

86.14

copy 2

Kansas Farmer

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

JULY 16, 1949



LIBRARY
JUL 16 1949
MANHATTAN
- KANSAS -

Here's an easy way to make more money!

Protect Your Wheat

"**P**ROTECT your wheat," advises Keats Soder, director of the Texas-Oklahoma Wheat Improvement program. To do this, he suggests that wheat growers get busy on three jobs right away:

Good Housekeeping—Job No. 1. Remove and feed or bury all old grain, both that inside and outside bins, from driveways, and from under bin itself. This old grain is the source of much insect infestation. The rest of the bugs have burrowed into the walls or into the cracks and crannies.

Spray—Job No. 2 is to spray the bin thoroughly if it is wood or partly wood with 2½ per cent DDT or chlordane. Use 2 gallons spray to each 1,000 square feet of wall and floor surface. A good soaking will reach many insects, but not all.

Repair—Job No. 3 is to repair the bins. Start with the roof. Rain will ruin much good wheat and then it will have to be removed with a pick instead of shovel. Next come the walls, then the floor, and finally the door. Flatten some tin cans for patches. Keep rats and mice out of and off wheat.

Temporary Storage—If you have to use temporary storage—then take the sheet off your bed to put on the ground to pile the wheat on and cover it with your living room rug. War surplus tents and tarps are also good. Grain inspectors use such terms as "inseparable stones," "heating," "sprouting," and "total damage" to describe your wheat after it has been piled on ground in the open. Good farm storage will often pay for itself in one year.

When to Combine—Elevators can handle wheat up to 14 or 15 per cent moisture because they can turn it readily and mix drier grain with it. Farm-stored wheat *must not* contain over 12 to 12½ per cent moisture. To be ideal for farm storage it should contain around 10 per cent moisture. Your wheat can be tested for moisture at your local elevator. Insects don't like low moisture grain, while damp grain attracts them in large numbers.

One Fumigation Till Spring — Once stored on the farm the wheat should be fumigated promptly, at least within two to four weeks of harvest. The quicker, the better. The wheat will hold the fumigant for several weeks and one treatment should last till warm weather next spring. Commercial fumigants carry instructions on the label. Two common types may be made up. The first mixture is composed of three parts ethylene dichloride and one part carbon tetrachloride. Use this at the rate of 4 gallons per thousand bushels in steel bins and 6 gallons in wooden bins. The second mixture is one part carbon disulphide and four parts carbon tetrachloride. Use this at the rate of 2 gallons per thousand bushels in steel bins and 4 gallons in wooden bins. Keep fire away from all fumigants. Don't breathe it and don't get it on your skin or clothing.

Check Each Month—Farm-stored grain should be checked periodically at least once a month for temperature and insects. Tape a good thermometer to a rod and leave it in the center of the grain. Make a grain probe or sampler from a length of pipe, a washer, and piece of wire. Sift the grain for signs of insects or refuse. They are hard to see at best. Insects lower the test weight and actually eat several bushels. If offered to flour mills, wheat with bugs in it is apt to be refused.

Discounts Severe — Wheat used for livestock is selling for about 75 cents per bushel less than wheat that is suitable for flour. Many farmers and even some country elevators now delivering 1948 crop wheat to the Government find it won't make the grade required. They are having to pay off their loans with cash secured from selling their wheat for feed purposes or with wheat purchased on the open market which will make the grade.

Heed This Advice of a Wheat Improvement Program Director . . . Read His Simple Procedure for Saving Your '49 Wheat Crop.

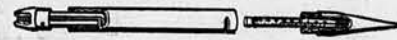


You Can Test Your Own Grain for Moisture in one Minute with This Steinlite Tester

Check your grain for moisture before you combine . . . watch it closely after it's stored. This simple-to-use Steinlite Moisture Tester can save you hundreds of dollars in a single season. Takes only a minute to make an accurate test. No technical knowledge required. Easy to operate as a radio. Plug it in any 110-volt, A. C. outlet. Battery type also available. Price at factory, \$330.

Effective Fumigants

Write us for recommendations on type of fumigant that meets your needs best. We'll tell you how to apply it.



Here's a Handy Thermometer and Sampler in a Single Unit. Just what you need for checking temperature and taking an inspection sample . . . all in one operation. By attaching 3-foot extensions you can push this No. 372 Thermo-Sampler Torpedo to any depth. Thermometer is completely submerged in grain sample. Price, \$15. Extension, \$1.30 per section.



For Deep Bins. This Seedburo Bin Thermometer takes accurate temperature readings of deep bins without use of costly electrical apparatus. Can be easily inserted into the bin from the top and readings made at any desired level. Comes equipped with ¾-inch coupling for connecting to an iron pipe. Price, with shield, \$15. Extensions, \$1.30 per section.

Seedburo No. 225 Probe. A 63-inch Government Special probe for obtaining a correct and representative sample of grain. Made of seamless tubing. Price, \$23.50.



Seedburo Grain Dockage Sieves. For use in determining dockage. Supplied in all standard perforations. For wheat, corn and oats—set of 4 sieves and bottom pan in commercial grades at \$15.25. In precision grades—\$23.75.



Weight Per Bushel Tester. Improved hand type. Easy to use and read. Built to withstand usage with constant accuracy. No. 26, one quart capacity (Government Standard), \$25.50.

See Your Elevator Operator. More than 14,000 elevators, mills, feed processing plants, etc., are equipped with Steinlite Moisture Testers and can give you accurate, one-minute moisture tests of your grain samples. You can also see the equipment described above, which is used in elevators for testing and grading grain.



Serving American Agriculture for 37 Years
716KF Converse Building
Chicago 6, Illinois

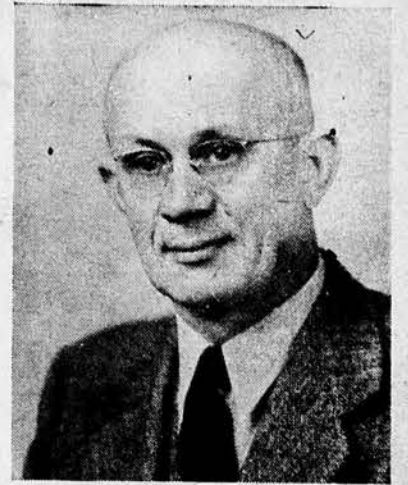
Seedburo Equipment Company
716KF Converse Building
Chicago 6, Illinois

Please ship me the following equipment at the prices quoted in your advertisement:

- No. 372 Thermo-Sampler.
- No. 225 Probe.
- Dockage Sieves { Commercial Grade
- Please send information on fumigants.
- Steinlite Moisture Tester.
- Deep Bin Thermometer.
- Weight per Bushel Tester.
- Precision Grade

Name.....
Address.....
Postoffice..... State.....

Weber to Judge In South America



Dr. A. D. Weber, head of the animal husbandry department of Kansas State College, who has been honored with an invitation to judge Hereford breeding classes of the 1949 National Livestock Exposition held in Palermo Park, Buenos Aires, Argentine.

Feed New Wheat

You can feed new wheat to poultry without worrying about development of "blue comb" or "pullets disease," if the wheat was mature enough to be harvested satisfactorily, says C. L. Gish, Kansas State College poultry husbandryman.

Shriveled wheat is an extremely good poultry feed, says Mr. Gish. Sprouted and slightly moldy wheat may be fed in limited quantities without ill effect. Grains that have been treated for control of plant diseases may be used if fed sparingly.

Horses to Compete

The horse still has "His Day." It is October 11, when the National Horse Pulling Contest for 1949 will be held at Hillsdale, Mich. Cash awards covering at least 20 places in each weight division and totaling \$5,000 will be given. More than 100 teams from 9 states and Canada competed in the national event last year.

Information concerning the contest may be obtained by writing the Horse Association of America, Chicago, or the Michigan Dynamometer Association, East Lansing, Mich.

3,919 in Training

A total of 3,919 war veterans now are taking on-farm training, reports C. C. Eustace, Topeka, field director of the program. Of this number, 505 are disabled veterans. There are 271 Vocational Agriculture teachers involved in the teaching program.

"Enrollment is smaller than in some states," Eustace said, "but Kansas standards for trainees are high. If veterans do not show progress, they are dropped. Only veterans with good records are carried a fourth year."

Senator Capper on Radio

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

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze
Topeka, Kansas
Vol. 86, No. 14

ARTHUR CAPPER Publisher
H. S. BLAKE General Manager
Raymond H. Gilkeson Editor
Dick Mann Associate Editor
Edward W. Rupp Associate Editor
Florence McKinney Women's Editor
Dr. C. H. Lerrigo Medical Department
James S. Brazelton Horticulture
Mrs. Henry Farnsworth Poultry
Jesse R. Johnson Livestock Editor
Mike Wilson Livestock Fieldman
J. M. Parks Protective Service
Roy R. Moore Advertising Manager
A. E. Carson Circulation Manager

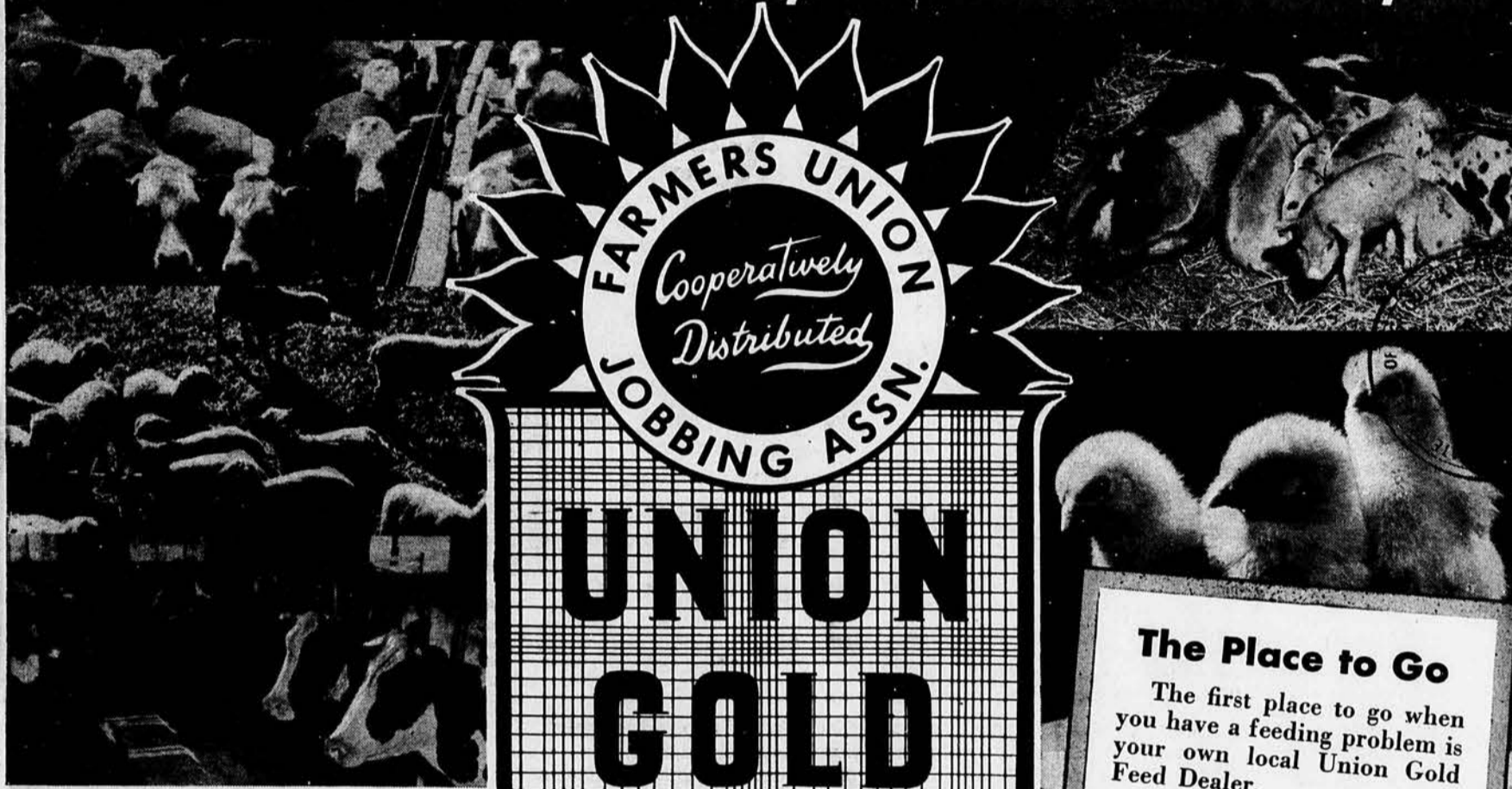
Member: Audit Bureau of Circulations, Agricultural Publishers Association, National Publishers Association.

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

Three years, \$1; one year, 50 cents. Copy 5c.

This FAMOUS NAME on a Bag of Feed

CAN HELP YOU **SAVE FEED** **SAVE TIME** AND **MONEY**
MAKE BIGGER PROFITS on your Livestock and Poultry



Is Your Union Gold Feed Dealer Listed Here?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| ALMA—Farmers Union Co-op Assn. | HANOVER—Farmers Co-op Assn. | POMONA—Farmers U. Co-op Pity. & Shpg. Co. |
| ALTON—Osborne Co. Farmers Union | HAVERHILL—Co-op Elev. Company | Farmers U. Co-op Elev. |
| BALDWIN—Farmers Union Store | HOLTON—Farmers U. Co-op Bus. Assn. | PAULINE—Farmers Co-op Elev. |
| BEATTIE—Farmers Union Co-op Assn. | HOME CITY—Home Grain, Stock & Merc. Co. | PEABODY—Co-op Equity Exchange |
| BENNINGTON—Farmers Co-op Elev. Assn. | KANAPOLIS—Ellsworth Co. Farmers Co-op U. | FIQUA—Farmers U. Co-op Assn. |
| BIG SPRINGS—Mead & Patterson | KELLOGG—Kellogg Farmers Union | FORTIS—Osborne Co. Farmers Union |
| BLUERAPIDS—Farmers Co-op Grain Co. | LaHARPE—LaHarpe Farmers Union | RAMONA—Ramona Co-op Elev. Co. |
| BONNER SPRINGS—G. W. Cashman | LEBANON—Osborne Co. Farmers Union | RICHMOND—Farmers Home Co-op Merc. Soc. |
| BREMEN—Farmers Union Co-op Assn. | LINCOLN—Lincoln Co. Farmers Co-op | SALINA—Farmers U. Co-op Oil Co. |
| BURNS—Burns Farmers Co-op Union | LINCOLNVILLE—Farmers Union Co-op | SOLOMON—Farmers U. Co-op Bus. Assn. |
| CARLTON—Farmers Union Co-op Assn. | LINDSBORG—Farmers Union Elev. Co. | ST. MARYS—Farmers Union Elevator |
| CEDAR VALE—Farmers Elevator | LINN—Linn Co-op Exchange | UDALL—Farmers U. Co-op Assn. |
| CLYDE—Clyde Co-op Elev. Assn. | LUCAS—Farmers Co-op Assn. | VALLEY FALLS—Farmers Union Co-op Assn. |
| COLLYER—Farmers Union Jobbing Assn. | LURAY—Osborne Co. Farmers Union | VODA—Farmers Union Jobbing Assn. |
| CORINTH—Osborne Co. Farmers Union | LYNDON—Farmers Union Co-op Assn. | WAKEENEY—Farmers U. Jobbing Assn. |
| DELPHOS—Delphos Co-op Assn. | McPHERSON—Farmers Co-op Assn. | WALDO—Osborne Co. Farmers Union |
| DENISON—Farmers Union Co-op Assn. | MAYETTA—Farmers Union Co-op | WATERVILLE—Farmers Grain & Livestock Co. |
| DILLON—Farmers Union Co-op Assn. | MERIDEN—Farmers Union Co-op | WEBBER—Farmers Co-op Exch. |
| DOWNS—Osborne Co. Farmers Union | MORGANVILLE—Farmers Co-op Elev. Assn. | WINFIELD—Farmers Union Co-op Assn. |
| ELLSWORTH—Ellsworth Co. Farms Co-op | MULVANE—Mulvane Co-op Union | ZURICH—Farmers Co-op Merc. & Shpg. |
| FALUN—Farmers Co-op Company | NATOMA—Farmers U. Merc. & Shpg. | |
| GIRARD—Producers Co-op Assn. | OGALLAH—Ogallah Co-op Assn. | |
| GORHAM—Farmers Co-op Assn. | OSAWATOMIE—Farmers Co-op Union | |
| GRAINFIELD—Gove Co. Co-op Assn. | OSBORNE—Osborne Co. Farmers Union | |
| GREELY—Greeley Co-op Assn. | OVERBROOK—Farmers U. Co-op Assn. | |

The Place to Go

The first place to go when you have a feeding problem is your own local Union Gold Feed Dealer.

He can help you plan a well-balanced, economical feeding program. He can supply you with Union Gold feeds and he can give you the benefit of the latest, scientific knowledge in better feeding methods.

What's more, he is your neighbor. Your success means his success. Consequently, you get personal, down-to-earth feed service and help from him.

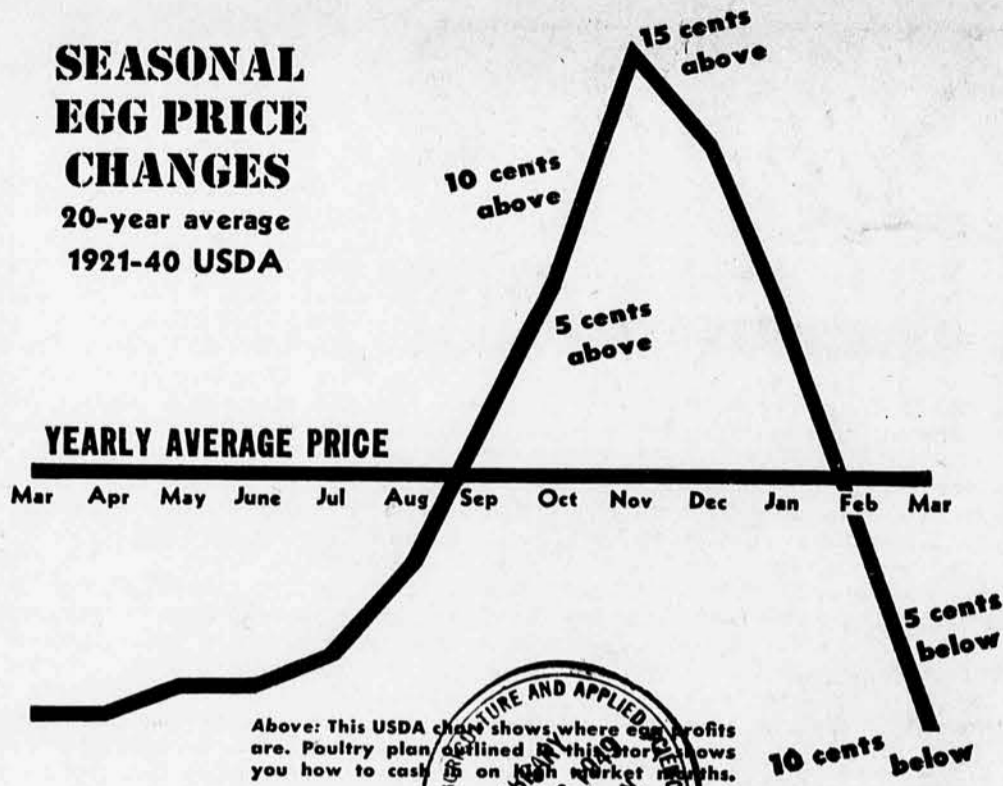
Then, too, he can supply you with many other top-quality, thrifty-priced farm supplies such as oils, grease, twine, steel and wire, tires, tubes, paints, etc., bearing the famous Union Gold label.

Buy FEEDS and FARM SUPPLIES Bearing this Trade Mark.

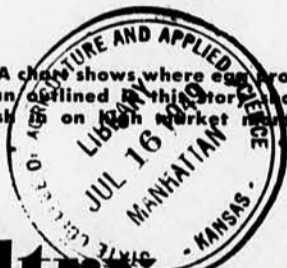
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSN.
 TOPEKA, KANSAS



**SEASONAL
EGG PRICE
CHANGES**
20-year average
1921-40 USDA



Above: This USDA chart shows where egg profits are. Poultry plan outlined in this story shows you how to cash in on high market months.



This Poultry Plan Is Different!

By Dick Mann

WOULD you like to take poultry out of the "pin money" class on your farm? Would you care to house 400 or 500 pullets at an average cost per pullet of 56 cents? Would you be willing to toss out the window a lot of your past ideas on poultry, and adopt a radically new program of production and marketing?

If you can answer "Yes" to these questions, we have news for you. Try the plan being used now by Mr. and Mrs. Cletus Moore, of Jefferson county. This new poultry plan, originally worked out and proved by the Consolidated Company, Danville, Ill., is being recommended in Kansas by the Seymour Packing Company.

Here, in brief, is an idea of how it works. Say you want to house 400 layers—the minimum number recommended for a profitable poultry project under the new plan. Follow this outline:

1. Buy 1,600 good quality, heavy breed, straight-run chicks in January.
2. Grow your pullets and cockerels fast.
3. At 12 weeks sell off cockerels on a high meat

market to pay cost of pullets up to that point.

4. House your pullets safely in July.
5. Get all eggs you can during last 6 months of the year when egg prices are highest.
6. Sell off your hens the following January or February when they will bring a high price as heavy hens.
7. If you want to make even more money, use your equipment for one or more batches of broilers during the year.

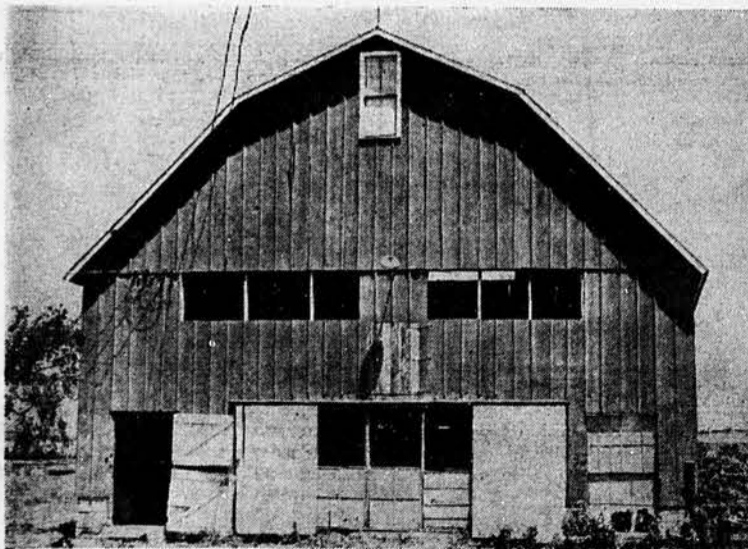
Now, let's go out and call on Mr. and Mrs. Moore to see how they are putting the program into practice.

