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Kansas Farmer

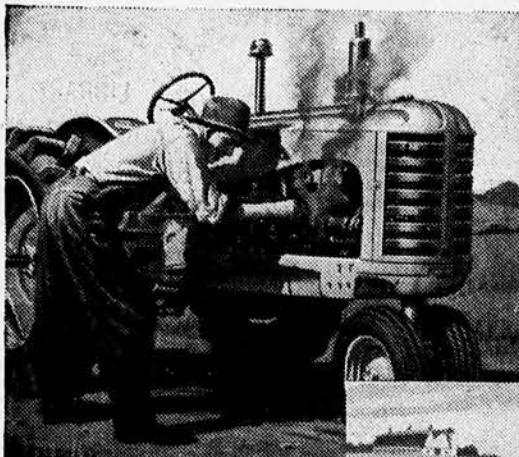
CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

AUGUST 6, 1949



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WHO SAVES MOST?



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He is careless about his choice of motor oil . . . almost never changes it . . . loses valuable time and money when his engine breaks down!



MR. THRIFTYMAN

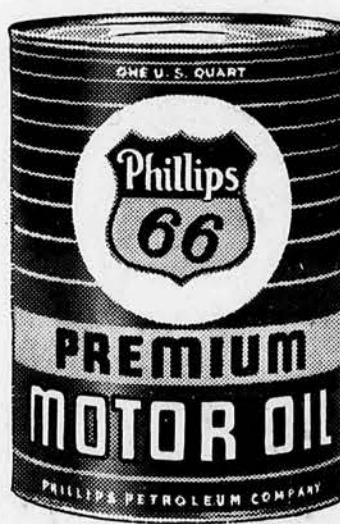
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Few Farm Foreclosures

CAN you imagine six-tenths of one farm alongside 1,000 farms? That's the 1948 ratio of mortgage foreclosures sales, once the holy terror of melodrama and rural tradition. Farm Credit Administration comes forth with tables, based on reports for counties including 47 per cent of all U. S. farms.

With the exception of 787 farm foreclosures in 1949, the 913 foreclosure sales estimated for the country in 1948 were less than any year since 1934, when these matters were first kept on tab. So the 913 farms foreclosed thru mortgage sales last year have the above ratio of 0.6 to every 1,000 mortgaged farms.

In detail, the 1948 mortgage sales were completed by agencies as follows: 57.9 per cent by individuals, 26.6 per cent by commercial banks, 6.4 per cent miscellaneous leaders, 6.5 per cent by federal land banks and federal farm mortgage corporations, and 2.5 per cent by insurance companies.

If one dug farther back in the farm finance field than the present 15 years of records show, some terrific numbers of foreclosed farms would come to light. However, we do have 2 peak years to exhibit in contrast to the recent mild ones. For example, FCA figures say that 65,339 foreclosures were made in 1934 and 61,326 in 1935. These high ones figure out at from 28 to 30 farms foreclosed for every 1,000 mortgaged.

It is surmised that in the gloomy days when mortgage moratoriums were all the rage, when deficiency judgments were "dastardly" affairs, and lynch parties threatened the dignity of courts, we would have regarded the recent level of foreclosures as an impossible mark of prosperity.

ate with the state soil-testing laboratory at the college. County agricultural agents, who will supervise the laboratories in the counties, attended a 3-day course of instruction at the college. They are Wilbur W. Duitsman, Brown; C. T. Hall, Johnson; Clarence A. Hollingsworth, Bourbon; Victor E. Payer, Butler; Dale Edelblute, Crawford; and Warren C. Teel, Lecompton.

It is hoped to establish other laboratories over the state later. These counties were among the first to request such a service. Equipment to do the testing, already purchased, will cost from \$450 to \$650 a county, plus \$300 to \$500 for housing it.

Winning Weed War



T. F. Yost

The 12th year of noxious weed control work in Kansas has been completed by T. F. Yost, State Weed Supervisor for the State Board of Agriculture. The Noxious Weed Law became official in 1937, making it one of the earliest acts of that type in the nation. Since the beginning, Yost has been with the Board, supervising noxious weed work. He is recognized as one of the most experienced and authoritative men in the nation in this field.

In early days, Yost mentioned, there were about 35,000 farms known to have noxious weeds affecting about 200,000 acres. During the 12 years, he estimated that 100,000 acres of noxious weeds have been eradicated completely or are now under treatment.

In summing up the work, Yost stressed that only 15 counties remain where there is any extensive noxious weed infestation. In 90 counties the combined areas affected by noxious weeds is only 20,000 acres, not being treated.

Progress made in reducing noxious weed damage over the years is well illustrated by the fact that 27,594 farms have been completely freed of noxious weed infestations.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 8:30 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kansas

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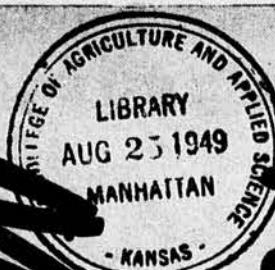
Will Test Soil

Soil-testing laboratories will be set up in 6 Kansas counties this summer, reports Kansas State College, Manhattan. These laboratories will check the soil for phosphorus, exchangeable potassium, alkali, lime, and organic matter.

Each county laboratory will co-oper-

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Seeding sweet clover with wide-spaced oats, as shown here, is a good practice. If sweet clover is seeded alone, it is best to seed at a later date after weeds have been controlled.

Can You Risk . . .

Seeding Sweet Clover in the Fall?

By Dick Mann

IF YOU intended to seed some sweet clover this spring and didn't get it done, you may be planning to try it again this fall. After visiting with E. A. Cleavenger, Kansas State College Extension agronomist, about sweet clover management problems, we pass on this advice from him: "Don't seed sweet clover in the fall."

There are several reasons given by Mr. Cleavenger on why it will not pay you to seed sweet clover this fall. Records at various experiment stations show fall-seeded clover fails to make a stand 50 per cent of the time. At one station in Central Kansas, fall-seeded clover failed 8 out of 11 years.

With such heavy odds against getting a stand it would seem better not to waste seed and effort for fall planting.

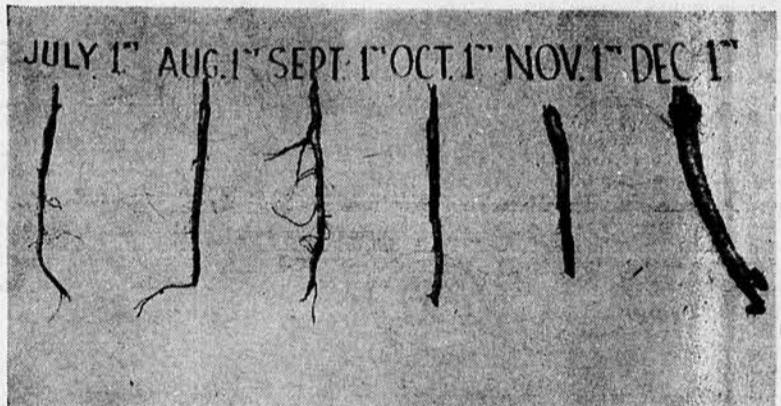
There are other reasons, tho, sufficient to justify you waiting until next spring to seed yours.

Possibly the main reason for spring seeding, other than getting a stand, is that almost 100 per cent of the soil-building work done by the sweet clover plant is accomplished during the first year, Mr. Cleavenger points out. Spring seeding gives the plant a chance to develop normally. During the spring, summer and fall, the plant develops its root system and that root never gets any larger the second year.

"Many farmers don't believe this, but it's true," Mr. Cleavenger says. "The root on second-year clover changes in texture during the season, but it does not change in weight."

Mr. Cleavenger is not guessing about root development. He has been making quite a study of how the sweet clover root develops. To do this he dug up sweet clover roots each month during the first season of growth and weighed them. He found most root growth comes during the fall months of September, October and November. "As a matter of fact," he says, "a sweet clover root will weigh 4 times as much on November 24 as it did on August 24."

[Continued on Page 5]



This picture of sweet clover root development from July 1 to December 1, shows how roots jump in size during fall months. Crops should be managed first year to develop largest possible roots.



Clipping ahead of seed harvest to make harvesting easier also cuts seed production, but may be justified. This picture shows how unclipped clover on right does have considerably more seed than the clipped clover at left.

He also dug up roots of second-year plants each month and studied what was taking place. He found the roots became woody as the season progressed, but that they weighed about the same at seeding time as they did when top growth started in the spring.

"What good does all this information do?" you might ask. Well, Cleavinger believes it means just this: "Since your benefits to the soil come from the first year's development in the sweet clover plant, you should manage the crop with that in mind. Handle it very carefully to get the greatest possible root growth that first season."

Naturally, spring seeding will produce a better root system than fall seeding. In fall seeding, development of the plant is interrupted by winter and the root system never catches up the next spring.

If that isn't reason enough for favoring spring seeding, there is another. Spring-seeded sweet clover in the rotation will bring higher yields on following crops than will fall-seeded clover. We could give you a lot of figures on this. But will just say briefly that an average of experiments at various test plots in Kansas show spring-seeded clover in rotation will result in 2 bushels more wheat an acre, and about 4 to 5 bushels more oats an acre than where fall-seeded clover is used.

A Sweet Clover Program

With all the evidence in favor of spring-seeded clover, then, here is a complete sweet clover production program as worked out by Mr. Cleavinger.

1. Plant on firm seedbed. Pack soil before and after seeding or plant on unstimulated sorghum or Sudan land.

2. Plant alone or with a nurse crop. If planting alone, plan on a later-than-normal seeding date so weeds can be controlled ahead of seeding. Seeding with wide-spaced oats is very desirable, and oats is the best and safest nurse crop.

3. Plant only where soil is abundantly supplied with lime. Acid soils must be limed. The lime may be spread either the year before seeding or the year of seeding. If the latter, the lime should be applied after plowing so it may be worked into the surface soil as the seedbed is prepared.

Most Southeastern Kansas soils require 3 to 4 tons of lime an acre. Soils in the Flint Hills and South Central Kansas vary from no lime needs to 3 tons an acre. On slightly acid soils, or strongly acid soils that have been limed, apply 300 to 400 pounds of ground limestone an acre at time of seeding, in the row with the seed, by use of a combination fertilizer grain drill.

4. Distribute heavy applications of lime evenly on the soil.

5. Plant only where soil is abundantly supplied with phosphorus. Soils low in phosphorus should be phosphated at the time of seeding. Applications of phosphorus should equal 200 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate or its equivalent.

6. Drill March 1 to May 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ - to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch deep on most soils. On very sandy soils, it usually is best to drill somewhat deeper.

7. Plant 12 to 15 pounds of high-germinating seed an acre. Scarify seed if necessary.

8. Varieties—Madrid Yellow, Common White.

9. Inoculate all seed with fresh culture at time of seeding.

10. Pasture sweet clover lightly during summer months of the first year, and then only as growth permits.

11. Be careful not to stunt sweet clo-

ver during summer months of first year by overgrazing, or by clipping too short when mowing to control weeds.

12. First-year sweet clover can be pastured heavily during a normal season, beginning in September.

13. Do not mow the first year's growth for hay until about the frost date in the fall.

14. Pasture second-year sweet clover as soon in the spring as growth permits.

15. Second-year sweet clover should be grazed heavily enough to keep the growth down.

16. When it is intended to follow with row crops, second-year sweet clover should be plowed under when it is 7 to 9 inches high, after all growth buds have started, usually about April 15.

17. When second-year sweet clover is to be followed by a fall-seeded crop, and is not pastured or left for a seed crop, it should be plowed under when in the bloom stage for maximum green manure.

18. When second-year sweet clover is left for a seed crop, encourage honey producers to hive bees near the field.

Trees

*Men seldom measure a tree
begin to realize, that is, till they
grow old, and find, by experience,
the prudence and necessity of it.
—John Evelyn, English philosopher, 1664.*

19. Harvest the seed when half to three fourths of the pods are ripe or brown.

20. In harvesting seed, windrow when plants are damp or tough, cure in windrow for a few days, and pick up with combine.

21. In preparing a seedbed for fall-seeded cereals, following a sweet clover seed crop, disk the clover stubble rather than plow, leaving some stubble on the surface to decay slowly. Also leave the shattered seed so it will volunteer readily the next spring.

One management problem on which

farmers and college authorities may not agree is clipping sweet clover ahead of the seed harvest to reduce the height of the crop. Experiments at the college show clipping greatly reduces seed yields. Farmers may say, however, that clipping is justified in actual farm practice as much of the seed is lost in harvesting unclipped clover because of shattering.

Rubber Grip

When a fruit jar or bottle cap sticks, try a square of rubber from an old inner tube, thoroughly scrubbed. The rubber grips the jar top, keeps your hand from slipping as you twist the cap.—B. T.

Mothproof Can

Have you ever thought of using brand-new galvanized garbage cans for storing out-of-season clothing and blankets in the attic? The lids fit tightly, they're easy to handle, and the storage capacity is amazing. Flip in a few mothballs or crystals as added protection.—A. B. C.



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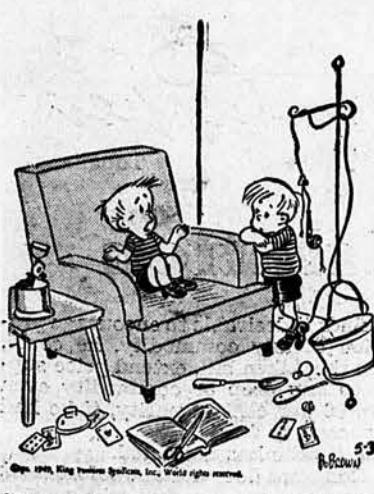
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"I'm out of ideas—we'll just have to wait until they tell us something not to do!"

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

I CONSIDER it a very healthy sign that the House of Representatives, a few days ago, rejected the Brannan farm plan by the decisive vote of 239 to 170. Our own Rep. Clifford Hope of Kansas, and other members of the House like Congressman Gore, a Tennessee Democrat, who led the opposition to the Brannan plan, gave reasons much along the same line as I advanced against it when the proposal was first made. So I am not going over that again at this time.

But I do want to repeat, because I am certain we have not heard the last of this proposal, that the Brannan plan is highly dangerous. The House has not fallen for it. I have every confidence the Senate will not fall for it. And I hope that later on, no farmer will fall for it.

• •

Any proposal, by which government subsidies are proposed to be used to give farmer producers high incomes no matter what happens, while at the same time seeming to promise also that city consumers will get cheap food prices—that proposal is in the class with the "gold bricks" that city sharpers used to sell. I know that on the stage and in the stories it was always a country hick who bought the gold brick—but in actual life the city rubes bought just as many of them.

So I say, beware of gold bricks—and things like the Brannan plan.

I very much fear the United States is being sold another gold brick, in the much propagandized, but so far little understood, foreign military aid program.

I believe when the Brannan proposal was first made I pointed out the dangerous powers to control agriculture and farmers; to control the production, processings, marketing and final distribution of food, that were buried in the language of the Brannan proposal.

The proposed foreign military aid bill, as it was handed to the Congress from the State Department thru the White House—or from the White House coterie thru the State Department to the Congress—seems to me to be even worse, if that is possible.

• •

I am not right now arguing against extending foreign military aid, altho I have very grave doubts about the soundness of that program, down the road.

But what I am calling attention to at this time is the absolutely unlimited—under the language of the bill—powers proposed to be granted to the President.

The public—and the Senate—had been sold the idea of helping arm the signature nations to the North Atlantic Pact, when ratification of that treaty was before the Senate.

But lo and behold, within an hour after President Truman had signed the ratified treaty, he sent a message and bill to Congress, asking authority for the President, I quote the language of the bill—"Upon the request of any nation, to furnish assistance to such nation thru grants, or payments in cash, or thru any other means and upon such other terms as he deems appropriate, whenever he deems that the furnishing of such assistance will further the purposes and policies of this act as set forth in section 2."

Further on the bill provides he can provide

such military assistance to "groups or representatives of groups" in any nation if he considers that appropriate. In other words, the bill would authorize the President to send military assistance to revolutionists in any country in the world, if he wanted to see the government of that country overthrown.

That is a most dangerous policy.

The bill also would authorize the President to put our own Government into the manufacture, processing and distribution of any articles to be used in the foreign military aid program. His proposal of last January that Congress authorize the Government to go into the business of constructing and operating steel mills would be adopted by Congress if it passed the bill sent up to carry out the foreign military aid program.

If I can read the English language, the bill also would authorize the President to set up government importing agencies to import into the United States from abroad—(without paying tariff or import fees or duties)—any commodities other countries would be willing to exchange for military assistance. And the bill also would authorize the sale of such commodities in the United States by the Federal Government.

That is a most dangerous proposal—to put the Government of the United States into the business of manufacturing articles to dispose abroad, and in addition putting the Government into the business of importing articles from abroad and selling them in this country.

I say this bill should never to be passed, in its present form, at least.

• •

Nothing Left Out

I AM deeply impressed by a report I have regarding "Balanced Farming in Kansas." It was written by L. C. Williams, Director of Extension at Kansas State College. I am convinced this is an accurate report. First of all, it gives the plain facts about agricultural conditions in Kansas. Sometimes those facts are not entirely encouraging. That is the case this time. Mr. Williams reports that soil erosion losses are going ahead more rapidly under present food production programs than remedies are being applied. Kansas has 29 million acres of cropland and 19 million acres of pasture. Of the cropland, 15 million acres already are less productive thru topsoil loss due to erosion than they were years ago.

That isn't a pretty picture. But there is hope. That is one reason this report appeals to me so strongly. Many individuals and organizations can point out what is wrong with things. But that is as far as they go. Mr. Williams and the College Extension Division, however, have something worthwhile to suggest by way of relieving a bad situation. They suggest and sponsor a "Balanced Farming and Family Living" program that gives promise of slowing down, perhaps stopping, that terrific soil loss.

Suggested in this program are 10 standards of measurement. These 10 points could well be

adopted as the farming program on every farm in Kansas. Followed religiously, I feel sure each individual family, agriculture as a whole, and every other business in the state would prosper indefinitely. Let me give these 10 worthwhile points:

1. Soil erosion losses stopped on entire farm.
 2. Soil building program on all cropland.
 3. Year-around pasture program including native, tame and temporary pasture.
 4. Right kind of livestock balanced with feed and pasture.
 5. Big enough farm business with high crop yields and efficient livestock production to provide a good family living.
 6. Well-placed buildings and lots kept in good condition.
 7. Attractive place with a nice yard, trees and shrubs.
 8. Modern farm home suitable to family needs.
 9. Wise use of family resources thru home food production, home sewing, home carpentry and shopwork.
 10. Well-kept farm and home account books used as guides in operations.
- •

Looking these 10 points over I am confident they will help provide a good living, security, education, health, recreation and spiritual well-being for every farm family in the state. As you read them over, can you think of anything that has been left out? I congratulate the Extension Department at Kansas State College for working out such an all-inclusive ideal as a goal.

Pointing out what is wrong and offering a corrective program is helpful. But the College and Mr. Williams and your County Agents didn't stop there. They rolled up their sleeves and got to work helping put over this program. In 1948, they assisted in organizing 12 soil conservation districts, bringing the total in Kansas to 92, each district a county. In these districts, 5,368 farm plans covering 1,621,136 acres were made during the year. They helped in terracing 244,461 acres, contour farming 913,389 acres, establishing 3,018 farm drainageways and terrace outlets on grass, assisted in irrigating 41,903 acres on 258 farms, draining 33,305 acres, establishing drainage plans on 906 farms, and building 2,594 stockwater ponds.

Naturally, livestock is getting a great deal of attention in the "Balanced Farming" program. Livestock, over the years, provides 60 per cent of the agricultural income, making a market for 40 per cent of the state's acreage which is in grass. The Extension service believes there is a definite livestock system that will fit any given farm. Perhaps two thirds of the stockmen in the state are following such programs now.

Hundreds of demonstrations and meetings are being held throughout the state every year to explain results of "Balanced Farming" as it makes progress in Kansas. To my way of thinking this 10-point plan, so ably presented in his report by Mr. Williams, holds the key to more satisfying farm living.

Arthur Capper
Topeka.

The Plight of National Farm Legislation

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Action of the House of Representatives in voting to reject "any part" of the Brannan plan (Treasury support for wartime incomes for farmers and low-priced food for consumers) by the decisive score of 239 to 170, leaves the national farm legislation in this condition. The House has rejected even a "trial run" of the Brannan plan. Also, the House, in the same bill, voted to repeal

the Aiken bill at the same time. The Aiken bill would give major farm commodity price supports (thru loans and purchase programs) at a low of 60 per cent of parity and a high of 90 per cent, depending upon the supply of the com-

modity at the opening of the marketing season. Perishables can be supported from zero to 90 per cent of parity at the discretion of the Secretary, provided he has funds.

In case of emergency, if the Secre-

tary finds it desirable to encourage production of any commodity, he could, under the Aiken bill, extend price support to any crop or commodity even above 90 per cent of parity, if he had the necessary funds.

The Senate has not acted.

If Congress does not act before next January 1, the Aiken bill will go into effect.

(Continued on Page 27)



What Happened to the

Wheat Crop

By ED RUPP



HOW can I raise a good crop of wheat? Even veteran wheat growers are asking that question this year. Just about anything can happen to a wheat crop. And just about everything did happen this last season.

