather than hold them until August or September.

Cattle prices declined sharply during the first 2 weeks in June, largely due to a depressed wholesale meat trade in Eastern markets. Downward pressure was greatest on lower grades of cattle including cows. It is not likely prices for cows will advance materially between now and August. The normal seasonal movement is usually downward during summer months. Declines in business activity, especially employment, will tend to curtail demand for meat. Other factors which will put downward pressure on prices for lower grades of cattle are the expected early marketing of the spring pig crop, and possibility of large grass cattle marketings by August.

What is the outlook for wheat prices after harvest?—D. W.

Wheat prices are expected to advance after the heavy harvest movement has passed. During harvest, lack of storage space will force selling some wheat, and some always is sold at that time regardless of availability of storage or price. This is expected to keep prices substantially below the loan rate during harvest. As the harvest movement slackens, the support program is expected to lend enough strength to the market to bring prices near the support level. The recovery may be slow as it was last year when prices advanced generally from the harvest low until early December.

Will butterfat prices be supported this fall?—L. S.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced it will increase the support price on carlots of butter on September 1 to 62 cents a pound for 92-score butter, and to 60 cents a pound on 90-score butter. Increased interest in moving butter into storage also should tend to strengthen butter prices.

How successful has the new plastic-shell coating for eggs been in preventing quality deterioration during marketing?—H. J. S.

Research workers at Cornell Agri-

cultural Experiment Station have developed a compound which preserves eggs at ordinary temperatures for several weeks. The compound, a mixture of plastic substance called polystyrene, or chlorinated rubber with other chemicals, forms a film over the egg. Eggs held at a temperature of 99½° F. were found to be virtually unchanged and still fresh after 10 days, while uncoated eggs under the same conditions were deteriorating and inedible.

From a marketing viewpoint, this discovery is significant in that producing areas far from markets can ship eggs without the usual urgency or cost of refrigerated transportation. Time will tell how practical the method actually is.

Premium Price As a Prize

Farmers in areas served by 50 buying stations of the Seymour Packing Co. are taking part this July and August in an unusual quality-egg production contest.

Customers of the company are given a pamphlet on producing and marketing quality eggs. This pamphlet is a detailed production and marketing program worked out by M. A. Seaton and M. E. Jackson, Kansas State College Extension specialists in poultry husbandry.

After reading this pamphlet, producers put into practice as many of the ideas as they can. Then they write a letter to the company's nearest buying-station manager on the subject: "What I Have Done to Improve the Quality of My Eggs."

Writer of the best letter in each buying-station area will receive a district prize of one cent a dozen extra premium on all premium eggs marketed from November 1, 1949, to November 1, 1950.

Three top winners then will be selected from the 50 district winners. First prize will be a \$75 Savings Bond. Second prize will be a \$50 Bond and third prize a \$25 Bond.

New 4-H Stunt

Our 4-H Club tried something new and interesting. We planned our program, and at the last meeting it was voted to have our parents take over the business and program meeting; if their children had anything on the program they would take over.

The meeting was opened by Mrs. O. J. Deaver, acting president, and Mrs. Felix Little, acting secretary.

After the business the meeting was turned over to Mrs. Carl Hornbaker, acting as program chairman. Group singing was led by Mrs. Lester Dorrell, and Mrs. Louis Milford played the piano.

Felix Little and O. J. Deaver gave a demonstration on different methods of preserving.

Mrs. Jim Deaver gave a talk on Stephen Collins Foster for music appreciation. Stanley Dauchy gave a brief talk on insects. Recreation was led by Mrs. Lester Dorrell.—Norvella Deaver, Fowler, Kan.

More Alfalfa

Using lime and phosphorus on alfalfa plots at the southeastern Kansas experimental field, has tripled average production over the last 37 cropping years.

During these 37 cropping years, alfalfa yields on plots where no lime was used yielded only an average of four fifths of a ton an acre annually. An application of lime, when needed sufficient to keep the soil only slightly acid to neutral, increased the averaged yield to 1.68 tons an acre.

Superphosphate and lime treatments gave an average yield of 2.37 tons an acre. The effects of lime and superphosphate on sweet-clover hay or seed production were similar to those found on alfalfa.