First thing they did was to build a good brooder and growing house. It is a concrete block building 24 by 50 feet, with 10 feet taken off one end for feed room and utility room. Construction is such that another identical unit can be built on, then feed and utility room will be in the center.

This house in most respects resembles the Kansas-style laying [Continued on Page 24]



Above: Mr. and Mrs. Cletus Moore, Jefferson county, are pioneering with a poultry program that is different. Pullets in picture started production in June instead of October.

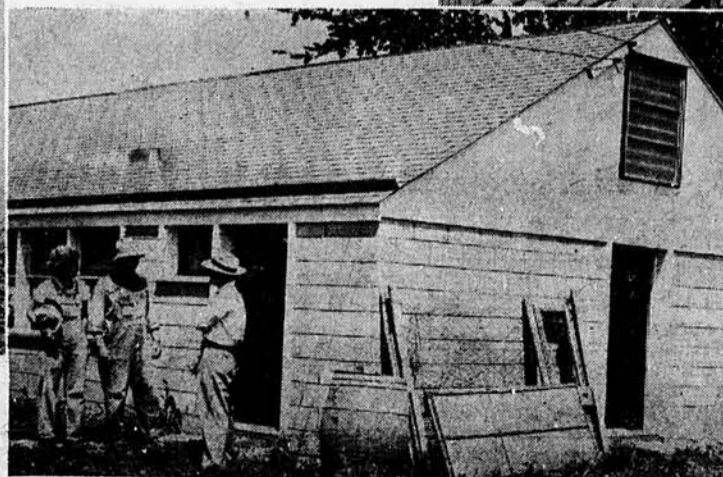


Above: Old horse barn on Moore farm has been remodeled into laying house to cut down equipment costs. Many farmers could utilize such empty buildings.

Below: E. L. McLaughlin, procurement manager for Seymour Packing Co., Topeka, talks over poultry problems with Mr. and Mrs. Moore. New poultry building in background is first half of a 2-unit brooding and growing house.



Above: Mrs. Moore will be selling eggs at top prices when most farm pullets are still on range. She keeps eggs in storage cave for maintaining quality.





Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

I AM particularly glad to note that Rep. Clifford R. Hope, of Garden City, has pointed out clearly one of the long-range weaknesses of the so-called Brannan Farm Plan. (See Hope statement in article starting at bottom of this page.)

Congressman Hope is dean of the Kansas delegation in the national House of Representatives, to which he was first elected in 1926. He has the confidence and respect, both as to character and intelligence, of his colleagues irrespective of party affiliations. And he is credited by all concerned with having at heart the best interests of American agriculture, and particularly the Kansas wheat growers. The congressional district he represents grows more wheat than any other in the United States; perhaps more than any similar governmental unit in the world.

He was chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture in the Eightieth (Republican) Congress. At the same time I was chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture—an unusual honor to come to any state, that is chairmanship of this all-important committee in each branch of the national legislature.

Representative Hope stressed a point to which I called attention when the Brannan Program was first announced. This is—stripped of its wordiness and long, involved sentences and definitions, what Secretary Brannan proposes is that the Federal treasury be tapped to help pay the grocery bill of every consumer in the land—to say nothing of consumers in other parts of the world.

For the Government to insure high incomes for farmers, and at the same time low prices for foods the farmers produce, cannot mean anything but that, as Congressman Hope points out.

Congressman Hope also raises the question—a question which Secretary of Agriculture Brannan so far has been unable or unwilling to answer: "What will it cost?" He cites several estimates, based on studies by university staffs, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the experience of Great Britain in subsidizing foods, which indicate it could run into several billion dollars a year. And undoubtedly, once city consumers have experienced government helping pay their grocery bills, these would press for ever-increasing subsidies to give them ever-lower food prices.

I think Representative Hope also put his finger on another spot when he called attention to the dominant part taken by political labor leaders (for the Brannan Plan) at the recent meeting of Democrat committeemen and state chairmen at Des Moines.

These labor leaders, in addition to seeing the way to get lower food prices for workers at everybody's expense thru government subsidies, also have another interest in the Brannan Plan. They want control of the next Congress—they barely missed getting control of the House and Senate in this Congress. They apparently did get control of the White House, at least up to a certain point.

To insure control of the next (Eighty-second) Congress, these labor leaders figure they must elect senators and representatives they can con-

trol from farm states and particularly farm congressional districts. And the Brannan Plan to them looks like political manna from Washington in the next campaign. It looks like a real opportunity to corral enough members of Congress from rural districts to give the United States a socialist labor government similar to the one which is already costing United States taxpayers so much to support in Great Britain.

I do not believe Representative Hope laid as much stress as he might have on another feature of the Brannan Plan. That is, the all-out control over farm production and farm marketing included in the program.

When the Federal Government can turn farm incomes on and off at will, then Washington will have general control of all farmers and of their farming operations. In addition to this general control, the legislation proposed to Congress to effectuate the Brannan Plan provides specific powers, time after time, for the Secretary of Agriculture (meaning the administration in power) to compel, either directly or thru government pressures, each and every farmer to follow whatever line Washington decides should be followed.

The Brannan Plan ought to be given a very careful and critical going over before any basic part of it is approved—even for the so-called "trial run."

A Great Business

I DOUBT whether most folks understand the importance of beef cattle production to Kansas and to the United States. Or livestock production generally. With the coming of county and state fairs thousands of people will admire the sleek animals on exhibit, and be on their way. They probably will not realize how far-reaching are the benefits from this great industry.

I have at hand some information from the American National Live Stock Association which tells a fascinating story about our beef production. Such information going out thru the press to the nation will do great good.

Just to brush up ourselves on some important points: In 1947 the average farm-acre in the U. S. produced \$25 cash income. Nearly 55 per cent of this income came from the sale of livestock including beef cattle.

Outside of income produced all along the line for purebred operator, commercial breeder, pasture cattlemen and feeders, our beef cattle and other livestock made money from meats, fats, soaps, hides, paints, glue, drugs, fertilizer, gelatins, brushes and chemicals. Return to America's stockmen and farmers from sale of cattle and calves in 1947 amounted to \$4,913,000,000. But we cannot stop there in figuring value of that livestock. Imagine all the folks who make a living from beef cattle after the livestock leaves the farm. There is the banker, railroader, trucker, yard man at market, commission man, packer, advertising man, wholesaler and retailer. And don't forget those thousands, from manufacturer to seller, who handle the by-

products already mentioned.

It is a great business with millions of people directly or indirectly getting their livelihood from cattle. There are about 3 million farms and ranches in America that report some cattle and other livestock. There are 68 public markets in the U. S. under supervision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and 2,000 auction-sale rings. There are 169,000 people employed in the meat-packing industry. There are 35,886 people running meat markets in the country. They employ 47,798 people with payrolls of \$51,000,000. It requires 51,822 stock cars to ship by rail the 4,051,665 tons of livestock originating annually in the 22 states west of the Mississippi. Livestock traffic represents 2 per cent of all shipments in the U. S. In 1947 there were 37,296,727 head of cattle, hogs and sheep trucked to 17 central markets. More than 39 billion pounds of meat animals were produced by our farmers and by our ranchers in 1947.

About 4 million cattle are grain-fattened annually in the Corn Belt, the association points out: 29 per cent in Iowa, 16 per cent in Illinois, 11 per cent in Nebraska, 9 per cent in Minnesota, 8 per cent in Kansas, 5 per cent in Indiana, and the remaining 13 per cent in Ohio, Michigan, South Dakota and Wisconsin. Now, looking at money derived only from sale of cattle and calves in range states in 1947, I find Kansas well up front. Leading was Texas with \$407,215,000, Nebraska with \$307,378,000 and Kansas in third place with \$304,660,000.

I heartily agree with this statement from the American National Live Stock Association: "The production, development, growth, transportation and marketing of live animals; the processing into essential food, merchandising and distribution of the resultant highly-perishable product to every corner in the land, at costs within the reach of all people, is one of the outstanding accomplishments of this modern age and clearly exemplifies the ingenuity and resourcefulness of American free enterprise."

We have had a glimpse of how livestock carries with it, along the route to the consumer, the livelihood of millions of persons. But in addition the livestock man is of great importance to everyone in every other industry because of his needs—to the tune of 10 billion dollars a year. That is the amount he spends for things he buys—farm machinery, trucks, automobiles, feeds, furniture, tires, household goods, electricity, refrigerators, radios and everything else to make the modern home and farm a better place to live. In spending that much money the livestock man is helping keep many thousands employed.

So when folks walk thru the livestock barns at fairs this summer and fall, I hope they will admire the fine animals they see, of course. But I also hope they feel a deep respect for one of the greatest industries of all, livestock.

Arthur Capper
Topeka.

No Taft-Hartley Repeal This Session

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

EVERY indication in Washington is that the Administration has given up hopes of getting the Taft-Hartley Act repealed at this session of Congress; probably by the present Congress. Ditto President Truman's recommendation for some 6 billion dollars increases in federal taxes; 4 billion thru increased income taxes on corporation and high individual incomes, plus 2 billions in social security withholding taxes.

It is just beginning to be generally understood over the country that these withholding taxes for so-called insurance program actually are not put into a reserve to meet payments later. The money is being spent just about as fast as it comes in. Later, when benefit payments exceed collections, as they will in later years, then Congress will have to make appropriations to meet the payments—and levy taxes to raise the necessary funds. For the present years, however, it means just that much more money for the Administration to spend.

Senator Bob Taft of Ohio is turning out to be an even bigger figure in the Democrat 81st Congress than he was in the Republican 80th Congress. The Taft clear-thinking, the Taft logic, and the Taft purposes, are dominant in pretty nearly every piece of major legislation that gets thru the Senate. But candor compels the admission that it is not Taft clear-thinking, nor Taft logic, nor Taft's admitted integrity of

(Continued on Page 22)



Lightning Struck Four Men in Fields

By CLYDE LATCHEM, State Fire Marshal

FOUR farmers were killed by lightning while doing field work. When it was revealed by the Kansas State Board of Health that 3 of these persons were struck while riding tractors, considerable discussion developed at a meeting of the Farm Safety Committee.

Why is a tractor operator attractive to lightning? Theories advanced at the meeting were just that—theories. Proof is lacking. However, there is enough reasonableness to the theories to merit serious consideration.

A tractor operator will almost invariably be a high point in a flat field. When static electricity is accumulating during storm conditions to a point where it must find release, strong evidence points to its seeking the shortest possible route to the ground, or the path of least resistance. When the stored charge of static is over a flat field, the tractor operator would naturally present the nearest conductor to the ground.

Some persons believe rubber-tired tractors wouldn't present the same opportunity for grounding as would steel wheels. But these persons forget the tool which is being used. For example, it was determined that 2 of the 3 per-

sons who met death on the 3 tractors were pulling one-way plows. These would, of course, provide a perfect ground.

Another theory advanced is that there is a column of warm air rising from the tractor as it moves, caused by heat of the machine and the exhaust. Again proof is lacking, but there is evidence that warm air provides a more attractive path for static electricity than does cold air. It is known that warmer air contains more moisture and this theory is further bolstered by the fact that barns where hay is stored are so frequently struck. The theory is that heat arising from the stored hay—walled around by cool air which usually accompanies storm conditions—reaches for the stored static; hence, the lightning-struck barn.

Members of the committee were concerned with methods of prevention. The only one presented was: When thunderstorm conditions exist, stay off of the tractor in the field. There are times when the temptation is strong to finish the job at hand and there is no one around to compel the tractor operator to stop work. The choice is his. However, 3 farmers did meet death.

30,000 to See Terracing In Jefferson County

IF WEATHER is favorable, folks in Jefferson county are expecting 30,000 persons for the annual State Plow Terracing Contest, to be held August 2, near Valley Falls. That would be 3 times as many people as live in the county, says Russell Klotz, general chairman of the event.

Indications are that more than 35 contestants from as many counties will compete for the state plow terracing championship, County Agent Klotz reports. The contest is being co-sponsored by Kansas Farmer, WIBW and The Topeka Daily Capital, and is being conducted under auspices of the State Association of District Boards of Supervisors, in co-operation with local farm groups.

Winners in the terracing contest will take home \$650 in prizes given by Kansas Farmer, WIBW and the Topeka Capital. First-place winner gets \$150, second place \$100 and third \$75, in both senior and junior divisions.

In addition to the terracing contest, there will be machinery displays, an army equipment exhibit from Ft. Leavenworth, and a tractor safety derby.

Lunch will be served on the grounds by 4-H Club and home demonstration unit members under leadership of Mrs. Donna Kempton, Jefferson county home demonstration agent. A first-aid

station is being supplied by the army. An 80-acre free parking place is being provided at the contest site 2 miles east, 2 miles south and 1 mile east of Valley Falls. Contest starts at 10 a. m., so be on hand early.

Kansas Flying Farmers are making plans to fly in for the event and probably will arrange to take some of the visitors over the contest site to view things from the air. They have been taking passengers up at various soil conservation events over the state to give folks a better idea of the extent of soil depletion, which can be seen so well from the air. During the contest, flying farmers will operate from the Sky Harbour Flying Service Airport, east of Valley Falls.

Banquet for Contestants

An important event in connection with the contest will be a banquet held the night before at Township Hall, in Valley Falls. This banquet will honor the contestants who, in turn, will pick a Queen of Curves and her attendants to reign over the terracing contest the following day.

On the banquet program will be former Senator Arthur Capper, Senator Andrew Schoepel, Governor Frank Carlson, Congressman Albert Cole and other dignitaries prominent in farming activities. Don Christie, Scott City rancher, will be master of ceremonies. Music will be provided by WIBW staff members.

Attendance at the banquet is being limited to 200. The public is invited to attend at \$1 a plate and reservations will be accepted until the 200 mark is reached. You will be notified if your reservation is not accepted and your money will be returned. Send your reservation for the banquet to Donna J. Kempton, HDA, Oskaloosa, by July 20.

Coming Events

- July 18-20—Ellsworth county 4-H summer camp.
- July 21-23—Northwest summer conference, county agents, Salina.
- July 27—Elk county beef tour.
- July 29—Cowley county beef tour.
- July 30-Aug. 2—Cowley county 4-H camp, Camp Horizon.
- August 2—Jefferson county, state terracing contest, Kansas Farmer, WIBW, The Topeka Daily Capital co-operating
- August 3—Jewell county women's unit leaders school, Miss Johnson, leader, Mankato.
- August 3-6—Southwest 4-H Camp at Dodge City for Seward, Meade, Gray and Lane counties.
- August 9-13—State 4-H Junior Leaders Camp.
- August 9-13—Jewell county state 4-H junior leaders camp.
- August 11—Chase county beef tour, conducted by Lot Taylor, Ray Hoss, Extension specialists.
- August 22-26—Jewell county State 4-H Conservation Camp.
- September 10-16—Shawnee county, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka. It is the 69th annual exposition.
- September 18-23—Reno county, Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.
- September 29—Jewell county beef tour, Lot Taylor, leader.
- October 4-8—Sedgwick county state 4-H Club Fat Stock Show, Wichita.
- October 14—A. M.—Smith county row crop field day, Smith Center.
- October 14—P. M.—Republic county row crop field day, Belleville.

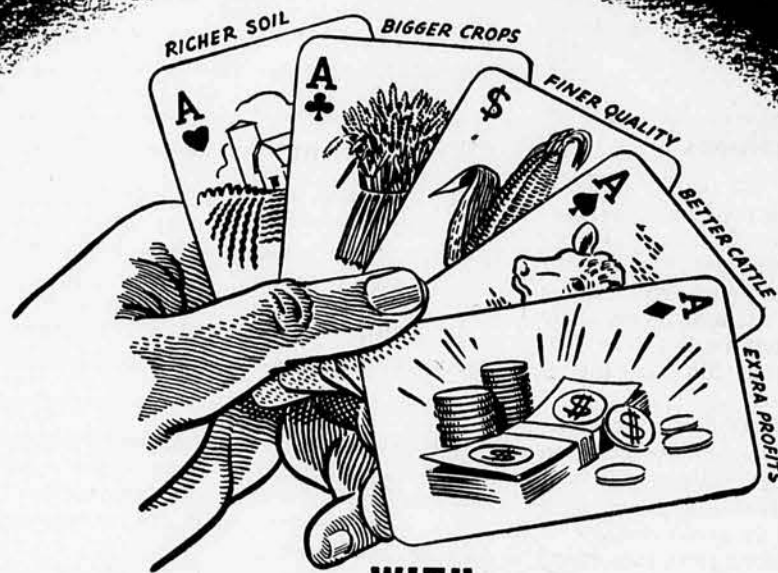
Kitchen Cabinets

If you are planning to remodel your kitchen this is just the bulletin for you. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has prepared a bulletin called, "Easy-to-Build Kitchen Cabinets for the Remodeled Farmhouse." Cabinets are pictured and explained for each type of unit, the food preparation, storage, chore clothes, serving cabinet and woodbox. Selected units can be grouped to suit your individual needs.

The materials and tools required are familiar to the farm carpenter. Plywood and pine shelving are the types of wood suggested. Detailed drawings and measurements are shown.

To secure this bulletin, send 15 cents to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

YOU can hold the Winning Hand!



WITH BEM BRAND Fertilizer

Because BEM BRAND Fertilizer supplies your soil with vital plant food elements that most soils lack and all plants need, it helps crops grow bigger, better and faster. This means you'll pocket extra profits on every crop. And you'll have an earlier harvest and the advantage of an earlier market. That's how BEM BRAND "Brings Extra Money" to your farm.

A. A. A. ASSISTANCE

Your P.M.A. program is designed to help you pay for carrying out all approved practices on your farm—but you must first register with your local committee to be eligible for this assistance. Funds are limited, so sign up with your committee today. THEN . . .

1. See your county agent and plan your fertilizer program to fit your soil's needs.
2. Check with your county P.M.A. committee and see how, in many cases, they can pay nearly half your bill for superphosphates when used in carrying out approved soil building practices.



"BRINGS EXTRA MONEY"

WRITE FOR YOUR FREE COPY OF "OUR LAND AND ITS CARE"

THURSTON CHEMICAL COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES: JOPLIN, MO.

Factories: Joplin, Mo., and Tulsa, Okla.



TRACTOR

Kansas Dealers

- ABILENE—Cruse Motor Co.
- ANTHONY—Williams Motor Co.
- ASHLAND—McNickie, Geo. W.
- ATCHISON—Touslee Tract. & Impl. Co.
- BELLEVILLE—Rooney Impl. Co.
- BELLOIT—Fuller Equip. Co.
- CIMARRON—Layman Farm Supply
- CLYDE—Feight Farm Equip. Co.
- COLBY—Northwest Distr. Co.
- COLDWATER—Coldwater Motor Co.
- COUNCIL GROVE—Wood-Riley Impl. Co.
- DODGE CITY—Ark. Valley Impl. Co.
- EL DORADO—
McClure Tractor & Impl. Co.
- ELLSWORTH—Johnson Farm Equip. Co.
- EMPORIA—Owens Tractor & Impl. Co.
- EUREKA—Bush Tractor & Impl. Co.
- FLORENCE—Roberts Machinery Co.
- GARDEN CITY—
Burtis-Nunn Impl. Co., Inc.
- GRAINFIELD—Shaw Motor Co.
- GREENLEAF—Nelson Bros. Mach. Co.
- GREAT BEND—
Shumacher Farm Equip. Co.
- GREENSBURG—Gupton Motor Co.
- HADDAM—Rooney Motor Co.
- HAYS—Drelling Impl. Co.
- HIAWATHA—Rite Way Farm Equip. Co.
- HIGHLAND—McKay Tract. & Impl. Co.
- HILL CITY—Lewis Motor Co., Inc.
- HOISINGTON—Robbins Equip. Co.
- HOLTON—Bottenberg Impl. Co.
- HOWARD—Bryan Tractor & Impl. Co.
- HUGOTON—Hugoton Tract. & Impl. Co.
- HUTCHINSON—Chas. A. Rayl Impl. Co.
- JAMESTOWN—Elniff Motor Co.
- KANSAS CITY, KANS.—
Modern Farm & Home Store
- KINGMAN—Staley Tractor Co.
- KIOWA—Lawson Tractor & Impl. Co.
- LaCROSSE—Luft Implements
- LARNED—English Impl. Co.
- LAWRENCE—
Morgan-Mack Tractor & Impl. Co.
- LEAVENWORTH—
Boling Tractor & Impl. Co.
- LEONARDVILLE—
John Stafford Motor Co.
- LIBERAL—
Southwest Tractor & Impl. Co.
- LINCOLN—J. G. Miller Motor Co.
- LUCAS—Lucas Equip. Co.
- LYONS—G. C. Schumacher Impl. Co.
- MANHATTAN—
Saraf Tractor & Impl. Co., Inc.
- McPHERSON—
Callendo Tract. & Impl. Co., Inc.
- MARION—Midwest Tract. Sales & Serv.
- MARYSVILLE—Anderson-Boss Impl. Co.
- MEADE—Layman Tractor & Supply Co.
- MEDICINE LODGE—
Sprout Tractor & Impl. Co.
- NESS CITY—Schroyer's, Inc.
- NEWTON—Astele Implement Co.
- OAKLEY—Shaw Impl. Co.
- OBERLIN—Kump Motor Co.
- OLATHE—Perrin Machinery Co.
- ONAGA—Wentz Tractor & Impl. Co.
- OSAGE CITY—Osage Motors, Inc.
- OSBORNE—
McCammon Tract. & Impl. Co.
- OTTAWA—Price Impl. Co.
- PAOLA—
Tom Crawford Tractor & Impl. Co.
- PHILLIPSBURG—
Broun Tractor & Impl. Co., Inc.
- PLAINVILLE—Plainville Impl. Co.
- PRATT—
Rollmann Tractor & Equip. Co., Inc.
- RUSSELL—Russell Tractor & Impl.
- SALINA—Kansas Tractor Sales Co.
- SEDAN—Wall Tractor & Impl. Co.
- SENECA—Anderson-Holmes Impl. Co.
- SMITH CENTER—
Jones Tractor Sales & Service
- TESCOTT—Miller Motor Co.
- TONGANOXIE—
Laming Tractor & Impl. Co.
- TOPEKA—Shawnee Tractor & Impl. Co.
- ULYSSES—Tri-R Sales Co.
- VALLEY FALLS—
The Modern Tractor & Impl. Co.
- WAKEFIELD—Brougher Tract. & Impl. Co.
- WAMEGO—Wamego Tract. & Impl. Co.
- WASHINGTON—
Pacey Tractor & Impl. Co.
- WAKEENEY—Midwest Marketing Co.
- WELLINGTON—
Sumner County Tract. & Impl. Co.
- WICHITA—Wright Tractor & Impl. Co.
- WINFIELD—Stuber Tractor & Impl. Co.

K C TRACTOR & IMPLEMENT CO., Inc.