First, let's see what did happen. Next, from a standpoint of long-time records, let's see what would be the best route to follow this fall.

In general, the Kansas wheat crop was off to a good start last fall. There were areas where moisture conditions were deficient. There was variation in emergence dates of the wheat. But the over-all start was good. Then in mid-winter the ice storm hit covering the wheat with an almost impervious layer of ice and sleet.

But even ice conditions were not too disturbing. The ice did not seem to injure the wheat. Some feel it was the way ice left fields that hurt the crop. Dr. H. H. Laude, Kansas State College agronomist, points out that when thawing started, remaining ice prevented drainage of water slushy with ice. Then a sharp freeze solidified the whole thing. Anyway, the result was quite a large degree of winter-killing.

Also, there apparently was a differ-



ent type of winter-killing in a few northern counties. There the weather warmed just enough to start bringing young wheat plants out of the stage of winter dormancy. Then, with no protective cover over the plants, an unusually sharp freeze took its toll.

Altho considerable stand was lost in many areas from winter-killing, the crop began to look like it would come thru in fair condition after all. Rains in March and April helped the wheat along favorably. But rains continued into May and June, accompanied by much warm, muggy weather. That left the fields wide open for fungus, bacterial and virus diseases.

The result was a sharp decline in expected yields. There also was a decline in test weight and protein content fell some. Much of the decline came in just the last week or two before harvest. Consequently, it came somewhat as a surprise to those not intimately acquainted with the diseases.

On top of that there were hail losses. But some hail loss can always be expected.

About those diseases. Most of them can be found in the state any year. Many of them are of minor importance in the hard red winter wheat area. But this year soft winter wheat weather conditions prevailed over much of the

hard winter wheat area making it favorable for the propagation of these diseases.

Rarely do these conditions occur in the west half of the state. In the eastern half, Doctor Laude points out, damage from too much rainfall occurs about 1 year out of 4. But not to such a degree as this year.

Usually wheat is safe when rainfall from March 1 to harvest is below 14 inches. The breaking point seems to be between 14 and 16 inches of rain, Doctor Laude says. When rainfall between March 1 and harvest exceeds 16



inches, 1/10 of the yields will be average, the remainder below average.

The most serious damage from too much rain usually is done in the last 2 months, May and June. High humidity, high moisture and warmer weather during the last 2 months produce ideal conditions for diseases.

Contrary to some reports, black stem rust was of minor importance this year. There was some. But actually this fungus disease did minor damage.

Probably the most damaging of all diseases was orange leaf rust. Extensive leaf rust damage followed the wind from Texas thru Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska. Not only was it extensive in occurrence but it hit early. It could be found in most any field the first week in May, according to C. O. Johnston, Kansas State College department of botany and plant pathology.

Possibly next in importance this year, but far more spectacular in the western third of the state, was Mosaic. This virus disease is illusive. It is not new. It has been observed in Kansas wheat before, but test plots planted in the area of infection the next year are not damaged. This makes it difficult to study the disease. Mosaic stunts the plant. Makes it bushy and small. Heads are light, empty.

Black chaff is a wheat disease of minor importance in Kansas. But this year it combined with other disease to weaken the wheat plants and reduce yields. It is a bacterial infection of glumes, stems and leaves.

Plenty of Glume Blotch

There was quite a lot of glume blotch this year. And ordinarily this fungus disease is of minor importance. There was a lot of wheat scab in the eastern part of the state where ordinarily there is only a trace. This pink fungus hits the wheat head. Often it leaves a whole mesh empty of grain. Sometimes it prevents filling in the whole top half of the head. Sometimes the base of the head is completely empty.

Scab usually is worse in corn areas, where corn is in rotation with wheat. It jumps from one to the other. But this year traces of it were found as far west as Hays.

Then on top of all that there was mildew, basal glume rot and septoria. Mildew fungus in usual years is practically disregarded in Kansas. But this year

Kansas State College agronomy department, there was little response from nitrogen until phosphorus deficiencies were relieved.

In many cases plant foods were added to the soil in the form of fertilizers far beyond the needs of the crop that was harvested. Will it be necessary to use normal amounts of fertilizer for the next crop? Doctor Olson points out there will be some residual effect from fertilizers applied last fall and this spring. But you can't expect too much residual benefit.

From the standpoint of fertilization, the best bet would be to meet fertilizer needs according to soil test, or from data available from fertility test plots.

Among plagues of the wheat crop this year was an infestation of cheat. In areas where continuous cropping is recommended, the best insurance against cheat is a good rotation. This weed cannot stand the cultivations used in growing row crops. It has a life cycle similar to wheat. For that reason it cannot grow in legumes which are cut several times during summer.

Where summer fallowing is practiced it can be killed by clean cultivation. Cheat comes up from seed. If it is prevented from making seed it can be controlled.

Now, let's look to next year. There should be a reduction in acreage because of wheat supplies. Even with all this trouble the Kansas wheat crop still was above the average crop of the last 10 years. That means acreage allotments for 1950. Not marketing quotas. But prices should still be favorable.

Allotment for Kansas acreage in 1950 will be about 13½ million acres. Individual farm allotment will be established on the basis of each farm's acreage and production history and other factors such as tillable acres, crop-rotation practices, type of soil, topography and diversion to war crops. Benefits of price supports cannot be received when seeding more than allotted acreage.

As for the soil, early preparation still is the best practice. And use fertilizer according to recommendations for your area, notwithstanding erratic results in 1949.

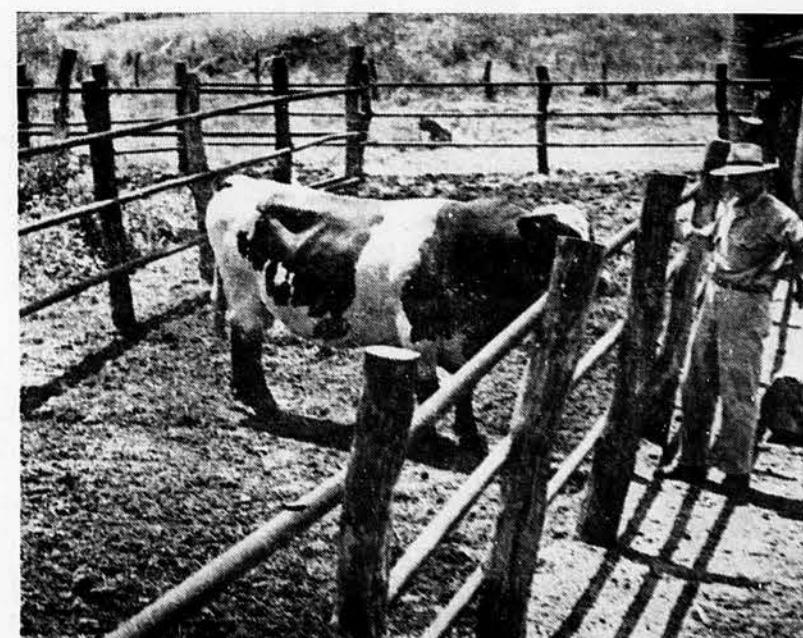
Order Seed Early

Select the variety of wheat proved best in your area according to variety test plots. And get your orders in early for that certified seed. Do it now if you wish to be sure. Out-state markets are competing strongly for Kansas certified seeds.

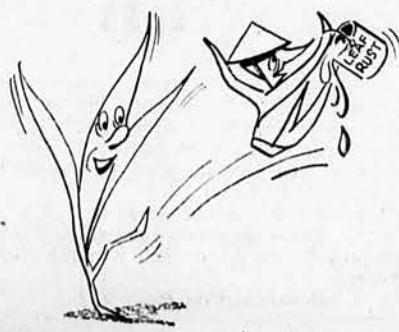
As for diseases, better not lose sleep worrying about them. Plant breeders are doing the work and worrying for you. Best defense is in resistant varieties. And that is in the background of the new approved varieties. They are bred not only for yield, but for resistance against common diseases.

Some diseases will live over in plant residue. Others are carried north and south with the seasons by winds. They will be present again next year. They have been with us in the years past. But the extent of damage will depend greatly on the finishing weather we get next spring.

Learned the Hard Way



After a bull roughed him up considerably several years ago, Karl Scholz, Atchison county dairyman, built this safety bull pen. John Keas, another Atchison county dairyman, is shown inspecting the Scholz bull.



Pick the WINNER!

PFISTER HYBRIDS

SET NEW WORLD RECORD YIELD WITH 224.2 BUSHELS PER ACRE

A record breaking yield of 224.2 bushels of corn per acre was produced by Genuine Pfister Hybrids in the 1948 Iowa Ten-Acre Yield Contest. The record was made with regular hybrids like the Genuine Pfister Hybrids that WON 8 OUT OF 10 TIMES in 4,853 competitive yield checks made across the corn belt. Pick Genuine Pfister Hybrids for planting next spring, and you pick the winner next fall! Place your confirmed order with your neighborhood Genuine Pfister dealer right now!

Listen to "THE FARM EDITOR"
Station KCMO—Tues.—Thurs.—Sat.—6:50 A. M.



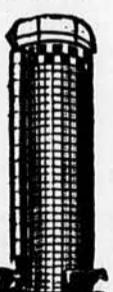
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Simplot Red Diamond Superphosphate

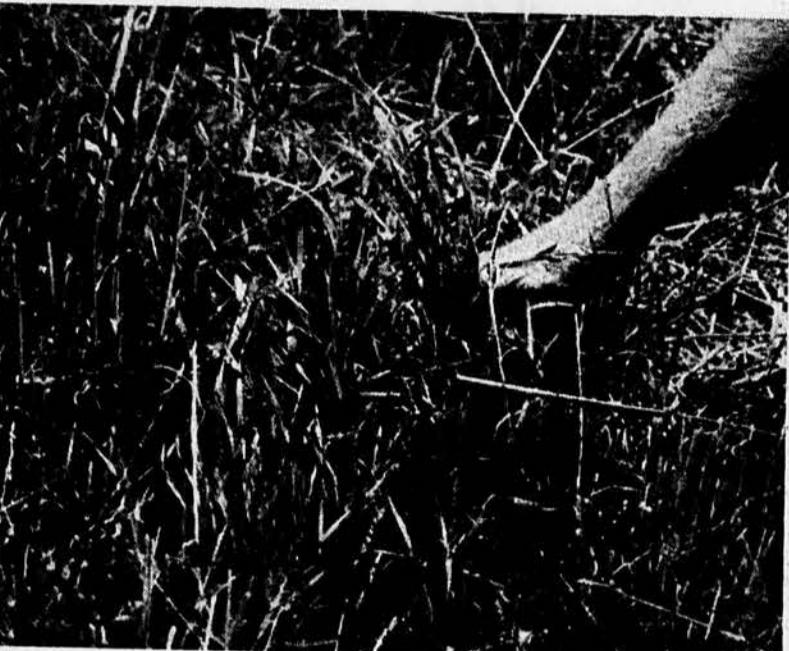
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Better Yield Better Quality Greater Profit

Wheat Helped Brome Grass



Alfred Knoche, of Miami county, got a good stand of brome in this field of wide-spaced wheat. The wheat was seeded with the brome to keep grass seed from being washed out during winter and spring before it could develop a good root growth.

ALFRED KNOCHE, of Miami county, finally has solved the problem of how to get a badly eroding field back to grass.

He first seeded the field to sweet clover in the spring of 1947. This sweet clover was plowed under in July, 1948, after being pastured.

That fall it was seeded to wide-spaced wheat the last of September, but Mr. Knoche broadcast brome grass seed just ahead of the wheat drill at the rate of 15 pounds an acre. During the winter the gullies were top-dressed with manure.

His wheat made 30 bushels an acre this summer, 1949, and he got a good stand of brome. Mr. Knoche had been afraid to seed the brome alone because he thought it would wash out. The growing wheat held the soil up until harvest. Then the stubble and threshed straw served as good protection for the young brome plants.

Big 4-H Swine Show

The first annual 4-H market hog show and sale will be held in Kansas City September 7 and 8. It provides a real incentive to the club member with a sow-and-litter project, states Ray M. Hoss, Extension marketing specialist, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

"This new show and sale," Hoss con-

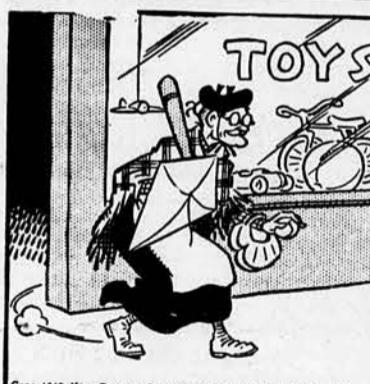
tinues, "is comparative to the Kansas City deferred-fed cattle show and sale in that it encourages raising practical projects headed to a definite market. It takes advantage of a seasonal position in hog prices, and takes care of the majority of pigs raised that are not to be shown as top-flight barrows at county and state shows."

Sponsored by Kansas City packers, commission firms, and marketing interests, the show and sale features an educational program of interest to adults and club members alike, on the afternoon of September 7 in Barn 3. A grading demonstration of market hogs on the hoof will be followed by a carcass-grading demonstration by a representative of a packing company.

The sale will be held the morning of September 8 on a grade basis. All hogs to be sold in this sale must be consigned to the 4-H market hog show and sale in care of any of the regular commission firms. All exhibits must be in by 7 o'clock a. m., September 7.

There will be 2 classes in the show—single entries and pens of 3 animals. Each exhibitor is limited to 2 entries. Joe O'Bryan, prominent swine breeder of Hiattville, will present a bred Hampshire gilt to the winner of the champion pen of 3. Adequate cash awards will be presented by Kansas City market interests.

GRANDMA . . . By Charles Kuhn



Try Two-Area Garden

By WILLIAM G. AMSTEIN, Kansas State College

TOO many gardens are kept in the same location year after year. So problems of diseases, fertility and insects accumulate as a result of continuous cropping.

Lack of other adapted space is not the main reason in most cases. Usually it is easier to keep the same location. No doubt there are advantages to the original site, such as convenience to house, the area is fenced, near a water supply for irrigation, provided with natural or planted windbreaks.

The 2-area plan for growing vegetables is a practical way to avoid some of the accumulated soil, disease and insect problems. In this system vegetables are grown on one area one year, while the other area is used either as a lot for poultry or is planted in a soil-improving crop. If possible, a legume crop is planted and the area can be used as a poultry range.

These are some of the advantages of a 2-area garden:

1. Fall plowing can be done at the proper time. No long-season vegetables will be in the way to keep the job from being carried out on time.

2. A longer and later production program may be followed. The vegetable area will be in another crop the next year. Late vegetables that are growing can remain until they have produced all they possible can or until freezes occur. Some root crops, such as parsnips, can still be left unharvested until later.

3. Improved insect and disease control is possible. Rotation of crops will help handle many insect and disease problems that otherwise become more difficult with continuous cropping. With alternate use as a poultry area, both garden and poultry diseases and insect problems are lessened at the same time by the 2-area system.

4. A more suitable garden soil fertility program can be developed with 2 areas. Either a fall and winter cover crop can be included, or a summer cover crop program used if preferred.

5. My poultry advisers (Seaton and Jackson) prefer to keep the hen confined. Since, if the garden is near the house and poultry is nearby, this arrangement serves to keep them fenced in rather than fenced out of everything else. It will take fencing for the garden area on most farms if it is located near the house.

Plant a Cover Crop

This is, or soon will be, the season for planting a fall garden cover crop, whether you follow a 1, 2 or 3 garden area plan. Either a legume or a non-legume or a combination of these crops can be used. If seed cost is not prohibitive, I prefer to have a legume included.

The number-one garden and orchard soil-building crop in Kansas is winter vetch. Our neighbors in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri seem to make much greater use of this fine legume crop than we do in Kansas. In a few sections of the state, especially in Reno county, dairymen have found vetch an excellent pasture and soil-building crop when planted along with Balbo rye. From the middle of August to the middle of September are good dates to seed vetch and rye. The earlier seeding is better most years where normal moisture prevails.

High seed costs, as well as lack of local seed sources and experience with winter vetch, have been reasons in the past for the limited plantings. Results at the Kansas State College horticul-

ture farm with winter vetch from seed of a hardy source indicate it is one of our best vegetable-land cover crops over a period of years.

As is the case with most legumes, in seeding vetch it is necessary to inoculate the seed. In many sections, adding needed phosphate to the soil will greatly improve the stand, rate of growth and total value of the crop to be plowed under. Seeding some rye along with the vetch is always a good practice. Fifteen to 20 pounds of good vetch seed to the acre is enough.

Non-legumes such as rye, wheat, barley or oats also make good cover crops. However, some of these will require attention earlier next year than

An Illusion

There are occasions when people are led to believe they can vote themselves into everlasting security, prosperity and happiness. There is the illusion that government can assure high farm income, and cheap food, without saddling anyone with the bill.—Allan B. Kline, President, American Farm Bureau Federation.

vetch if used as a green manure crop. Use of cover crops planted this fall, combined with a poultry range next spring and summer, should encourage

using another garden site in 1950. This practice of alternating locations should pay good dividends in several ways.

For those who do not have an alternate garden site, or do not care to plant the entire area to a cover crop, why not arrange to use up to one half or more of the garden space in cover crops. Next year in the late spring this cover crop can be turned under in time for planting some of the main season crops such as tomatoes, beans, sweet corn and the vine crops.

Hats Last Longer

After buying straw hats for the children's everyday wear, I make 2 rows of stitches about 1/4-inch apart on the outside edge of the brim, letting the stitches out long. This prevents the straw from breaking and the hats wear much longer.—A. L.



JOHN DEERE PICKERS

Save More Corn

IN wet or dry conditions . . . in light, heavy, standing, or down crops . . . whether large ears or nubbins, John Deere Pickers save more corn. Long, gently-sloping gatherers, low-down gatherer chains, and low-down snapping rolls "trap" more ears. Big-capacity wood and rubber husking rolls assure clean corn. Shelled corn is saved.

No. 200 Two-Row, Pull-Type Picker

There's no other corn picker like the John Deere No. 200 Two-Row Pull-Type Picker for big-capacity, corn-saving work on contour rows. The No. 200 hugs the wagon on the contour and at row-ends. A swivel-type hood on the wagon elevator loads the wagon evenly from front to rear. Because of its light weight and light draft, the No. 200 requires less power regardless of field conditions.

No. 101 One-Row Picker

On smaller acreages the John Deere No. 101 Wheel- and Drawbar-Mounted Picker is economy itself with all the capacity necessary for corn-saving work. The No. 101, wagon, and tractor steer as a single, easy-to-handle unit. The No. 101 is easy to attach and detach and easy to adjust—costs less to maintain.

No. 226 Two-Row, Mounted Picker

Large-acreage corn growers and seed corn growers find the John Deere No. 226 Two-Row Mounted Picker is ideal. No corn is lost in opening up a field. Straight-through handling of the corn from the gatherers to the wagon assures corn-saving capacity and less shelling.

See your John Deere dealer for complete details or write for free, descriptive folders.



At Top—John Deere No. 200 Two-Row Pull-Type Picker.

Above—John Deere No. 101 One-Row Picker.

Below—John Deere No. 226 Two-Row Mounted Picker.



John Deere

Moline



Illinois



"I think we can trust Junior's judgment. He says this one has the best springs."

This Was Life In Early Kansas

By LELA BARNES

Among many valuable documents preserved in the Kansas State Historical Society, in Topeka, are the letters of John and Sarah Everett . . . letters written day by day in painstaking longhand.

From these letters, Lela Barnes of the staff wrote the following account of their life in early-day Kansas. The story of John and Sarah Everett will be continued in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

NEARLY 100 years have passed since Kansas Territory was opened for settlement. As the centennial approaches, Kansans are giving more than casual thought to the state's beginnings, and the mettle of those who came to make homes on the frontier.

Among early settlers, whose purpose was to give practical support to the Free-State cause as well as to found a new home, were John and Sarah Everett, of Oneida county, New York. They were intelligent, well-educated and courageous. John Everett was the son of Robert Everett, a Welsh Congregational minister, editor and leader among his people in this country. In 1854 he published a Welsh translation of Uncle Tom's Cabin and John Everett traveled among Welsh settlements of the East, selling the book.

Came Here in 1855

When Kansas Territory was opened for settlement in the same year, John and Sarah Everett abandoned a plan to migrate to Minnesota in order to lend aid in making Kansas a free state. With their 2 small sons they came to the Territory in early spring of 1855, and after some difficulty over claims, settled about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Osawatomie, present Miami county, where they began their fight against the hazards of the frontier and the vagaries of nature. They wrote many letters to relatives during the years of their residence in Kansas. These were carefully preserved and read now, after almost a century, give an intimate and detailed picture of a way of life that can scarcely be imagined in the midst of ease and abundance.

John paid \$62.50 down on his claim which had an unfinished cabin on it. There were no windows, but Sarah cheerfully reported there was light enough without them. There was no floor, but a carpet was spread over mowed grass. Another carpet was used for a door. Sarah's clock adorned one wall; on another split oak shingles were fastened to the logs to make bookshelves. The bedstead was fashioned of poles with the bark on. Frankly slept in a large trunk filled with bedclothes. (The baby had sickened and "dropt away" soon after the arrival of the family in the Territory.)