Earns High Award

A "Progressive Breeder" award has come to Kansas. It recently was given to Harvey Bechtelheimer, Sabetha, by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Mr. Bechtelheimer is the 6th in Kansas to qualify. There are only 155 Holstein breeders in the U. S. who have earned the award, which is based on a well-balanced herd improvement program developed over a period of years.

The Bechtelheimer herd has been tested for production in the HIR program for 12 consecutive years. The last test year was completed April 30, 1948, with the 15-cow herd averaging 440 pounds of butterfat and 12,309 pounds of milk in 296 days on 2 milkings daily.

Also classified for type, the herd scored 81.9. In the current herd of 25 animals, of which 17 have freshened, 16 of the 17 were born and developed on the home farm.

RED AND WHITE TOP SILO

Chester Rolfs, Lorraine, Kans., Shorthorn Breeder, says . . .

"Should Have Built Silo Years Before"

He built his Dodson Silo in '48. Says it almost paid for itself in 2 years. He urges all stockmen, dairymen to buy their Dodson Red & White Top Silo now. Send for literature on Silos, water tanks, grain bins, farm buildings.

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Prices from \$99.50 up

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Everlasting TILE

Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reinforcing.

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Rowell Roller Bearing Enslage Cutters. Write for prices. Special discounts now Good territory open for live agents.

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STATE SIZE WANTED KANSAS CITY 18, MO.

WE PAY CASH FOR DEAD ANIMALS

CATTLE • HORSES • HOGS • SHEEP

YOUR Choice of CASH or PREMIUMS FOR DEAD ANIMALS AT YOUR PLACE

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Wellington . . . 323	Great Bend . . . 4661
El Dorado . . . 145	St. John . . . 174
Norwich . . . 133	McPherson . . . 1488
Murdock . . . 21	Lyons . . . 402
Pratt . . . 307-J	Selot . . . 910
Eureka . . . 48	Miltonvale . . . 31
Howard . . . 269	Anthony . . . 92
Salina . . . 5107	Newton . . . 1440
Ellsworth . . . 148	Hope . . . 19
Lincoln . . . 602	Medicine Lodge 428
Minneapolis . . . 66	Cherokee, Okla. 72
Jewell . . . 44	Dodge City . . . 2283
Abilene . . . 1270	Fowler . . . 5021
Marion . . . 34	Kinsley . . . 570

SERVING FARMERS-STOCKMEN OVER 30 YEARS

WICHITA DESICCATING CO.

Chlordane Is New

Newest and most effective insecticide against cockroaches and ants is chlordane, which has proved a more powerful killer of those particular pests than DDT. It also shows promise against carpet beetles, clothes moths and perhaps some other household pests.

Two per cent chlordane sprays with oil or water bases now are for sale in many department stores under various trade names. When shopping look for the name chlordane among the ingredients. Both types evaporate after spraying, leaving an invisible, odorless film on the surface to kill pests coming in contact with it. The killing power lasts weeks, even months.

Chlordane, however, should not be used for general spraying or entire rooms as DDT may be used. Apply directly to the places where insects crawl rather than general spraying.

Mice Test Fly Sprays

An old-style phonograph rigged up to give a revolving shower bath to a white mouse is helping test new chemicals for effectiveness in stable fly control. Mice are pinch-hitting for dairy cows in making the initial tests, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The old phonograph was one that played wax cylinder records. The test mouse is confined in a screen cage that replaces the old record holder. The mouse is rolled around several times under a sprayed solution of the new chemical, and then is rolled under an air stream until dry. The test comes the next day in another cage with 20 stable flies. If as many as 4 of the flies succeed in attacking the mouse without being driven off or poisoned, the chemical is not regarded as worth a full-scale test on a cow. This is the first time white mice have been used in just this kind of experimental work.

Federal entomologists are searching actively for a spray that will protect animals from attack by stable flies and other blood-sucking flies and mosquitoes. Recent experience has proved abundantly how profitable it is for farmers to protect cattle from the

torment of "fly time" and thus avoid the "summer slump" in milk production and gains in weight of animals on pasture.