1340 Burlington, N. Kansas City, Mo.
Distributor for Kansas



400 Tests For Crops

MORE than 400 variety and fertility tests were conducted in 93 Kansas counties during 1948, reports Dr. H. E. Myers, head of the Kansas State College agronomy department. These included variety tests of wheat, oats, corn, sorghum, soybeans and grasses, and fertility tests of wheat, oats and flax.

In wheat variety tests, Wichita made the highest yields in the northeastern, southeastern, and south-central sections of the state. Comanche was highest producer in northwestern and southwestern sections, while a selection from Chiefkan x Oro-Tenmarq cross made highest yield in North-central Kansas and was second in the northwestern and southwestern areas.

The 3 new Victoria blight-resistant varieties of oats, Cherokee, Nemaha and Clinton, ranked first, second and third in that order in Eastern Kansas. Fulton made highest yield in Central Kansas, followed by Cherokee.

In 9 tests involving 50 to 72 corn varieties and hybrids, the hybrids produced by the Kansas Experiment Station averaged 5 bushels more an acre than all other hybrids, reports Doctor Myers.

Wheat fertility tests in Eastern Kansas showed an average of 7.1 bushels an acre increased yield where 25 pounds of available phosphoric acid an acre was used, and 16.7 bushels increase where phosphate was used at seeding time plus 24 pounds of nitrogen applied in March.

Twenty-five pounds of phosphate at seeding time plus 50 pounds of nitrogen applied in March increased the yield of wheat 17.3 bushels an acre. When the 50 pounds of nitrogen were applied in December, the increased wheat yield was 18.7 bushels an acre.

Reaps Double Crop

Sweet clover seeded into wide-spaced oats gave promise of an excellent return from both crops for Abe Schmidt, Harvey county. He seeded Neosho oats at the rate of 2 bushels an acre, setting the drill at the 4-bushel mark. Then he used 12 pounds of sweet clover an acre.

In this manner, Mr. Schmidt points out, he is able to reap a return from his land while getting it into sweet clover for higher returns later.

And higher returns are more than just fiction. Mr. Schmidt started a sweet clover rotation in 1944, but moved to a different farm before he had opportunity to fully check results. However, he did get to harvest one crop of wheat following sweet clover. The yield was twice that of the same crop not preceded by clover, and brought a quick return on seeding investment.

On his present farm he has started a rotation which requires seeding 20 acres of clover each year. Since it is a 2-year crop, he will have 40 acres of clover on 275 acres of cropland. In addition to clover he plans to have about 15 acres in alfalfa at all times. The combination of 2 legumes in rotation will improve his soil for better wheat yields.

Trillions of Gallons

The Great Plains now has more than 25,000 miles of shelterbelts and farmstead windbreaks, reports USDA. Several hundred trillion gallons of water in the form of snow were held out of streams and on the land where it is needed in the Northern Great Plains region last winter and early this spring as a result of these windbreaks and shelterbelts, it is claimed by USDA officials.

Various Meat Recipes

Have you ordered your "Homemaker's Meat Recipe Book"? The National Live Stock and Meat Board has published a most attractive recipe booklet with many illustrations. On 25 or 30 pages there are meat recipes of all kinds; 2 pages contain menus which are not elaborate, and the rest of the booklet has cake, cookie and pastry recipes. On nearly every page there are hints for the homemaker. For a free copy of the booklet, please address Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

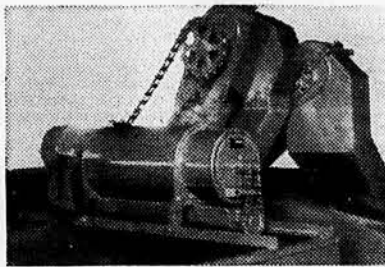
The Nationally Known 6-ft. Combine with BIG COMBINE CAPACITY



DEARBORN-WOOD BROS. COMBINE

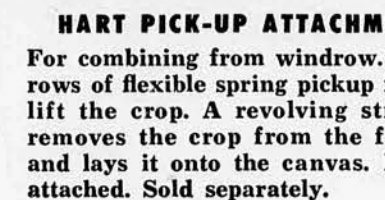
Here's a low, streamlined combine, simple in design, outstanding in performance, known from coast to coast for dependability. This new and improved Dearborn-Wood Bros. model has the economy and easy handling of a 6 ft. combine . . . any 2-plow tractor can pull it. Yet it has unusually large capacity because of straight-through "balanced" operation.

Canvas, cylinder and straw rack are of uniform width. The straw-walker type rack actually has more capacity than that of some 12 ft. self-propelled combines. This Dearborn-Wood Bros. Combine has its own efficient engine and many other advantages worth investigating. Made in tank and bagger models.



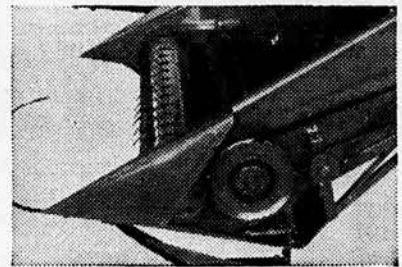
HART SCOUR-KLEEN ATTACHMENT

Easily installed when a polished grain is wanted or weed seeds must be removed. Rotary cylinder polishes the grain. Weed seeds pass through a fine wire screen into a trough below. Sold separately.



HART PICK-UP ATTACHMENT

For combining from windrow. Three rows of flexible spring pickup fingers lift the crop. A revolving stripper removes the crop from the fingers and lays it onto the canvas. Easily attached. Sold separately.



SEE YOUR DEALER

Your nearby Ford Tractor dealer is headquarters for Ford Tractors, Dearborn Farm Equipment, genuine parts and expert service . . . He wants to know you better to serve you better.



DEARBORN MOTORS CORPORATION • DETROIT 3, MICHIGAN

COPYRIGHT 1949, DEARBORN MOTORS CORPORATION

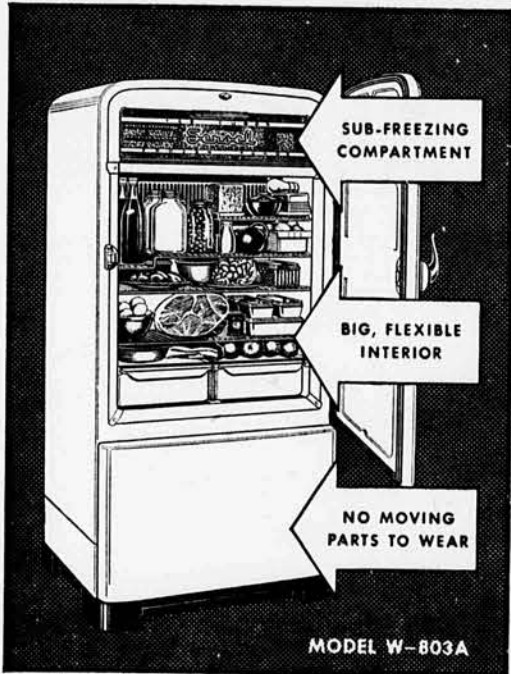


New Freedom

WITH A NEW

SERVEL

KEROSENE REFRIGERATOR



AVAILABLE AT
YOUR
PHILLIPS 66
DEALER'S

You'll wish you'd never been without one! What a joy and convenience. This refrigerator is meant for a big family. Lots of space even for bulky things like watermelons. Makes plenty of ice cubes in warm weather... even freezes ice cream for you!

And remember... this silent Servel has no moving parts to get out of order. Just a tiny, economical kerosene flame does all the work. Come in and get full details or write to Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, for descriptive literature.

Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing Advertisers

LOW COST IRRIGATION HOSE
MADE OF CANVAS
Ideal for pump irrigation. Carries water over or around obstacles. Saves work. Lasts for years. Makes getting water where you want it easy. Low cost. Canvas dams also. Write for illustrated folder.
LINCOLN TENT & AWNING CO.
1616 O St., Lincoln, Nebr.

Many Never Suspect Cause Of Backaches

This Old Treatment Often Brings Happy Relief
When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder. Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 50 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

NEW! EASIER TO OPERATE!

A LOWER-PRICED MOWER

- LEAVES DRAW BAR FREE
- AUTOMATIC SAFETY
- EASY TO MOUNT
- HYDRAULIC LIFT
- LOW COST

SEE Where You're Going Where You're Mowing

You Can't Beat A **KOSCH**

TRACTOR MOUNTED **POWER MOWER**

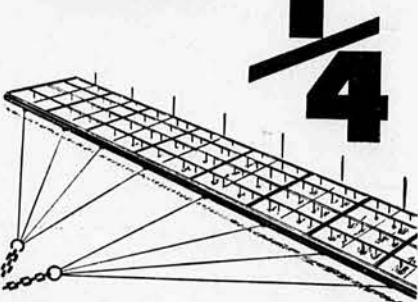
No tiresome "looking back". Allows you to take full swath, cut faster. Amazingly easy to handle. Hydraulic and manual lift. Mounts on tractor in minutes. A "must" for FARMALL and JOHN DEERE tractor owners.

Buy, "the mower with the cutting bar in front" now!

Write for Name of Your Dealer
KOSCH MFG. CO., Dept. K-8, Columbus, Nebr.

DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED

Cut Harrowing Time... 1/4



Pull 6 or 8 Sections with New Type NOBLE Evener

Save time, labor. Your tractor can pull more than 4 or 6 sections. Don't let a heavy, old-fashioned drawbar hold you back. Use Noble All-Steel Sectional Harrow Evener. Made of special airplane tubing for double strength with less weight. Shock-resistant. Can't drag or bog down. Floats 10" to 12" off ground. Tandems through gates. Recommended for 5, 6, 7, or 8 sections. Easily adapted for 2, 3 or 4 sections. Harrow the modern, easy way... with a Noble Evener. Write for free literature, name of nearest dealer.

Noble Manufacturing Co.
Dept. KF
Sac City, Ia.

Blame It on the Humidity

By RACHEL ESTABROOKS, Meteorological Aid
U. S. Weather Bureau, Topeka, Kansas



The washing dried slowly.

THE whole day had gone wrong and now her corns hurt so badly that Mother got into her easy slippers while she prepared the evening meal. The "wash" had dried ever so slowly on the line despite the fact it seemed like a moderately warm spring day. In fact a half-dozen heavy bath towels and a couple of pairs of Dad's overalls were even then hanging on a line stretched across the kitchen to finish the drying process.

Grandpa, who usually was of considerable help about the house, had only proved an added irritation today as he complained about his rheumatism and worried because the children hadn't hoed the garden before the rain that he "felt in his bones" was coming before morning. Then Daughter had come home from school all upset because her hair was "stringing" about her shoulders and she just had to look her best tonight at the school party.

"It must be the weather," sighed Mother, closer to the truth than she realized, for it has long been the custom to blame the "weather" for anything which we cannot easily explain. As a matter of fact the weather factor which probably had considerable bearing on Mother's troubles of the day is an increase in the moisture content of the air. And Grandpa's aches and pains were aggravated by the high humidity. Yet even if Mother had been told that the relative humidity was 95 per cent, it is quite possible she would not have recognized it as her "troublemaker." For the average person is not too familiar, either with the terms used to indicate moisture content, or with its significance to our daily lives.

Moisture in the form of water vapor is contained in the air in some quantity at all times and in all places, even in the most arid deserts. The higher the temperature, the more water vapor can be contained in a given quantity of air. Several terms may be used to indicate

the amount of water vapor present in the air at a given time, but relative humidity, expressed as a percentage, is the one that affects human comfort most. Other terms, as specific humidity, mixing ratio, and absolute humidity, are of value principally to the professional meteorologist.

Relative humidity is defined as the amount of water vapor actually present in the air, compared with the greatest amount that could be present at a given temperature and is expressed as a percentage. For example, if a given quantity of air contains one fourth as



Her hair looked "simply awful."

much moisture as it could hold at that temperature, its relative humidity is 25 per cent. If the air contains all the moisture, or water vapor, which is possible at a given temperature, its relative humidity is 100 per cent, and the air is said to be saturated. Thus it is readily seen that as temperature increases, the relative humidity decreases, and vice versa, so long as the actual amount of water vapor remains the same.

Whenever air is cooled to a temperature which raises the relative humidity above its saturation point, the excess

(Continued on Page 9)



Grandpa's rheumatism gave him fits.

17 Championships Won in 2 Years By Railroader-Farmer

Raised His Prize Angus Cattle "Between Trains"

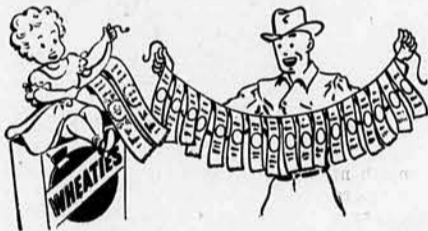


RAY, DAUGHTER CAROL, PRIZE ANGUS
Bulls and locomotives mix fine

FAYETTE, MO.—Raymond George raises prize Angus cattle on his farm. ALSO dispatches trains on a railroad. Does fine at both jobs. Won 17 championships for Angus cattle in '47, '48! Including one at Missouri State Show.

* * *

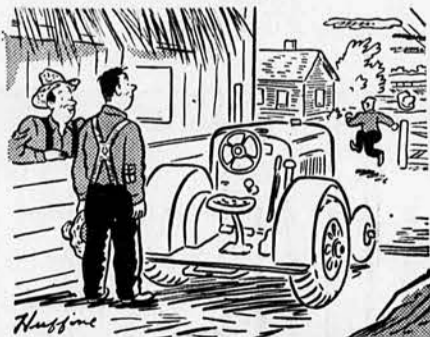
KEEPS RAY BUSY, farming, railroading, serving as official in Angus breeders' and railroad men's organizations. Looks like he needs his Wheaties! Eats these nourishing whole wheat flakes 5 days a week. Likes them with bananas and milk.



CAROL WINS RIBBONS TOO!

3 year old daughter Carol wins championships, too. "Blue Ribbon Baby" at Missouri State Fair in '47, '48! Carol's another Wheaties eater. Three generations in George family enjoy this delicious breakfast cereal. Many families same way. Wheaties are America's favorite whole wheat flakes. Famous training dish, too. Three B vitamins, also minerals, proteins, food energy in Wheaties. "Breakfast of Champions."

You get 50% more Wheaties in the Extra-Big-Pak. Ideal size for active, hungry families. Had YOUR Wheaties today? Get 'em in the Extra-Big-Pak!



"When I told him of the work to be done today he headed for a second bowl of Wheaties."

AVOID ACCIDENTS • National Farm Safety Week • JULY 24-30

"Wheaties" and "Breakfast of Champions" are registered trade marks of General Mills, Inc.

water vapor is condensed and becomes water droplets. When this condition occurs in clouds, drops may fall as rain or other precipitation. In a similar situation near the surface, fog is likely to form. On still, clear nights dew or frost forms on objects when the air very near their surface is cooled below that of surrounding air. Steam forms on the windows of the kitchen when boiling water increases the humidity, and on automobile glass when the breathing of passengers adds moisture, provided the air outside is colder than that inside, and the air near the windows becomes cooled below its saturation point.

When People Feel Best

Studies have proved that people feel best when the relative humidity is neither too high nor too low. The exhilarating effect often noted when the sky clears after a period of rain is due, in part at least, to the lower humidity. However, a moderate amount of humidity in the air is essential in keeping the skin and the membranes of the respiratory tract from becoming too dry and hard.

When the air becomes very moist, both health and comfort suffer. It makes heat seem more oppressive and cold more intense. Deaths are more frequent, especially among infants, when high humidities and high temperatures occur simultaneously, so watch the baby more closely on such days.

On the other hand, neither is very low humidity conducive to the best of health and comfort. Hot dry winds of arid regions are never pleasant and may occasionally be fatal on the desert. Of more concern to most of us is the harmful effect of the dry air generally found inside heated buildings during winter months. Low humidities are probably more closely related to pneumonia, flu, and other respiratory diseases than are low temperatures. Few people care about this when they are flat on their backs with flu.

So Mother was fully justified in saying, "It must be the weather." She could have been more specific by saying, "It must be the humidity." Her clothes didn't dry very rapidly despite the temperature, because the air already contained very nearly as much water vapor as it could hold and so was very reluctant to absorb the moisture from the clothes.

Hair Records Humidity

Daughter's "stringy" hair also was a direct result of the high moisture content of the air. Human hair becomes longer in direct proportion to an increase in relative humidity, and artificially curled hair will tend to straighten out as the air becomes more moist. So true is this that blond human hair is the sensitive element used in the hygograph, an instrument for measuring and recording relative humidity.

Mother's sore corns and Grandpa's aching joints are a result of the general ill feeling that accompanies high humidity and lower air pressures. Both weather factors often precede rain and so Grandpa may have been right in predicting rain the next day.

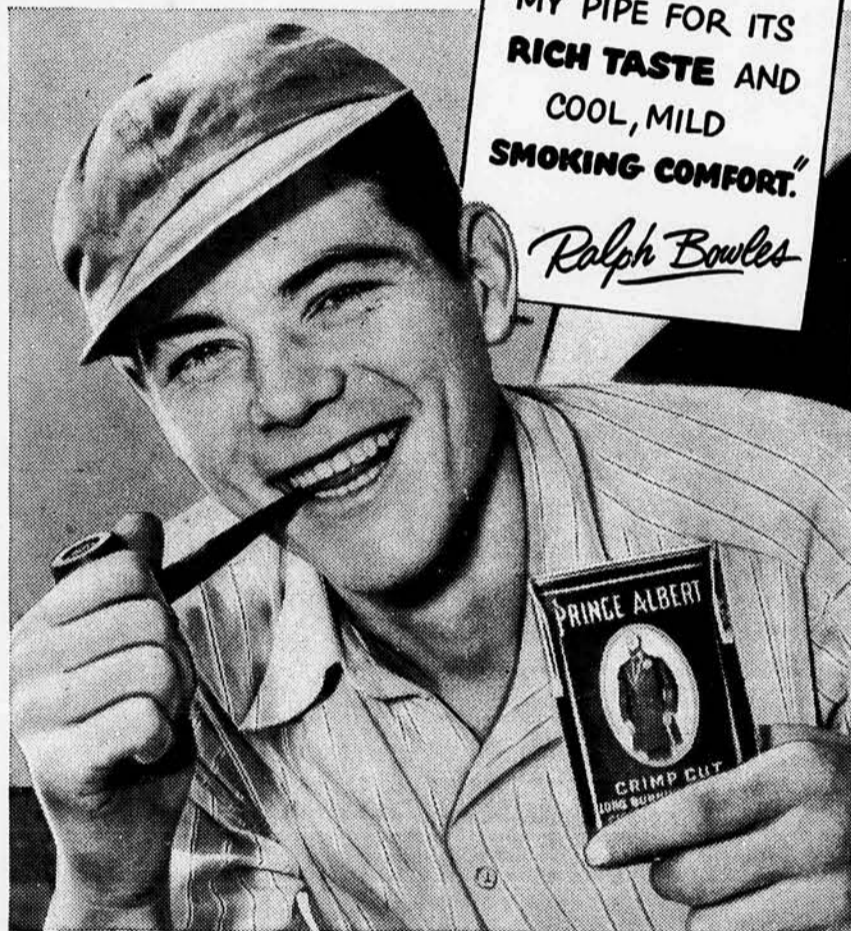
Every element of weather—temperature, wind, pressure, as well as humidity—has some effect on our health and comfort. Probably we are more conscious of changes in relative humidity than of any other element except temperature. Moisture content of the air does, therefore, play a larger part in our lives than many of us have realized. And in the future, when our clothes won't dry, the windows steam over, our curl comes out, or our joints ache, we can, with Mother, "blame it on the humidity."



"It's not as dangerous as you might think—no signal lights, one-way traffic and no women drivers!"

"No other tobacco gives me such pipe joy as PRINCE ALBERT"

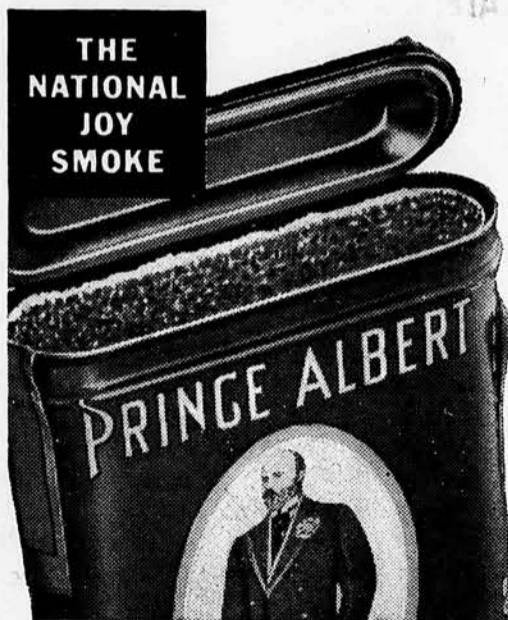
—says Ralph Bowles.



"I SMOKE PRINCE ALBERT IN MY PIPE FOR ITS RICH TASTE AND COOL, MILD SMOKING COMFORT."

Ralph Bowles

WHY IS PRINCE ALBERT SO EASY ON THE TONGUE? Only naturally mild, rich-tasting tobacco is selected for use in Prince Albert. This choice tobacco is then specially treated to insure against tongue bite. And with the new Humidor Top, the freshness and flavor of Prince Albert's choice, crimp cut tobacco is locked in for cooler, milder, tastier smoking joy.



THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

More Men Smoke

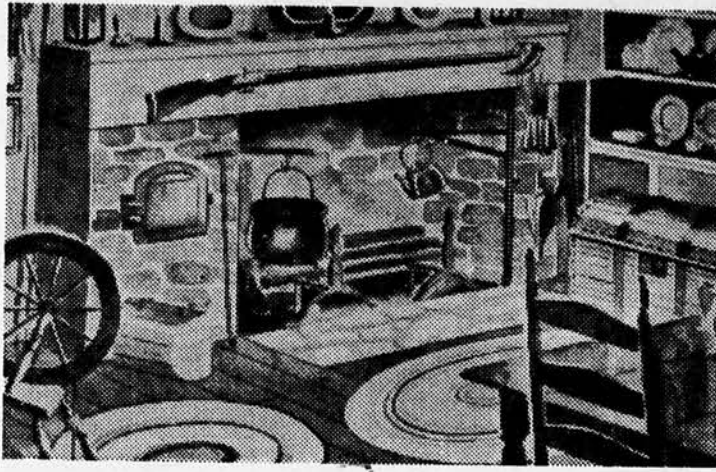
P.A.

than any other tobacco

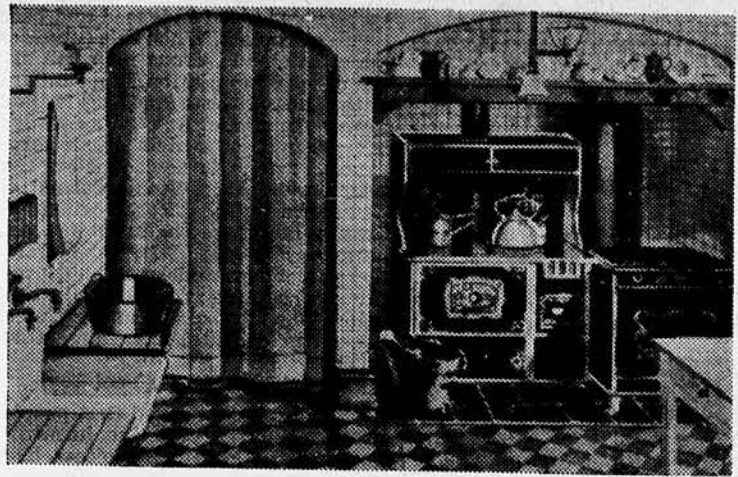
Tune in "Grand Ole Opry", Saturday Nights on NBC

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. Winston-Salem, N. C.