A Very Large Pasture

John wrote in June that he hoped to put in a couple of acres of corn and perhaps a few other seeds. A month later he reported nearly 2 acres in corn, about one fourth in beans, a few tomatoes, peas, squash and pumpkins. They had acquired one cow and a calf. John wrote to his family: "Our pasture is a very large one. Our meadow is equally large. It is quite unlikely that I shall mow it all this season. In fact I have never seen the fences that bound it. I think the Pacific Ocean laves its western limit."

By August of that first difficult year, all 3 had fallen victims to the scourge of the frontier, ague, which we know as malarial fever. It is marked by stages of chill, fever and sweating, and perhaps the only favorable aspect of their situation was that John and Sarah did not suffer spells of shaking on the same day, thus being able to care for each other. By October they were so weakened by illness they felt unable to face the rigors of winter in their cabin, so moved to the village. It was a bitter winter; the ague persisted, and their funds were pitifully low.

By March of 1856, John was able to work on the cabin to make it more habitable and after he had put in a puncheon floor (split logs with smooth side up), 2 windows, and a clapboard door, the family moved back to the claim. Somewhat later he dug a cellar.

There was happily an ample supply of spring water on the land.

The meagerness of life on the frontier is brought out sharply by requests to relatives in the East. John and Sarah Everett had scarcely unpacked their goods in Kansas before they began pleading in their letters for newspapers and magazines—the New York Tribune, the Christian Advocate, Harpers. They wrote, "A paper we used to see remenis us here on the frontiers that we still live in the world. Send us a Herald (Utica) no matter if weeks old."

Stores Were Not Available

Many common articles were not available and in an early letter to his brother, John requested the following: "One-half dozen wooden combs; 1 skein blue mixed stocking yarn; ball of shoe thread; scraps of leather, calf and morocco for mending Sarah's shoes (there is no shoemaker in the place); 4 awls; 2 cheap tin candlesticks; 1 or 2 hoes without handles—they ask here 75 cents for such hoes as they sell in Utica for $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; a one-bladed jackknife; a yard of cotton plush with trimming for a vest; a cheap soldering iron and a little solder."

John's request for plush for a vest is matched by Sarah's inquiry in a later letter: "Are white linen cuffs and collars fashionable?"

They wrote for roots and slips, tin pans, fruit trees, lead pencils, articles of clothing, a recipe for ink, envelopes. (Many of their early letters were sent in envelopes that had originally enclosed letters from members of the family. These were ingeniously made to serve a second time by turning.) John asked for a corn grinder, there being no grist mill in the vicinity of their claim. "I have seen an advertisement of a patent grinder . . . which will be six dollars. I am very anxious to get it, as I might grind graham flour and perhaps corn for good profit, besides

When Kansas Began

KANSAS was opened for settlement in May, 1854, under the Kansas-Nebraska bill which provided that people of the territory should decide whether it should be free or slave.

People of Missouri, a slave state, were determined that slavery should be established in Kansas. Antislavery leaders of the East were equally determined to keep the Territory free, and immediately made plans for the colonization of Kansas by Free-State settlers.

Proslavery men from the South and Free-State emigrants from the North moved into the Territory and Kansas became a scene of lawlessness and violence until late in 1856 when Governor Geary put an end to terror by using federal troops. Disturbances continued only in the southeastern counties.

Finally, after 5 years of conflict, elections, constitutions and legislatures, a constitutional convention met at Wyandotte (now Kansas City), and adopted the constitution prohibiting slavery under which Kansas was admitted as a state on January 29, 1861.

the advantage it would be to ourselves."

But despite discomforts and deprivations, they were finding satisfactions. In a letter to her sister, Sarah wrote: "Let me name some of the flowers I have seen within a few days. First, the little spring beauties such as have always greeted me in early spring in every land that has sheltered me; next, wild sweet Williams. Then the violets. Three kinds I have already seen—also 4 kinds of grass flowers. There is lamb's-tongue, resembling the eastern adder's-tongue. Indian paint is a name given to a little plant with deep yellow flowers. . . . We have plenty of wild cherry blossoms quite near our house, and a little flower peculiarly beautiful, the blossom of wild or sheep sorrel." And she wrote of the "overpowering beauty of the scenery." Both observed the political currents that were sweeping opposing factions into the Territory, and wrote at length of the turbulent scene.

A Tough Year

Their second year, 1856, was begun with hopes for a fair crop, but it was a season of drought, and growing things withered and died in the fields. However, by now they had 2 cows and

were able to make enough butter to pay store bills. Also, they had acquired chickens and were selling eggs at 15 cents a dozen. John surveyed the pig situation and decided it offered promise. He wrote: "I had a chance to get 3 nice pigs for \$4.50. This is a good investment of a small sum. They live on acorns they find in the woods, and the house refuse. With their natural increase I calculate they will be worth \$50 besides their keeping next fall." But the venture in pigs turned out badly. One day they went into the creek timber and never returned. John concluded they had been "pressed"—a frequent occurrence in those lawless days.

By the end of the year, conditions generally were so bad in the Territory that settlers were in desperate need of aid and John and Sarah were glad enough to share with their neighbors the articles of clothing and bedding (secondhand) sent from the East. Only a buoyant sense of humor could have led Sarah to report that she received, among other more practical articles, an old pelisse which she found very comfortable to wear when she went out on horseback to do errands. Flour and other principal articles of food were also distributed.

Split Rails for Fence

The spring of 1857 was late. By May, John had plowed and planted on the old land, but had not yet broken any sod. He split rails to fence in his new breaking which he hoped would amount to 10 acres or a little more. In a letter dated May 14, 1857, he gave a few commodity prices: Flour was \$7 a hundred; bacon 15 to 20 cents; corn for meal and seed, \$2 a bushel; butter 25 cents a pound.

As the political situation in the Territory became more tense, both John and Sarah wrote at greater length on the subject. They threw their intelligence and sincerest efforts into the struggle for a free Kansas. John wrote on May 28, 1857: "The principle of democratic rule or a government of a majority of the people will at last triumph."

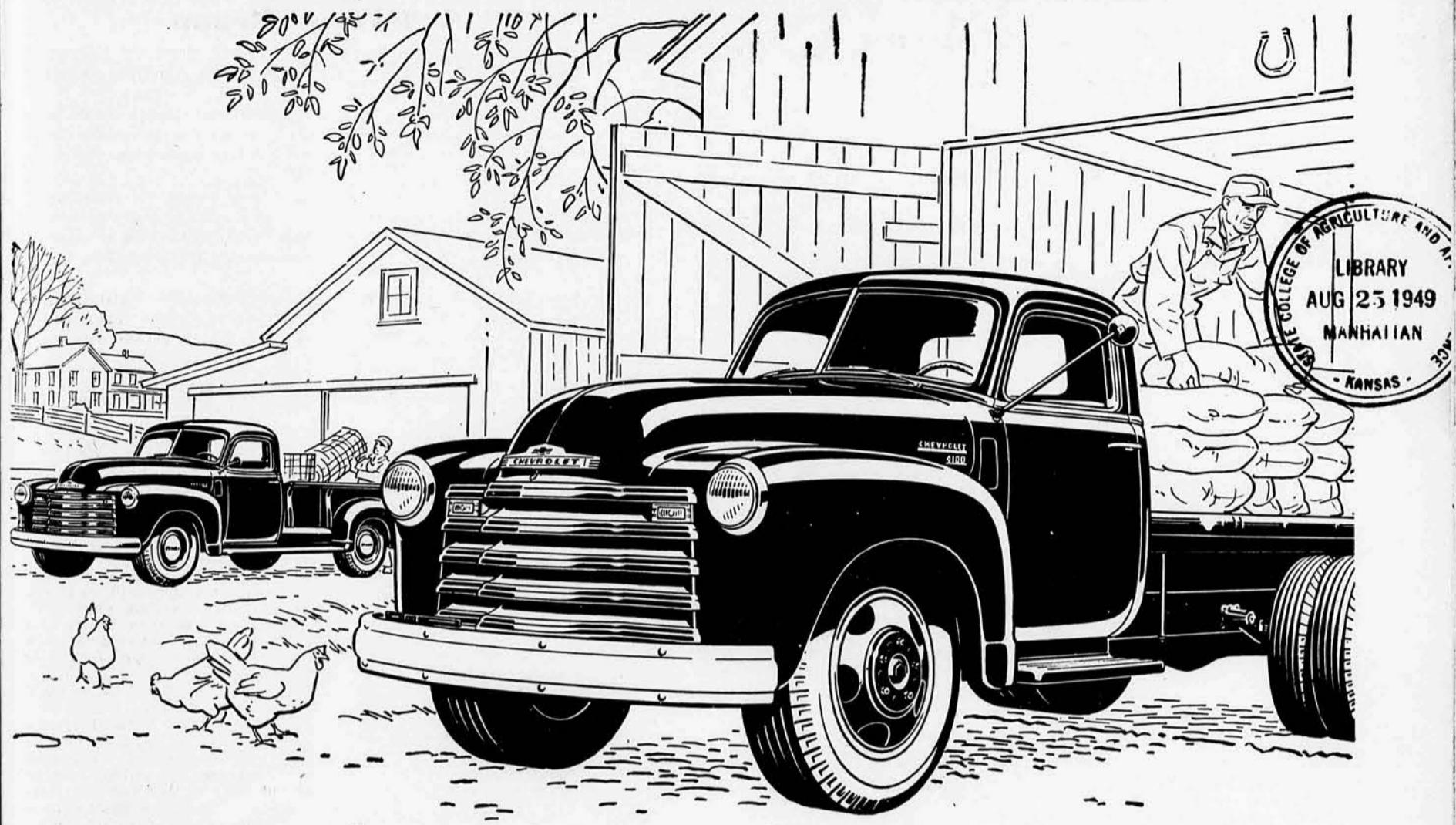
But of necessity he was thinking of his crops as much as of politics, and in the same letter he reported on his farming in detail: "The spring has been so late that corn is very late in getting planted and work is backward. What corn is planted is not doing a great deal. Our corn was 3 weeks in coming up, and I heard of corn that was 5 or 6 weeks in coming up. Potatoes are doing well. . . . We got in about 8 bushels. We cut them and so planted nearly one acre and a half. . . . We bought our seed early at \$1.25. They have been worth now, since so many came in, four dollars, and very hard to get at that. I wish you would get me some rutabaga seed and send them by mail. . . . We have got up, potatoes and corn, mustard and melons, onions, beets, carrots, turnips, cabbage, kale, spinach, summer savory, parsley, sage, peas and beans. We have 5 currant slips growing of those you sent us last fall. We feel thankful to you every time we look at them. Currant bushes are a rarity here and in the neighboring counties of Missouri. . . . We have 28 young year-old peach trees which are growing very thrifitly."

By the end of June there was other news. "We have got another boy. Both mother and babe are doing very well."

Note: Watch for the next installment about "Life in Early Kansas." If you enjoy reading articles of this kind, please drop us a postal card.—R. H. G.



Old, old-timers are these log cabins which were built in Eastern Kansas. Thanks to sturdy pioneers, Kansas was able to grow into a state of fine, modern homes.



In First Cost—In Operating Cost Chevrolet Trucks Save You Money

It takes a lot of truck to satisfy a farmer. It takes a top-flight truck with plenty of pep, power, durability and load capacity. It's got to handle easy and go light on the bank account, too. So, naturally, farmers like these big and brawny new Chevrolet trucks! They more than measure up to every requirement.



ADVANCE-DESIGN TRUCKS

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Corporation
DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

The way they work . . . the way they take the roughest, toughest type of treatment, you'd think they'd cost the most. Yet, they cost the *least!* For Chevrolet Advance-Design trucks have 3-WAY THRIFT—lower operating and upkeep costs and the lowest list prices in the entire truck field!

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A new transmission that eliminates double clutching—enables driver to maintain speed and momentum on grades. On Series 3800 and heavier duty models.

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A new feature—exclusive to Chevrolet trucks! This new splined connection lends added strength and durability to rear axles. On all heavy-duty models.

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New driving comfort is enjoyed in this famous Chevrolet cab. Outside air is drawn in and used air is forced out. Heated in cold weather.

Champion Valve-in-Head Engines

There's power to spare in Chevrolet's Thrift-Master and Load-Master Valve-in-Head truck engines. And here are the world's most economical engines for their size!

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

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



Timely PICKING...

**means more corn
in the crib**

Timing is more important in corn picking than is generally realized. Yields are surprisingly higher when corn is picked promptly at the hard dent stage, while there is still life in the stalk from natural sap. Delay in picking, beyond this stage, may cut yields by as much as 10 percent.

With a home-owned two-row Corn Harvester, you can start picking the day your crop is ready. Its light weight, evenly balanced over the tractor drive wheels, enables you to resume picking sooner after a rain, and to continue working in soft fields where heavier machines mire down.

The long, sloping gathering snouts of the Corn Harvester glide gently under low-hanging ears or down stalks, lifting and guiding them to the snapping rolls. Adjustable shields protect ears from snapping rolls. Spring-steel husking pegs, set in rubber, strip the husks off cleanly. Shelling is reduced to a minimum.

• The low, undermounted Corn Harvester is fully shielded for maximum safety, and the operator has clear, unobstructed vision. It can be mounted on your Model WC or WD tractor in less than 30 minutes.



CORN HARVESTER

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

The Cover Picture

Is There An Older Blacksmith in Kansas?

I THINK I'm the oldest country blacksmith in Kansas from the standpoint of continuous years of service," says F. W. Bennett, of Glenlock, in Anderson county. Mr. Bennett started blacksmithing at Richmond in the fall of 1899, and opened his present shop in Glenlock in 1901. "I made the first fire in my own forge in February of 1901," he recalls, "and have been operating the shop here ever since. I don't know of another blacksmith in Kansas today who was in business at that time."

Born near Corning, Ia., in 1876, Mr. Bennett came to Kansas in 1898 with his family and settled on a farm 2 miles north of Glenlock. A year later he took his first blacksmithing job in Kansas in a shop in Richmond and has been at it ever since. He has operated his shop at Glenlock for 48 years.

"There were about 50 people living in Glenlock when I first opened my shop," says Mr. Bennett. "It was a thriving little town on a branch line of the Missouri Pacific that ran from Ft. Scott to Topeka. The rural area around the town was thickly populated, too. Now, all that is left of Glenlock is the little church, 3 houses and my shop. Less than 50 per cent as many people live in and around Glenlock as lived here when I started. The railroad is gone, too, of course, and only about one third as many people are working on farms now. Farmers used to have big families and then had a hired man or 2 in addition as it took a lot of hand-work in the early days. Now, families are smaller and one or 2 men can take machinery and do the work 6 or 7 did back around 1900."

Times Have Changed

When he started his shop, Mr. Bennett served a rural area with a radius of about 5 miles. "Because transportation was slow, farmers didn't take their blacksmith work very far from home," Mr. Bennett recalls. "Every little town and village had at least one shop in those days, and in Garnett there was a blacksmith shop on every corner.

"One of our main jobs in the early days, just as it is today, was sharpening plowshares. A plowshare has to be done just right, you know, or it will either dive into the ground or jump out. I had learned to do it right and my reputation was built on plowshare work.

"We used to get some tough plow-share jobs in the early days, too. When farmers were using walking plows and money was hard to get, they used their plows until they just wouldn't turn another furrow, almost, before they would bring them in for sharpening. I started out charging 20 cents for a 14-inch share and 25 cents for a 16-inch share. When I look back now and think how much handwork I had to do for that 20 to 25 cents, I don't see how I made any money. Of course, everything else was cheap, too. I learned it didn't pay to have 2 prices on plowshares, tho, because farmers would compare prices they had paid without mentioning that the shares were different in size. One day I put a flat charge on all shares, regardless of size, and still use that method. I now get 75 cents a share."

Reputation for Good Work

Mr. Bennett doesn't know how many plowshares he has sharpened, but estimates at least 400 a season over the 48-year period. That would add up to 19,200 shares. There aren't so many farmers around Glenlock now but his customers come from a greater distance



F. W. Bennett, of Glenlock, in Anderson county, may be the oldest blacksmith in Kansas. Here he is shown putting the finishing touches on a plowshare—a job he has been doing for more than 50 years.



A homemade trip hammer does the shaping on a plowshare in the Bennett shop. Mr. Bennett is still active at 73 and personally rebuilt his shop after it burned in 1946.

as his reputation for good work is well known in the county.

Some prices charged for work in the early days of the trade bring nostalgic memories now. For instance, 50 cents was standard price to set a wagon tire and \$3 for shoeing a team of horses. Mr. Bennett hasn't shod a horse for 10 years now because of an injury.

"One of the most popular early-day jobs," he recalls, "was cutting down wagon wheels to lower the bed. I charged \$8 for cutting down a wagon then. The last one I worked on, tho, I charged \$20, which shows how the price of labor has gone up. I can remember when I could buy finished wagon tongues for as low as 25 cents each. I bought horseshoes by the keg for \$4 and they came 75 or 80 shoes to the keg. Horseshoe nails could be bought for 13 cents a pound. I didn't make much on a shoeing job even at that as I furnished the shoes and the nails plus my labor for the price of \$3 a team."

Altho he always has done blacksmith work, Mr. Bennett hasn't always confined his efforts to that exclusively. He ran a feed store in connection with the shop at one time. During that period he designed and built a small threshing machine separator to thresh milo seed for chicken feed. George

(Continued on Page 13)

Get Your Seed Early

DO YOU want certified wheat to seed this fall? Better buy soon. Indications are there will be quite a large supply. But Kansas has become a large exporter of certified seed. Out-state markets are bidding heavily and early for Kansas seed again this year.

Certified producers made application for crop inspection on about 41,000 acres of wheat for certification. That included 15,252 acres of Pawnee, 8,879 acres of Wichita, 9,256 acres of Comanche and 7,668 acres of Triumphant.

At an average of 10 bushels an acre, that would mean about 410,000 bushels of certified wheat produced in Kansas this year.

If not seeding certified wheat, careful check of germination qualities of the seed should be made. That is a good practice any year. And this year it should be a more important practice than usual.

Manspeaker, a farmer in the area, had 40 acres of milo one year and wanted to sell the seed in Kansas City. He hired Mr. Bennett and his small rig to do the job. It took them 2½ days but, says Mr. Bennett, "I threshed the first carload of milo seed ever shipped from our area."

Only 2 farmers now living in the Glenlock community have been customers during the entire 48 years Mr. Bennett has operated his shop there. They are Charlie Slocum and Harold Lake. Mr. Lake brought his first blacksmithing job to Mr. Bennett when he was 14 years old and has been a customer ever since.

Even at his advanced age, Mr. Bennett shows the firm determination that every man had to have to get ahead in the pioneer days of Kansas. In 1946 the Bennett blacksmith shop burned to the ground. He could have retired then and just let the thing go. But not Mr. Bennett. He dug thru the ruins and salvaged the gasoline motor he had used as his only source of power since 1918. He found an old barn that wasn't being used and started to work. Within 3 months he had a new shop going again and had done most of the work himself. The barn wasn't large enough so he got busy and built a shed-type addition when he wasn't doing blacksmith jobs.

Much of the equipment in the shop has been made by Mr. Bennett. His trip hammer, of which he is justly proud, is a homemade job. He has only one store-purchased pair of tongs in the place. All the rest he made just the way he wants them.

Easier to Turn a Switch

Like many other pioneers, Mr. Bennett never looks for the easy way of doing things. He still cranks his old gasoline motor when he probably could have electricity. "It might be easier just to turn a switch," he smilingly remarks, "but I couldn't ask for any better power than that old gas engine." He is weakening tho on one point. He has his eye on one of these newfangled gasoline garden tractors. "I've got an old rig out here I made myself and it still does a good job," he chuckled. "But I think it would be fun to run one of those new garden tractors."

But like every other human machine, Mr. Bennett is gradually learning his limitations. "How old are you?" he asked me during the interview. When I replied that I was 44 years old, he said: "Well when I was your age the day never was too long for me but maybe I'm getting old. Here lately I notice I don't feel so good if I come back and work after supper. If I just work all day it doesn't bother me. Guess I'll have to quit this night work and take things a little easier."

Mrs. Bennett would say "Amen" to that. She was Belle Kiblinger before marrying Mr. Bennett in 1901, the year he started his shop. They have one son, Frank, who lives in Garnett. Frank is a nationally-known free-lance writer.

Uses a Handle

A trip to his shop, tho, would not be complete without watching this veteran blacksmith sharpen a plowshare. "I'm the only blacksmith I ever heard of who puts a handle on the share during the shaping operation," says Mr. Bennett. He bolts a handle to the back part of the share so he can handle it in the fire and under the trip hammer without any trouble. Under his expert guidance, the share quickly takes on new shape.

While most of the shaping is done under the trip hammer, Mr. Bennett still puts some of the finishing touches on with a hammer powered by his steady arm. Once the share has been shaped to his liking it is sharpened and polished on the emery wheels and is again as good as new. You get pretty good at that sort of thing with more than 50 years of practice. But, more than practice, is the fact that a man like Mr. Bennett takes an honest pride in doing a good job. You don't stay in business 48 years in the same community unless you satisfy the customers.