This search calls for trials of hundreds of chemicals. Many of these are new synthetics—but some modifications of the best of the old or the new insecticides also are tested. The hope is to find new chemicals or modified formulations of old insecticides which will kill or repel the insects and yet be safe to use on animals. The experimenters often have only a few drops of the test materials and a mouse-size test can be made. Of course if these are effective on mice, arrangements will be made to obtain or make large quantities for tests on cattle, horses and other livestock.

What Causes It?

What causes dark-colored beef cuts? A study of meat colors is being made at Kansas State College to determine, if possible, what causes some beef to be dark in color. So far, research hasn't found the answer.

Tests have shown that grass is not a factor. Delayed bleeding has been eliminated, as has violent exercise and several special feeds, such as large quantities of oil or high sugar intake.

Blood Parasites

Recent studies on cattle blood at the Kansas State College School of Veterinary Medicine have disclosed the presence of several new parasitic micro-organisms. These parasites seem to be quite widespread in the cattle around the Manhattan area, it is reported.

Investigations are being made into the effects these blood parasites may have in the disease known as anaplasmosis.

Promising Legume

Birdsfoot trefoil may be popular in Kansas before many years, due to experiments being carried at Kansas State College agronomy farm.

Three species of Birdsfoot trefoil are being grown at the farm. Only one of

the 3 shows promise at this time. Little is known in Kansas about this legume or its possibilities. It is a viny plant that looks a little like lespedeza. It has a strong taproot and the foliage forms somewhat of a mat on the ground instead of bushing up as do other legumes.