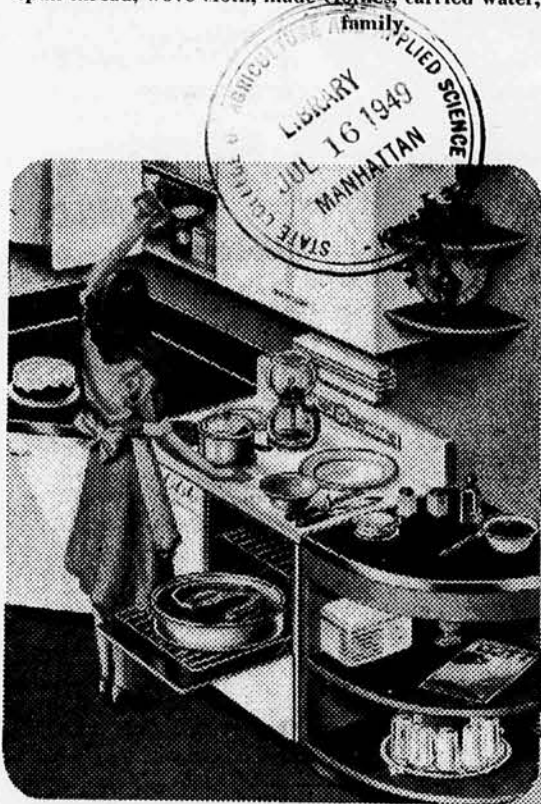
Continue Your U. S. Savings Bond Purchases During 1949



Colonial Kitchen . . . Here the mother of the home made the candles, spun thread, wove cloth, made clothes, carried water, cooked and fed the family.



Kitchen of Early 1900's . . . The icebox was outdoors; food was kept in a pantry to avoid kitchen heat. Meals required many steps, constant watching.



When a Kitchen is
Practical *and* Pretty
...of course, it's electric!



- **Your Electric Range . . .**
 fast, clean, cool, and economical. Provides the exact cooking temperature for every need. The result is appetizing, nourishing meals cooked to perfection every time by automatic clock control.
- **Your Electric Refrigerator . . .**
 provides ample food storage, large freezing capacity for ice cubes and frozen desserts. All the advantages of top-quality refrigeration are yours for a few cents a day.
- **Your Electric Water Heater . . .**
 lots of piping hot water for dishwashing, cleaning, laundering and for a hundred other hot-water tasks. At a surprisingly low cost, electricity quickly and dependably gives you all the hot water you want, when you want it.
- **Your Electric Food Freezer . . .**
 now you freeze instead of can! You have an endless variety of fresh, flavorful food at your finger-tips. Prepare meals weeks in advance . . . save money by buying in quantity . . . save hours in the kitchen . . . enjoy better meals the year round!

YOUR ALL-ELECTRIC KITCHEN . . .

gives you the very best in cooking, water heating, refrigeration, and food freezing. Only an all-electric kitchen provides all the time-saving, work-saving facilities that really modern living demands. No matter what the size or shape of your kitchen, no matter what your ideas on decoration, electric servants will do much of your work automatically. You'll spend less time in the kitchen, you'll have more leisure time, you'll enjoy homemaking more!

ELECTRICITY— Does the Job Better!

Central Kansas Power Company Eastern Kansas Utilities, Inc.
 Kansas City Power & Light Company The Kansas Power and Light Company Kansas Gas and Electric Company
 The Kansas Electric Power Company Western Light & Telephone Company

This Message from the Pioneers of Rural Electrification

Thoughts TO LIVE BY

Convictions

FAR out in the country a car stopped. The door was opened and a dog was pushed out. The driver hurriedly started the car and speeded down the highway. So intent on losing the dog were the people in the car they failed to notice a highway patrolman waiting at an intersection. He joined the chase and soon overtook the speeding car.

When the race was over, the officer asked the offender why he was hurrying so. "To lose my dog," was the strange reply. "But, why," asked the officer, "would anyone want to lose his dog?" The man described a puppy that won his heart. Here was a friendly, intelligent, attractive, and strong young dog. He would make a good watchdog to protect his family when the man was away on business trips. But alas, the man was mistaken. Now that the dog was grown, a stranger could not only trespass on his property, but he could take the dog as part of his booty. Then the man said something profound: "A dog that follows everyone is no good to anyone."

Someone else has expressed the same truth in another way. "The man who doesn't stand for something, falls for everything."

Life requires that we have convictions.

We are not neutral spectators sitting in the grandstand. We are gladiators struggling in the arena, and the issue is life or death. To be uncommitted may smack of sophistication, but it is neither a badge of culture nor a sign of intelligence.

We must believe something. Either this universe guarantees the good or it doesn't. Either man is just an animal or he is more than an animal. Whatever assumption we make on those two questions will influence our daily behavior. Why be unselfish if the good lacks power? Why respect other people if their lives have no ultimate value, if they live and die like a dog albeit they are a little smarter?

The time was when a man pretended to have better convictions than he actually lived. That was denounced as hypocrisy. Today the situation has radically changed. Modern hypocrisy is the pretense that we have no convictions while, of course, we have.

To be sure, it is often difficult to see the goal posts in this complicated game of life. Issues are sometimes badly confused. But surely, we can all say something as did another person in the long ago, "Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief." For such a man, there is help.

—Larry Schwarz

To Reduce Losses In Hot Weather

HERE are timely tips in avoiding hot-weather shipping losses. They are offered by Earle G. Reed, general livestock agent for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He says: With warm weather, hog mortality can be prevented if the producer, shipper and railroad co-operate in not doing these things—

1. Do not overfeed prior to shipping—reduce the ration by one half at the previous feed.

2. Do not overexert the animals in driving or loading.

3. Do not overcrowd or load cars too heavily. Allow more room in hot weather.

4. Do not fail to separate all mixed shipments with good, strong partitions well fastened.

5. Do not salt nogs nor withhold all feed for several hours before loading. Producers, shippers and railroad can co-operate in doing these things—

1. Handle and drive slowly, carefully, and patiently.

2. Where possible, allow free access to water up to a short time prior to loading.

3. Prescribe adequate feed en route.

Give instructions to agent at shipping time. Have hogs fed in cars whenever possible. Saves time and is all right for the hogs.

4. Wet the sand bedding before loading but do not make it a sloppy mess as so often happens.

Reed Baskets Last Longer

Reed baskets become brittle after a time and should be washed once a year to prevent this. Warm water, ivory soap and a soft brush will add years to the life of even the most delicate grass basket. Heavier baskets should be soaked 15 to 30 minutes according to their size.—Mrs. C. C.

Warning Lid

Anyone who has ever had the annoying experience of having the water in the bottom of the double boiler boil away and ruin the utensil, will appreciate this idea. Merely put an ordinary tin jar lid in the water compartment, and when the water gets low, the lid will rattle, warning the cook to refill.—E. W.

Please Be Careful

JUST about a year ago a farmer 43 years old was thrown into a manger by a cow; he suffered fatal injuries.

An elderly farmer was killed by a blow in the abdomen; he was struck by a singletree, when a rope broke while he was unloading hay.

Never allow a young child to ride as a passenger on farm machinery—too many are killed that way.

While driving a tractor pulling 2 one-ways during an electric storm, a middle-aged farmer was struck by lightning and killed. Any piece of machinery is likely to draw lightning. The operator should leave his machine during an electric storm, and if no building equipped with lightning rods or modern plumbing is handy, lie flat on the ground.

—Kansas State Board of Health

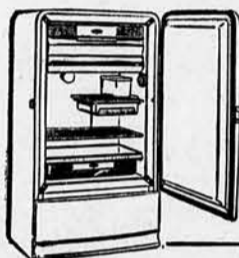
All Electric For Your Farm Home!

For Features - For Style - For Value
FRIGIDAIRE Home Appliances

- REFRIGERATORS
- AUTOMATIC WASHER
- ELECTRIC CLOTHES DRYER
- HOME FREEZERS
- ELECTRIC RANGES
- ELECTRIC IRONER
- ELECTRIC WATER HEATERS
- ELECTRIC DEHUMIDIFIER

Also Kitchen Cabinets and Sinks

Come in . . . see for yourself why the purchase of one Frigidaire appliance leads to another! Convenient terms. Ask about liberal trade-ins.



FRIGIDAIRE Deluxe Refrigerator

- New shelf arrangement
- Full-width Super-Freezer Chest
- Full-width Hydrator
- Basket-Drawer
- Famous Meter-Miser mechanism—Many other features you should see!

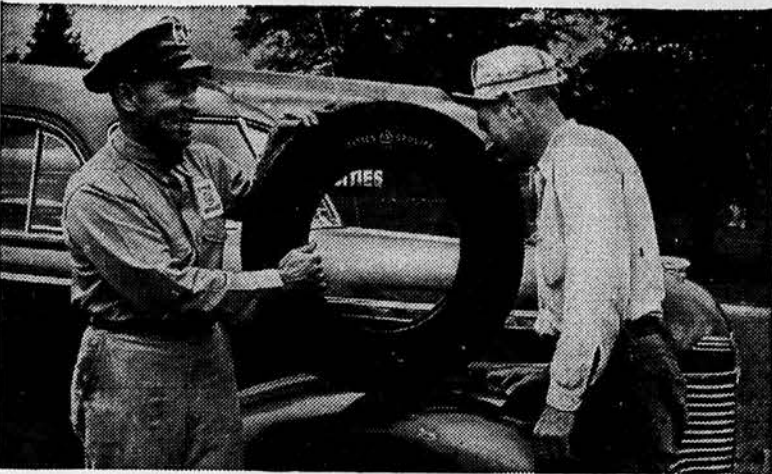
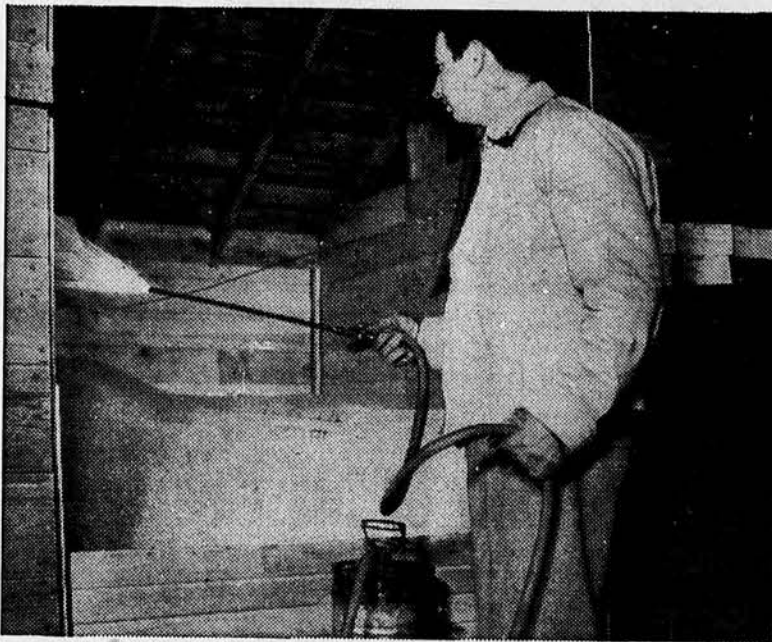
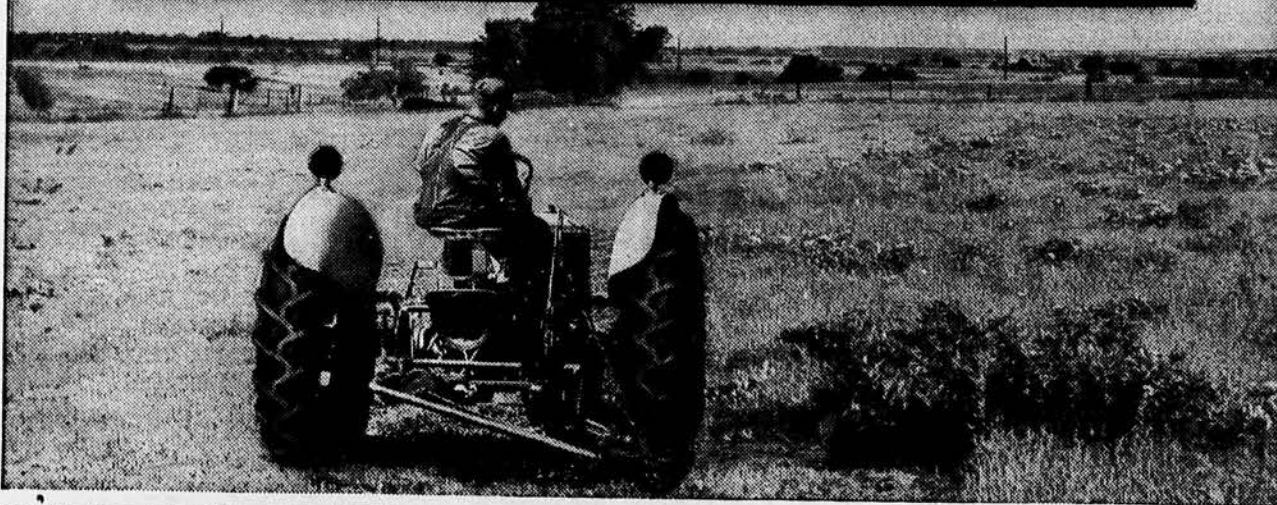
Model DL-70 Only
\$289⁷⁵

Other models as low as \$189.75

SEE THEM AT ANY OF THESE DEALERS

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| ARILENE
Shokey & Landes | COUNCIL GROVE
Rumsey & White | KENSINGTON
Simmons-Oiliff | PHILLIPSBURG
Newell's Appl. Co. |
| ALMA
Hasenbank & LaMar | DIGHTON
Mull Electric Service | KINGMAN
Kingman Radio Co. | PITTSBURG
Rodkey's Elec. Serv. |
| ALTAMONT
Holmes Hdw. Co. | DODGE CITY
Hainline Appliance Co. | KINSLEY
Maytag Appliance Co. | PLAINVILLE
Mosher Bros. |
| ANTHONY
Wood Music Co. | DOWNS
Cunningham Oil Co. | KIOWA
Fisher-Wood Hdw. | PRATT
Link Electric Co. |
| ARGONIA
Horton Furniture Co. | ELKHART
Kallaus Bros. Sales & Service | LACROSSE
Hittman & Pittman | PRETTY PRAIRIE
General Appliance Co. |
| ARKANSAS CITY
Wright-Burton Hdw. | EL DORADO
Home Appliances, Inc. | LAKIN
J. C. Hart & Co. | PRAIRIE VIEW
Prinsen Bros. |
| ARLINGTON
Fay's Sundries & Appl. | ELLIS
O'Loughlin Motor Co. | LARNED
A. A. Doerr Merc. Co. | QUINTER
Quinter Appl. Store |
| ASHLAND
Home Appliance Co. | ELLSWORTH
Holt & Goedde Furn. Co. | LEBANON
Lowery & Uht Furn. Co. | RILEY
Meyer Mercantile Co. |
| ATTICA
K. R. Anthony Furn. | EMPORIA
Litke-Stephens Fur. Co. | LEHIGH
Burkholder Lbr. Co. | RUSSELL
Deines Bros. |
| ATWOOD
Schander Furn. Co. | ERIE
Rogers' Hwd. & Furn. | LEON
Losh Motor Co. | ST. FRANCIS
Roell's Electric Store |
| AUGUSTA
O'Brien Furn. Co. | ESKRIDGE
Willard Sales & Serv. | LEOTI
Western Hdw. & Sup. | ST. JOHN
Peacock & Solce |
| AXTELL
Roth's Lock. & Ap. Co. | EUREKA
Burton's Furn. & Appl. Co. | LIBERAL
Hettie Appl. Co. (Ref.) | ST. MARYS
Tessendorf & Youngkamp |
| BARNES
Barnes Ap. & Pibg. Co. | FLORENCE
W & R Appliance Co. | LINCOLN
B. G. Hall | SALINA
Goodhousekeepers Appl., Inc. |
| BAXTER SPRINGS
Kane Furniture Co. | FORT SCOTT
Filizola Off. Equip. Co. | LINCOLNVILLE
Burkholder Lbr. Co. | SCANDIA
Sanborn Lumber Co. |
| BELLE PLAIN
Foster Refrig. & Appl. | FRANKFURT
Lauer Electric Shop | LINDSBORG
Billings Refrigeration & Elec. Appl. | SCOTT CITY
Bryans, Inc. |
| BELLEVILLE
Fitch & Barth, Inc. | GARDENIA
Hols Hardware Co. | LITTLE RIVER
Hodgson Impl. & Hdw. | SEDAN
Ding Bell Chev. Co. |
| BELOIT
Hiserote & Weir Appl. | GARDEN CITY
Mayo's | LYONS
Schneider's Furn. Co. | SHARON SPRINGS
C. E. Koons & Son |
| BENNINGTON
Powell Service | GIRARD
Evans Appliance Co. | MADISON
Sauder Hardware Co. | SMITH CENTER
Simmons-Oiliff Furn. & Und. |
| BLUE RAPIDS
Berk's Furn. Store | GLASCO
B. W. Cramer Hdw. | MANHATTAN
Kauf Furniture Co. | SPEARVILLE
Heskamp Chev. Co. |
| BUCKLIN
Day Hardware Co. | GOODLAND
D & G Electric Co. | MANKATO
Beam Motor Co. | STAFFORD
Peacock & Solce |
| BUHLER
Voth Radio Shop | GREAT BEND
Chaffee Electric Co. | MARION
W. J. Haas Furn. & Ap. | STERLING
F & A Electric Co. |
| BURDEN
Lewis Chevrolet Co. | HANOVER
Schwartz Appl. Co. Elec. Co. | MCPHERSON
Green Furniture Co. | STOCKTON
Quenzer Appl. Co. |
| BURNETT
Lyons Supply Co. | HALSTEAD
Mantele's Dept. St., Inc. | MEADE
C. F. Worman Elec. & Pibg. | SYLVAN GROVE
F. A. Gatewood & Sons |
| CALDWELL
Terwilliger Hardware | HARPER
Jess Hamilton | MEDICINE LODGE
Diekey Appl. Co. | SYRACUSE
Stewart Furniture Co. |
| CANEY
Pendleton Chev. Co. | HAYS
The Merchandise Mart | MILTONVALE
Phelps Furn. Store | TIMKEN
Timken Lumber Co. |
| CAWKER CITY
Riley-Rhoades Ap. Co. | HERINGTON
Fred Lee & Sons | MINNEAPOLIS
Horner Hardware Co. | TRIBUNE
Western Hdw. & Sup. |
| CEDAR VALE
Williams Motor Co. | HILL CITY
Quenzer Appl. & Hdw. | MORGANVILLE
Will F. Taddken | TURON
Turon Elec. Supply |
| CHANUTE
Naf & Boize Hwde. | HILLSBORO
John Hiebert | MOUNDRIE
Krehbiel Hardware | ULYSSES
Durham Electric Co. |
| CHAFFMAN
Sanborn Lumber Co. | HOISINGTON
Gelman Appl. Co. | NASHVILLE
Stewart Motor Co. | WAKEENEY
Clark Supply Co. |
| CHENEY
Cheney Implement Co. | HOPE
W. W. Wuthnow | NATOMA
Pohlman's Home Furn. | WAKEFIELD
Sanborn Lumber Co. |
| CHERRYVALE
Clark's Maytag Co. | HOWARD
Virgil Munsinger | NEODESHA
Kimball Electric Shop | WAMEGO
J. E. Stewart & Sons |
| CHEYENNE
Blankenship Hardware | HUXFORD
H. J. Rietcheck Appl. | NESS CITY
Schroyer's, Inc. | WATERVILLE
Hensley Hdw. & Furn. |
| CIMARRON
Young Appliance Co. | HUGOTON
Richardson Elec. Co. | NEWTON
Jenkins Appl. Co. | WELLINGTON
Nichols Electric Co. |
| CLAY CENTER
Marshall's, Inc. | HUTCHINSON
Graber Furniture Co. | NORTON
Horney's Appl. Co. | WICHITA
Bennett Music House |
| CLIFTON
Beccette-Esslinger | INDEPENDENCE
Dixon & Ebert Co., Inc. | OAKLEY
C. D. Clark & Sons, Inc. | WICHITA
Geo. Innes Co. |
| CLYDE
A. Seifert Jewelry | IOLA
Schell's Appl. Store | OSBORN
Quenzer Appl. Co. | WICHITA
Vowel Furniture Co. |
| COFFEYVILLE
Southwestern Sales Co. | JETMORE
Lindas Lumber Co. | OSWEGO
Williamson Stores, Inc. | WILSON
Weber Hardware |
| COLEY
Mackay Appliance Co. | JEWELL
Jewell Lumber Co. | OXFORD
Abildgaard Hdw. Co. | WINFIELD
Winfield Electric Co. |
| COLDWATER
Rural Gas & Elec. Co., Inc. | JOHNSON
Cave's Homegas | PEABODY
Baker Furn. Store | YATES CENTER
J. C. Schnell |
| COLUMBUS
Bennett Appliance Co. | JOHNSTON
Waters Hardware Co. | | |
| CONCORDIA
Culbertson Elec. Co. | | | |
| CONWAY SPRINGS
Lewis Pibg. & Appl. | | | |
| COTTONWOOD FALLS
Hamm Electric Co. | | | |

Farm Service Bulletin



4 PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

— Farm equipment will last longer, run smoother and perform better when properly lubricated. Ask your Cities Service Farm Representative about the complete line of performance tested products.



5 STAMP OUT BRUCellosis — Help eradicate brucellosis, or Bang's disease, in livestock, which costs U.S. farmers 100 million a year. You can do this, says USDA by: 1. Building resistance by vaccinating calves. 2. Testing and removing all infected animals from herds. 3. Adopting good sanitary herd management practices.

1 CONTROL PASTURE WEEDS BY MOWING — USDA dairy research shows that mowing weedy pastures returns \$9 for \$1. Net return from a mowed pasture was \$65 per acre, or \$16 more than from unmowed. Cost of mowing average \$1.85 per acre. Mowing controls weeds, increases spread of desirable grasses.