Grass

"And I will send grass in thy fields for thy cattle that thou mayest eat and be full."

—Deuteronomy 11:15

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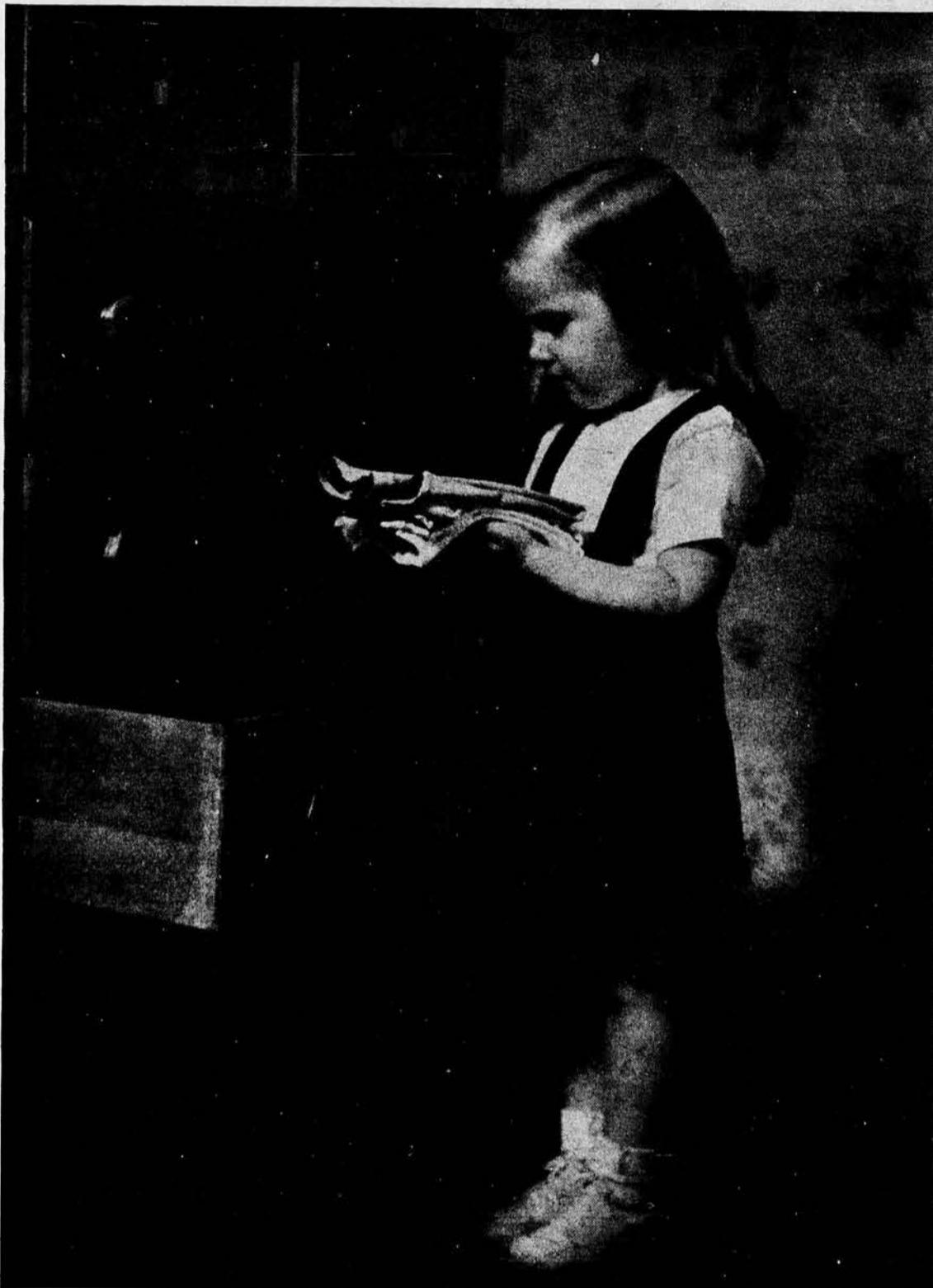
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Try a pair... you'll agree STAR BRAND WORK SHOES are better!



Picture by Hub Gallap

Help Them to Be Orderly

By Pat Salisbury

MANY a weary mother of small children has reflected that she and the creator have something in common. But while He brought order out of chaos in one day, she devotes most of her life to the project! Other mothers, sad to say, have just given up the struggle and resigned themselves to a messy house until the children go away to college.

Both attitudes are a bit "off the beam" as my pilot-husband says. A tidy house is far less important than happy, well-adjusted children and a relaxed mother. If the children want to make a boat of the dining-room chairs now and then or wash their doll clothes in the bathroom basin . . . well why not? But the man of the house has some rights too, and one of them is a home where beauty and order prevail. He's worked hard all day. He doesn't want to come in to a littered living room and scoop marbles off a chair before he can sit down! And believe it or not . . . children themselves feel more se-

cure when there is order in their physical surroundings.

But, you say, a busy Mother can't spend all her days picking up after the small fry. We have the laundry, cooking, sewing, a garden and the poultry and other assorted chores to tend. Very true, and that's why I suggest . . . teach the children themselves to be orderly. I don't have a magic formula for achieving this, but certain things have worked in our family . . . perhaps they will in yours, too.

Rule number one is . . . start young! At 6, picking up toys is a job. At 2, it is still a fascinating game. If you consistently put away the baby's playthings at mealtime and bedtime, he'll soon try to imitate you and eventually he can take the responsibility himself. Don't expect perfection tho, or consistency. Help him when he's tired, or just not in the mood. Expecting too much of him during the pre-school years will build resentment.

Trite but true . . . children will do as you do, not as you say. So set a good example. If the living room is always strewn with last week's newspapers and other assorted adult clutter, it will be difficult to convince Ronnie that his trucks make much difference. And if Dad throws his coat over the back of a chair between trips outside, the small fry will do it too.

A spot to call their own is essential if your Stevie and Mary are to keep their possessions in place. Farm families are a bit luckier than most city folks when it comes to living space these days, and if you can spare a bedroom to use as a playroom, well and good. Put linoleum or asphalt tile on the floor if you can and washable paint or paper on the walls. But if space is scarce, a well-lighted, well-insulated attic, or a warm, dry basement will serve the purpose just as well. In a pinch you can section off a corner of a large living or dining room with low shelves and use that as a play space.

Since our 3 small daughters must share one bedroom, we have converted one side of the basement into a playroom for them and find it an ideal solution. Down there they can paint, and daub with paste, cut and color, and create masterpieces with clay, while the furniture and my nerves remain intact. They also have rubber dolls and housekeeping equipment, blocks of all shapes and sizes, one swing apiece (saves fights), a sandbox on legs and a giant blackboard, made of plywood and painted with slate paint.

Because of its size, the basement has another advantage as a playroom. During rainy or severe weather, the usual outdoor toys can be used down there. We bring in their tricycles, wagon, and roller skates, which gives them a chance to exercise their large muscles and work off that excess energy which healthy children accumulate when they are confined indoors.

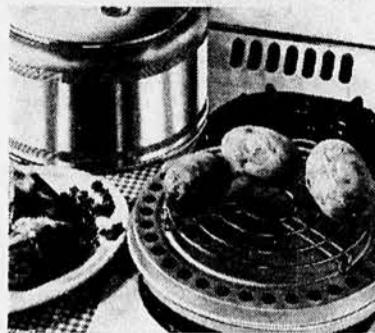
A room of their own won't do the trick, tho, unless the little folks have adequate storage space for their toys. A unit of low shelves, which you can buy unfinished, or your husband can make, is ideal for books, games, dolls and stuffed animals. A clothesbasket with a plastic liner, or, if you have a veteran in the family, a foot-locker, is ideal for blocks, and the miscellany which won't fit on the shelves. The foot-locker can be used plain, or painted on the outside and padded inside. A small chest should be provided for doll clothes if you have little girls (we use a pint-size cedar chest) and large, flat boxes for construction paper, paper dolls, treasured valentines and greeting cards, and the "finished works of art," which children are reluctant to part with. Small shoe boxes (the size your children's shoes come in) are fine for marbles, beads, and such small odds and ends. Clay is a problem, since it must be dampened and stored tightly, or it will dry out. Glass jars are dangerous for this purpose, but we have found that baking powder cans work very well.

Children's carelessness with their clothes probably creates as great a housekeeping problem as scattered toys. But here again, the same principles apply. Start teaching tidiness at an early age, set them a good example, and provide the physical equipment they need for neatness. Furnish their bedroom with low chests, whose drawers open easily. Provide hooks, within their reach, for snow suits, pajamas, jeans and other things which don't lend themselves to storing in drawers after use. Equip their closet with a shoe rack or shoe bag and a hamper or laundry bag for soiled clothes.

Unless you built your own house, the rod in the children's closet is probably much too high. You can lower it, of course, or you can leave it intact, and put a second rod half-way between it and the floor. Then "Sunday best" clothes can be hung on the top rod, out of reach, while the child's play clothes are on the lower rod, within his grasp. And be sure you have plenty of child-size hangers.

Homemaking News

A TOP-THE-STOVE even called the West Bend Ovenerette is now available for making pies, cakes, roasts and casserole dishes. Made of aluminum with steel base and rack, it will be a second oven for the homemaker who wants to keep her kitchen cool in summer. Made by West Bend Aluminum Co., West Bend, Wisconsin.



Picnic time is plastic time. Rogers Plastic Corporation makes this complete set, dessert dishes, tumblers, coasters, hostess trays, napkin holder, spoons and large tumblers for hot or cold drinks. Rogers Plastic Corporation, North Wilbraham, Massachusetts.



Toddlers still in the accident stage can now have moisture proofing built right in their creepers. Stain resistant Vinylite plastic film lines the panties of a soft knitted cotton garment. Takes one minute to snap a baby into it. Finished with a touch of hand embroidery. Made by the Miller Art Manufacturing Company, 1370 Broadway, New York City.



A new ironer chair has been introduced by the Hamilton Manufacturing Corp., Columbus, Indiana. The COSCO Posture Back ironer chair has a curved form-fitted back which is adjustable to any height and has a special rocker-action to assure firm back support in any seated position. Made in 2 models, one in white baked-on enamel, the other chromium.



Another Milestone Passed

THE department of foods and nutrition at Kansas State College has passed another milestone. It has announced that effective September 1, 1949, the department will offer work leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. This announcement is indicative of the progress that has been made since the department was started in 1875, with a statement in the college catalog which said, "Instruction in household economy by lectures and kitchen practice was fully tested and found feasible and also pleasant and profitable to the student."

Later "household economy" gave way to "domestic science" which in turn became "food economics and nutrition" and now it is "foods and nutrition."

Today the department has a staff of 23 full-time workers and 4 half-time graduate assistants. Five have Ph.D. degrees and 3 others have considerable work beyond the master's degree.

As in the earlier days, research in the department now is concerned with the nutritive value of foods. The B-vitamins in wheat, wheat products and meat are receiving extensive consider-

ation. Work to show the value of enriched flour and cereals in diets at various cost levels is another of the contributions Dr. Beulah D. Westerman and her staff are making to this field of knowledge.

Gwendolyn Tinklin, Jo Williams and others are testing the ascorbic acid content and palatability of a number of Kansas grown fruits and vegetables before and after freezing.

Under direction of Dr. Abby Marlatt, Kansas is co-operating with Iowa and Ohio in studying the influence of the federal school lunch program on the nutritional status of school children.

Palatability studies have been expanded under direction of Doctor Vail. The department has added largely to the present knowledge concerning dried eggs and their many properties. This research was hastened due to the war.

Extensive research of the department is possible only because of the very fine co-operation with other departments on the campus such as physics, horticulture, botany, animal husbandry, chemistry, milling industry and others.

FREE An Individually Designed Plan
For Your New
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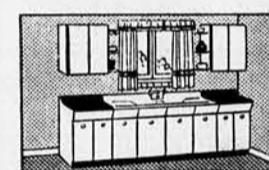


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YOUR KITCHEN WILL LOOK"

JUST A FEW DOLLARS START
YOUR NEW AMERICAN
KITCHEN!



A few dollars down, a few dollars a month will start your new American Kitchen . . . with a handsome, time-saving cabinet sink! Then . . .



Add wall and base cabinets one or two at a time . . . and you can build your "dream" kitchen with money you'll never even miss!

See YOUR Kitchen
Transformed Into a Modern,
Streamlined Beauty—
On Our Plan-A-Kit!

Many of your neighbors have already taken advantage of our free "kitchen plan" offer. If you're a home-owner or prospective buyer or builder, so can you! Without any cost or obligation to you, we will draw up a custom-designed plan for making your present kitchen a miracle of modern beauty and efficiency . . . show you on our magic Plan-A-Kit exactly how it will look after you modernize it into a beautiful, work-saving, styled-in-steel AMERICAN Kitchen, which you can do for just a few dollars a months!

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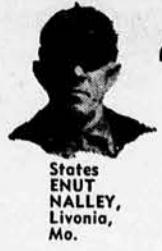
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Standard Seed Co., Clarinda, Iowa
Gentlemen: I planted Standard 813 in 1948 on 33 acres and raised 2,300 bu. of corn, an average of 70 bu. per acre. The 813 outyielded other varieties by a considerable margin, and was just about everything I could ask for in a corn. I like Standard 813, because it stands up better than any corn I have seen. Even with the ice and snow we have had all winter, the 813 stalks are still standing up straight in the field. The 813 produced large ears that were well covered and were fine for either hand or machine picking. It has exceptionally deep grain and makes an excellent feeding corn. Next year I am going to plant my entire acreage to Standard 813.

(Signed) ENUT NALLEY
Livonia, Mo.

March 1, 1949

STANDARD Multi- Perfected Hybrids

They Stand Out In Any Test

Just plant STANDARD "Multi-Perfected" HYBRIDS next to the very best you have been able to find thus far. It will pay you well.

Actual comparison on your farm will prove their exceptional performance. Extra yields, high quality and bigger profits will bring you back for a larger acreage next year.

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All STANDARD Multi-Perfected HYBRIDS are treated with Phygon-XL and Sperton against damping off and seed decay. With D.D.T. against insect damage.

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NEW Duplex HYDRAULIC SCOOP... AND REVERSIBLE BULLDOZER & SNOWPLOW

For hydraulic equipped tractors. Hand lift model also available.



With this hydraulic scoop, you can dig, deliver, place more dirt faster, easier.

Write Today for Details and Literature
DUPLEX MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. A-9
21st and Locust Sts., East Omaha, Nebraska

WOODMANSE

EST. 1861 PUMPS JACKS WATER SYSTEMS

This Could Be Polio's Worst Year . . .

Polio is striking farther and faster so far this year than last. Thirty-seven states already have more Polio cases than the same time a year ago. There is no way to predict what will happen in the next few months, the most fatal months for the Polio epidemic. Should Polio occur in your home it will be beyond your control, but it is within your power to provide every member of your family with the best kind of medical care offered through Capper's Polio Policy.

Capper's Polio Policy Pays Benefits Up to \$6,000.00

Every member of your family regardless of age may carry Capper's Polio Policy. Polio strikes the young and adult—the rich and the poor alike. No person is safe from Polio. Benefits are paid up to \$6,000.00 for the treatment of Polio, covering such expenses as doctor bills, hospital room and board, hospital service, nursing care, ambulance service, iron lung rental and emergency transportation. BE PREPARED. Immediate treatment for any member of your family stricken by Polio is important. You deserve the protection offered through Capper's Polio Policy—the most complete—one of the best.

Our fieldman will call and explain the protection offered in this policy. If he does not call at your home in a few days write us a penny postcard requesting full information on Capper's Polio Policy. There will be no obligation on your part. Mail your card to:

Capper's Insurance Service, 9 Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

The Recipe Corner

New Apple Pie

apples, sliced thin	1/4 teaspoon
5 tablespoons	cinnamon
brown sugar	2 tablespoons flour
3/4 cup granulated	1/2 cup whipping
sugar	cream
1/2 teaspoon salt	1 tablespoon butter

Peel, core and slice apples very thin. Prepare enough to fill a 9-inch pie pan heaping full. Place apples in vegetable bowl and mix with brown sugar. Line the pie pan with crust. Place apples in unbaked crust. Mix remaining ingredients with the exception of butter and pour slowly over the apples so it will work down among the apple slices. Dot the top with the butter. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for about 45 minutes or until apples are tender.—Mrs. C. H. G., Jackson Co.

Potato and Onion Soup

4 medium potatoes, cubed	2 cups water
4 medium onions, diced	2 teaspoons salt
4 stalks celery, diced	4 tablespoons butter
	2 cups milk
	2 tablespoons chopped parsley

Cook potatoes, onions, celery, salt and water until very tender. Add milk and butter and heat. Season to taste. When hot pour into soup bowls and serve with a little diced parsley on top. This soup may be varied and made into a one-dish meal by adding thin slices of frankfurters or wieners when the milk is added.

4 pounds water-melon rind	2 tablespoons whole cloves
2 quarts cold water	10 two-inch pieces stick cinnamon
1 tablespoon	slacked lime
2 tablespoons	1 quart vinegar
	4 pounds sugar

Select thick rind from a firm, not over-ripe melon. Trim off the green skin and pink flesh. Weigh 4 pounds of the rind and cut in inch pieces. Soak in limewater made of 2 quarts of cold water and the lime for 1 hour. This makes the rind firm. Drain, cover with fresh water and cook 1½ hours or until tender. Add more water as needed. Drain.

Spices in Bag

Put spices loosely in a thin, clean, white cloth and tie top lightly. Put this spice bag in a kettle with vinegar, sugar and 1 quart water. Bring to boiling. Add the watermelon rind and boil gently 2 hours. Remove the spice bag. Pack the rind in clean, hot, sterile jars which will seal tight. Fill jars to top with hot sirup. Seal tightly. Or, if preferred, let the watermelon stand overnight covered with the sirup. In the morning remove the spice bag. Boil 1 minute. Then pack in jars and seal immediately.

News To You?

THERE is chintz and chintz, so be very sure to look carefully at the labels before buying. The best buy is permanent-glaze chintz which has a durable finish unhurt by washing. Never soak this fabric. Wash in lukewarm water and mild soap. Dry in the shade, iron on the glazed side while slightly damp with a moderate iron.

Frozen beans are better on every score than canned. Late tests show they are better tasting and retain more of both B and C vitamins.

Instead of always depending on salt, pepper and butter for flavor, let's see how many different seasoners we can use to good advantage. Bacon plus onion gives good flavor to snap beans. Cook the diced bacon and the finely-chopped onion gently, without browning, until tender. Add it to the beans, either canned or fresh instead of butter.

Another seasoning suggestion is to mix ¼ cup of olive oil with 1 tablespoon of minced parsley and 2 tablespoons lemon juice. Add a dash of pepper and a dash of nutmeg and heat gently. Pour over the beans a few minutes before serving.

Balanced meals with plenty of milk, fruit and green vegetables each day are just as important in hot weather as in cold. The widely-held idea that the body needs less food during hot weather only applies if the person is less active in hot weather.

A paper bag inside the kitchen wastebasket will catch all the scraps and keep the basket clean.

A good coat of polishing wax on window sills will make them much easier to clean.

Twenty pounds of coffee but only half a pound of tea . . . that's the yearly consumption of the average person in our country. For every man, woman and child that's 800 cups a year of coffee and 145 cups of tea. In recent years people in the United States have become the world's heaviest coffee makers.

Lose Master Homemaker

Mrs. Howard Dukelow, Hutchinson, Master Farm Homemaker of the class of 1942 passed away July 13. For many years she has been active in her community as church worker, in the Parent Teachers' Association and the Reno county Farm Bureau.

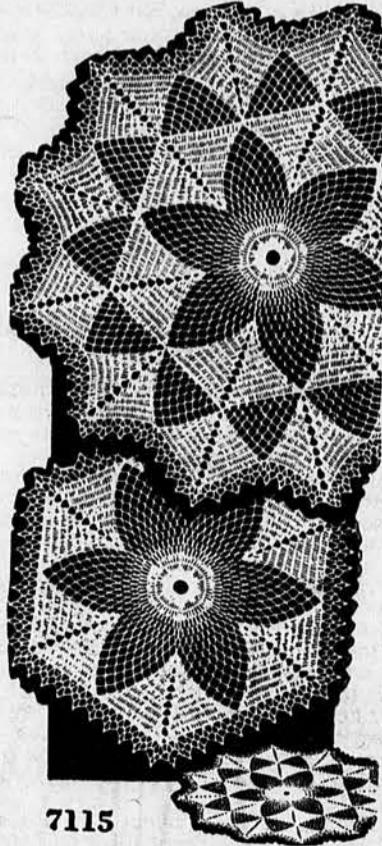
She is survived by her husband, at present Reno county commissioner; 2 daughters, Catherine of the home and Mrs. Lyle Surtees, of Wichita; 3 sons,

Lt. David Dukelow, navy pilot in Japan, Reverend Cornelius Dukelow, Presbyterian minister at Ashland, and Willis Dukelow, midshipman at the U. S. Naval Academy. Nine grandchildren also survive.