According to Professor J. W. Zahnley, in charge of the legume plots, Birdsfoot trefoil may prove to be adapted to the eastern third of Kansas. It appears to be a good pasture legume, and probably will work into grass mixtures rather than as a separate legume crop.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**
August 18—Paul Whiteman, Rosemont, N. J. (Sale at Silver Top Farm, Belton, Mo.)
J. B. McCorkle, Sales Manager, Suite 3710 A.T.U. Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.
- August 20—Simons Angus Farms, Madison, Kan.
September 5—C. E. Reed Stock Farm, Wichita, Kan.
- November 10—Kansas State Angus Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.
- Brown Swiss Cattle**
October 19—Tri-State Breeders Consignment Sale, Topeka, Kan. Ross Zimmerman, Secretary, Abbyville, Kan.
- Guernsey Cattle**
July 15—Canadian Valley Guernsey Farm, Galesburg, Kan.
October 21—Kansas State Guernsey Sale, Hutchinson, Max Dickerson, Secretary, Hiawatha, Kan.
- Hereford Cattle**
September 13—Janson Brothers, Prairie View, Kan.
October 1—T. P. Ranch, Prior & Brown, Eureka, Kan.
October 8—J. E. Fleken, Ness City, Kan.
October 14—Duttlinger Brothers, Monument, Kan.
October 15—C. K. Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
October 15—Elmer Johnson, Smolan, Kan. (Night sale.)
October 31—Ed Barnes, Collyer, Kan.
November 2—Haven Hereford Association, Hutchinson, Kan.
November 5—Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.
November 7—Cowley County Hereford Breeders' Association, Chas. H. Cloud, Secretary, Winfield, Kan.
November 9—Flint Hills Association, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. Elmer G. Stout, Sale Manager, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
November 11—W. H. Tonn & Son, Haven, Kan.
November 14—Kansas State Hereford Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.
November 14-15—Sunflower Hereford Futurity, Hutchinson, Kan.
November 16—Lincoln County Association, Sylvan Grove, Kan.
November 18—John Stumps & Son, Bushton, Kan.
November 19—Dickinson County Hereford Association, Abilene, Kan.
December 9—Woody Hereford Ranch, Barnard, Kan.
December 9—The South Central Hereford Association, Newton, Kan. Phil Adrian, Sale Manager, Moundridge, Kan.
December 10—South Central Hereford Association, Hutchinson, Kan.
December 13—Matheson Brothers, Natoma, Kan.
- Polled Hereford Cattle**
October 22—Midwest Polled Hereford Sale, Deshler, Nebr.
December 12—Kansas State Polled Hereford Association, Hutchinson, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle**
September 9—H. Crowl and Nelson Brothers, Manhattan, Kan. Elmer Dawdy, Sales Manager, Salina, Kan.
September 28—Ernest and Paul Selken, Smithton, Mo.
September 30—Young, Quinn, Schneider Bros. and Dawdy consignment sale, Abilene, Kan.
October 24—Central Kansas Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. T. H. McVay, Manager, Nickerson, Kan.
October 31—Kansas breeders state sale, Herington, Kan. Chairman sales committee—George E. Stone, Medicine Lodge, Kan.
November 9—Central Kansas Holstein sale, Abilene, Kan. E. A. Dawdy, Sale Manager, Salina, Kan.
November 14—North Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association, Washington, Kan. Edwin H. Ohlde, Palmer, Kan.
- Jersey Cattle**
October 20—Kansas State Jersey Sale, Manhattan, Kan.
- Red Poll Cattle**
October 18—Tri-State breeders sale, St. Joseph, Mo., Jerry B. Vyrostek, Sales Manager, Weatherby, Mo.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
October 25—Mid-Kansas Shorthorn Sale, Salina, Kan.
October 26—Carl Retzliff, Walton, Nebr. Sale at Lincoln, Nebr.
November 3—Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Sale, Beloit, Kan.
November 7—Kansas Polled Shorthorn Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. State Fair Grounds, Lot F. Taylor, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.
November 8—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. State Fair Grounds, Lot F. Taylor, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.
November 12—E. C. and Glen Lacey, Miltonvale, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.
- Milking Shorthorn Cattle**
November 2—North Central Kansas Milking Shorthorn Breeders, Salina, Kan.
- Chester White Hogs**
October 11—Roy Koch, Bremen, Kan. Sale at Marysville, Kan. (night sale)
- Duroc Hogs**
October 22—North Central Kansas Duroc Sale, Belleville, Kan.
- Hampshire Hogs**
July 30—O'Bryan Ranch Hiattville, Kan.
October 28—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.
November 5—Rockwood Farm, Polo, Mo. (L. E. Himes, Owner) Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
- Poland China Hogs**
October 13—C. F. Rowe & Son, Scranton, Kan.
October 14—J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan.
October 19—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr. Sale at Fairbury, Nebr.
October 22—Kansas State Poland China Sale, Ray Saylor, President, Manhattan, Kan.
- Hampshire Sheep**
July 30—E. B. Thompson Ranch, Milan, Mo.
August 3—Northeast Missouri Breeders Sale, St. Joseph, Mo. F. B. Houghton, Secretary, care of State Teachers College, Warrensburg, Mo.
August 27—Greystone Farm, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cox, Fayette, Mo.
- Southdown Sheep**
July 25—Missouri State Breeders' Association Show and Sale, Hamilton, Mo. Carl Roda, Secretary, Trenton, Mo.
- Suffolk Sheep**
August 6—E. B. Thompson, Milan, Mo.
- Sheep—All Breeds**
August 5—Nebraska Sheep Breeders, Fair Grounds, Lincoln, Nebr. M. A. Alexander, Secretary, Lincoln 1, Nebr.

Dairy CATTLE

GUERNSEY SALE

Friday, July 15, 1 P. M.

25 Head Reg. Cows and Heifers
Also 9 Grade Cows and 5 Reg. Bulls



Write for catalog.

CANADIAN VALLEY GUERNSEY FARM

H. E. WEIL, Manager
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REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Since 1906 High Production. Correct Type. Popular Bloodlines.

Ransom Farm, Homewood (Franklin Co.), Kan.

WISCONSIN'S CHOICE

Registered Holstein, Brown Swiss, Guernsey heifer and bull calves. Also choice cows. Many from 500 lb. butterfat dams. Write or phone for prices and availability.

J. M. MERRILL & SON
Windsor, Wis.

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 with.

H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

REGISTERED BROWN SWISS

Bull Calves 6 months to 2 years old. Also Open Heifers.

VIRGIL F. HOLEM, Rt. 2, El Dorado, Kansas

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

KANSAS RED POLL BREEDERS' ASSN.