2 FUMIGATE GRAIN IN AUGUST — August is the time to kill weevils in your stored grain by fumigation. Grain buyers now have a reliable test that shows when grain is infested with weevil eggs. Don't risk loss by selling weevily grain. Your County Agent has full directions.

CITIES SERVICE

QUALITY PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
 Accessories for the farm

3 FULL TRACTION TIRES — Cities Service Milemaster tires have deeper, non-skid tread, double breaker strip and pre-dipped cords for strength. Buy from Cities Service Farm Representative.

Just Be Careful When You Spray

By WILLIAM G. AMSTEIN
 Kansas State College

MANY garden crops, yards and trees are being damaged by our enthusiasm for weed control. Nearly every day I see evidence of this in garden or yard visits, or on samples received at Kansas State College from over the state.

Plants treated accidentally by 2,4-D usually develop a peculiar appearance. In tomato plants, occasionally the damage resembles the disease known as mosaic. However, there is not the variation in leaf color from use of 2,4-D that is typical of mosaic.

Grape plants seem a special target for damage from weed sprays. Long-drawn-out, peculiarly-shaped leaves result from 2,4-D contact. Inquiry seldom brings out any recollection of a possibility that weed spraying caused the trouble.

Too much care or precaution cannot be emphasized in our weed-control program. A quick shift in wind may bring fumes around the yard onto plants not intended to be treated. Distance is no great barrier either. Field spraying from ground or airplanes helps account for many cases of damage reported on garden, yards and flowers.

Sprayer Must Be Clean

Another common cause for trouble is having only one sprayer, and using it for insect and disease control as well as weed spraying. No doubt it is possible by use of ammonia water to clean out a sprayer if proper care is taken to get the job done. However, too many fail to do a thoro enough job of cleaning out equipment. Damage results.

Still another problem arises in the minds of some folks in the confusion of the wording and spelling of the various materials recommended for different jobs. I find some have accidentally used a 2,4-D product intended for weed control instead of DDT that is sold for insect control. Results as you can well imagine are not only disappointing, they often prove disastrous. However, all of these disappointments should not keep down our interest in the growing use of weed-control materials.

Our experience in selective weeding of vegetables provides many interesting problems. Unfortunately no one chemical can be used to weed all vegetables. Therefore, we must know and use the proper material for the crop concerned.

Even with the right material used, results will vary. Soil, weather and crop conditions often cause a variation in results. If improperly used, damage most certainly may occur. For example, 2,4-D, suitable for weeding sweet corn and asparagus is destructive to tomatoes, melons, and most other vegetables and flowers.

Can Expect Good Results

However, vegetable gardeners can expect fairly good results where recommended materials are used on the following crops: asparagus, sweet corn, carrots, parsnips, parsley, dill, onion, beets, peas and Irish potatoes.

Sweet corn can be weeded by 2,4-D where broadleaved weeds are the principal problem. Best results are reported where spray is applied from the time plants are emerging until the plants are 3 to 4 inches high. Pre-emergence sprays also can be used. After sweet corn is 6 inches high it appears to be more sensitive to 2,4-D and spraying is not suggested.

Sweet corn varieties also vary greatly in their reaction to 2,4-D. Marcross, Lincoln and Ioana do not seem to be

(Continued on Page 13)

New Playlet

We have prepared for our readers a new play entitled, "So Much a Dozen." It requires a cast as follows: The photographer, the bride and groom, an old maid, a family with 9 children. Stage properties are simple and easy to obtain. Setting is an old-time photographer's studio. Send 5 cents to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for your copy of the play. It will be sent promptly.

injured. Spangcross, Carmelcross and Golden Cross Bantam are more subject to injury. Seneca Dawn and North Star, 2 extra-early varieties, are most subject to 2,4-D injury. The 2,4-D injury to corn also is worse on light, sandy soils.

Many ask about weeding asparagus. If broadleaved weeds are the problem, 2,4-D will do a good job. Spraying can be done just prior to the cutting season, or immediately following the last cutting. If 2,4-D is used while asparagus is above ground, twisting or curling may result. If applied when the crop is leafed out, do not spray tops but direct spray to base of plants.

Carrots, parsnips and parsley, provide the most striking results, since they are resistant or relatively tolerant to certain oils that kill most common weeds. Stoddard Solvent, a cleaning fluid, can be sprayed undiluted on these crops and most weeds will be handled in one application. Best results are obtained in spraying small weeds. Carrots are the most tolerant to the Stoddard Solvent. This crop can be sprayed

within 30 days of harvest, it is claimed.

Onions are one crop where weed control results by spraying are most variable. Potassium cyanate can be used as a spray when weeds are small. Pre-emergence spraying 2 or 3 days before onions come up using Stoddard Solvent has worked for many. Flame weeders also have been used as a pre-emergence method.

A salt solution applied when beets have from 3 to 5 true leaves has handled many weeds. Beets will often wilt for a day or two but soon recover. Waiting for beets to develop needed leaves permits some large weeds to get started that are hard to spray out.

Pre-emergence spraying of Irish potatoes is an item of some promise. Results have, however, been quite variable.

The ester form 2,4-D is most likely to give off fumes that will be harmful to plants. Extra care is needed in handling this form. In general, it is best to use the amine or sodium-salt form of 2,4-D when plants subject to injury are in nearby locations.

New Gas Tax 5 Cents

WITH the end July 1 of the special 1 cent over-all gasoline fuel tax, farmers may wonder just how they stand now on gasoline taxes. Here is a report in brief from the State Commission of Revenue and Taxation:

If you have an exemption permit, you will not pay any tax on gasoline used for agricultural purposes until January 1, 1950. In other words, your present exemption permit will exempt you from all 5 cents of the present gasoline tax until January 1, 1950.

Starting with January 1, 1950, you will pay the 5 cents tax, but the tax will be refunded on all gasoline used for agricultural purposes.

You will make application for refund permits to your county clerk in almost the identical manner as applications now are being made for exemption permits, with similar information being required on the application form.

Refund permits will be issued for a calendar year the same as present exemption permits. Refund permits will be effective on a state-wide basis and are not limited to adjoining or cornering counties.

Gasoline tax paid by farmers subject to refund must be refunded by the state within 30 days.

Another Deep Draw Conquered by Grass

ESTABLISHING seeded waterways in Atchison county is not an easy job. But Ralph Schurman has succeeded in getting a most satisfactory stand of grass.

Here was his situation. A draw ran thru his pasture with several feeder draws coming into it from cultivated fields at the upper end. Slope of the draw was 5 or 6 per cent and there were several overfalls along the length of the draw. "These overfalls were eating back up the draw at a rapid rate," says Mr. Schurman. "As a result, the draw was 15 feet deep at the lower end and averaged 10 feet deep halfway back thru the pasture."

For 3 years the Soil Conservation Service tried to get Mr. Schurman to seed the draw but he was skeptical of results. Finally, last August he had it filled in and broadened with a bulldozer and seeded a grass combination of timothy, brome grass, redtop and some alfalfa. The early fall was dry and very little of it came up.

Discouraged with results, Mr. Schurman went back in and sowed some more timothy, redtop and perennial rye in October. He top-dressed the entire seeding with manure during late fall and winter.

This spring he had a wonderful stand thruout the draw area except for a few small spots that were cut out by ice during the early spring. He plans to replace these spots by sodding instead of seeding.

One important thing Mr. Schurman has done is to fence off the waterway from all livestock. "It isn't advisable to either mow or pasture the grass the first year," he says. "You have to give brome grass roots a chance to become well-developed the first year. Pasturing always is risky because cattle will cut up the sod during wet weather and water then will begin taking out the roots. I may be able to cut a hay crop off the area after a year or 2 when the root system is well established."

From Switzerland

Hans Bachler, 24-year-old agricultural student from Switzerland, has arrived at the farm home of Durward Hines, Erie, where he will work this summer and attend community and 4-H events as a member of the International Farm Youth Exchange.

The Swiss youth will be in Kansas until November 30, studying cereal products, potatoes, dairy production, and livestock breeding.



A rank growth of grass in this Atchison county waterway stands waist high on the 3 men in picture. They are, left to right, Clarence Vetter, Atchison county agent; John Keas, dairyman, and Ralph Schurman, owner of the farm. This grass seeding is only one year old and has solved a serious problem on the Schurman farm.

Granite City Patented Strongbarn Resists Severe Hail Storm

reports Clayton Cole, Wellington, Kansas

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



"When roofing can stand up under the kind of storms we have in Kansas, you can bet I'll recommend it to any farmer," writes Clayton Cole of Wellington, Kansas. "Shortly after I put Granite City STRONGBARN roofing on a new garage on my farm, we had the worst hail storm that I can remember in all my years in Wellington. The storm was so intense it killed chickens, blew buildings down and tore off conventional grade roofing for miles around."

"After the storm was over, I inspected my garage. It was not damaged at all. In fact every sheet of STRONGBARN roofing was firmly in place. Not even a nail was loose!"

"It's STRONGBARN for me from here in. And my neighbors will know the STRONGBARN story, too."

STRONGBARN—PATENTED GALVANIZED STEEL ROOFING AND SIDING— IS STRONGER, BETTER, CHEAPER

STRONGBARN

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

STRONGBARN

means tighter roofs and siding. It stays flat and even, with tight joints. That's why it resists winds that tear and buckle conventional roofing.

STRONGBARN

is easy to apply. Because it is stronger and tougher, it wears longer and better.

STRONGBARN

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

See your dealer or write
GRANITE CITY STEEL COMPANY
Granite City, Illinois



Above: Sort peaches for freezing with care. Lay aside green and overripe peaches for jams and preserves.

Below: Pare peaches without first dipping in boiling water. Pare, pit, cut into sections quickly to prevent darkening.



Above: Add ascorbic acid to sirup, made in proportion of 3 cups sugar to 4 cups water. Cover peaches with sirup.



Freezing Peaches

The Modern Way

By Florence McKinney

WHEN fragrant, ripe peaches await home freezing, the modern homemaker wants to be ready for them. The farm woman famed for her flavorful canned peaches is now joined by the one who has mastered the fine points of freezing them.

Choose peaches for freezing with special care. Yellow-fruited peaches are preferred over white peaches. Pick over the fruit, sort out any that is too green or is partly spoiled. The better parts of these can be used for preserves, jam or butter. Best for freezing are peaches fresh from the tree and just right for eating raw.

And we recommend that you pare peaches without first dipping them into boiling water. For freezing this is better, as the scalded layer tends to soften, and the frozen fruit turns out a little less firm than if pared without scalding.

As a management tip, prepare a few packages at a time. Hand peeling is less of a chore if the job is small. Any peaches that show green patches can be held out for another day. And preparing a few packages can be fitted more easily into the day's regular work than a large-scale freezing job.

Prepare the sirup before starting to get the peaches ready. Use 3 cups of sugar to 4 cups of water. Four cups of sirup will cover about $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel of peaches. Add the sugar to the cold water and stir until it dissolves. Do not heat.

After the peaches are pared and pitted, cut them into sections quickly so they will not darken. A metal funnel and a wooden stand to hold the package as illustrated will hasten the process. With the funnel just below table level, the slices can easily be slipped into the carton.

Then cover the peaches with the cold sugar sirup, leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch space at the top. Ascorbic acid, which may be purchased at the drug store, may be added to the sirup to keep the fruit from darkening. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon to each $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of sirup.

Then wipe the inside edge of the carton liner clean and dry, press out the air and seal the

liner with a warm iron. A homemade device may be built to hold the package upright. A small wooden box of the right height could replace the platform, but would be a little less convenient.

Next, label the packages and move them quickly to the freezing section of the home freezer where the temperature is zero or lower. Keep them at this temperature until eaten, so as to hold the vitamin value and the good-eating quality of the fresh fruit. If there is no home freezer, hold the packages until you can take them to the locker plant, the sooner the better.

A great many taste tests have been made on frozen fruits which were packed in sugar sirups and corn-sirup-and-sugar combinations. For the homemaker who wishes to do her own experiments, we recommend that part of the fruit packages be covered with a sirup made of 5 cups cold water, 2 cups white corn sirup and 2 cups sugar. This is for medium sirup. If you wish to try a still heavier sirup, combine 4 cups cold water with 2 cups corn sirup and 3 cups sugar. Do not cook.

When you wish to use a package of frozen peaches, remove from the freezer or locker and place in the refrigerator to thaw. But leave the carton sealed since peaches darken very quickly when thawed and exposed to the air. Turn them occasionally as they thaw, so the sirup will cover the peaches. This prevents darkening.

Freezing gives you bright color, fresh flavor and most of the vitamin values of fresh fruits and vegetables. If you have a home freezer, be certain the temperature of the freezing compartment is zero or lower. Don't freeze too many packages at one time in your freezer for the temperature might possibly be raised too high. The manufacturer's directions will tell you how much food to freeze at one time or in a 24-hour period. Place the packages against the freezing plates or coils, but spread them out so air can move between them.



Wipe inside of carton liner dry, press out air and seal liner with a warm iron.



Label and date packages and store in home freezer at zero. If they are to go to locker, store immediately in refrigerator.

Books On Review

My Africa

While reading this book, "My Africa," the writer became more and more aware as the pages were turned that she had in formal education and in the years following, learned almost nothing about Africa. Out came the Atlas to see what information could be gleaned . . . just fine enlarged maps and descriptions of almost every other country of the world, almost nothing about Africa. No wonder it has remained the "dark continent." "My Africa," by Mbonu Ojike will start the interested reader on the intelligent pursuit of more information.

The author is from Nigeria, a large country in West Africa where about 33 million people live. He is the son of a local Nigerian statesman, a father who refused to accept the new ways of the present-day life. Mbonu insisted on going to the missionary school in his village, won a scholarship to the normal school in his country, taught at a local high school and took a correspondence course from Oxford University in England.

He came to the United States in 1939 and since then has earned a B. S. degree at Ohio State University and an advance degree in education and administration at the University of Chicago. He has lectured about his home country all over the United States. Since writing the book he has returned to Africa to work for the betterment of his people.

No longer the dark continent, Africa is bright with the beacons of American airfields, growing cities, industries and the fires of hopes for new freedom of its people. The author predicts his country will become more and more a part of our world. Heretofore, there has been too much talk of the jungle and too little of the real life.

He casts considerable criticism on the European missionaries who paved the way for European imperialism, particularly the British, French and Italian brands. Now the Africans themselves are beginning to speak. They

wish to be free from the British yoke, the British who have made fortunes from the natural resources under the guise of friendship and religious zeal.

He tells the reader of the religious life, the customs, the political administrations and their hopes for the future. He makes a plea for more American investors who can make profit for themselves and at the same time increase income for Africans. The African culture is 6,000 years old and has considerable to be said for it in comparison with that of Europe and the West that have engaged in world struggles for supremacy. For many years the people of Africa have lived at peace with themselves and the rest of the world.

The author believes that without the selfish interference of imperialists, their continent will be one of the leaders of the future. Resources are enormous and the country is enormous. "You could roll up China, India and the United States and spread them like carpets over Africa and still have enough space to accommodate the whole of Europe minus Russia. Yet the total population of Africa, estimated between 200 and 300 millions, is not even as large as that of India alone," says the author. "My Africa" is published by the John Day Publishing Company, New York City. Price \$3.75.

Wayfaring Stranger

Burl Ives, the author, is now well known as a singer of folk songs, as a star in radio and on the screen. His book, "Wayfaring Stranger," is the story of his struggle for recognition. It's genuine Americana, warm, appealing, as much a part of America as the songs he sings.

He wandered about our country for several years, lived at International House in New York City while intermittently studying music and working for his meals. He sang ballads he learned from his grandmother, others he had picked up around the country while traveling and working. He sang,

"Barbara Allen," "Lord Thomas and Fair Eleanor," "The Riddle Song," "Old Smoky," railroad songs, love songs, work songs, hundreds of songs to the accompaniment of his guitar.

After years of effort, he finally won recognition and began his professional career by singing and playing the guitar in a small part of the musical show, "The Boys From Syracuse." This led to other top-ranking parts, finally to Broadway.

"Wayfaring Stranger," by Burl Ives is published by Whittlesey House of McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York City. Price \$3.50.

The Dwelling Place

Here is a piece of non-fiction written in a charming literary style. Anne Goodwin Winslow tells of a full year's experiences on her plantation home near Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. Winslow is a writer and poet of considerable note, and The Dwelling Place has a poetic delicacy like her other books. She tells of her life with Lucy, her cook; Joe, the handy-man; Jubby, her Great Dane; her guests from all over the world; dropping back into the past now and then to tell some particularly interesting story of her experiences with Negro servants, of her travels to foreign countries.

The Dwelling Place is published by Alfred A. Knopf Company of New York City. Price \$2.50. To obtain this book write to a book store, write to the publisher or inquire at your nearest library.

Quality Eggs

"How to Produce and Market Quality Eggs" is the subject of a Kansas State College Extension pamphlet which is free for the asking. Information is reliable and will be found helpful. Please address a postcard request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and ask for No. C196.

LIGHT and POWER

from your own

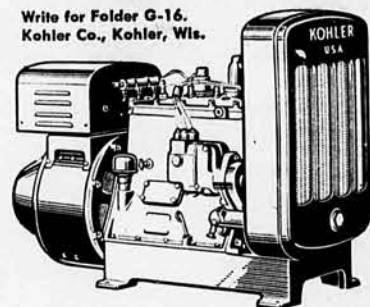
KOHLER Electric Plant

Independent and stand-by service for:

Water Pump • Washer • Ironer
Stoker • Oil Burner • Milker
Separator • Tools • Radio
Refrigerator

Make work easier, save time, provide conveniences you've wanted. Reliable, economical to operate. Starts automatically. Provides stand-by protection when storms cut off current. 750 watts to 10 KW, AC or DC. Also 32 and 110 volt battery charging plants.

Write for Folder G-16.
Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis.



Kohler Electric Plant 3A21, 3KW, 115 volt AC. Automatic start and stop. Length 41", width, 16", height 27 1/4".

KOHLER OF KOHLER

Invest TODAY for Tomorrow!
Buy U. S. Security Bonds

Sew for Style

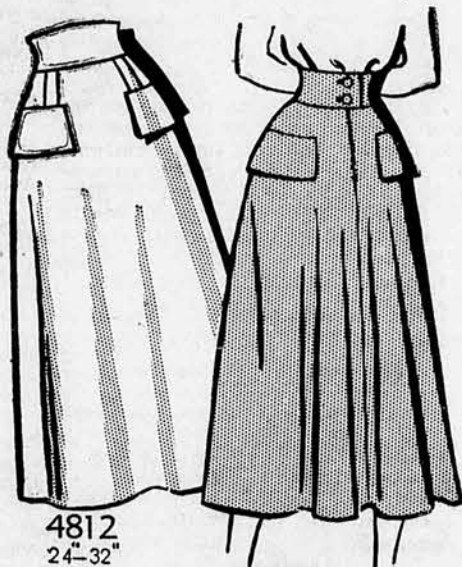


9016
SIZES
34-48

9016—Long, slimming lines flatter your figure. Add a gay touch of crisp contrasting fabric. Sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards; 1/2 yard of contrasting material.

4812—Add this attractive skirt to your wardrobe. Has a becoming back-flare. Sizes 24 to 32 inches. Size 28 requires 2 3/4 yards of 39-inch material.

9009—Favorite apron-ruffled frock for the younger set. Darling in old-fashioned checks. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 10 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material.



4812
24-32"



9009
SIZES
6-14



"Squaw tired of rugged life; wanted Skelgas!"



SEE THE AMAZING
NEW 20-20 SKELGAS
RANGE TODAY!

Skelgas is America's first choice for modern living convenience! Skelgas cooking is clean and fast. Skelgas automatic hot water service is dependable and efficient. Skelgas refrigeration is safe and sure. Ask your Skelgas dealer about this modern home fuel now.

TUNE IN Alex Dreier, Lloyd Burlingham, NBC
DIVISION OF SKELLY OIL COMPANY, BOX 436
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

3% SAVE BY MAIL

NOW—let your idle funds be earning a LIBERAL dividend. We've been paying at least 3% on savings for 20 years.

Current Rate
United Offers You —
SECURITY - AVAILABILITY

UNITED BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

MAX A. NOBLE, President
Write Dept. 14 for Information
217 E. WILLIAM - WICHITA 2, KANS.

In Making Your Will

Why not make some provision for crippled children? Many friends of the Capper Foundation have done this. They leave certain property for their relatives, if they have any who should be provided for, then they say: "All the rest of my property I leave to the Capper Foundation for Crippled Children, Topeka, Kansas."

HEARTBURN?

Acid taste in mouth? That awful gassy feeling? Then—try a switch to POSTUM!

For the latest scientific facts reveal that, in many persons, caffeine in both coffee and tea tends to produce harmful stomach acidity, as well as nervousness, and sleepless nights! While many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect, many others can't.

So if you suffer heartburn, indigestion, sleeplessness, make this test: give up coffee—give up tea—drink POSTUM exclusively for 30 days—judge by results! Remember, POSTUM contains no caffeine or other drug—nothing that can possibly cause indigestion, nervousness, sleeplessness! Ask your grocer today for INSTANT POSTUM—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran.

Hints on Home Freezer

A home freezer is a wonderful aid to happy homemaking in summer. With this modern food bank, one can prepare food on cool days or ahead of time so the makings for several meals are ready to serve right at your finger tips.

Freezing preserves the fresh quality of cookies, butter cakes, angel cakes and sponge cakes, yeast rolls and fruit pies. If cookies or cakes are frozen unbaked use double-action baking powder. Look on the label for type of baking powder.

For an apple pie which you plan to freeze and bake later, blanch the apple slices to help keep the flavor and color. Use a bit more flour to thicken the juice. Do not prick the top crust.

Wrap dough for rolls and freeze as soon as you shape the rolls. Do not keep roll dough longer than a month. Cake batter kept for several months will give a coarse-grained, heavy product. But you can store pies 6 months or even more.

If you bake your foods before freezing them, cool them well, then wrap snugly in cellophane, metal foil or other vapor-moisture resistant locker wrappings. To protect pies from damage, cover them with a cardboard plate the same size as the under plate. Place baked cakes in a stiff cardboard box of suitable size.