Hot-Weather Games

If you are planning a picnic or party during these summer days, our 2 leaflets have many helps and suggestions of interest to you. "Games for Young and Old," and "15 Games for Indoors and Outdoors," may be ordered from Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c each.

Simplest Crochet



7115

Even a beginner can make these handsome doilies. Done entirely in treble and single crochet and chain stitch. Crocheted in Number 30 cotton, these doilies are 19 and 13 inches.

Send 20 cents for pattern 7115 to the Needwork Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

The Poet's Corner

Nostalgia

The streets are wide and beautiful
And echo as I pass . . .
But I have listened for soft steps
Upon dew-laden grass.

Chintz curtains hang in gracious folds
To frame a pleasant room . . .
But once my windows opened wide
On meadows full of bloom.

The lights shine out like stars adrift
Where buildings tower high . . .
But I have lived where low green hills
Were neighbor to the sky.

—By Addie M. Hedrick.

Child's Delight

It's fun to wade in summertime
In a shallow rippy brook
That sings and laughs its way along
Some sleepy little nook.
With minnows darting near your toes
And crawfish backing back
To hide beneath some haven rock
Quite safe from all attack.
With green leaves arching overhead
To make a friendly roof,
And shy wild things to peer at you
Content to stay aloof.

—By Mary Holman Grimes.

The Whippoorwill's Call

Out of the dusk comes the whippoor-
will's call
When the dew is wet on the lawn,
When humming birds drink from sweet-
scented flowers
And lightning bug lanterns flash on.
The sun marks the hour with a curtain
of rose,
The tree silhouettes etch the sky,
And a small boy answers the whippor-
will's call
In a whistle that's clear and high.

—By Mary Holman Grimes.

Practical and Pretty



Send 25 cents for each pattern to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Romany

Oh, every twig and every leaf
Has my gypsy heart endowed,
And every stone and bit of earth
And every tiny cotton cloud.

Knowing this, I cherish each
Lest there should come another day
When I could not walk forest paths,
For city walls would bar my way.

—By Mary Holman Grimes.

All Over Again

Bottle feeding's over with
The diapers are put away
She can even feed herself
And dress herself for play.

Now that daughter's grown up
I can go thru life a-flittin'
Or so I thought, 'cause here I am
As Grandma, baby sittin'!

—By Pauline Bender Rhoden.

Party Suggestions

If planning for a small party or a community program during August, some of the following suggested leaflets may be found useful. Please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

"Keys to Happiness," playlet suitable for Sunday school classes. Requires 7 young folks and one adult. Price 5c.

"So Much a Dozen," a surprising and hilarious play. 13 characters. Price 5c.

"Sewing Shower for the Bride." It is a little different than the usual bride-to-be shower. Price 5c.

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



Evelyn Goes to Holland

And Writes About Her Experiences

Remember we promised, in June 18, 1949, Kansas Farmer, to bring you letters from Evelyn Haberman, one of our Kansas 4-H'ers who will spend several weeks in Holland with farm families. Evelyn is from Heizer, is studying home economics at Kansas State College. Here is her first letter:

DEAR Mr. Gilkeson: I am sending you a short story about what has happened in the International Farm Youth Exchange Program thus far. I will soon have some stories about my life here in Holland.

Thirty-one International Farm Youth Exchange students from the United States have now arrived at their new homes with European farm families. These students, representing 22 states, will remain in Europe 4 months. They will return to the United States November 4, 1949. In exchange with these students are 41 farm youths from Europe who shall remain 3 to 4 months on farms in the United States.

The International Farm Youth Exchange group, referred to as IFYE, met in Washington, D. C., during National 4-H Camp, June 16 to 23. There they had a 2-day program which included commissioning of the 31 IFYE delegates as "grass-root" diplomats. They were commissioned by the Honorable George V. Allen, assistant secretary of state. The theme of this special commissioning ceremony was "World Peace Is Our Business."

Following the orientation program, the group left from New York, June 22, aboard the U. S. Liner Marine Shark, bound for Europe.

Aboard ship, an orientation program was conducted which included language classes and discussions on European countries. Aside from this, the IFYE students formed an organization of their group called "The International 4-H Club of 1949." This club met daily and was organized to gain information for the present, and for planning a carryover program of the experiences gained upon returning. Officers elected



Evelyn Haberman

were Durward Lyon, Iowa, president; vice-president and secretary, Evelyn Haberman, Kansas; reporter, Ruth Harris, Wyoming.

There also was a ship's newspaper, "The Shark's Tale," which was published daily by various students on board. In the evening there were movies (both cultural and educational), and dancing (when the ship was not rocking too much).

Members of the group disembarked at 3 different places. Those going to Ireland and United Kingdom at Plymouth, England; those going to Belgium, France, Holland and Switzerland at Le Havre, France; and those going to Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at Hamburg, Germany. The voyage took 9 days. Now there are 31 International Farm Youth Exchange students looking forward to their life with European farm families.

Here is Evelyn Haberman's second letter:

I have been at my new home on a Netherlands farm 2 weeks now. The folks, Mr. and Mrs. Gehard Van Hoorn, are a young couple and have 2 little girls, Sineke, 3, and Fenna, 1 1/2 years old. They are very nice and were happy to receive an American in their home. Mr. and Mrs. Van Hoorn speak, as they call it, school English. It is rather difficult for me at times to understand what they mean. The little 3-year-old girl talks Dutch all the time and cannot quite understand why "the new Aunt" cannot understand her.

All homes and farms in the Netherlands have names. This farm is "Oud-Warkemaheerd" which means "Old Family House." This name dates back many years. The word "heerd" then meant a house on a farm of more than 37 acres. The owner of such a farm had certain rights and jurisdiction. The word "Warkema" is an old family name; and the word "oud" means old. So, you have the name of the farm which was named after an old family home of many years ago.

Once Was a "Polder"

Mr. Hoorn told me this farm home is built on an old dyke and that the farm once was a polder. A polder is land that has been reclaimed from the sea. He said the home was built perhaps about 1800. The land around the farm now is level. There are 3 dykes now, north of this farm. The first was built in 1770, the second in 1802 and the third in 1870. These dykes are about 1/4 mile apart and are between the farm and the North Sea which is about 1 1/2 miles away.

The farm is a 153-acre general-type farm located near Ubrem in northern Groningen. It is considered large for the Netherlands as the average farm consists of about 25 acres. Smaller holdings are in the southern portion, and the larger farms in the northern portion of the country. This farm and farm home are typical of this part of the province Groningen and not of the Netherlands. One finds that the types of homes, farms, and customs vary greatly within this small country. One reason is because of the many different types of soil. This part of Groningen had a middle clay soil that has been washed in by the sea. It is very fertile. In fact, this part of Groningen is one of

the most fertile parts of the Netherlands.

This farm consists principally of cropland and has very little pasture and few cattle. It is interesting to note the small fields, the many ditches and canals, and the few fences. Because of the ditches, which are necessary to drain the land, few fences are needed. Cattle will not cross the ditches as they are fairly deep. The fields are small because the farmer grows many crops and therefore his fields will be of about 10 to 15 acres. For instance, crops grown on this farm are winter and summer wheat, winter barley, oats, rape seed, sugar beets, sugar beet seed, red clover, peas, and flax. The farmer is kept very busy with all these crops and has harvest time practically all summer and fall. He usually has a little difficulty in getting all crops harvested as the weather is usually cool and damp. This damp weather is one reason farms here are not too well mechanized; heavy machinery cannot be used to good advantage. Another reason is that the expense to operate this machinery is too great for the smaller farmers.

A Fine Farm Home

The farm home is one of the nicest of Groningen. The house and barn are built together as one building. They are connected by a large hall. These homes are described as having a head (the house) a neck (the hall) and a body (the barn). The house is quite large and the barn is very large. They are built of red bricks. These bricks are manufactured in the Netherlands from the heavy clay soil.

The house is roofed with red tile, and has 3 large bay windows; one in the front room, one in the dining room, and one in the master bedroom. Along the window sills are many house plants and flowers. There are 5 large rooms and a hall downstairs and 1 room upstairs. The house is furnished quite differently from our homes. Furniture being of an older style and darker colors. This does not give an atmosphere of as much color and light as we have. The house also is supplied with electricity (220-volt) and cold running water, which is pumped by hand.

Roofs Last 20 Years

Thatching is found on the barn roof. A typical roof is quite steep and extends low to the ground; about 4 or 5 feet above. I was amazed to learn these thatched roofs last 20 years. Thatching covers all of the roof except the last few feet, which are done in tile. Lightning rods are on top of the barn, a requirement for fire insurance. The barn is really three; one part for cattle and other livestock; one part for crop storage, feed, and machinery; and one part for shop and garage.

Planted around the house and barn are many trees, bushes, flowers and grass. Encircling the home on 3 sides is a "gracht" which is a large ditch full of water. This ditch is now used for watering the livestock in winter. Many years ago it was put around a farm for protection. Later the water was necessary in case of fire. On the outside of this large ditch are 2 rows of trees. They serve as protection for the thatched roof on the barn. On the fourth side of the home there is the front of the barn. Here is the place of all activity; because here is the entrance to the home and to the farm and fields. It seemed strange to drive up to the barn instead of the house when visiting a neighbor, as we do.

Few People Have Cars

Traveling here is different. The main means of transportation is the bicycle. Few people have cars. Most cars are of Italian or French make because they are small and can travel on the narrow roads better. Most roads are built around farms and along canals. So a person is continually going around curves and makes good use of a horn. Horns are honked at every curve and intersection. Very few roads are built straight, which for me makes it difficult to keep my sense of direction.

Here it is usually damp and cool, sometimes cold. There are some days that are nice and quite warm. These days are like a nice spring day at home. Most days are about like an early winter or late fall day. These climatic conditions are due to the land's position to the North Sea. It has a sea climate. My best regards to Kansas and everyone back home.

Note: Watch Kansas Farmer for Evelyn's letters from Holland.—R. H. G.

Stanley Goes to Switzerland

Finds Farming There Is Quite Different

Remember we promised, in June 18, 1949, Kansas Farmer, to bring you letters from Stanley Meinen, one of our Kansas 4-H'ers who will spend several weeks in Switzerland with farm families. Stanley is from Ruleton, is studying agriculture at Kansas State College. Here is his first letter:



Stanley Meinen

Dear Mr. Gilkeson: Here I am in the beautiful Alps of Switzerland. I must say it is quite a contrast from the plains of Western Kansas. I am living with Doctor Berger and his family near Frutigen. He has a very nice farm, his main enterprise being cattle breeding. Besides his farm he has a veterinarian practice. Many times he has to climb very high into the mountains to doctor some farmer's livestock.

The Alpine farms in Switzerland are usually located on 3 levels. First level is the lowest and the cattle are kept here over winter. House and main farm buildings also are here. In spring the cattle are taken to the second level, and in summer they are driven very high to the third level.

Doctor Berger has around 25 acres on the first level and about 45 acres on the second level. The third level where he has his cattle is owned by several farmers. The system is something like our farmers co-op. Every spring the farmers meet and decide how many cattle can be grazed there. Each farmer has what is known as cow rights. The rights were probably purchased many years ago and handed down from generation to generation. One cow right means the farmer can graze one cow for the summer, or 2 yearlings or 3 calves or 6 goats or sheep or 4 pigs born before January or 6 born after January. One horse takes 3 cow rights. The farmers pay about \$2.50 per cow right each year for upkeep of the land. The farmer may rent his cow right if he so wishes.

Learned New Customs

The first few days of my stay here I had to learn several new customs. First of all I had to take my shoes off before entering the house. Many Swiss families do this help to keep the house clean. It also prevents holes being made in the floor by steel cleats that are on some men's shoes.

I remember the first night I slept in Switzerland. On top of the bed was something I thought was another mattress. I didn't care to sleep under a mattress so I put it on the floor. Later I found it was a "deckbet" to keep you warm. If you don't know what a deckbet is, it's something like a fluffy mattress stuffed lightly with feathers. I am having a great time learning all

these customs. One custom I learned to like very well. That is having a lunch between every meal while working in the field. The lunch usually consists of bread, cheese and coffee or tea. I believe I have eaten more cheese than ever before in my life.

Appreciates Our Machinery

Last week I helped with the haying up on the second level. I can really appreciate our machinery when I get home because everything here is done by hand. The mountain side is too steep to use any machinery, except sometimes we could use a power mower. The mower looks something like the garden tractors we have in America. Much of the hay had to be cut by a hand scythe. The mower or scythe left the hay in small windrows and my job was to spread the hay out evenly. Later in the day the hay was raked again in windrows with wooden rakes and plenty of elbow grease. The process of raking the hay into windrows and spreading out is repeated until the hay is dry. Finally the dry hay is raked into large windrows and made into bundles tied by a rope. These bundles are carried on the back into the barn. I would guess they weigh at least 100 pounds and sometimes 200. I had quite a time with the few bundles I carried.

After the hay was removed, the field was raked again by a large steel rake pulled by one person. Nothing is wasted in Switzerland. Farmers are very careful with their land and what machinery they have. Rubber tires are covered with sacks when the vehicles are not in use. This prevents the sun from damaging the rubber.

During the haying season everyone helps in the field. The mother, father, daughters, son-in-law, grandfather and maid, plus several hired men. On many farms all members of the family help in the field.

One afternoon I worked with the Italian maid and a Swiss boy. We knew only our own language so had a difficult time trying to talk to each other. The Bergers talk Italian to the maid, English to me, and Swiss German among themselves. They also know French and German. You see in Switzerland there are 4 national languages—German, French, Italian and Romansch plus several German dialects. However, not every family can speak more than one language. My only regret is that I cannot speak German. I would like to talk to more people here.

Farms Are Small

Switzerland farms vary from one locality to another. In the mountains we find mostly cattle and forestry. On the lower lands are usually dairy or crops. Farms as a rule are very small, the average about 13 acres. Fields of grain I noticed were many times only $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 acre. So you see farming is very intensified. I probably will work on one of the lower land farms later so can tell you more about it then.

I certainly was glad to see the last of the hay put in the barn. I was beginning to think one of my legs was getting shorter from walking on the hillside. I will be going up to the third level in the next few days, so my next letter will probably be about the cattle and cheese making.—Stanley Meinen.

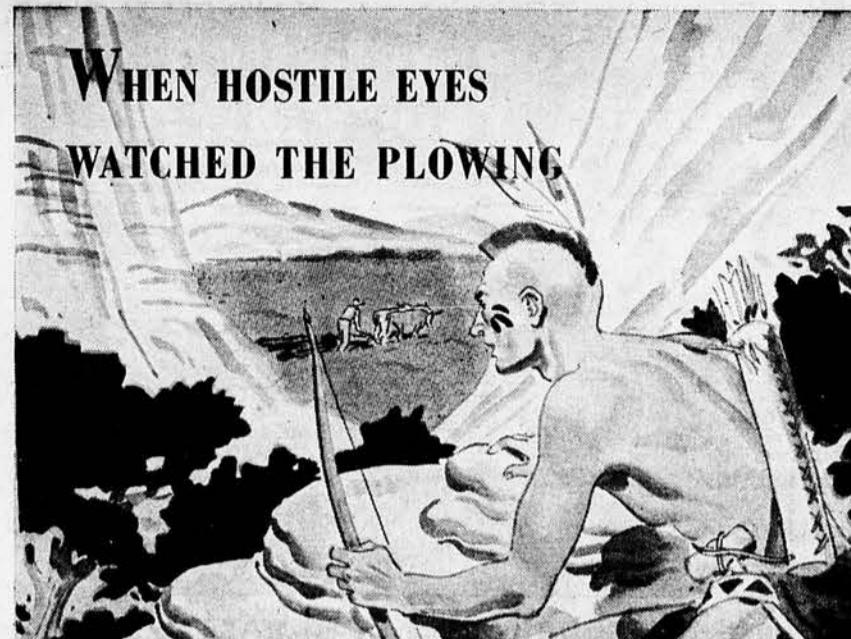
Note: Watch Kansas Farmer for Stanley's letters from Switzerland.—R. H. G.

Keeps Litter Clean

I grind corn cobs rather fine and place in chicken house around brooder with a small amount of lime ($\frac{1}{2}$ cup to a bushel of corn cobs). The litter will not have to be changed until the chicks are old enough to go on range.—Mrs. T. W.

Education at Its Best

"Whom, then, do I call educated? First, those who control circumstances instead of being mastered by them, those who meet all occasions manfully and act in accordance with intelligent thinking, those who are honorable in all dealings, who treat good naturally persons and things that are disagreeable, and furthermore, those who hold their pleasures under control and are not overcome by misfortune, finally those who are not spoiled by success."—Isocrates.



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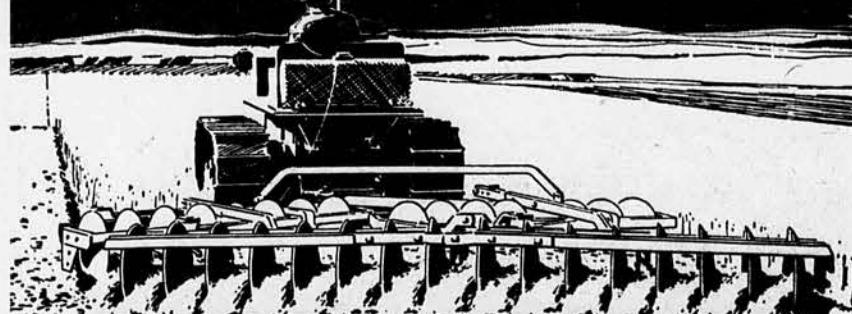


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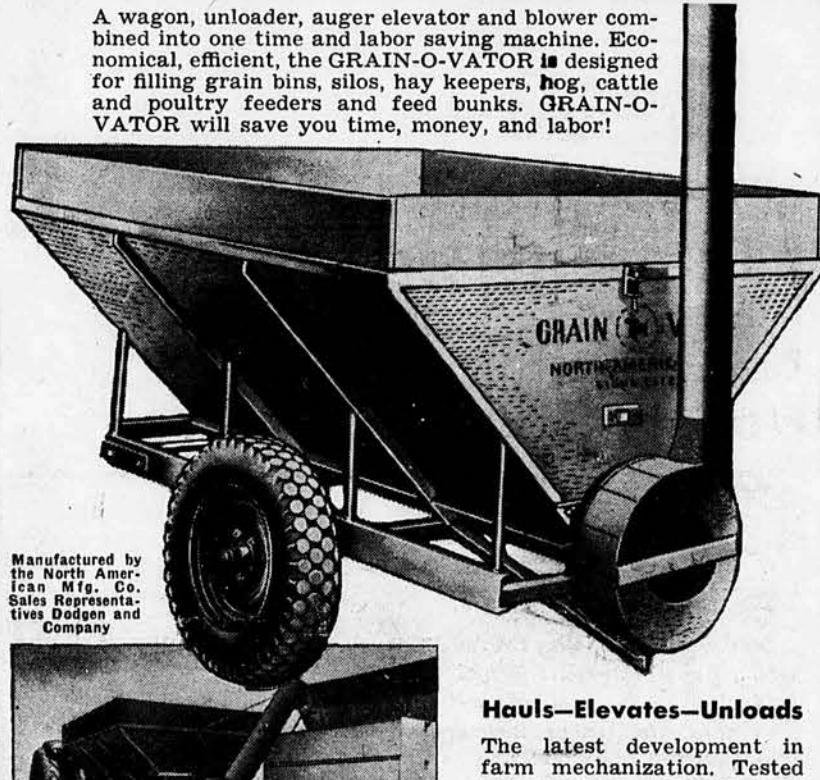
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It Was a Family Affair

Winning "Chicken of Tomorrow" Contest



Lawrence Hess, Waverly, right, congratulates his stepson, Donnie Chaplin, Burlington, who defeated him for sweepstakes prize in the "Chicken of Tomorrow" contest. They are standing behind prize birds entered by Donnie. Looking on at the ceremony are Robert J. Wood, of Chicago, left, a representative of the A & P Grocery Chain, and G. D. McClaskey, Topeka, educational director of the Kansas Poultry Institute.

TWO members of the same family made a clean sweep of top honors in this year's "Chicken of Tomorrow" contest in Kansas. Donnie Chaplin, of Burlington, took first in the junior division and went on to win sweepstakes award over his stepfather, Lawrence Hess, of Waverly, who won the senior division.

Both top winners had White Rock entries. The 12 birds entered by Donnie averaged almost 3½ pounds dressed. The contest was conducted by the A & P Company, in co-operation with the Kansas Poultry Institute. Robert J. Wood, a representative of A & P, made the awards. Judging the 900 birds entered were Prof. M. A. Seaton, Kansas State College Extension poultryman; E. I. Rosenquist, federal-state supervisor of poultry and egg grading inspection service, and C. L. Gish, Manhattan poultry raiser. G. D. McClaskey, educational director of the Kansas Poultry Institute, was contest chairman.

Winners in the state contest were:
Junior Division: 1st, Donnie Chaplin, Burlington, White Plymouth Rocks; 2nd, John Robson, Denison, White Wyandotte; 3rd, Jo Ella Benjamin, Garnett, White Plymouth Rock; 4th, Mariellen Benjamin, Garnett, New Hampshire; 5th, Jo Ann Ingerson, Burlington, White Plymouth Rock; 6th,

Dale Tindell, Burlingame, White Plymouth Rock; 7th, Loretta Richards, LeRoy, White Plymouth Rock; 8th, Gerhard Malm, R. 9, Topeka, New Hampshire; 9th, Gary Krouse, Waverly, White Plymouth Rock; 10th, Daniel C. French, Hanover, cross of White Cornish and White Plymouth Rock.