Red Poll Cattle produce choice beef steers and a generous flow of 4.2% milk (1947-1948 breed average) on Kansas farms. This Solid Red color, natural hornless and placid disposition and Two-Way income are making the Red Poll a popular farmer's cow in Kansas.

Write for breeders list and information.
Kansas Red Poll Breeders' Assn.
J. E. Loepple, Sec.-Treas.
Penalosa, Kansas

OFFERING

RED POLLED BULLS

of serviceable age and at reasonable prices.
W. E. ROSS & SON, Smith Center, Kan.

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A number of registered dairy and beef cattle sales booked this fall for breeders and associations. I have sold successful for others—why not you? For sale dates phone or wire me at Rich Hill, Mo.

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

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July 16
Will Be Our Next Issue

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

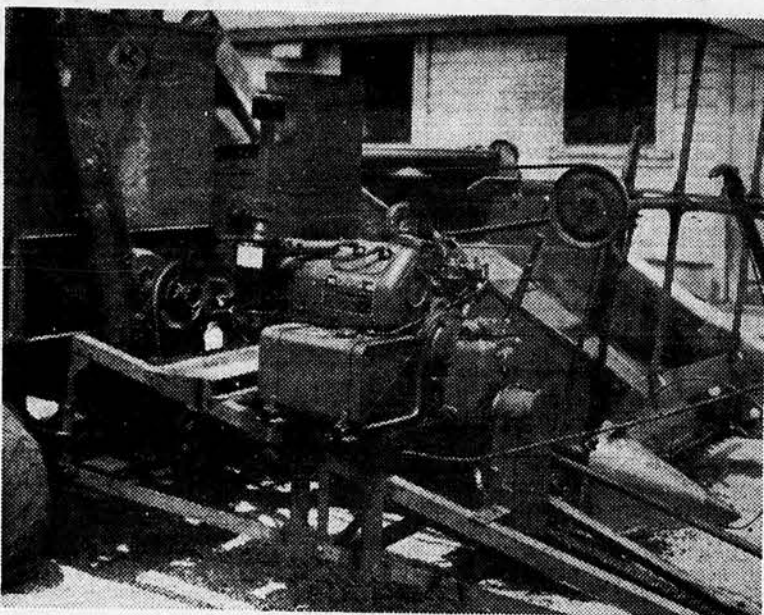
Saturday, July 9

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

POWER UNIT for Allis-Chalmers

Model 60 All-Crop Harvester

Now Available



Power installation comprises a complete kit of the following equipment:

WISCONSIN Model VF4 24 H. P. four cylinder Air-Cooled Engine with gear reduction, mounting brackets, sprockets, and all instructions for installing on the Model 60 Allis-Chalmers Combine. This kit is complete and is available for early delivery if you ACT NOW.

We have at this time a full line of all models of Wisconsin Air-Cooled Engines, 2 to 30 H. P. We maintain a complete stock of factory manufactured service parts made from post-war materials. Contact your nearest dealer or write

Installation instructions for Oliver and John Deere Combines sent on request.

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Factory Distributor

Tulsa



The Tank Truck



Joe W. Smith haying some of the Herefords he short feeds on his North Platte farm. "As insurance against failures in the haying season, I use Conoco Products," he says.



Mr. Smith irrigated 170 acres of corn and 30 acres of alfalfa on his section in the North Platte Valley. Mr. Smith is also an outstanding beet grower.

Ninety-two tons of beets from 3 acres of ground is the record recently made by Joe W. Smith, 4 miles southeast of North Platte, Nebr. That, friends, is an awful lot of beets!

Mr. Smith has been high-tonnage man at the North Platte beet dump, but he doesn't concentrate solely on the sugar crop—he raises irrigated corn, too. And he short feeds about 85 Herefords and runs about the same number on pasture.

To take care of this diversified and profitable farming operation, Mr. Smith

Beet Grower Beats Bills!

has quite a stable of farm machinery—tractors, irrigation pumps, power units, trucks and cars.

Naturally, with this kind of an investment in equipment, stock and crops, Mr. Smith can take no chances with equipment failure. So he OIL-PLATES his engines with Conoco Nth Motor Oil.