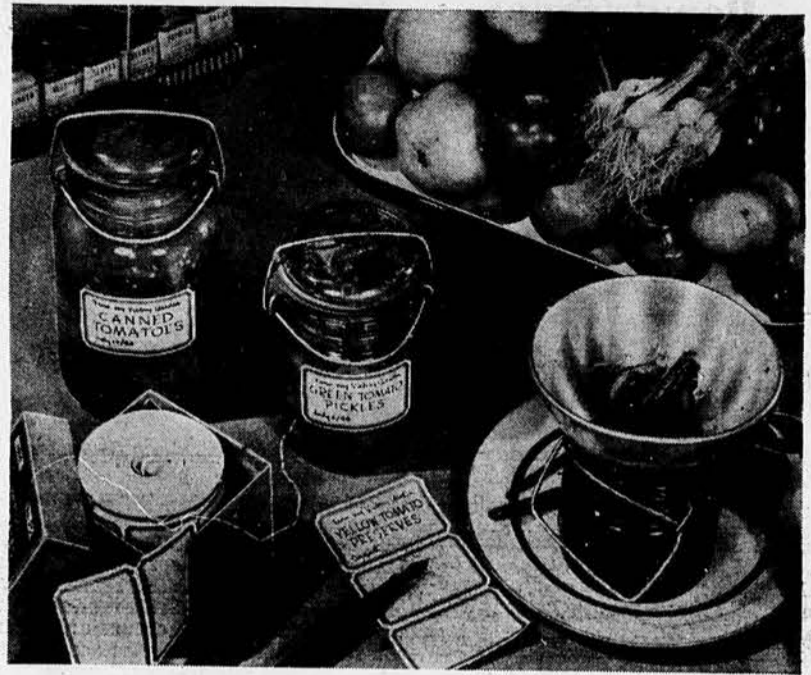
Defrost all frozen baked products in the wrapper either at room temperature for at least 2 hours, or in a slow oven (300° F.) for 20 to 30 minutes.

Millions of Meals

Some 400,000 4-H Club girls last year planned, prepared and served 20 million meals as part of their training in the national 4-H food preparation program.

Designed to help 4-H'ers understand food values from both health and economy standpoints, the program also developed desirable personal food habits. The youthful cooks range in age from 10 to 21 years. Use of home-produced food is stressed.

Pickling Time Is Here



Pickles add that zest to a good meal that might otherwise be lacking.

A NEW and different pickle recipe intrigues every homemaker. And why not? Pickles add that zest to a good meal that might otherwise be lacking. And some of that good eating can be made from the tag ends of the garden, too. We offer first a recipe for cucumber pickles made with air-slacked lime, prepared by a reader and tested by a group of pickle fanciers. We recommend it for all the qualities of good pickles, crispness, color and flavor. We think you will be pleased.

Lime Cucumber Pickles

7 to 10 pounds cucumbers	1 tablespoon salt
2 cups air-slacked lime	2 quarts vinegar
2 gallons cold water	1 teaspoon celery seed
8 cups sugar	1 teaspoon cloves
	1 teaspoon pickle spice

Wash cucumbers and slice crosswise as for bread-and-butter pickles. Mix water and lime and add cucumber slices. Soak for 24 hours. Stir occasionally. Rinse 3 times in cold water and soak 4 hours in fresh cold water. Drain. Make a sirup by combining the following ingredients: sugar, vinegar, salt and spices. Pour over the cucumber slices and let stand overnight. Next day simmer for 35 minutes and can in clean, hot jars.

Green Tomato Pickles

Either green tomatoes or cucumbers may be used in the following recipe.

1 gallon green tomatoes or cucumbers, sliced thin	3 cups vinegar
8 small onions	2 cups water
2 peppers, 1 green and 1 red, chopped	1 teaspoon celery seed
½ cup salt	1½ teaspoon turmeric
	½ teaspoon cloves
	2 tablespoons mustard seed
	5 cups sugar

Slice green tomatoes or cucumbers thin. Chop onion and peppers. Combine and add salt and ice cubes and weight down. Soak for 3 hours or overnight. Drain thoroughly. Drop mixture into a sirup made of the remaining ingredients. Heat to boiling, but do not boil. Can at once in hot, clean jars.

Cucumber-Onion Pickles

12 large cucumbers	1 quart vinegar
6 medium onions	1 tablespoon turmeric
½ cup salt	1 tablespoon cornstarch
1 tablespoon mustard	2 cups brown sugar

Wash, peel and slice cucumbers. Peel and slice onions. Cover with salt and let stand overnight. Bring vinegar and sugar to a boil. Mix mustard, turmeric and cornstarch with a little cold vinegar and add to vinegar and sugar. Drain cucumbers and onions from salt water. Put in vinegar solution and bring to a boil, but do not boil. Can in hot, clean jars. Store all home canned pickles in a cool, dark place to prevent fading of color, loss of flavor and food value.

Winter Relish

Here's something especially nice for holiday dinners in the winter.

10 sweet red peppers	1 stalk celery
10 green peppers	2½ cups sugar
7 large onions	2½ cups cider vinegar
	1½ tablespoons salt

Grind thru coarse food grinder, the peppers, onions and celery. Pour boiling water over mixture and drain. Add sugar, salt and vinegar. Boil for 5 minutes. Pour into hot, sterilized jars and seal.

Youth Helps Youth

Recently 43 letters from girls 14 years old at Memmingen, Germany, were received by Margery Shideler, home demonstration agent and president of the Brown county UNESCO Council. 4-H Club girls over Brown county will respond to these letters and thus a "Youth Helps Youth" project will start.

This project is promoted by a branch of our military government in Europe. It is hoped that the correspondence between these girls will foster friendships that will lead to better understanding. A letter from Joyce Burton, assistant GYA officer at the Augsburg Military Post states, "Those of us who work with the young people see in them the hope of the Germany of the future. These young folks have an amazing hunger for knowledge of the outside world. They are curious about Americans, what we believe, how we live, why we think and act as we do. They look to America for help."

This program will orientate the German youth to our ways and customs. A typical letter from one of the girls reads:

"Dear Farmers: Today I was told at school that you have offered to correspond with German youth so I will make use of this opportunity.

"Memmingen is a small town with some very old houses, ancient towers and gates. There are many mansions, towers, gates and old churches from the Middle Ages. There is a small river running thru the city. Every year there is a festivity, the so-called 'Fisher's Day,' where the trout lose their lives.

"I myself was not born at Memmingen but at Cologne. There my parents owned a garden, nearly a small farm. At that time I was too young to help much, however, I can remember that we had 2 goats, 6 rabbits and 20 hens. We lost all this thru the war and moved to Memmingen. My family is living here, consisting of 4 children, father and mother. We only have 3 rooms because there is a scarcity of rooms because of the great number of refugees. The number of inhabitants has increased from 16,000 to 24,000. I attend the 8th grade. We learn many things which we can make use of in the future. I am also learning English and that is why I am interested in America.

"Now I would be glad if one of you girls would tell me something about your farm and your country. Sincerely, Berta Bauer."

**FOR WOMEN
(WHO BAKE AT HOME)
ONLY**

What makes women happy

I ALWAYS GET
FLEISCHMANN'S
DRY YEAST

SO DO I—IT
STAYS STRONG
SO LONG

AND BAKES LIGHT
EVERY TIME

SUCH A FAST
RISER, TOO

ALL PURE
YEAST—
NO FILLER
TO SLOW
IT DOWN

YES BECAUSE IT'S
EXTRA-ACTIVE

HEY! Buy 3 packages at a time. Keep it handy on your pantry shelf. No refrigeration needed—it's always ready to use.

**3 times as many
women prefer
FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST**



A Miniature Beauty Spot

A FEW water lilies in a small pool can be very attractive. They do not have to be watered or weeded and everyone loves them. They are heavily scented, waxed and exotic in their beauty.

If you have room somewhere in your back yard to sink a tub you may raise water lilies. A sunny spot is best. For the tub an old wooden washtub is good, or half a wooden barrel will do. Do not use a galvanized iron tub.

Dig the hole where you want your tiny pool and sink the tub even with the top of the ground. Soak the tub well before putting it into the ground so you can be confident it will not leak. Then fill it half full of rich soil, well fertilized. Now you are ready to plant your bulbs.

Nymphae Gloriosa is a good red variety. You may prefer white, shell pink or some other shade. After your bulbs are planted put on an inch or so of sand or gravel to anchor down the soil. Then fill the tub with water.

You should have blossoms in 6 weeks. You can use these for cut flowers but they will close when night comes. There are tropical night bloomers that open at dusk. They will grow in tubs like other varieties.

A few goldfish add charm to your pool and will eat the mosquito larvae. Little frogs may find your pool, but they too will eat mosquito larvae. This little pool can be an interesting addition to your lawn and is very simple and inexpensive to make.—By Elsie Randolph.

City of Good Eaters

The people of San Francisco eat better than the people in either Birmingham, Alabama, or Minneapolis. They spend more money, buy more milk, more meat, poultry and fish, and more fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables. They make more money, too. The San Francisco families spent an average of \$9.75 for each person each week, compared with \$6.61 in Birmingham and \$6.89 in Minneapolis.

The surveys were conducted by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the USDA. The significant thing learned, however, was that the higher income alone was not the reason for the better diet. Even the low-income families used larger amounts of the protective foods than in the other cities. The San Franciscans spent 32 per cent of their income for food, a higher per cent than in either Minneapolis or Birmingham.

Accurate Utensils Important

By MARILYN JONES

If you've had bad luck with Mrs. Smith's favorite cake recipe, it may not be your fault. Maybe your measuring and baking equipment are inaccurate. Mrs. Smith's equipment may not be accurate either, but she has learned thru experience to use a scant teaspoon of baking powder and a full or rounded cup of fat.

When you measure these ingredients, you may not get the same results, because your teaspoons and cups may be larger or smaller than hers.

Specialists in home economics at Kansas State College have found that not all measuring cups and spoons hold the same amount. When tablespoons purchased at different stores were tested, some were discovered to hold more and others less than the standard; one-half fluid ounce. Nests of measuring cups and spoons were not scaled to each other.

Baking utensils varied so much in size that a pan known as an 8½-inch pan in one brand was the same size as one known as a 9-inch pan in another brand. A cake mixed for an 8½-inch pan may bake too fast or too slow in a different size pan.

To avoid baking failures you need standardized equipment. Homemakers can do something about this problem. Always ask your dealer, "Is this tablespoon standardized?" "Are these cups standardized and scaled to each other?"

If you homemakers make the dealers aware that you want accurate equipment, they will help you by asking the visiting salesman for standardized utensils. Eventually, the demand will influence the manufacturer to make all utensils standardized.

Make Your Raincoat

HAVE you seen the array of water-repellent fabrics now appearing at the yard-goods counters? They're right for rain, and come in a whole rainbow of lovely colors. With one of these new, inexpensive fabrics, plus a little sewing skill, you can make a raincoat that will shed showers as pretty as you please.

Altho these rain fabrics come in rayon, nylon, and rayon and cotton combinations, by far the best choice for the homemade raincoat is one of the durable-finish cottons. Comfortable and supple on the body, they have none of the stiffness of the plastic-film garment. They may be had in plain or plaid weaves. Moreover, they are wonderfully practical because they can be laundered successfully right at home. A good detergent and thoro rinsing are the only requirements.

Buy Coat Pattern

When it comes to making up one of these new fabrics, here are helpful suggestions from Christine Wiggins, Extension clothing specialist, Kansas

State College. Choose a becoming coat pattern in the size you usually wear. Get a design that is reasonably easy and has good fit. Allow for a good lap in the front. Seven yards should do the trick nicely even if you are more-than-average tall.

Use Weights

Weight the pattern to the fabric, rather than pinning it in place. Use a very fine needle in sewing, and baste only on the seam allowances rather than on garment areas, so no holes will show on the finished coat. Paper clips and snap clothespins may be helpful in holding the material together at the sewing machine. The machine stitch should not be too short and only cotton, nylon or mercerized thread should be used. Plain seams, with pinked edges, work out nicely.

One very important point is to make your raincoat with double thickness across the shoulders. This is an added protection against beating rain. If your pattern has a yoke, simply make it double. If not, a yoke may be set inside,

seamed right into the neckline, and tacked to the seams or armholes to make it stay in place. If your design has a cape collar, this serves for the extra thickness needed across the shoulders.

Shoulder pads of the snap-in type work out well or washable ones may be made up. Fabric-covered buttons and bound or corded buttonholes give a nice effect of tailoring. Buttoning the raincoat well down the front gives extra protection from the elements when walking.

Wash Often

Since soil has a tendency to reduce the repellency of these fabrics, it is best not to postpone the tubbing too long.

In addition to rainwear, these new durable cottons have great possibilities for children's snowsuits, play overalls, and for boys' and men's casual jackets. Worn over sweaters and knit suits they will be plenty warm enough and snow, sleet, and rain will roll off without washing. Here again, their washability is a great boon.

15% OFF

"Summer Special" Discount

On Your

Coleman

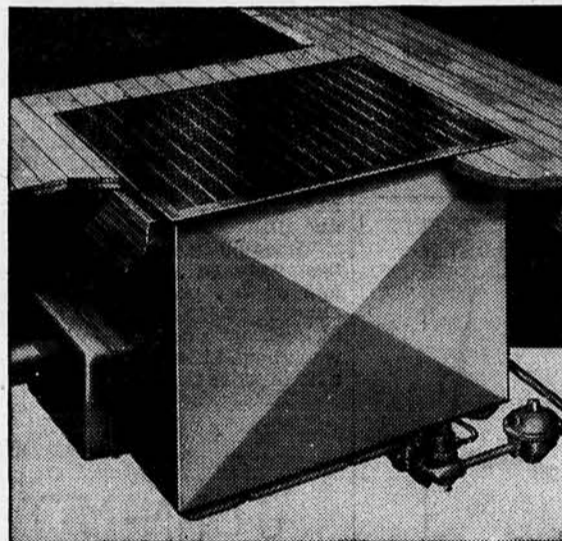
America's Largest-Selling

FLOOR FURNACE

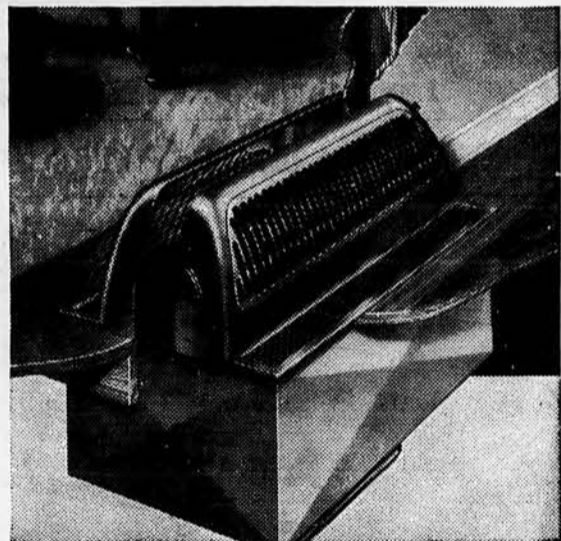
Only 15 More Days

Here's Why We Offer This Summer Special:

Every Fall, we go crazy trying to meet the flood of orders and installations. Every floor furnace we install now helps relieve that rush later on—and we offer this discount to make it worth your while to order now.



1. Coleman Flat-Register Models sit in floors, no basement needed. Sizes for 2 to 5 Rooms—25,000 to 70,000 BTU.



2. Coleman Dual-Wall Model. Set under wall, use no floor space. 25,000 to 70,000 BTU.

Here's Automatic Furnace Heating—Priced For "Stove-Heating" Budgets

No Work! No fires to build or tend, no ashes to clean out. Light your Coleman Floor Furnace this Fall and revel in the kind of automatic warmth you want till Spring!

No Dirt! No fuel-grime, no ashes or mess! Less cleaning, less laundry with a Coleman Floor Furnace! Operates from natural or LP gas or fuel oil.

Warm Floors! Coleman makes the Floor Furnace that keeps floors warm—up to 4 or 5 rooms. More comfort — better health.

Needs No Basement, and no costly ducts. Easy to install — no "tearing up your house!"—Let us show you—now!

COLEMAN DEPT. R. R. M.

912 Kansas Ave., Topeka

Send information on 15 per cent Summer Discount on Coleman heating for use with

GAS OIL

Name.....

City.....RFD.....State.....

Distributed in Kansas by
SIEBERT & WILLIS, Inc.
Wichita (Central and Western Kansas)

UNION APPLIANCES
Division Midland Industries, Inc.
Independence (Southeast Kansas), Kan.

RYAN RADIO & ELECTRIC CO.
1808 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.
(Northeast Kansas) Phone Grand 2552

The union was scheduled to meet tonight to set a date for the work stoppage. The union were reported destroyed.

Wheat Farmers Aided by Light Grain Elevator



Washington, D.C. (AP)—After weeks of wrangling, Congress granted executive authority to either receive...

Since this year's bumper wheat crop is overflowing the nation's commercial elevators and requiring many grain farmers to erect their own storage bins, they are finding the Belt Harvest-Handler Elevator a big help in filling these new bins.

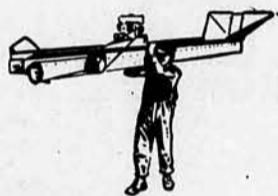
Most home storage bins are filled through a manhole in the top, so this amazing 100-pound elevator, easily positioned by one man, is ideal for the job. Farmers keep the Harvest-Handler handy for loading and unloading operation by carrying it atop loads or on special truck brackets.

This elevator is constructed of the same durable aluminum alloy used in aircraft. Commercial elevator operators find this rugged featherweight will move 100,000 bushels of grain in a single year.

Harvest-Handler also moves ear corn and similar loads. A screen in the bottom of the trough filters out foreign elements. The hopper sides may be removed for use in "tight" places.

Self-loading is also possible by removing hopper sides and cover plate below hopper. The Belt Harvest-Handler sells for \$197 with gasoline engine, \$194 with heavy-duty electric motor, \$179.50 with moderate-duty electric motor. It may also be purchased without engine or motor.

For information regarding the nearest dealer, write The Belt Corp., Orient, Ohio.



THE BELT CORPORATION

7286 Stahl Rd. Orient, Ohio

Buy United States Savings Bonds



GRASSHOPPER WARNING!

Destroy This Crop-Destroying Pest Before It Destroys Your Profits!

Thompson-Hayward grasshopper poisons are available as high strength liquid concentrates designed for spraying in low volume water or oil solutions. Quick and effective, they may be economically used in hand sprayers, from planes, or in other application equipment.

TOXICHLOR (Chlordane)

An extremely effective grasshopper killer that destroys 90% or better in 24 hours and almost 100% in 48 hours! One of the most spectacular acting insecticides. It remains after field treatment to kill migrating grasshoppers.

PHENACIDE (Toxaphene)

The prolonged killing power of this new killer makes it especially effective for eradicating grasshoppers and locusts where rains and heavy moisture remove other types of insecticides.

For free technical bulletins on the use of these and other insecticides, write Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company.

MINNEAPOLIS OKLAHOMA CITY DES MOINES DAVENPORT ST. LOUIS

THOMPSON-HAYWARD DIVISION KANSAS CITY, MO.

WICHITA CHICAGO OMAHA DENVER TULSA

Expecting Down Market

Wabaunsee Cattlemen Switch to Heifers for Short Feeding



These heifers, owned by Albert Stuewe and Clarence Gnadt, Wabaunsee county, were brought from Texas last fall. They averaged about 400 pounds, some come up to 700 now. After a short feed they will go to market ahead of the usual fall run of steers and possibly a lower market.

ABOUT 2,000 beef heifers went to grass in Wabaunsee county this year where steers grazed in other years. This switch to heifers is one way of hedging against a down market that cattlemen have been expecting for several years. So far results are good.

Advantages in this change of program are several. In the first place initial investment is slightly less. Then, heifers can be wintered on less grain, in fact should be wintered on less grain, than steers. About 2 pounds of grain a day were used by most cattlemen in the county for heifers. In contrast the best practice for steers calls for twice that much.

Then there is a third advantage. It is possible to get heifers close to choice in quality in a shorter time than steers. This permits earlier marketing. Getting beef on the market before the expected slump in fall.

Albert Stuewe and Clarence Gnadt bought 200 heifers last fall. Sixty-nine were native heifers that weighed about 480 pounds last fall. The remainder were Texas heifers that weighed about 400 pounds last October.

After wintering on about 2 pounds of grain a day, along with forage, the cattle went to early pasture this spring. The natives did not lose any of their weight even tho they were quite fat when purchased. The heavier end, mostly natives, were put into the dry lot in March and after a short feed of about 70 days went to market May 4 and 10.

Those 69 head that went to market first weighed 51,360 pounds, an average of 748 pounds. They were purchased at \$24.50. Most of them sold for \$25, some 50 cents less. Cost per head was about \$124 while gross return was a little more than \$181.

These heifers graded higher at selling time than when purchased. Already there was some effect of a down market, but they made money. Had they waited another week or two before selling, the price could have been up to \$26.50 or \$27.

Good management was responsible for their profit. It was not a matter of buying low and selling high, which has been quite easy for a few years. They showed a profit without benefit of a price advance.

The Texas heifers will go into the dry lot in July, many of them weighing 700 pounds. After a short full feed they will go on the market ahead of the usual run of fall steers.

Franklin T. Van Petten is another following a similar program. After going to early brome grass and rye pasture in spring, his cattle were placed on bluestem. About May 1, he began selecting the heaviest end out of the herd for the dry lot. His first lot of 40 went to market at a \$27 figure. More were ready for dry lot at harvest time.

One point that must be watched, Mr. Stuewe points out, is to buy small heifers. With larger cattle there is danger of getting bred heifers which can spoil the benefits of the program.

This heifer program taking place in Wabaunsee county points to a possibility in handling heifers and steers in combination in the deferred program. A steady year-to-year program for normally stable years.

Having a few heifers in addition to deferred steers makes it possible to get some of the investment back prior to harvest when income often is essential. Then, too, pastures are better able to carry a greater load of stock in early spring than during summer. It permits greater pasture use.

A Postcard From India

JOHN-M-J 21st May 1949

MASTER'S, SHOP
KANTIRAPPALLY, P.O.,
TRAVANCORE, SOUTH INDIA.

KANSAS STATE SAFETY COUNCIL
TO PEKA, U-S-A

Dear Sir Please send me a copy of
"SAFETY First in KANSAS FARMING"
at your earliest convenience

Thanking you 12 Cordially yours
John M. J.

THIS reproduction of a postcard received by the Kansas Safety Council, indicates how far the Kansas farm-accident-prevention program has reached. A booklet was requested a few years ago from Bombay, India, another request was received from the Hawaiian Islands. Mats of cuts used in the book were requested by a Province in Canada.

While Kansas is gratified that work started 15 years ago by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and Dr. Earle G. Brown, then secretary of the State Board of Health, has spread to foreign lands, the biggest satisfaction is that records prove it has saved lives in Kansas.

Before the safety program got under way, the average annual death toll from farm work accidents was 101. For the last dozen years this average has fallen to 77.5 and would indicate statistically a saving of 162 lives on Kansas farms. One can only guess at the injuries and property losses which have been prevented.

Avoid Infantile Paralysis

By DR. C. H. LERRIGO

What to do: Keep your children in good hygienic surroundings. Give them sensible, nourishing food. Train them to enjoy all weather and give them protection for severe changes. Make sure of ample sleep, and fresh air night and day. In other words, give them normal living.