Senior Division: 1st, Lawrence Hess, Waverly, White Plymouth Rock; 2nd, Howard Durow, Waverly, White Plymouth Rock; 3rd, Gus Leidke, Glasco, White Plymouth Rock; 4th, Mrs. K. L. Barrett, Burlington, White Plymouth Rock; 5th, Mrs. Howard Durow, Waverly, cross of White Wyandotte and New Hampshire; 6th, Mrs. Albert Mallon, Waverly, White Plymouth Rock; 7th, Mrs. Dite Benjamin, Garnett, New Hampshire; 8th, Mrs. William Heise, R. 5, Topeka, New Hampshire; 9th, P. N. Joachumson, Lyndon, White Plymouth Rock; 10th, R. L. Barrett, Burlington, cross of White Wyandotte and White Plymouth Rock.

Give Them Room

Overcrowding hogs or cattle in sheds or barns in bad weather may be worse than leaving them out, warns E. E. Leisure, head, veterinary medicine, Kansas State College.

Such overcrowding in sheds and barns contributes to respiratory disturbances, says Dean Leisure.

Pigs Fly to Rome



READY for a 5,300-mile Trans World Airline flight to Rome are these R 5 Duroc hogs being shipped by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Peppard, of the Peppard Seed Company, Kansas City. These purebred hogs are consigned to the Italian Experimental Agricultural Institute at Cremona, Italy, and will be used to help replenish Italian stock. They were raised at the Peppard Farms at Lawson, Missouri, and are descendants of American Royal winners.

Thoughts TO LIVE BY

Courage

COURAGE is the master virtue. Without it, all other virtues wither and die. With it, the world is largely ours.

There are many kinds of courage. A person may be brave in one field, while in another he manifests amazing timidity. A dentist one time told me about a football player on one of the Big Ten teams. He was a giant with strength proportionate to his size. On the football field he was fearless. But every time he climbed into a dentist's chair he fainted dead away. The dentist came to expect this strange behavior, and merely waited for the athlete to "come to" so he could begin his work.

There is a story about a war hero who exhibited unusual valor on the field of battle. He was given various medals because of his great courage under fire. After he returned from the war, his friends sponsored a dinner in his honor. When the time came for the hero to tell about his exploits, he developed such a stage fright he couldn't say a word.

Courage sometimes shows itself in unexpected places. When the Apostle Paul was a prisoner, Felix, the governor, was the personification of empire. Behind him was the greatest military power of his age. But when these 2 men came face to face, it was Felix who trembled with fear, and Paul who spoke with boldness.

I have known people who faced poverty and painful death with such courageous equanimity they filled my soul with awe. There are alcoholics who face their temptation with exemplary temerity. Would that

we could apprehend a similar courage to use in our own struggles.

According to an old myth, a certain imp was having difficulty with his human charge. Try as this evil spirit would, the man constantly overcame his temptations. So the imp communicated with the devil about his lack of success, and asked for advice. He was told to plant the seeds of discouragement, for discouragement is emotional atheism. After the man became discouraged, the devil was confident he would succumb to other temptations, too. That is why we say that courage is the master virtue. Without it, all other virtues wither and die. Pilate was merciful until it became risky. Then, lacking courage, his mercy failed.

And yet, courage is not enough. Ultimately, we all surrender to something. In our own strength, for instance, we cannot conquer death. So we all surrender eventually. The important question is to what or to Whom do we surrender? By surrendering to the best, we can still be valiant in our opposition to all that is base. The soldier whose courage we honor, yields himself to, and risks his life in, a worthy cause.

Any brave man may experience fear, for courage does not imply the absence of fear, but the transcendence of it. The coward quits when he is afraid; the brave man goes on in spite of fear.

One of the thrilling discoveries that comes to us when we consider courage is that it is within the grasp of every one of us to be heroes in the common round of daily activities. We, too, may be as brave as those courageous souls with whom we travel.

—Larry Schwarz

Food Poisoning

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

POISON at a picnic! Not at all uncommon! But don't say Ptomaine poison, for that is an old term (meaning cadaver) that applies to a state of decay no picnic group would tolerate. Gastro-enteritis (meaning inflammation of stomach and bowels) is much more likely to be the diagnosis in food poisoning. Such was the decision when 260 people, out of 800 in attendance at a picnic, became violently ill within 1 or 2 hours after partaking of delicious potato salad on a warm summer evening.

That these food-handlers, a clever group of people who knew all about the possibilities of infection and its prevention, should meet this calamity, merely shows one's vigilance must be unceasing. The picnic planners farmed out their job to caterer of good repute. He delegated the salad job to an outsider. This poor outsider, eager for success in this big job, worked up the salad with his own 2 hands, which, unfortunately, were infected with the well-known pus producer known as Staphylococcus. In a few hours the town's 4 hospitals were so filled that cots crowded the corridors. Doctors were called from homes, parties and theaters.

Dr. Lerrigo

down to the consolation that it might have been worse. Had the infection come from Bacillus Botulinus, for example, deaths would have been certain.

Watch These Points

The home-town doctors, summing up the disaster, are inclined to place renewed emphasis on a few points:

1. Bacteria, essential as they are to human life, may cause disaster.
2. Summer warmth demands rigid protection of all foods, especially fats and creams.
3. Foods most likely to produce the infection of food poisoning are cream-filled preparations (such as cream puffs, cream pies, or dainties with custard fillings), salads, especially potato salad and chicken salad, and rich dressings of all kinds. Particularly must one be careful in preparation of large amounts, which may then stand exposed for a lengthy period without protection.
4. Food handlers in restaurants, hotels, and those regularly serving should receive constant warnings as to the prevention of food poisoning. In certain kinds of work they should wear rubber gloves.

Farm Accident Fatal

A Master Farmer of the class of 1942, P. W. Seidel, of McPherson, was fatally injured in a tractor accident on July 16. He apparently fell from the tractor and was dragged 300 feet by the plow.

Mr. Seidel was a successful farmer, operating 320 acres. Wheat was his principal cash crop, and his livestock enterprise was dairying. He was prominent in affairs of church, school and agriculture in his area. Mrs. Seidel and 3 children survive.

Might Have Been Worse

The fact that no deaths occurred confirmed the diagnosis. But it required laboratory examinations, together with microscopic inspection of many cultures, to make quite sure and to settle

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Accurately seeds small grains, legumes, grasses—even Brome—in amounts as low as 3 lbs. per acre. Spreads LIME, weed-killing powders, insect poisons, salt, sand, chemicals. Uniformly covers 15 to 20 acres per hour; top-dresses pastures; side-dresses row crops 4 rows at a time, either row application or depth placement 2 to 6 in. Strong "pull thru" Hitch for tandem work-tows disc, drag, wagon, etc. Quick, removable shutter bottom. Easy cleaning and maintenance. Withstands high-speed use. Built to save you real money!

OVER 23,000 ENTHUSIASTIC USERS
10, 8, 5 ft. Models—with or without tires.
Ask your dealer to demonstrate—

"World's Best Spreader"

EZEE FLOW
Fertilizer Application Equipment

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Free Booklet!

Describes, pictures how EZEE FLOW can pay for itself 1st day of use. Packed with valuable soil improvement data. Get the most from your fertilizer and seed.



MAIL TODAY!

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Chicago 3, Ill.
Send EZEE FLOW booklet without cost or obligation.

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I recommend the following dealer to handle EZEE FLOW in this locality:

For a Good LONG-TIME Investment... Get CF&I Quality Products

RIGID PRODUCTION CONTROLS ASSURE QUALITY PRODUCTS

Every step in production, from mining the ore to the finished product, is under the direction of CF&I... providing a means of obtaining rigid quality control otherwise impossible.

CF&I

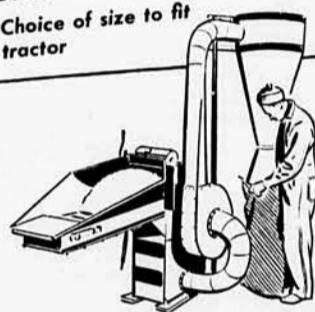
The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation

General Offices: Denver, Colorado
Pacific Coast Sales:
The California Wire Cloth Corp., Oakland

"IT'S THE
HAMMER MILL
FOR ME!"



Makes grinding a one-man job
Grinds 40% more than hand-fed mill
No belt slippage at peak loads
No reduction in r.p.m.'s at peak
No delays caused by "choking"
Blower operates at full efficiency
Grinding action prevents "flouring"
Built for long, useful life
Choice of size to fit tractor



FAIRBANKS-MORSE Traveling Table Hammer Mill

Planning to feed stock or poultry? Let a Fairbanks-Morse traveling table hammer mill help you! It operates efficiently, with less manpower, cuts grinding costs—steps up profits.

It is designed for durability, and farm tested. With the traveling table, it produces peak volume without overloading; increases mill capacity; and enables one man to handle the complete grinding job!

Your Fairbanks-Morse dealer will be glad to demonstrate this hammer mill. If you do not know a Fairbanks-Morse dealer, mail the coupon today.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
1300 Liberty St.,
Kansas City 7, Mo.
F15-8

Gentlemen: Please send fully descriptive folder of Fairbanks-Morse traveling table hammer mill—and the free booklet, "Grinding of Grain and Cobs."

Name.....
Address..... RD.....
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DO YOU IRRIGATE?

Are you tired of lugging those water-logged dams from one location to the next? Then look! There's no need to wrestle with heavy water-soaked canvas. Eagle Ready-Made Dams are water-repellent... will not absorb water... remain light and easy to handle. See them at your local hardware or farm store.



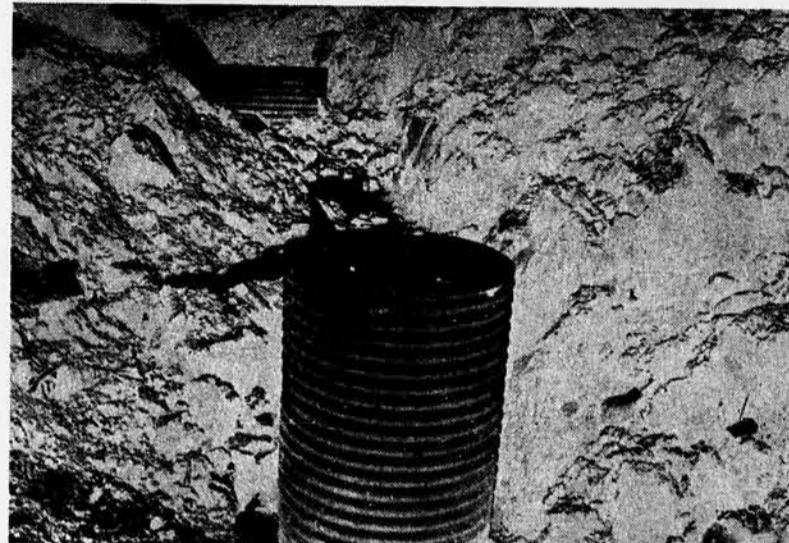
IRRIGATION DAMS

Ready-to-use • Rot-Resistant • Water-Repellent

Mfg. by
H. WENZEL TENT & DUCK CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Makers of Eagle Drinking Water Bags

Try Drop-Inlet Spillway In Your Grass Waterway



No. 1—Here pipe for drop-inlet spillway is being installed and wet clay worked under the pipe.

ONE problem often encountered in establishing grassed waterways in Eastern Kansas is a gully or overfall at the lower end of the waterway. Unless corrected, such an overfall will allow water to eat back up the waterway and eventually form a gully across the field.

A good method used by the Soil Conservation Service to overcome this is a drop-inlet spillway structure. It is easy to install and usually requires little maintenance. The pictures with this story show how the drop-inlet spillway is installed.

Pictures used are provided thru the courtesy of the SCS. Prints used with the story were made in the Kansas Farmer dark room off Kodachrome slides, which accounts for the strange appearance of what seems to be snow.

Nitrate Paid on Brome

This year 300 pounds of ammonium nitrate an acre on brome grass was a little too much, according to F. J.

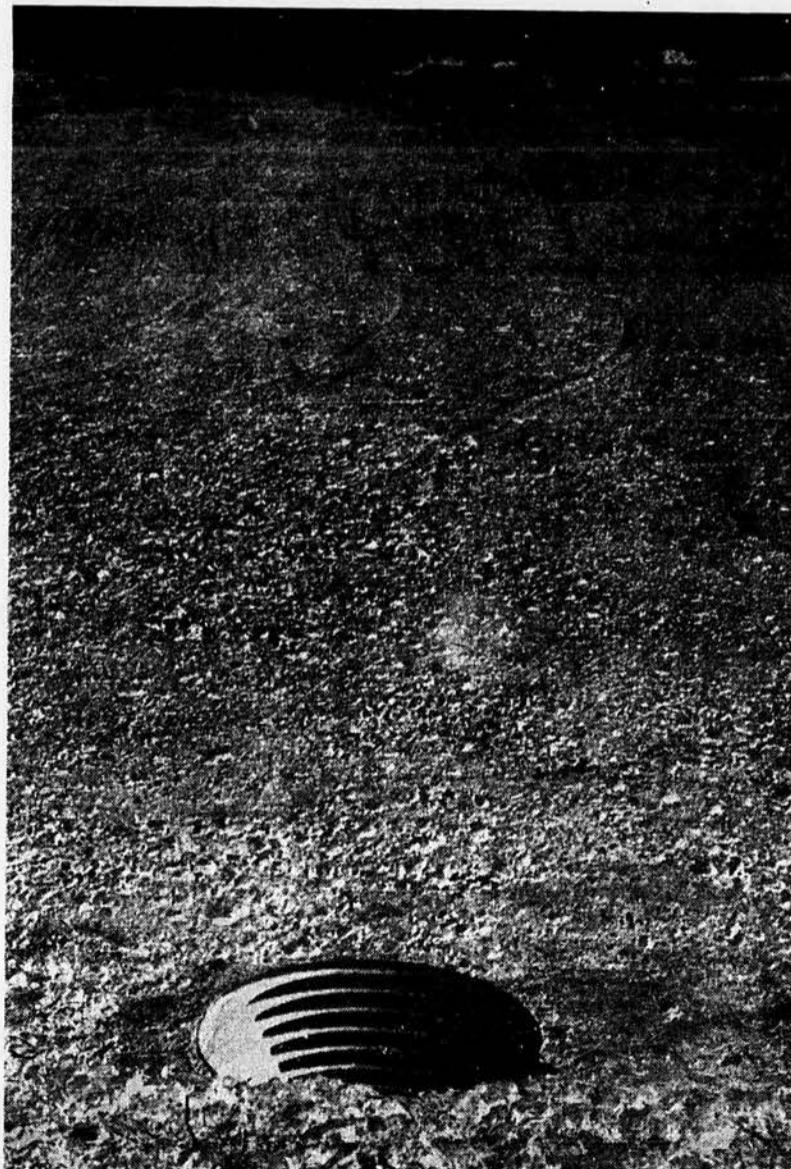
Raleigh, Cloud county. That amount of nitrate caused some lodging. Applications of 200 pounds seemed to be about right.

Without nitrate the crop was not worth cutting. A small test strip and skipped areas on corners showed that plainly.

Into New Home

Small animals and equipment for research work have been moved into the new limestone small animals laboratory on the Kansas State College campus, Manhattan. The state legislature appropriated \$100,000 for the building before the war, but final costs approached \$200,000.

The lab will be used for experiments in genetics, nutrition, parasitology, endocrinology and bacteriology. Each of these phases of research will be performed separately, and will be under supervision of specialists in each field, R. I. Throckmorton, station director said.



No. 2—This picture shows how drop-inlet appears after area is filled in and the soil prepared for grass seeding. Now, please see picture No. 3 on page 23.

Worm Your Hens Without Egg Loss



DR. SALSBURY'S Rota-Caps

Easy On Birds—Due To
Exclusive Drug: ROTAMINE

Individual Treatment Easy To Give. Removes Large Roundworms and Intestinal Capillaria Worms. Rota-Caps get the worming job done without toxic after-shock... without "knocking" egg production. Gentle action due to Rotamine, an exclusive Dr. Salsbury compound of worm removing drugs. Buy Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS... "non-shock" poultry wormer. At hatchery, drug or feed store. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

- + When you need poultry medicines,
- + ask for
- + + + +



"Now I Can SLEEP"

"Coffee nerves used to keep me tossing and turning. But since switching to POSTUM, I sleep soundly—and friends have commented on my improved appearance."

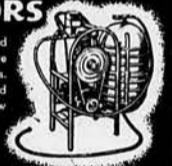


SCIENTIFIC FACTS: Both coffee and tea contain caffeine—a drug—a nerve stimulant. So, while many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect—others suffer nervousness, indigestion, sleepless nights. But POSTUM contains no caffeine—nothing that can possibly keep you awake!

MAKE THIS TEST: Buy INSTANT POSTUM today—then drink POSTUM exclusively for 30 days—and judge by results!... INSTANT POSTUM—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran. A Product of General Foods.

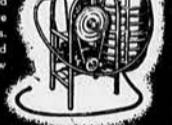
AIR COMPRESSORS

THE ONLY AIR COMPRESSOR designed especially for general farm work. Choice of Electric, Gas or Tractor-Power models. Light weight; easily portable, standard pressure, wide price range. Write for new folder. See your implement dealer.



Conserve Your Soil

One man and any farm tractor builds high terraces, dams, fills gullies, etc., easily, swiftly. Loads, unloads, spreads, without stopping. Bulldozes backward. 1½-yd., 3½-yd., 11½-yd. sizes. 2 models. Prompt delivery from your dealer or direct from factory. Send for Free Literature and Low Prices. CENTRAL MFG. CO., 4915 Poppleton Ave., Omaha, Nebr.



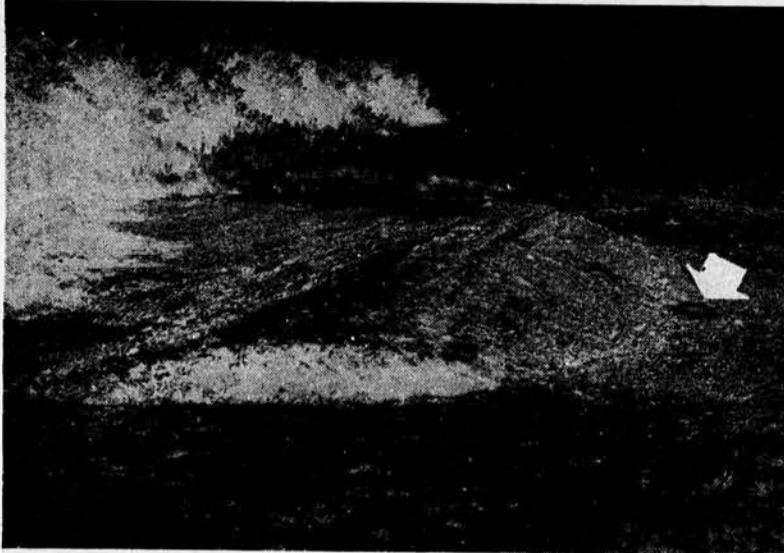
Unload in 2 Minutes!



LITTLE GIANT DUMP BODY HOIST

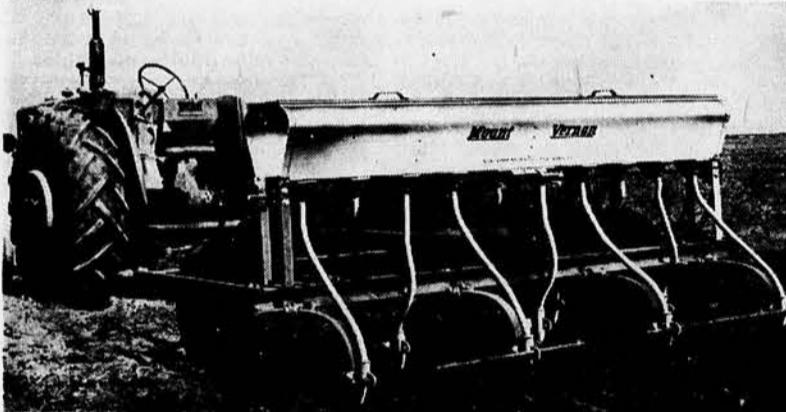
Takes the heavy work out of unloading—gets the job done fast! Any farmer, trucker, etc. can afford one. Fits all trucks—all beds. Simple to attach—you can do it yourself. Does not change the chassis in any way: No hydraulic cylinder to adjust and service—LITTLE GIANT works equally well in hot or cold weather. Easy-crank operation. Only \$70 and up. More LITTLE GIANTS in use than any other. Absolutely guaranteed. Write for details and prices.

LITTLE GIANT PRODUCTS, INC.
1570 N. Adams St., Peoria, Ill.



No. 3—A side view of the drop-inlet shows auxiliary spillways around ends. The pipe shown in picture No. 2 is just to the right of the small dam, see arrow. Water is released at left into an area where banks have been leveled and widened to slow down the speed of water overflow.