Know what OIL-PLATING is? It's the result of an exclusive additive in Conoco Nth Motor Oil that fastens a film of lubricant right to the cylinder walls and other working parts of an engine. This OIL-PLATING can't all

drain down—not even overnight.

Even when the oil, itself, has been squeezed out by high loads, high speeds or high temperatures, that special shield of OIL-PLATING, put there by Conoco Nth, protects the moving parts.

"In this business of farming," Mr. Smith explains, "there are times when a lubrication failure would mean the difference between profit or loss, especially during irrigation and haying.

"As insurance against such failures, I use Conoco Products the year around. During the past 4 years, my repair bills on my tractors, power unit, irrigation pumps and other equipment have amounted to \$18! . . . That is why I am thoroughly convinced that Conoco Nth gives me a maximum in hours of work with a minimum of operation expense."

Individual Swiss Steak!



... by MRS. ETTA REECE
R. 1, Hale, Mo.

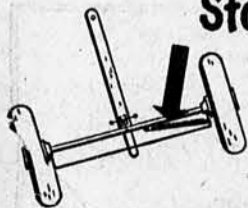
1 lb. round steak, 4 thick slices onion
1 inch thick 2½ cups canned
4 T. flour tomatoes, or juice
1 t. salt 2 beef bouillon
½ t. celery salt cubes.

Cut steak into 4 servings. Combine flour, salt and celery salt. Dredge in flour mixture, using all of it. Brown in hot fat. Keep heat down so flour will not burn, but brown well. Top each portion with slice of onion, pour tomatoes over top. Cover skillet and cook in 300° oven one hour or until tender. Add 2 beef bouillon cubes. Serves four.

Send your favorite recipe to Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, Conoco Cafeteria, Ponca City, Oklahoma. A \$7.50 pair of Wiss Pinking Shears awarded for every recipe published with your name. All recipes become property of Continental Oil Company.

FARM KITCHEN

Stops Whipping!



To fix a 4-wheeled trailer that whips and won't trail, fasten a 1½-inch coil spring from the tie rod arm to the axle to take up the play, suggests O. L. Blackwell, R. 1, Brownfield, Tex.

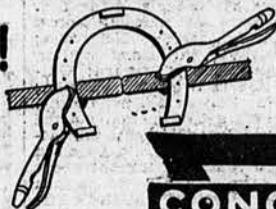
Cuts Down With Nth!



"In 1941 an implement dealer told me about Conoco Products," reports Tonie Barthel, Wibaux, Mont. "I took his advice and changed over. All of the motors in my trucks, tractors, cars and combines are cleaner now than I ever thought they could be again. I used to

have my tractors overhauled every year. But take that old International. It's run 2 full seasons since it was overhauled and it can go at least one more season without any work on it. And it's 20 years old! Actually, my oil and repair costs aren't nearly as high as they used to be, even though everything else is lots higher!" What better advice could you get in these inflationary times? A change is in order—change to Conoco Nth Motor Oil.

True Dummy!



To hold the ends of broken metal together for welding, fasten the pieces to a horse shoe with vise-grip pliers, as shown. Sent in by Seth H. Bartel, Durham, Kans.

You Getting this Service?

Your Conoco Agent is first a friend. He is there to serve you. Typical of these friendly Conoco Agents is N. G. "Newt" Bellairs, of Walden, Colo. Newt has spent 37 years helping his farm customers. For instance,



he has a customer who lives 13 miles from Walden and 4 miles off the highway. For 3 months every winter, this customer is snowed in. When Newt delivers Conoco Nth Motor Oil and other Conoco Products, he also takes along the groceries. During the haying season last summer, another customer's hay baler broke down. The customer called Newt, who hauled replacement parts for the haying equipment. Almost all Conoco Agents are like Newt, who knows that you, the farmer, are his best customer. Your Conoco Agent believes that his obligation to you includes the finest products and the best service in the business. You can depend on your Conoco Agent.

CONOCO

* * *

YOUR CONOCO AGENT

PRIZES FOR IDEAS!

Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—and get a genuine \$8 D-15 Henry Disston Hand Saw for every idea that's printed!