Be watchful if epidemic: Remember your health officer will give warning if infantile paralysis gains a foothold. Then pay particular attention to any departure from good health. An upset stomach, diarrhoea, fresh cold, watery eyes, headache, stiffness of arms and legs, or anything that brings fever, become important then. You must follow directions of the doctor and be sure to have him see the child rather than let matters rest.

Don't worry about expense: Says the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis—"If your doctor says it's polio get in touch with the Chapter for Infantile Paralysis nearest your home. The telephone book or your health department will give the address. Costs of treatment will be paid, in whole or in part, if you can't pay them yourself."

Do everything doctor advises: Doctors agree Infantile Paralysis can best be cared for in hospitals. There is no known cure for Infantile Paralysis. Good medical care may prevent or correct some deformities. There will be some who are permanently paralyzed. Do not believe those who, for one reason or another, promise to cure these cases.

Most patients get well: With good care the majority recover without crippling. Your fear or panic will only make it harder for your child.

If you want a special letter, "Hints About Infantile Paralysis," simply send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your request to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There is no charge for this letter so send for it now.

Hold on, Man! Wait a Minute!

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

THE big headline, "Another Death From Heart Disease!" that caught my eye is nothing new to you. You ask: "How can we control these sudden deaths?" From long experience I venture a suggestion that applies alike to farmer, professional and business man.

After an acute illness, I hear you say: "I'm better, thank you. I'll be on the job full strength tomorrow, making up for lost time!"

Hold on, man! Wait a minute! Don't be in too big a hurry after that spell of bronchitis, or asthma, or summer complaint. If it has been "flu" or tonsillitis, be especially wary about jumping right back into the harness for a strong pull at the full load. Perhaps you can make the other muscles perform, but how about the heart? These relapses that you hear about! Know why they come? Half the time it is because the patient took too much for granted. His fever gone, his appetite returned, he felt the world rested upon his shoulders once more and he must carry it. He forgot to give the heart a little time to "catch up." And this applies even more to the mother who carries the burdens of the household, and think it will break in two if she gives up for just one extra day.

Altho heart disease may attack any age from infancy, it is most common in middle age and old age. Two thirds of chronic heart disease can be prevented. Many a person has sacrificed 20 years of life in an attempt to save a week's time. In every acute disease attended by fever there is excessive strain on the heart. This is true of influenza, measles, mumps, bad colds, dysentery



Dr. Lerrigo

and scores of familiar diseases one must fight in order to regain health. It is especially true of rheumatism, tonsillitis, diphtheria, chorea and scarlet fever. After such disease the wise doctor warns the patient to stay quiet for a goodly period of convalescence. The impatient patient, however, is eager to get back to his work and begins to crowd the heart with full-time work long before it is ready to take up the burden. At the time, the patient thinks he has saved a week. A few years later he wonders where he picked up his heart disease!

Does age make a difference? Not so very much. From childhood to grave the patient who has suffered an inflammatory disease owes it to himself to take time for full recovery before resuming his work. Other organs suffer but the heart bears the burden of all. Doctors of today are having better success with coronary heart disease; not because a new medicine has been discovered, but by reason of their insistence that in any heart attack, treatment by absolute rest is imperative, not for a single week but for week after week.

We are afraid our baby is deaf. She cries naturally, also laughs and makes other baby sounds. She scratches her ears some. She seems to hear sometimes, while other times she seems not to hear. Would her teeth cause her to hear poorly while coming thru?—J. R. G.

It should not be a very difficult matter to find out whether a child of a year old is totally deaf, altho finding the exact degree of hearing is a different matter. At her age she should respond to noises by turning her head to see where they come from, and many babies of a year will show a marked appreciation of musical sounds. The process of cutting teeth affects the hearing only in rare cases and, in such, a child shows many other serious symptoms. A child who shows symptoms of deafness should be taken to an ear specialist at once. It is of the highest importance to give the best attention to such cases. The "deaf and dumb" child is dumb because deafness has prevented the acquisition of speech. Spare no trouble or expense in having the little girl examined by the very best authority.

Is it possible to have the nerve killed in a bad tooth without much pain?—M. W.

Yes. The dentist can inject a solution into the tissues that will "block" the nerve so the whole operation can be done painlessly.



Don't be in too big a hurry.

YOUR GRAIN MEANS MONEY IN THE BANK!

Assure 49 profits by taking full advantage of government support programs—store grain on your farm in a



STRAN-STEEL
Quonset!

- All-steel Quonsets meet all C.C.C. requirements for grain storage facilities!
- You get a fire-resistant, wind-resistant, all-purpose building that's ideal for equipment storage, animal shelter and general storage.
- Financing available through your local bank or Commodity Credit Corporation.

GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION

Stran-Steel Division • Dept. 13 • Penobscot Bldg. • Detroit 26, Mich.
UNIT OF NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION



Stran-Steel and Quonset Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SEE YOUR QUONSET DEALER TODAY

- COLBY**
Northwest Distributing Co.
- DODGE CITY**
Arkansas Valley Imp. Co.
- EMPORIA**
Emporia Elevator & Feeding Co.
- HUTCHINSON**
Chas. A. Rayl Imp. Co.
- KANSAS CITY, MO.**
Missouri Tractor & Supply Co.
1735 Locust St.

- MANTATTAN & TOPEKA**
Kansas Industrial Products Co.
- OSBORNE**
North Central Steel Co.
- ST. JOSEPH, MO.**
St. Joseph Feed & Supply Co.
232 Packer Ave.
- SCOTT CITY**
John S. Notestine Co.
- WICHITA**
Wichita Steel Bldg. & Erection Co.

Central Steel Building Company
1340 Burlington
North Kansas City 16, Mo.
(Distributor)

40% INCREASED* WHEAT YIELD

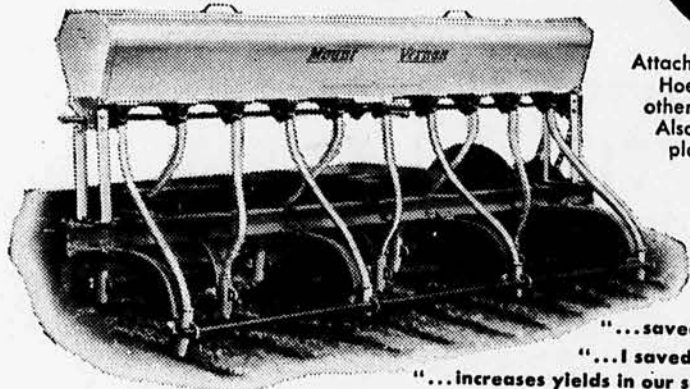
*(By Sworn Affidavit)

PLANT LESS ACREAGE... GET GREATER YIELD

TESTED! PROVED! ACCLAIMED!

MOUNT VERNON

GRAIN DRILL ATTACHMENT



SEEDS as you plow

Attaches easily to Graham-Hoeme, Jeffroy and other chisel type plows. Also to one-way disc plows—Krause, etc.

crop maker! labor saver!

"...saved me \$5,000.00..."

"...I saved my wheat crop..."

"...increases yields in our semi-arid region..."

PREPARE GROUND AND SEED — IN A SINGLE OPERATION
PLANTS A WIDE VARIETY OF SEEDS. IDEAL FOR ROW CROPS
CAN OFTEN PAY FOR ITSELF FIRST TIME USED
ALL-METAL, HEAVY DUTY CONSTRUCTION

These statements are typical in letters received from Farmers—and with good reason. With this machine, seeds are planted deeper in protective furrows—while the plow is moving along the ground. Sensational results are being achieved... the new Mount Vernon implement safeguards against blown out fields, gets higher yields, saves labor. You owe it to yourself to get the complete story!

FREE!

ORDER THIS MONTH TO INSURE DELIVERY FOR FALL PLANTING

DISTRIBUTED BY

PRICE BROTHERS EQUIP. CO.

P.O. BOX 1881, WICHITA, KANSAS

Write for copy of farmer's affidavit, facts, photos of wheat and fields, literature.

HORN-DRAULIC LOADERS

NOW FEATURING **9** LABOR SAVING ATTACHMENTS

- Push-Off Stacker
- Manure Bucket
- Dirt Bucket
- Loader Boom
- Hydraulic Grapple Fork
- Buck Rake
- Snow Plow
- Bulldozer Blade
- No. 80 Scoop

YOU'RE INVITED

Write today for the complete facts on HORN FARM EQUIPMENT. Free descriptive folders. Sold by better Dealers from coast to coast.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Horn-Draulic Loaders (Row Crop) | <input type="checkbox"/> Push-Off Stacker | <input type="checkbox"/> Horn-Draulic Utility Cylinder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Horn-Draulic Loaders (Standard) | <input type="checkbox"/> Loader Boom | <input type="checkbox"/> Loader Fluid Baker Control (John Deere Conversion) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Horn-Draulic Loaders (Track) | <input type="checkbox"/> Buck Rake | <input type="checkbox"/> Seven Way Valves |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Horn-Draulic Loaders ("E" Type) | <input type="checkbox"/> Dirt Bucket | <input type="checkbox"/> Four Way Valves |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bulldozer Blade | <input type="checkbox"/> 40" Manure Bucket | <input type="checkbox"/> Horn-Draulic Power Unit |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> V Type Snow Plow | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> No. 80 Scoop | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydraulic Grapple Fork | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Horn Grill Guards | |

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY..... STATE.....
MAKE OF TRACTOR.....

SEND TO
HORN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
DIVISION OF HORN INDUSTRIES
FORT DODGE, IOWA, U. S. A. ESTABLISHED 1909

He Picked Ewes And Isn't Sorry

AFTER he got out of service, Chester Scholz, Atchison county, looked around for a farm project that might click. He chose a ewe flock and hasn't been sorry.

Getting ewes has been his main problem. But his location near Atchison has helped. He has been buying ewes at the stockyards thru the summer, handling an average of 200 a year for the last 3 years.

Altho his method of getting them is not recommended, the rest of Chester's program is very sound. He has 40 acres on his place all in pasture. This pasture is divided into 4 areas with one 8-acre piece in lespedeza and brome. The rest is bluegrass. All grain and other feed are grown on another farm.

"My pasture program probably is the most important part of my management practice," says Mr. Scholz. "With plenty of pasture used in rotation I don't have any disease problems. A pasture with fresh grass is about tops, too, for putting ewes in condition for breeding."

Here is the Scholz program, as he outlined it:

Ewes are bred to lamb from December 1 to December 15 before severe weather arrives. Mr. Scholz had a 140 per cent lamb crop last year. First lambs on the market go in a few days before Easter and the bulk of them are marketed between May 1 and May 15. This throws them on the market when prices are at or near the top.

In handling ewes, Mr. Scholz flushes them with one pound of oats daily for

2 weeks before turning in the bucks. As explained before, he also likes to have them on fresh pasture during this period. Bucks are left with ewes 6 to 8 weeks to insure all being bred. This is longer than is generally practiced.

Ewes are kept on pasture and have minerals at all times. The last month before lambing they get one pound of corncob meal daily and alfalfa hay. Mr. Scholz has never had range paralysis with his ewes and credits the grain feed for preventing this trouble.

When ewes are about ready to lamb they are taken from the flock and kept in a separate pen. If they have one lamb they are held, with the lamb, for 2 days before being turned out. If they have twins they are held 4 to 5 days. Corncob meal is fed to the ewes as long as the lambs are nursing.

Lambs are creep-fed when about 10 days old. They get corn, oats and calf manna. "Lambs like calf manna," Mr. Scholz explains, "and it encourages grain consumption."

Lambs are docked when one week old and are castrated 3 or 4 days later.

For parasite control Mr. Scholz worms ewes at time of purchase, then keeps phenothiazine in the salt at all times as a control measure. This is extra insurance, as he believes his pasture-rotation program is the main point in parasite control.

Mr. Scholz is not a believer in too-early shearing. He shears about May 15. "Wool is heavier at that time," he explains. His clip has been running 9 to 10 pounds per ewe.

Believes Potash Necessary To Keep Alfalfa Stand

IS POTASH necessary on alfalfa? Bill True, Wabaunsee county, is nearly convinced it is, even tho it apparently doesn't increase yield of hay. He has one field of alfalfa that will be 5 years old this fall. It has received potash at an average rate of 10 pounds of the fertilizer for each year along with the phosphate that was in the mixture. It still is going strong.

Another patch of alfalfa was fertilized with 0-20-10 at an average rate of 100 pounds for each of 4 years. This last year he omitted the potash. The first year he noticed thinning effects in the stand. The evidence is not perfect, Mr. True admits, but it has him wondering about the necessity of potash, nevertheless.

Mr. True uses sweet clover in rotation for soil building. It costs more to establish a stand of alfalfa, he points out. For that reason he wants his fields

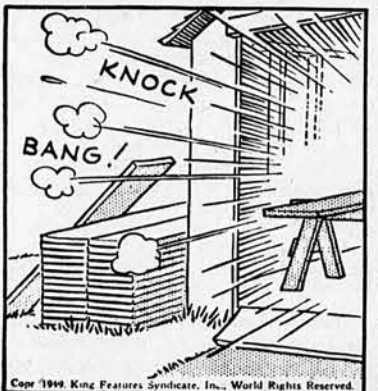
of alfalfa to maintain a good stand over a longer period than is required for just soil building. Potash may help lengthen the life of his alfalfa stands. At least he intends to continue the use of potash with alfalfa in an effort to increase the life span of the legume on his farm.

Plant 33,000 Trees

Cloud county farmers are making an outstanding record in tree planting, reports Wilton Thomas, extension agent. More than 33,000 trees have been planted by 43 farmers in Cloud county this year. It is the third consecutive year farmers have planted more than 30,000 trees.

Varieties include red cedar, tamarix, Russian olive, American elm, Chinese elm, ash, cottonwood, walnut, catalpa, Osage orange, honey locust, and black locust.

GRANDMA . . . By Charles Kuhn



Copyright 1949 King Features Syndicate, Inc., World Rights Reserved.

5-25

CHAS. KUHN

Now That You Have Electricity

By CHARLES HOWES

THOSE first blasts of hot air that engulfed this state late in June sent folks scampering for fans, air conditioners and coolers. The sudden rush of buying ran dealers and jobbers "out of business" in some items. It revealed clearly the importance placed on electric equipment for comfort as well as for help.

One appliance distributor reported his company handled orders for 450 window fans one day. Such popularity indicates the value placed on such items, especially in smaller homes.

Window fans are primarily air movers. Most models can be used as ordinary circulating fans during the day. But their big job comes when the sun goes down and the fan unit occupies the open space in a window. With one other window on the opposite side of the house open, the fan draws warm daytime air from the rooms and replaces it with cooler night air, all the time creating an air movement thru the house that is refreshing.

In the "Now We've Seen Everything" department, a serving tray is on the market that employs radiant heating to keep food warm. For those who must have meals in bed this is a big help. Perhaps it will do something for hospital food that sometimes reaches the patient cold.

Newest in automatic toasters has further squeezed the human element out of this operation. No longer is it necessary even to lower the lever that sets the machine in operation. No longer is it necessary to steel one's nerves against the startling pop up of the brown toast. The new design lowers the bread automatically and turns on the current. The weight of the bread slices does it. Then the control mechanism operates from the heat reflected from the surface of the bread. At the right temperature, the electricity is shut off and the toast is lifted silently.

Here is more information on the electric calf dehorner announced 2 months ago. This new, humane method requires only 2½ minutes and is a far cry from the wrestling, sawing and bawling operation that is quite familiar. The electric way uses an ordinary soldering iron with a removable, hollowed tip. The operator sears the tissue covering the budding horn before the horn breaks thru, destroying the horn-producing cells. After a few weeks the budding horn falls off and no further growth occurs. At least, that is the way the news releases read.

This department was interested earlier this month to note the progress being made by 2 of our Kansas power companies in getting electricity to the farms. Since January, 1946, these companies, the Kansas Power and Light Company and the Kansas Electric

Power Company, have accumulated 4,722 new customers. By 1951 they plan to have added a total of 19,000 rural customers to complete a program drafted in the late twenties, and representing an investment of more than 6 million dollars.

Manufacturers' laboratories say refrigerators that sweat in hot, humid weather are normal. Just like a glass of ice water under the same conditions. The cold inner walls of your refrigerator condense moisture from the atmosphere and it shows up as frost or sweat—all of which is necessary and desirable to a certain extent. These experts suggest opening refrigerator door be kept to a minimum; also that all liquids and moist foods in the refrigerator be covered. This reduces evaporation and sweating which cut the efficiency of the unit. Defrosting may be required every 4 or 5 days.

Putting electricity to work in the kitchen is a major project of every appliance manufacturer. One in particular seems to have grouped all of the ideas around one mixing motor which, in addition to the usual jobs of mixing, has attachments which: slice vegetables, shell peas, strain and crush vegetables and fruits, extract juices, chop foods, and make ice cream. There also is an attachment to grind coffee, another to sharpen knives and a third to open cans. Yes, it's all done with electricity.

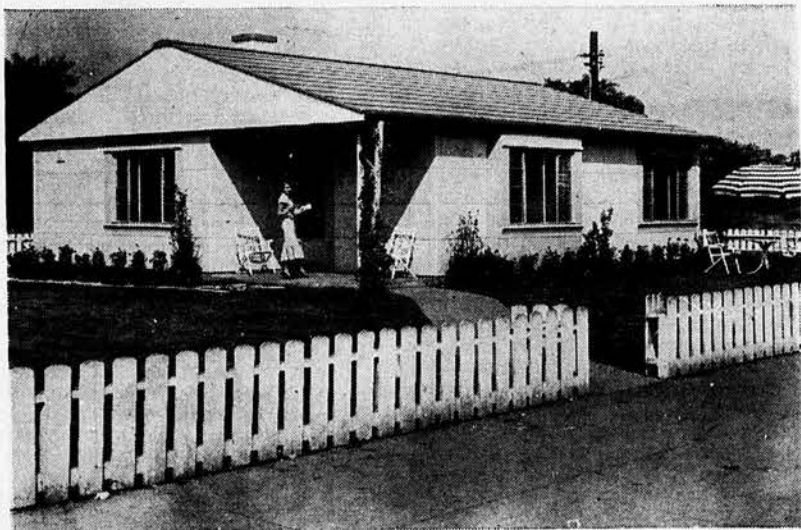
A Kansas farmer related the story of a salesman for one of these new canister-type electric cleaners who visited the farm while our subject was painting his tractor. "I had worked about an hour," is the farmer's story, "when this man showed up with his machine. He said he'd show me how to do that job in no time. So he connected up some tubes and things, thinned my paint, then finished my half of the tractor and the other half in just 45 minutes. Then he looked around the place for some more work. We spotted a ceiling in a poultry house where the flies like to gather. That machine sucked those flies in—he wrote my name on the ceiling, and I was so ashamed I bought one so I could clean up walls and ceiling of those buildings. Didn't even ask my wife."

Saved Milo

A research investment of about \$50,000 in developing disease-resistant varieties of milo over the last 12 years at the Kansas Experiment Station, brought a return to the Midwest of 175 million bushels of grain during the war, 1940-45.

Until research workers found a control for milo disease, this crop was on the verge of extinction and could no longer be grown on thousands of acres.

It's Fire-Resistant Home



Here is the new 5-room, porcelain enamel steel Lustron home, which manufacturers claim is ideal for farm housing. It is fire-resistant and insect-proof. Has many built-in features. Outside walls of porcelain enamel do not require paint as color is part of material. Walls can be wiped clean with a damp cloth.



This loss could have been prevented with **CHLORDANE**



Photo by U.S. Department of Agriculture

STOP

THE GRASSHOPPERS NOW with **Chlordane** DUSTS AND SPRAYS

This picture shows how the GRASSHOPPER stripped cornfields in South Dakota in 1938.

Don't gamble with GRASSHOPPERS! Prevent this needless loss with CHLORDANE, the new wonder chemical.

CHLORDANE is recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for GRASSHOPPER Control. It STOPS the Hopper's eating after the first few bites of CHLORDANE treated foliage... and gives 90-99% kill of Hoppers in 72 hours. And, in 14 to 20 days after the final application crops become safe for forage.

Save your crops. See your dealer today for sprays and dusts containing CHLORDANE.

ASK YOUR COUNTY AGENT OR OTHER AGRICULTURAL AUTHORITY WHERE YOU CAN BUY CHLORDANE INSECTICIDES



CHLORDANE insecticides are also superior in controlling: Ants, Flies, White Grubs, Wireworms, Sarcophagid Mites, Lice, Plum Curculio, Cabbage Worms, Strawberry Root Weevil and Crown Borer.

LATE SEASON CONTROL of Grasshoppers requires larger dosages of insecticides. For mature Grasshopper control it is recommended that 1 pound of actual CHLORDANE in sprays and 1½ pounds of actual CHLORDANE in dusts be used per acre.

Julius HYMAN & Company*
DENVER, COLORADO

CHLORDANE Insecticides are sold by local dealers... If your dealer does not have Chlordane insecticides, please send us his name.

Please send bulletin on Grasshopper control containing tables and directions.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

Dealer's Name _____
Dealer's Address _____

*Manufacturers of OCTA-KLOR (T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.) Technical Chlordane

Get **COOK'S CHLORDANE** Emulsion or Dusts from your **SKELLY TANKWAGON SALESMAN**

COOK CHEMICAL COMPANY • KANSAS CITY, MO.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION On The New Baldwin "CENTER-DRIVE" Grain Loader

BALDWIN IRON WORKS
1440 BARWISSE • WICHITA 2, KANSAS

NATIONAL Vitrified TILE SILOS
Everlasting TILE SILOS

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

NO Blowing In Buy Now
Blowing Down Erect Early
Freezing Immediate Shipment
Rowell Roller Bearing Ensilage Cutters.

Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY
636 Livestock Exchange Building
STATE SIZE WANTED KANSAS CITY 15, MO.

Can't Be Beat... IN SUMMER HEAT



PROTECT VALUABLE FARM

MACHINERY WITH HI-V-I, THE HIGH VISCOSITY

MOTOR OIL THAT STANDS UP AND

LUBRICATES EVEN IN SCORCHING

SUMMER TEMPERATURES.

KEEP BREAKDOWNS AND REPAIRS AT A

MINIMUM...REDUCE CARBON, GUM AND

SLUDGE FORMATIONS...INCREASE PER-

FORMANCE...LOWER

OPERATING COSTS.



a product of

CHAMPLIN REFINING COMPANY

Enid, Oklahoma



Producers, Refiners, Distributors of Quality Petroleum Products Since 1916

Reliable Advertisers Only are accepted
in Kansas Farmer

WESTGO 35 ft. AUGER ELEVATOR

SMOOTH RUNNING
EASY TO HANDLE
TROUBLE-FREE

Up to
2000
Bu. an Hr.

27 ft.

AUGER, CHAIN & BALE ELEVATORS
A Size and Type for Every Farm Need
WEST FARGO MFG. CO., West Fargo, N. D.

"Freed from NERVOUS WORRY"

"My nervous state was due to drinking coffee. Switching to POSTUM calmed me—I stopped worrying and began to really enjoy life!"