Reports Big Wheat Increase



Unusually good results are reported by farmers using this new wheat drill. Positive germination and no "blow" damage are claimed by the manufacturer.

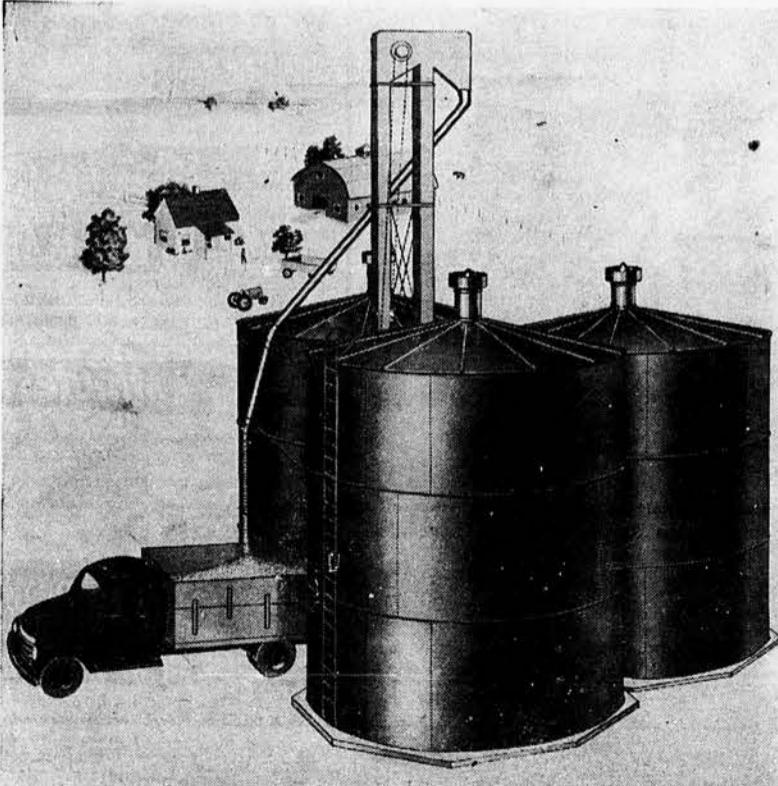
THE Mount Vernon Implement Co., of Mount Vernon, New York, states that last season's planting of winter wheat with its grain-drill attachment shown here mounted on a chisel plow is producing some phenomenal results.

The company claims to have in its possession sworn statements to the effect that winter wheat planted by this method last fall produced a 40 per cent greater yield than wheat planted under identical conditions at the same time

with the conventional-type grain drill. It also is claimed that this method of planting insures positive germination of the seed and eliminates danger of blown-out fields. This is because the seed is laid into a deeper furrow with greater possibility of reaching moisture. It also permits stubble to remain on the surface, preventing erosion.

The Mount Vernon Grain Drill Attachment is distributed in Kansas by Price Brothers Equipment Co., of Wichita.

It's a "Bantam" Elevator



Here is the Butler Bantam Elevator by Butler Manufacturing Company, Kansas City. Available in capacities of 7,000 bushels to 36,000 bushels, can perform most functions of larger elevators. It loads in—loads out—turns the grain—permits fumigation, assuring safe, long-time storage. Cost is estimated at 50 cents per bushel for the 20,000 bushel size, slightly higher for the smaller capacities, and slightly lower for the larger capacities.

MORE PROFITS FOR LAMB FEEDERS



A typical case of Overeating Disease. Photo courtesy Colo. Agri. Exp. Sta.

Now, You Can Prevent Overeating Disease . . .

Self-feed your lambs this fall. Get them to market faster, at more profit. Lamb down corn fields, graze wheat and bean fields . . . without the old-time worry about Overeating Disease (Enterotoxemia).

Ask Your Veterinarian

A new bacterin now PREVENTS Overeating Disease. Tested for over three years, proven in the field with over 900,000 feeder lambs last season, it is now ready to protect YOUR lamb feeding profits. Result—you can PUSH your lambs for faster daily gains, shorter feeding period, make more money. Lambs over 2 months old may be immunized for full feeding period. Only one treatment is necessary. Allow 10 days after vaccination for full immunity to develop. Just one or two lambs saved pays the cost of vaccination about 100.

Boost YOUR Profits

Call your Veterinarian and have YOUR lambs protected this season. Think of the difference it can make in faster gains! And no worries from Overeating Disease losses! Your Veterinarian has full information on this new Bacterin, and will gladly give you complete details.

**THE CORN STATES SERUM COMPANY
OMAHA, NEBRASKA**

Read the Ads in This Issue

There's a world of helpful information in the scores of advertisements in this particular issue of Kansas Farmer. Read them carefully. If you want to find out more about the articles described, don't hesitate to write the advertiser.

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Products With Confidence**

New HYDRAULIC ACTION SOIL MOVER MOVES MORE DIRT.....AT LESS COST!



Powerful hydraulic system operates from tractor seat by merely touching a lever. No stopping . . . bucket dumps backwards, unloading clean and easy. Really takes wide cut. Write today for FREE literature and name of your nearest dealer. Dept: KF-1 THE SOIL MOVER CO., Columbus, Nebr.

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Top Quality

In Hyer boots you're walking on air! They're unmatched for comfort... In addition to the high quality craftsmanship and material that you can SEE in Hyer Boots, you GET GREATER comfort and better fit that only years of experience (4 generations) in fitting feet can give you. The pages of American history are dotted with the West's great who wore Hyer. Chances are your grandfather, great-grandfather (father, too) wore them. Could we have a better recommendation?

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for Hyer Boots
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C. H. Hyer and Sons
Makers of Fine Boots Since 1875
OLATHE, KANSAS

It sure paid to ask for the PURINA DEALER'S CULLING SERVICE



THE PURINA SERVICE MAN CULLED OUT ALL MY NON-PRODUCERS



-AFTER THAT I GOT ALMOST AS MANY EGGS ON LOTS LESS FEED



YOU can have our CULLING SERVICE

Most Purina Dealers or their service men are offering this special service to help poultrymen in their communities make more money. Right now is the time to get rid of the hens that have quit for the season. It will cost you about 25¢ a month to feed each one, and they won't lay until late fall. So why not save the money? Just stop in or call up and ask about culling service from

YOUR PURINA DEALER WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
St. Louis, Mo.

THE oldest living thing in the world is a tree. The Montezuma cypress, located at Chapultepec, Mexico, was only a sapling some 6,000 years ago. Today this mammoth cypress is not only the oldest tree, but it enjoys the distinction also of being the largest tree. Its trunk is 119 feet in circumference measured 4 feet from the ground, which is standard height for measuring all trees. It surpasses the American Sequoias both in seniority and in trunk size. Greatest of the redwoods is the General Sherman which is only 101 feet in circumference.

Some authorities believe the Montezuma cypress may have been in existence 10,000 years. Lowest estimate if its age is well over 4,000 years. None of California's redwoods are believed to be more than 4,000 years old. This famous Mexican tree cannot lay claim to being the world's tallest tree because, some centuries ago, it must have met with a mishap which has prevented its growing more than 150 feet tall.

Tree 364 Feet Tall

World's tallest tree grows in Bull Creek Flat, near Dyerville, Calif. This great 364-foot redwood has long been called the Founder's Tree. Only one other tree is known to have exceeded it in height. This was an eucalyptus at Victoria, Australia, which, according to records, was destroyed in 1880.

The giant Mexican cypress has had little publicity, because it grows in an obscure country churchyard and few tourists ever have seen it. This placidity, however, is soon to be interrupted for the new Pan-American highway will pass within a few hundred feet of it. Then the tree will be the awe of travelers and is destined to be much photographed.

Incidentally, there is another ancient

Mexican tree that is gaining some publicity now because of the efforts that are being made to save its life by the use of tree surgery. This is a 450-year-old swamp cypress under which, legend contends, Conquistador Hernan Cortes once sat and cried because of the crushing defeat of his army by a resurgent force of Aztecs. History reveals, however, that Cortes eventually conquered Mexico for the Spanish king so he must have gained his composure shortly.

Ginkgo Doesn't Change

While we are on the subject of old trees we must not overlook the ginkgo which, as a species and not as an individual tree, has existed essentially unchanged for perhaps 10,000,000 years or probably a longer period than any other living tree, botanical experts say. It is the sole survivor of a numerous group of plants with a very long geological ancestry and may be regarded as a living fossil. There is every reason to believe the original source of much of the coal we use today was the great ginkgo forests that flourished about the time of the dinosaurs.

Real fossil species occur in formations in the British Isles. Fossil forms with leaves very similar to those of the living ginkgo are abundant in rocks of the Pacific coast of North America, especially in Oregon and Alaska. The ginkgo is often called the Maidenhair Tree because its fan-shaped leaves, both in form and veining, resemble those of the maidenhair fern. In fact, the botanical affinities of this ancient tree seem to be with the conifers on one side and the ferns on the other. It seems to be a connecting link between the lower forms of plant life and the higher forms.

As far as known no ginkgo trees
(Continued on Page 25)

List of State Trees

Official and Unofficial

(*Indicates "generally recognized, but not official.")

STATE	TREE	DATE OF OFFICIAL ORDER
Arkansas	Shortleaf pine	1939
California	California redwood	April 3, 1937
Colorado	Colorado blue spruce (<i>Picea pungens Engelm.</i>)	1939
Connecticut	White oak	1947
Delaware	American holly (<i>Ilex opaca</i>)	1939
Florida	*Cabbage palm (<i>Sabal palm</i>)	
Georgia	Live oak	1937
Hawaii	Coconut	Mar. 17, 1930
Idaho	White pine (<i>Pinus monticola</i>)	Feb. 13, 1935
Illinois	*Burr oak (<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>)	
Indiana	*Tuliptree (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	
Kansas	Cottonwood (<i>Populus deltoides</i>)	1937
Kentucky	*Tulip poplar (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	
Louisiana	*Magnolia (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>)	1945
Maine	White pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>)	June 1, 1941
Maryland	White oak	March, 1941
Mass.	American elm	
Michigan	*Apple	
Minnesota	*Eastern white pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>)	Feb. 8, 1938
Mississippi	Magnolia (<i>Magnolia grandiflora L.</i>)	
Missouri	Engelmann hawthorn	1931
Montana	*Ponderosa pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>)	
Nebraska	*Cottonwood	
Nevada	*Pinon pine (<i>Pinus monophylla</i>)	
New Hampshire	*White birch (<i>Betula papyrifera</i>)	1947
New Jersey	*Southern white cedar	
New York	*Hard maple	
N. Carolina	*Tulip poplar	
N. Dakota	*Green ash	
Ohio	*Buckeye	
Oklahoma	Redbud	Mar. 30, 1937
Oregon	Douglas fir (<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i>)	Mar. 7, 1939
Penn.	*Hemlock (Eastern hemlock)	
Rhode Island	Maple	April, 1894
S. Carolina	Palmetto (Sable palmetto)	Mar. 17, 1939
S. Dakota	*Cottonwood (<i>Populus deltoides virg.</i>)	
Tennessee	Yellow poplar	Mar. 14, 1947
Texas	Pecan	1919
Utah	Blue spruce	Feb. 20, 1933
Vermont	*Hard maple	
Virginia	*Dogwood	
Washington	Western hemlock (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>)	1947
W. Virginia	*White oak	
Wisconsin	*Sugar maple (<i>Acer saccharophorum</i>)	
Wyoming	Cottonwood	1947

Complied by FOREST SERVICE, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

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By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON



Grain Tight!
Bull Strong!

Built to OUTLAST ANY TRUCK!

OMAHA STANDARD, "For over 20 years the Trucker's Standard." Built to take hard road and load punishment. Super-strong, flexible hardwood body — Hickory stakes — Oak slats—Edge grain floor, no exposed nails — Weatherproof enamel—Solid or slatted "grain tight" lowers. Installed on your new or used truck while you wait. Shipped anywhere.

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Dumps any 10 ft. to 16 ft. body, new or used. Big 7-inch cylinder. Worlds of power. Low combination price when 10-ton hoist and body are purchased together.

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RED AND WHITE TOP SILO

W. A. Young & Son of Clearwater, Kan., Shorthorn Breeders,

say, "If we had to do without a silo, we wouldn't raise cattle." Youngs are breeders of top Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. They bought their Dodson Silo in 1940 and a "Dodge stone" poultry house in 1946. Let us tell about hundreds of satisfied Dodson friends and customers.



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You Can Do No Finer Thing than make a generous contribution for the treatment of crippled children. The Capper Foundation will appreciate your gift and will see that it helps some worthy child on the way to a normal life.

The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children Topeka, Kansas

grow wild anymore. In China it has been grown since ancient times about temples, being considered a sacred plant. Among my most prized possessions is a beautiful ginkgo planted at Echo Glen Farm in 1925. When young it was narrow and tapering but has widened now to a pyramidal form, very trim and pretty. The ginkgo has been planted as a street tree, notably in Washington, D. C. The tree we have has never borne fruit but it is said that its fruit somewhat resembles persimmons, only twice as bitter. Worse still, the fruit has an offensive odor. The Chinese esteem the pits a great delicacy. They roast them as we do almonds and use them as a confection or an appetizer at dinners and banquets.

Trees have had a prominent place in the legends and sacred writings of all ages and of all people. This is particularly true of the old Hebrew and Norse sages. It is said the cedars, spared by the axes of Solomon when he built his temple, are still growing in Lebanon today. There are olives on Olivet that might have offered their cooling shade to the Great Teacher and his disciples. Oaks still grow in Sherwood forest that might have given refuge to Robin Hood and his band. In England grows an elm in whose branches was reared the heron which the hawks of Saxon Harold killed.

Three Famous Trees

"Historic Trees of Kansas," is the title of an interesting article by Mrs. Will Torgeson, of Lawrence, in the biennial report of the Kansas State Horticultural Society for 1938. In this she tells of 3 famous trees at Council Grove, all entwined with history. She explains that in March, 1825, the United States Congress passed an act authorizing President John Quincy Adams to have a road surveyed and marked from the Missouri river to Santa Fe, N. M.

As a consequence of this legislation, writes Mrs. Torgeson, 3 commissioners met with chiefs of the Great and Little Osage Indians under an oak tree and signed a treaty which established the Santa Fe Trail and gave freighters a right of way, free of molestation, thru the Indian lands to the west. A scout accompanying the commissioners carved the name, Council Grove in the bark of the oak tree. Two years later Kit Carson, crossing the Neosho ford, cut the legend Council Grove on a raw buffalo hide and nailed it to a tree.

Another historic oak tree in Council Grove is the Post Office Oak, so called because, as caravans became increasingly numerous after 1831, a cache of stones in the old oak tree in front of the ancient brewery on Main street was used as a Trail post office. Freight-

ers would leave messages for following caravans in this tree. These trees may both be seen from highway 50 which passes thru the town.

The third interesting tree in Council Grove is the mammoth sentinel tree known as Custer Elm. It was under the protecting shelter of this wide-spreading tree that General Custer camped in 1867, not long before his tragic massacre by Sitting Bull. This tree is on South Neosho Street.

Mrs. Torgeson tells of the Signal Oak at Baldwin, which played an important part in the border-ruffian affairs of the state. She says the first newspaper in Kansas, The Leavenworth Herald, was set up and its first issue printed under the branches of an elm tree. She mentions 2 historic trees in Topeka. One is a black locust, intimately associated with the events of the Civil War and the oldest tree in Topeka, still stands at the corner of Clay and Hunton streets. The other is the great cottonwood on the State House grounds under whose shadow 4 United States presidents have spoken.

Trees and Wars

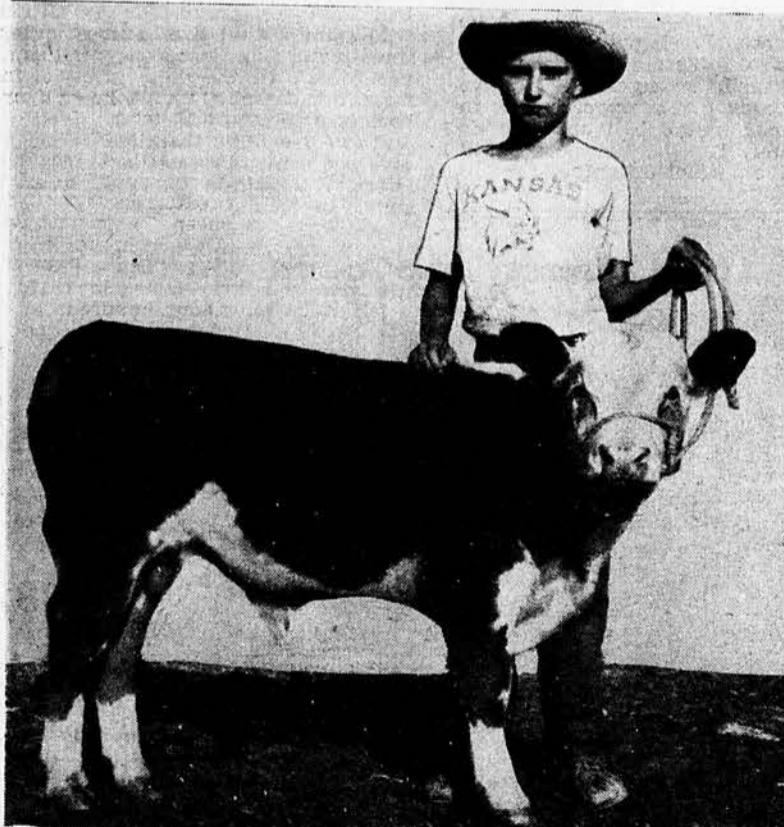
Many historic trees of national fame are intimately associated with our wars. To mention a few of these: Washington's Elm at Cambridge, the Burgoyne Elm at Albany, N. Y., Perry's Willow on the shore of Lake Erie, and the Apple Tree of Appomattox. Other historic trees of this country are the Treaty Elm of Philadelphia, the Charter Oak of Hartford, Conn., the Liberty Elm of Boston, and the Hamilton Trees of New York.

According to the United States forest service, of the 44 states with state trees about 20 legislatures have proclaimed an official tree. The state tree of Texas is the pecan, chosen because Texas produces one-quarter of the nation's pecan crop.

The sugar maple is Vermont's state tree. The apple is Michigan's. Because of the lumber industry both Oregon and Arkansas have adopted appropriate trees, the Douglas fir for Oregon and the shortleaf pine for Arkansas. Maine is called the "Pine Tree State" so naturally has adopted the white pine as have also Idaho and Minnesota. The southern magnolia is the official tree and flower in both Louisiana and Mississippi.

For sentimental reasons the cottonwood is the state tree of Kansas. It was so declared by the legislature in 1937 because, as has been pointed out, it is the "pioneer tree of Kansas." The successful growth of the cottonwood grove on the homestead was often the determining factor in the decision of the homesteader to "stick it out" until he could prove up on his claim.

A Young Champion



As a 1-month, 8-day-old calf, this young Hereford bull owned by Garland Gideon, Wabaunsee county, was named reserve champion of the county spring beef show this year. Here is the young fellow at about 3 months old held by Arnold Gideon, the owner's son. The bull calf is Helmsman 89th Junior, son of the famous bull by that name that sold for \$61,000 just short of 2 years old.

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SHOVELING



OR PLOWING



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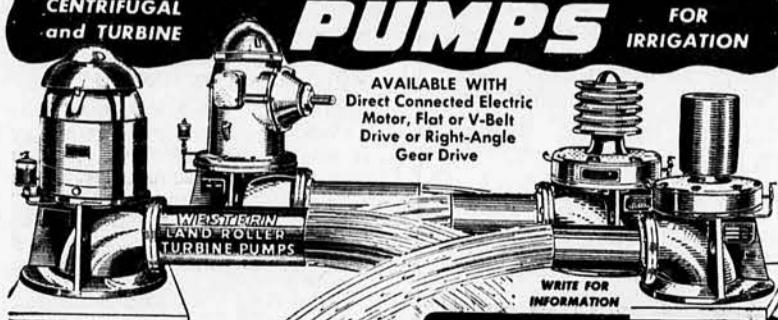
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ANY CAPACITY
300 TO 2500 GALLONS PER
MINUTE, AND ANY LIFT FROM
10 TO 300 FEET

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INFORMATION

STOP TRACTOR ACHEs!



*Reg. U.S.
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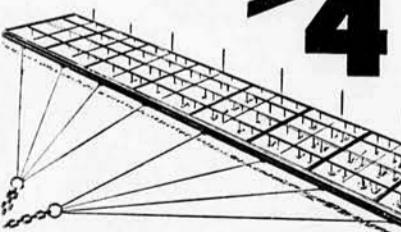
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From a Marketing Viewpoint

By H. M. Riley, Livestock; P. L. Kelly, Dairy Products; J. H. McCoy, Feed Grains.

What is the outlook for fed cattle prices this fall?—A. S.

Price of good and choice fed cattle usually advance seasonally from August to November, with few exceptions. Most exceptions have occurred when there were sharp reductions in consumer demand, such as occurred last fall and in the fall of 1937. The decline in consumer spending might be due to a change of attitude on the part of buyers, or an actual reduction in ability to buy caused by unemployment and partial employment.