SCIENTIFIC FACTS: Both coffee and tea contain caffeine—a drug—a nerve stimulant. So, while many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect—others suffer nervousness, indigestion, sleepless nights... **POSTUM** contains no caffeine or other drug—nothing that can possibly cause nervousness, indigestion, or sleeplessness.

MAKE THIS TEST: Drink **POSTUM** exclusively for 30 days—judge by results!... **INSTANT POSTUM**—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran.



No Taft-Hartley Repeal

(Continued from Page 5)

purpose, that has made Ohio's Robert the dominant figure in Congress. It is Taft courage, Taft resourcefulness, and Taft fighting ability that have won him his leadership.

The next few weeks will determine whether the Brannan Plan, or any part of it, will get serious attention this session of Congress. Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture, hopes to get thru enough of his program for a "trial run." The White House expresses similar hopes. But in the Congressional corridors the gossip is that the Rayburn-McCormack (Speaker Rayburn of Texas and Floor Leader John McCormack of Mass.) team may get something thru the House, but it never will get by the Senate. But one never can tell about Senator George Aiken of Vermont.

It also is generally conceded that the Brannan Plan will be one of the big issues in the 1950 Congressional elections, whether or not any of it gets onto the statute books before then.

Recently the International News Service published statements from Secretary Brannan (for) and Rep. Clifford R. Hope of Garden City, Fifth Kansas Congressional District, (against) the basic principle of the Brannan program—high prices for farmers, low prices for consumers, at government expense. Congressman Hope is ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Agriculture; was chairman in the 80th Congress.

Their statements follow:

Secretary Brannan:

"The need for a strong farm price support program becomes clearer every day. Department of Agriculture figures show that farmers are getting 17 per cent lower prices, on the average, than they were in January, 1948, and that they still are paying within 3 per cent as high as the peak level of August, 1948....

"It seems to me the value of agricultural price supports—as a bulwark against depression and an incentive to abundant farm production—is almost beyond debate. The only points of fundamental disagreement concern the method and level of supports.

"There are 2 general methods of protecting farm prices: Thru loan and purchases which prop up the price by taking some of the surplus off the market; or thru direct payments to farmers consisting of the difference between the actual market prices of a commodity and the support price.

"Both of these methods have a proper sphere of usefulness. For storable commodities, such as cotton or wool, the loan or purchase procedure works quite well. For perishable commodities the purchase procedure is suitable only when the crop can be disposed of—as to foreign consumers thru export program, ECA and so on. I have suggested, consequently, that in fairness to taxpayers, prices of perishables be supported when necessary thru direct payments to farmers.

"Our current potato problem provides a fine illustration of the way the 2 supporting techniques affect consumers. Under the existing program, the Department of Agriculture has been forced to go into the market and buy enough of the 1948 potato crop to keep the price from falling below the average of \$1.75 a bushel. To do this we have had to purchase nearly 3 bushels out of every 10 in the entire 1948 crop. The total cost of this operation runs to about 225 million dollars.

"Consumers have thus been forced to pay not only 225 million dollars in taxes to take 123 million bushels of potatoes off the market. They also have paid an artificially-support price for potatoes they ate at the table. Under the direct payment method, the full crop would come to market at the supply and demand price, and the difference between the support price and the actual average price received by farmers would be made thru direct payments.

"We estimate under this direct payment procedure, for the same amount of money spent in purchasing operations on the 1948 potato crop, farm income would have been maintained while the price of potatoes to the consumers would have fallen to about \$1 a bushel. Obviously, the proposed program would give taxpayers more for their price-support money.

"As for the level at which supports

should be applied, here again we need to be realistic. In recent years we have related most farm prices and farm income to the 1910-14 period when farm and urban incomes and prices were considered to have been in balance.

"But in 39 years agriculture has changed greatly. Where was hybrid corn in 1910, or soybeans, or the millions of tractors, or the detailed knowledge of soil conservation?

"We have recommended therefore a movable base—the first 10 out of the last 12 years. The formula would offer farmers price support at a level about 15 per cent below 1948. It would provide farmers less purchasing power than they have had in any year since 1942."

Rep. Clifford R. Hope:

"I agree with the need for a strong price support program. In fact, I am sure there is agreement among our people generally on that point....

"The latest legislation placed on the books, (the Aiken bill, titles II and III of the agricultural act of 1948) was worked out jointly by Secretary Anderson and his associates in the Department of Agriculture, including the then Assistant Secretary Brannan and a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, headed by Senator Aiken of Vermont. In the same Congress the members of the House Committee on Agriculture, both Democrats and Republicans, unanimously agreed in reporting a bill to extend the existing price support program (with slight modifications) for a year. This measure, which became Title I of the Agricultural Act of 1948, constitutes the program in effect during 1948.

"The Brannan plan does not contain any new or revolutionary ideas. Everything included in it is either in existing legislation or has been the subject of considerable discussion in agricultural circles. Yet it created a sensation.

"A survey of the comment and discussion indicates that this great interest is due in part to 2 things: The plan's undoubted political appeal and its questionable economic soundness. It may be assumed that the program has been enthusiastically accepted in labor political circles....

"But before this plan is accepted by farmers and by the public, they will want more information than has been made available so far.

"One question as yet unanswered is: "What will it cost?"

"If farmers are to have high incomes and consumers low food prices, someone will have to foot the bill.

"What will really happen in that case is that the Federal Government will pay part of everybody's grocery bill.

"Secretary Brannan says frankly he does not know what the cost will be. Probably no one knows. But I believe we can get some general ideas. The department of agricultural economics of the University of Illinois said: 'It could easily cost as much as the entire federal budget before the war.' The same department, taking hogs as an illustration, has estimated that hog supports alone might cost 700 million dollars annually, and hogs represent only one seventh to one eighth of the output of our farms.

"The American Farm Bureau Federation, after a study of the cost as to milk alone, estimated it would amount to \$2,480,000,000 annually. Other estimates as to the cost of the entire program have ranged from 2 billions to 10 billions a year. Based on Britain's experience... could run to more than 6 billions annually.

"If parity prices are fair prices to producer and consumer, why should consumers pay less? Why should they expect Uncle Sam to pay part of their grocery bill?"

"I do not think anyone has the final answer to the problem of farm price supports. I believe, however, that we are on the right track if we continue Title I of the present act for at least another year and devote our efforts in the meantime to finding an acceptable substitute for the Aiken bill. (Aiken provides flexible supports—60 to 90 per cent for major storables; zero to 90 for perishables at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.)"

Odds are that something like Hope suggests is about as far as Congress will go this session: continue the present support program for another year.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By H. M. Riley, Livestock; P. L. Kelley, Dairy; John McCoy, Feed Grains; Joe W. Koudele, Poultry.

I have read a lot in the papers recently about the new plan which has been proposed for supporting hog prices by direct payments to farmers. If this plan is not passed by Congress how will hog prices be supported this fall?—H. J. M.

The Government is committed to support hog prices at 90 per cent of parity until March, 1950. Under the existing plan prices would be supported by government purchases of dressed pork from packers. Pork purchased would then be stored and disposed of thru channels which would not compete directly with remaining pork supplies. It is probable a large portion would go for export and consumer-subsidy programs.

The support level under the present system fluctuates from week to week in conformance with the long-time seasonal price pattern. The support price for good to choice barrows and gilts at Kansas City for the week ending July 16 is \$17.20, and is adjusted upward in succeeding weeks to a seasonal peak of \$18.20 during September. Support prices for the period October, 1949, to

March, 1950, will be based on the parity price of hogs on September 15. Should Congress pass the new proposal the above plan would be replaced by direct payments to farmers of the difference between the support price and the average price paid for hogs marketed. The Government would not support the market by purchasing dressed pork as they would do under the existing plan.

What are egg prices expected to do in the next few months?—D. S.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, egg prices will advance seasonally until fall. However, the seasonal price increase probably will be smaller than usual. The supply of foods—principally meats—which competes with eggs is expected to be ample at prices moderately lower than the year before. Also, deflationary trends are now dominant in the price outlook.

A possible counter-influence to the bearish factors is the low level of egg stocks in cold storage. The small stocks will tend to firm fall prices, since current production will be used for purposes ordinarily satisfied by stored stock, either shell or frozen. Another consideration is the Government's price-support program.

From the Beginning

Historical records from the days of antiquity continually refer to man as a "herdsman." Production of cattle for meat is one of the oldest of human activities. It is apparent that cattle were branded even in the time of the Roman Empire, Virgil's Georgics, written in 29 B. C., said:

"Straight stamp their lineage with the branding fire
Mark which you will rear to raise another breed."

—Public Relations Committee of the
American National Live Stock Association.

This Dairy Farm Has the Mark of Youth

I WILL try anything once if I think it's going to be better." That was the attitude which prompted Art McCormick, Sedgwick county, to put his first crop of alfalfa in the silo. He ensiled 100 tons of first-crop hay last year and reports his cows liked it better than sorgho silage. He put in another 100 tons this year.

That is the best place I know to put that first, stemmy crop of alfalfa, he says. Ensiling it softens the hard stems and makes them palatable.

This year Mr. McCormick says he got his alfalfa into the silo without having rain on it. Had he tried to make hay out of the crop instead of silage it would have been rained on for sure. He practically put it in the silo between showers. Cut just enough in the morning to keep the cutter busy in the afternoon.

This half-section dairy farm is operated with the enthusiasm of youth. When you hear someone else tell you about it, you feel certain Mr. McCormick is a young man. He is a young man, but not in years. He is 71 and has operated a dairy farm for 50 years. His half section of land provides all

grain and forage required for his herd of Holsteins. He markets some grain, but uses most of it for livestock feed. It makes a higher return that way.

Agriculture economists predict dairying, grade-A dairying, has the brightest economic outlook for the next few years. We asked Mr. McCormick for an opinion on dairying, based on his 50 years of experience in that field.

There was never a worry, he replied. He never did see the time when his cows would not make him a good living. A good market for your product, of course, is essential, he pointed out. Then feed your cows and they'll feed you. In addition to providing his family with a good living, Mr. McCormick adds that his dairy helped pay for college educations for all 4 of his children, 3 sons and one daughter.

Dairying has been the basis for that success. But you must couple with that his willingness to try something new, particularly if he "thinks it's going to be better."

New Headquarters

Aurora, Ill., will become the national headquarters of Pfister Associated Growers, Inc., this fall. Announcement that Pfister has purchased the plant and facilities from Fitchome Farms, west of Aurora, on U. S. Highway 30, was made by John P. Case, of Naperville, Ill., president of Pfister Associated Growers, Inc.

Both the land and existing plant are readily adaptable for greatly expanded development and research work by Pfister. The new plant will become the head research station of the organization that developed the seed corn which recently established the world record of 224.2 bushels an acre near Oskaloosa, Ia.

Choice of the Fitchome Farms, near Aurora, was influenced by a series of soil tests which showed the land provided standard soil thruout for research purposes. Conversion plans are expected to be well under way by early fall with most of the Pfister organization being moved from El Paso, Ill., at that time.



We Saved Money By Getting the FACTS about RUNNING WATER

Send for **DEMPSTER'S FREE FACT BOOKLET**

Yes, hundreds of farm families are choosing their water systems the *right* way... by careful planning *before* they buy.

Send for FREE copy of DEMPSTER'S new booklet. Find out what you must do to get the most out of running water on your farm, and in your home.

RECIPROCATING DEEP WELL PUMP
Rugged and dependable. Fewer parts for lower power costs. All moving parts enclosed in heavy-duty "reservoir" case.

Also Available: Dempster Deep or Shallow Well Ejector Type Water Systems.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

DEMPSTER WATER SUPPLY EQUIPMENT

RECIPROCATING SHALLOW WELL PUMP
Famous for economy and efficiency. Interchangeable parts. Built to reduce power losses caused by friction.

Dempster Mill Mfg. Co.
613 S. 6th St.
Beatrice, Nebraska

Send my FREE Fact Booklet at once.

Name.....
Address.....
Town..... State.....

The BEAR CAT
COMBINATION Grain and Roughage Mill also Ensilage Cutter

NEW Adjustable Drop-Apron FEEDER



Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. Snapped or ear corn, roughage bundles or bale flakes and no monkey business. It really grinds, and with ordinary farm tractor. Has both cutter head and heavy swing hammers. Adjustable Drop-Apron Feeder works in any position from ground to truck bed height. Get full information on this real honest-to-goodness Bear-Cat Grinder. Four sizes. Write—Western Land Roller Company, Box 136 Hastings, Nebr.

GRAIN BINS

CHAMPION "Hi-Quality" BINS

LOWER COST
LONGER LIFE
Immediate Delivery

Permanent, leak-proof, crop-tight. Shipped complete. Easy to assemble—easy to move. Many sizes. SEALING ALONE PAYS FOR YOUR BUILDING. 40 years of premium quality. Also corn cribs, silos, hog and poultry houses, garages, etc.

WESTERN SILO CO.
DEPT. K-7 WEST DES MOINES, IOWA

CONTROL NUTRITIONAL NECROTIC ENTERITIS USE Lee's ALKALINE POWDER



A Bitter Tonic and Appetizer for Hogs of All Ages

Here is a powder that is as easy to use as any liquid medication, and adapted to all common methods of feeding pigs and hogs.

Lee's Alkaline Powder is an aid in the prevention and treatment of Nutritional Swine Enteritis, and anemia of suckling pigs. It's a bitter tonic and appetizer for pigs of all ages.

Write today for FREE pamphlet "Swine Enteritis" which explains cause, symptoms, prevention and treatment. Lee's Alkaline Powder—"Once used is always preferred".

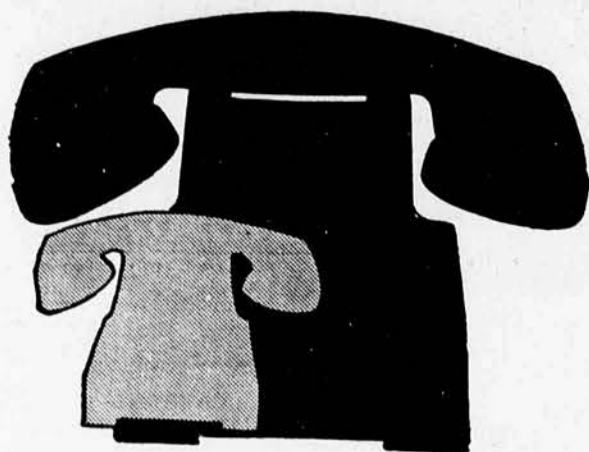
For effective treatment of Large Round Worms, use Lee's Hog Oil Wormer.

GEO. H. LEE CO. Dept. 25A, Omaha, Nebr.



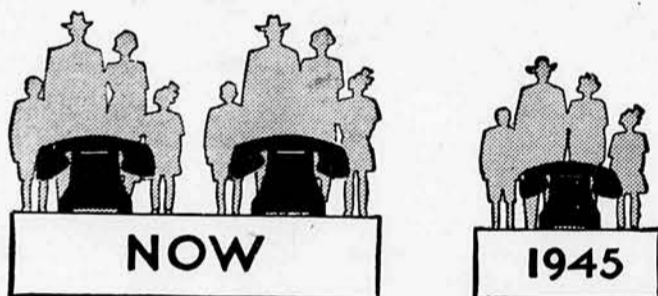
9-23
Copyright 1947, King Features Syndicate, Inc. World rights reserved. BLANKLEY

"It's such a lovely day for a drive in the country that'd we'd better stay home!"



FARM TELEPHONES DOUBLED since the war

In the farm territory we serve, hard-working telephone crews have added 135,000 rural telephones since the war ended. This doubles our rural telephones, which now number 270,000. Two rural families enjoy telephone service today for every single family that had it less than four years ago.



Farm families, perhaps more than any others, can appreciate this telephone fact: The more people you can reach by telephone — farm neighbors, friends in town, stores, dealers — *the more valuable your own telephone is to you.*

We're working to add still more telephones, on farms and in towns, to get service to those waiting . . . and make everyone's service that much more useful.

More than 50 million dollars has been invested to get telephone service to the rural customers we serve. Well over 30 million of that money has been put to work since V-J Day. The job is going ahead.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE CO.



This Poultry Plan Is Different

(Continued from Page 4)

house, except there are no roosts or droppings pits. It is equipped with electric lights, running water and propane gas for the brooders. It also has a motor-driven ventilation system. A drive-in door at one end adds to the ventilation when needed, and also makes cleaning the house much easier.

A batch of 1,500 broiler-type chicks can be brooded and raised to maturity in this growing house. The utility room is equipped with a wash rack where all feeding equipment can be cleaned without leaving the building. Several smaller brooder houses equipped with electric brooders also are being used.

An old horse barn was remodeled into the actual laying house. When properly ventilated the hayloft makes an excellent place for pullets. And if the loft is deep enough from floor to ridge an extra floor can be put in to make a 2-deck laying house. There are hundreds of such out-dated barns over Kansas that could be remodeled for poultry at small cost. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have installed a small electric lift to take them to the loft, so there is no climbing.

Now let Mr. Moore tell you how the first batch of chickens under their new poultry program has been handled. Here is his report:

"January 11, 1949—We started 1,500 straight-run New Hampshire chicks.

"March 9, 1949—We separated cockerels from pullets and fed cockerels for 2 weeks.

"March 23, 1949—Sold cockerels for \$569.91.

"April 13, 1949—Culled and sold cull pullets for \$267.22. Total amount received for cockerels and cull pullets, \$837.13.

"Total feed consumed to June 1, when pullets were 4½ months old, was \$898.90. Cost of chicks was \$232.50. Total cost, \$1,131.40.

"We housed our pullets on June 1. When we subtracted the \$837.13 from our total cost of chicks and feed at \$1,131.40, we found the 525 pullets housed cost us \$294.27, or an average of 56 cents each."

Then Started Broilers

As soon as the growing house was cleared, the Moores started 1,500 broilers to market as meat. "Our entire program," says Mr. Moore, "will be to keep all of our equipment busy all the time. Not every farmer will want to do that. But most farmers could use their brooding and growing equipment for at least one extra batch of profitable chicks."

One thing that surprised us when we visited the Moores was that their pullets had never been on range. As a result they were the calmest, most satisfied bunch of pullets you ever saw. Another change in the Moore program is that no roosts are being used in the laying house. "Heavy breeds are content to lie on the floor and never miss the roosts," explains Mr. Moore. Colony-type nests are being used and the birds were just beginning to use them when we called.

Since the Moores are on their first year with this radically different poultry program and have nothing but preliminary results, we went to E. L. McLaughlin, procurement manager for the Seymour Packing Co., to find out more about the plan.

"Our poultry production plan has these practical objectives," says Mr. McLaughlin. "To get producers to market poultry and eggs when prices are highest; to produce enough poultry and eggs to make money; to produce quality poultry and eggs they can sell for premium prices; to get the greatest share of the year's egg profits in 6

months time; to get an equal profit from broilers during the remaining 6 months; to use housing and labor profitably.

"January started chicks can be the most profitable in many ways," continues Mr. McLaughlin. "They can be in production when egg prices are high in late summer, fall and early winter. They live better, grow faster and are in less danger from intestinal troubles. You have more time to take care of chicks in the early winter months. It is easier to maintain a constant temperature in cold weather brooding than it is in the spring.

"And that isn't all," Mr. McLaughlin explains. "The fryers and roasters bring more money, because they are sold earlier on the market, before the Decoration Day break. By having a crop of meat birds to sell at the end of 12 weeks you can get some of your investment back and greatly reduce the cost of your layers. This means your layers are more likely to make you a good labor profit, because your investment per bird is about one third normal. Then, after your laying season is over, say the last of January or first of February, you can sell off your hens when the market price for heavy hens is highest. If egg prices and production hold up you could keep your hens a little longer."

Need a Heavy Breed

One thing Mr. McLaughlin stresses is that the plan won't work except with heavy breed, good quality chicks. "Only heavy breed layers will produce their heaviest during the first 6 months of egg production," he says. "And since big cockerels are wanted for meat sales, chicks of heavier breeds are best for this end of the income, too."

Under the plan, it is explained, good management and careful feeding will pave the way for selling cockerels and less desirable pullets by April 1. If you want to put your pullets on range you could do so on April 1 with January chicks. When you do put your pullets on range, Mr. McLaughlin recommends that you clean up the poultry house and start 1,600 good broilers immediately. The season is still early enough for good, safe chick growth. And these birds can be grown out quickly and give you another cash crop of quality meat birds by the end of June.

We have been saying for a long time now that Kansas farmers should either get "into" or "out of" the poultry business. The plan being backed by Seymours gives the farmer a chance to "get into the poultry business" in what appears to be a sound production and marketing program. If you are tired of "just raising chickens" and want to make your poultry a major income project on the farm, we believe the Seymour plan is worth investigating more thoroly.

Wheat Needed Phosphate

Fertilizer on wheat seeded in thin land did wonders for the crop this year, reports J. P. Fleming, McPherson county. He seeded 80 acres on thin land in an adjoining county using 60 pounds of 45 per cent phosphate an acre. In spring he applied 70 pounds of ammonium nitrate an acre.

Here is what happened: The chain broke on his fertilizer attachment when applying the phosphate. Result was no fertilizer on part of the crop. Wheat in those rows looked sick, Mr. Fleming reports. The other wheat that received both phosphate and nitrate looked like 20 bushels an acre. That seeded without phosphate looked like 7 or 8 bushels an acre.

Never Lost a Pig

WE NEVER lost a pig from chilling or crushing." That's what Clay Hundley, Atchison county farmer, says about results this spring from using electric pig brooders. "Our 7 sows all had good litters, the largest 12 pigs, and we never had a bit of trouble," says Mr. Hundley. Altho he was more than pleased with his pig brooders, he plans to add another safety feature this fall when he will build a farrowing crate. This is a new device finding favor among hog men to protect pigs from being crushed during the first few hours following birth.

Another safety feature followed by Mr. Hundley for several years now is to leave a light on all night in the farrowing house. "It helps protect pigs when the sow can see them at all times," states Mr. Hundley.

BRANT 1949
PIONEER GROWERS PROFIT

Careful Detasseling



In order to insure the purity and **EXTRA PROFITABLE** Yields of PIONEER—every seed field is properly isolated and is repeatedly gone through by detasseling crews.

From the moment the very first tassel "shows"—until the very last tassel is pulled—every PIONEER seed field is gone through every day, as though with a "fine tooth comb."



This summer—and regardless of what the weather may be—thousands of detassellers will be pulling millions of tassels in the seed fields of PIONEER.



It costs lots of money to do such a completely thorough and careful job of detasseling—but regardless of the time or money involved—we constantly strive towards—"Perfection in Detasseling."

The most perfect detasseling job it is humanly possible to do—is but another reason why over 300,000 PIONEER growers are going to reap **EXTRA PROFITS** from their millions of corn acres this Fall.

GARST & THOMAS
Hybrid Corn Co. · Coon Rapids, Iowa

PIONEER