It seems probable only a moderate number of cattle are on feed for the fall market. An official report of cattle on feed will be issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture around mid-August. From a supply standpoint there is little to indicate the usual seasonal price advance will not take place. The expected large marketings of hogs early this fall might have a tendency to weaken cattle prices slightly.

Whether prices for better grades of fed cattle advance the usual seasonal amount, remain steady, or decline probably will depend largely on what happens to consumer demand. At present there is little to indicate the downward trend in business activity has run its course. Unemployment is still increasing, industrial production is declining, wholesale prices are easing off, and economic conditions in Western Europe, especially in Great Britain, show signs of weakness. A few bright spots in the economy are the high rate of construction activity, record level of automobile output, recent resumption of activity in textile mills and strength in the stock market.

It seems probable consumer demand for meat may decline still further in the August to November period. Further moderate declines in employment and business activity are expected. With reduced consumer demand and a larger supply of other meats, along with increased competition from durable goods, it seems probable the seasonal advance in fed cattle prices will be less than usual this fall. Price declines may occur during periods of heavy grass cattle and early hog marketings which are likely to coincide with a period of seasonal declines in employment.

Will milk prices show as much seasonal advance this fall as normally?—M. O.

It is doubtful whether any advance in milk prices will be as great this fall as normally. The level of milk prices is largely determined at the present time by the support operations of the Government. These operations are carried out by Government buying of butter and non-fat dry milk solids.

What are the prospects for oats prices?—D. T.

Ordinarily oats prices would be expected to weaken during August and then strengthen generally until mid-winter. Less than usual August weakness is expected this year. It is probable the undertone of oats prices will be weak for several weeks as harvest nears completion in the heavy producing regions. However, price advances are expected later in the season.

U. S. production of oats this year is substantially less than last year and the crop is reported to be especially light in the heavy commercial producing regions. Short production also is forecast for Canada. With reduced pressure from light marketings the support program will be more effective in maintaining prices. Considerably higher oats prices are probable in many

V-Feeders for Hens

Laying hens should be fed liberally throughout the year for good egg production. Kansas State College Extension Service has a leaflet on this subject, "V-Feeder for Laying Flock," which has up-to-the-minute suggestions for the poultry producer. Anyone interested in having a free copy of the leaflet may get one from Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Your order will receive prompt attention.

localities of Kansas later in the season as local supplies are exhausted and the area goes on a ship-in basis.

Keeps Sickle Sharp



Motor-driven sickle grinder built on a new principle has been developed by Lantz Manufacturing Company, Valparaiso, Ind. Before being put on market, original model was tested 2 years grinding sickles for highway department, and proved highly satisfactory. The Lantz grinds all sizes of sickles, from a standard field mower to the mower bar of a small garden tractor, and with the same grinding stone. Stone, revolving on swinging arm, swings in and out and grinds during both forward and backward motion.

Electrical Dehorner

A new electrical device for dehorning calves in less than one fifth the time required with present methods has been developed by the South Carolina Experiment Station. It consists of a soldering iron with a specially modified head or tip. Placing the hot iron in contact with the horn-producing cells located at the base of the hornbutton kills the cells and prevents development of the horn.

Only about 2½ minutes are required to complete the dehorning operation by the electrical method. This compares with about 13½ minutes for the same operation when using liquid caustic and about 19 minutes with caustic

Welding Ideas

The new booklet, "87 Welding Ideas for the Modern Farmer," was written just for you. It has 24 pages of down-to-earth general information with illustrations on how to make repairs and gadgets. Every farmer will welcome a copy of the booklet which is published by the General Electric Company. We have made arrangements to have a free copy sent upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Your order will receive prompt attention.

They Know Top Corn Quality



WHAT'S in an ear of corn was being discussed in Topeka July 27, when dealers and officials of the Missouri Pfister Growers gathered for the annual kick-off sales meeting. H. H. Carlisle, president of the organization from Princeton, Mo. (holding corn) talks it over with Lawrence Mings, Burlingame, a Pfister sales supervisor; Everett Finney, Hiawatha, sales supervisor; Ed Kuhn, assistant sales manager, Pfister Associated Growers, Aurora, Ill.; and Miller Carpenter, general manager, Missouri Pfister Growers, Carrollton, Mo. Nearly 50 Kansas dealers and their families attended.

Capon Production

We have had several inquiries regarding capons and caponizing. Kansas State College Experiment Station now has a new publication on the subject, Bulletin No. 335. This 44-page booklet with many illustrations gives complete and authentic information. It is the belief of the Experiment Station that capons should be produced more extensively for home use. Among subjects discussed are the purpose of caponizing, characteristics of capons, breeds to caponize, age and size at which to caponize, equipment needed, preparation and care of the birds, time to market capons. A free copy of the bulletin may be ordered from Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

stick. The electrical method is less painful to the animal and completely bloodless.

Based on this information, an electrical dehorner is now being manufactured by a national electrical firm and will soon be available. It consists of an electrical soldering iron with 3 interchangeable heads. One is a small head for dehorning calves up to 1 month old; another is a medium-size head for calves 1 to 2 months old; and the third is a large head for calves up to 3 months. A regular soldering iron head for general farm use also is included in the outfit.

40 Cow Associations

The 40th dairy herd improvement association in Kansas has been organized in Marion county, Ralph Bonewitz, extension dairy specialist at Kansas State College has announced. The required 26 membership has been reached and a supervisor will be named for the group. Dairymen near Moline and Burlington are making plans to form dairy herd improvement associations in the near future.

Primary aim of the associations is to eliminate scrub cows and to build dairy herds into highly efficient producers, Bonewitz said.

Trees—The New Yearbook

This year the "Yearbook of Agriculture" is about trees, shade trees, forest trees, all native and foreign varieties growing in the United States. There are colored pictures and pictures in black and white.

It is far from technical and will be of interest to every farmer, camper and tourist. It touches on shelterbelts in the Midwest, national forests, parks and wild areas. Various authors have contributed chapters on tree-pest control, the forest fire and its prevention, wild animals that live in forest areas, forests and fish. These are small samples to indicate the wide variety of information compiled for the new "Yearbook of Agriculture 1949."

It is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at \$2 a copy.

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Plight of Farm Legislation

(Continued from Page 6)

The Senate has 3 choices, now that the House has sent over its bill rejecting the Brannan plan and repealing the Aiken bill:

1. The Senate can sit tight, do nothing, and allow the Aiken bill to go into effect January 1, 1950.

2. The Senate can adopt the Brannan proposal in whole or in part, and substitute it for the bill sent over from the House, then see what happens in conference.

3. The Senate can amend the Aiken bill and send that to the House as a substitute for the bill sent over by the House.

What About the Senate?

Judging from the present temper of the Senate Agriculture Committee, the Senate is more likely to try the third plan—amend the Aiken bill and try to work out an agreed bill in conference.

Most likely proposal is the Senate will decide to amend the Aiken bill by upping the lower support price level from 60 per cent to 75 per cent, leaving the top at 90 per cent; make some other rather minor amendments to placate certain groups, and send the amended Aiken bill to the House, asking for a conference.

This proposal has the backing of the American Farm Bureau Federation; it will get the approval of the Cotton State delegations, probably, if they are assured that cotton will in effect be supported at not less than 90 per cent of parity. The Grange support probably will go behind that kind of a bill, altho the Grange is not satisfied with it. The Farmer Co-operatives would accept it. The Farmers' Union would prefer it to the House bill.

There is no chance that the Senate will take the Brannan plan, nor its principle of subsidies thru direct payments.

When the battle reaches the conference stage, the Senate will have the House "over the barrel," in a way. Because the Senate conferees can say: "All right, if we don't reach an agreement, you will have the Aiken bill as is after the first of next year."

If the House stands out, however, against accepting whatever revised Aiken bill the Senate sends over, a bare possibility is that the original proposal made by Congressman Clifford Hope, of Kansas, might be taken as stop-gap legislation.

The Hope Plan

Hope's proposal was that the present price support program be extended another year, and postpone the effective date of the Aiken bill one year leaving the second session of Congress the job of writing new legislation to go into effect January 1, 1951.

In fact, that was the amendment submitted to the House by Representative Gore, Tennessee Democrat, after the House Agriculture Committee had brought out the so-called Pace (Georgia Democrat) bill to try out the Brannan Plan on 3 commodities, potatoes, eggs and shorn wool.

But the opposition in the House to the Aiken bill is just as strong as it was to the Brannan Plan, so an amendment (Sutton, Tennessee Democrat) to repeal, instead of postponing for one year, the effective date of the Aiken bill, was adopted by a voice vote early in the proceedings in the committee of the whole.

It would not be entirely unfair to say that the vote by which the Brannan "trial run" was rejected (239 to 170) and the vote by which the bill finally was passed (383 to 25) fairly reflects the opposition among House members to the Brannan and Aiken measures, respectively.

Divide on Party Lines

In the northern and border farm states the House members divided pretty nearly along party lines. But Southern Democrats, some 70 of them, voted against the Brannan proposal, after the Sutton amendment to repeal instead of postpone the date of the Aiken bill.

The voting in 3 states, Kansas and Ohio and Missouri (a border state) was typical of the trend in the Mid-continent:

Kansas, 6 Republicans, Representative Cole, Scrivner, Meyer, Rees, Hope and Wint Smith, voted against the Brannan proposal.

Ohio is represented by 11 Republicans and 12 Democrats. Two of them did not vote on the Gore amendment and against the Brannan plan, Representatives Smith and McGregor. However, McGregor was paired for the Gore amendment. Smith voted against the bill on final passage; he won't stand for any price-support programs. Both are Republicans.

Republicans Elston, McCulloch, Brown, Jenkins, Brehm, Vorys, Weichel and Bolton, voted for the Gore amendment and against the Brannan proposal, as did one Democrat, Representative Secrest, of the 15th district.

The other 10 Democrats all voted against the Gore amendment and for the Brannan proposal: Representatives Wagner, Breen, Burke, Huber, McSweeney, Hays, Kirwan, Feighan and Crosser. Rep. Cliff Clevenger, Fifth district, did not vote and was not paired.

The Missouri delegation voted strictly on party lines. Rep. Dewey Short, Republican, voted for Gore and against Brannan. The 12 Democrat Representatives voted for Brannan and against the Gore amendment: Representatives Magee, Moulder, Welch, Irving, Bolling, Christopher, Carnahan, Cannon, Jones, Sullivan, Karst and Karsten.

May Lose Market

A warning that American farmers are due to lose a substantial part of their war and postwar British markets was issued last week by the Foreign Agricultural Relations division of the Department of Agriculture. Statement came following the British decision to cut its dollar purchases by 25 per cent this fiscal year.

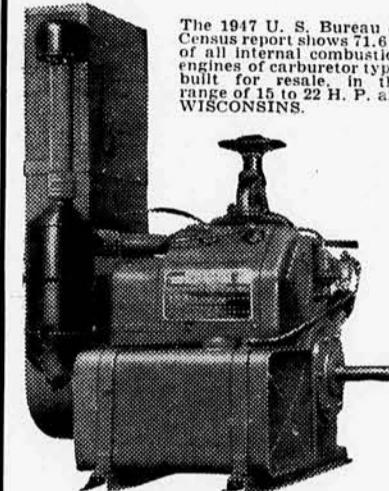
"The current emergency steps taken by the United Kingdom and the British colonies, and steps by the dominions, expected momentarily, will curtail purchases of United States fruits, vegetables, tobacco, cotton and other farm products," the statement said.

Britain, before World War II, took more than one third of total U. S. exports of foodstuffs, cotton and tobacco, which increased to 45 per cent during the war. But by 1948 British buying, including E.C.A. (Marshall Plan) shipments, fell to \$335,400,000, compared with \$350,500,000 in 1947 and a prewar average of 98 million dollars.

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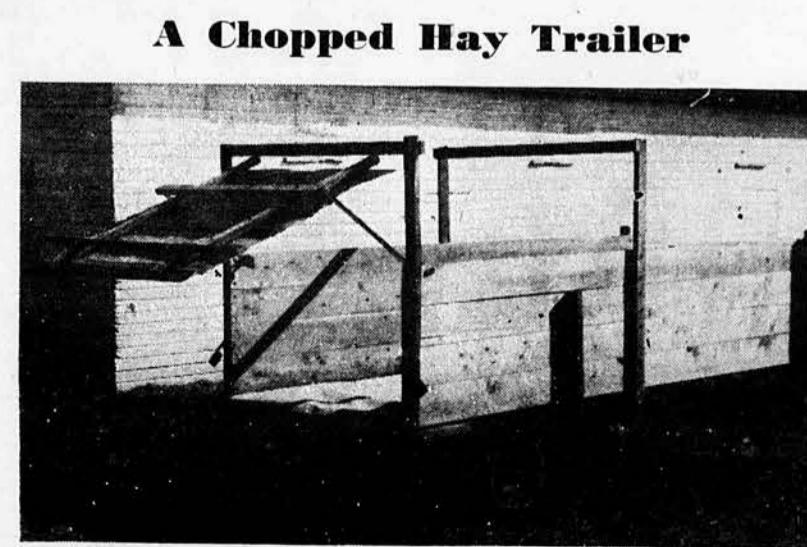
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Certified Wichita Wheat. Germination 96% purity 99.50%. Other seeds none. Walter Dohm, Grinnell, Kan. Phone 111.

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Less Wheat Smut

Wide adoption of simplified seed treatments, and growing recently developed smut-resistant wheat varieties, Comanche and Pawnee, have materially reduced smut losses despite greatly increased acreages of wheat in Kansas, reports Kansas State College.

Records over the last third of a century at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station show the progress made by research to reduce smut loss. The annual loss from wheat smut during World War I, when no practical means of control was known, was \$2,847,000. During World War II, use of new dust seed treatments was widely adopted, and newly-developed, smut-resistant varieties were released. As a

result, the annual loss during the second war was only \$293,000, altho Kansas had doubled the acreage sown to wheat.

If Kansas were growing the same smut-susceptible varieties of wheat and using the old methods of seed treatments today that were used 35 years ago, it is estimated that if smut epidemics occurred as in 1926, the loss in one wheat year would be \$40,000,000.

Poultry Progress

Since July 1, 1949, under National Poultry Improvement Plan only 3 classifications remain. The lowest class—U. S. Pullorum-Tested—is eliminated. This leaves U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, U. S. Pullorum-Passed and U. S. Pullorum-Clean as the only official designations in official state-federal poultry eradication.

Omission of pullorum-tested class will mean all flocks participating in the plan will be obliged to qualify as pullorum-controlled as the minimum requirement. This means fewer than 2 per cent of reactors on the last test and all reactors removed before hatching eggs are saved.

Next step, or pullorum-passed, requires no reactors in the breeding flock based on a test made within the testing year preceding the date of selling eggs or chicks. The top class requires no reactors either in 2 consecutive tests not less than 6 months apart, or 3 such tests not less than 30 days apart, the latter being made within the testing year preceding marketing of eggs and chicks from the hatchery.

During the first year of the NPIP 14 years ago, only 4 million birds were pullorum-tested officially with 3.7 per cent average reactors. Last year 30 million birds with only 1.18 per cent reactors, or 7 times as many birds and one third the percentage of reactors, were tested officially.

Sweet Clover Can Move West

FARMERS in the Hays area can successfully grow sweet clover, says Paul Brown, specialist in charge of soil management at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station. "In fact," says Mr. Brown, "sweet clover is the most drought resistant and best soil-improving legume that can be grown in this area."

Sweet clover has been grown on the Fort Hays Experiment Station since 1910, Mr. Brown explains. Records of hay yields have been kept since 1914. Since 1914, there have been 12 complete failures and 7 crops that yielded less than 1 ton of hay an acre. During the same 35-year period wheat has failed 10 times.

Here are some tips offered by Mr. Brown on use of sweet clover in the Hays area:

Seeding—Planting sweet clover in undisturbed Sudan, sorghum or wheat stubble is best. Drilled Sudan or sorghum that has been planted for hay can be harvested, leaving a 7- to 10-inch stubble, or wheat stubble can be left for a spring seeding of clover the following spring after harvest. Undisturbed stubble can be planted to clover during February, March and April, with the latter part of March and the first part of April being best. Volunteer plants of previous crops will cause considerable trouble unless harvested carefully. Companion, or nurse crops seeded with clover, are not generally successful in the Hays area as they take too much moisture from the clover.

Best Time to Seed

The first part of May is probably the best time to seed sweet clover alone on clean-tilled or fallowed land, since by that time a couple of weed crops have been killed and the danger of extreme soil blowing is past. Firming the seedbed with a surface packer both before and after planting is desirable.

Pasture—No other plant known will furnish as much grazing under so wide a range of conditions as a good stand of sweet clover in its second year. Heavy grazing the first season will cause winter killing or a weak second-year growth. However, the first season's growth may be grazed when it is 8 to 10 inches high and on until frost. Pasturing the second season may begin as soon as spring growth is well started. It is important that enough

stock be put on the second year's growth to keep it down. This encourages the clover to push out new growth. If underpastured clover will blossom, get woody, seedy and dry out.

There is less danger from bloat with sweet clover than with alfalfa, but there is some danger. It seems most likely to occur when sweet clover grows very rank in the second spring just after a heavy frost or freeze.

Keeping dry hay or straw available to cattle or sheep will help, as will a good feed of dry fodder before turning on clover. Some farmers have no trouble with bloat when animals are left on clover day and night.

Hay—The first year's growth is too light to be of much importance but makes the best quality hay. The second-year hay crop is most valuable when cut just before plants bloom. If cut earlier, the hay is hard to cure and the yield is low. If cut much later, the palatability is greatly reduced. If cut before bloom, cut at a height of 8 to 10 inches to leave active buds on the stubble for regrowth.

Sweet clover hay is not equal to alfalfa hay. Moldy hay is dangerous to feed, especially to young cattle. Other feeds than sweet clover should be fed from 3 weeks to a month prior to dehorning or castration.

For Pasture and Seed

Combination pasture and seed crop—When both pasture and seed are desired, sweet clover may be pastured heavily during the early part of the second season until sometime in June. Stock should be taken off then and the crop left for seed. Pasturing during

Bait and Fly Casting

Copies still are available of the 1949 booklet, "Fishing — What Tackle and When," for anyone interested. Besides helpful fishing and tackle hints, the fundamentals of bait casting are explained. Also included are rules for playing the fishermen's game of "Skish," played with regular bait and fly-casting tackle. For a free copy of the booklet, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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

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Choice quality, easy feeders. Bred to top quality boars to farrow August 15-September 15. Reasonable prices.
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H. E. HOLLIDAY, Owner

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REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Serviceable Boars, Bred Gilts, Choice Spring Pigs, Boar and Sow Pigs, some by Big Chief's Reflection. Top quality breeding. Immunized.
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Raise Yorkshires for less lard, larger litters.
High winning herd of the breed, Illinois, Ohio and Maryland. Illustrated circular.
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AUCTIONEERS**Livestock Auctioneer**

A number of registered dairy and beef cattle sales booked this fall for breeders and associations. I have sold successful for others—why not you? For sale dates phone or wire me at Rich Hill, Mo.
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the early part of the season is beneficial to seed production, as it causes plants to branch. If there is not enough stock on clover to control the growth, it may be advisable to clip the clover 10 to 12 inches high when stock is removed.

Farmers using sweet clover regularly should seed each year, thereby having a field each of first and second year's growth. The second-year field may be pastured then in the spring until the first-year field is sufficiently grown for grazing. The older stand then may be left for seed or plowed under for green manure.

Sweet clover improvement—A normal crop of sweet clover contains about 150 pounds of nitrogen an acre. Two thirds of this amount comes from the air. This would be equal to 300 pounds an acre of ammonium nitrate fertilizer. This benefit is received when the entire sweet clover plant is plowed under the second spring. The best time to turn under sweet clover is April 15.

Sweet clover has several points in its favor as a soil-improvement crop. It opens the soil up to a greater depth for better moisture penetration (an important point in the Hays area); it allows the farmer to utilize his soil to a much greater depth; it improves the organic content of the soil.

Wheat May Lodge

Rotations—Unless the soil is very poor to start with, wheat following sweet clover is apt to lodge. If wheat is to follow sweet clover, the clover should be plowed under not later than May 15 to allow sufficient time for moisture storage in the soil.

In fields of only slight to moderate erosion, it is doubtful that clover will pay when used only for soil improvement. On the more severely eroded fields sweet clover will give good crop increases but, unless steps are taken to stop the erosion, benefits will be only temporary. Badly eroded areas should be returned to a stable sod crop such as buffalo grass or other native pasture.

Future outlook—Plant breeders are now trying to develop a large seeded strain of sweet clover by crossing a large seed variety with one adapted to the Hays region. A large seed would provide more seedling vigor and make it possible to plant deeply enough to get the seed into moist soil. Such deep planting would afford protection from loss of stand due to drying of the surface soil.

Import 9,658 Ewes

Kansas sheep interests have been given a tremendous boost by placing 9,658 top-quality yearling ewes on farms in 35 counties, according to Carl G. Elling, extension animal husbandman, Kansas State College, Manhattan. He made the trip to Texas to purchase the ewes.

Ewes were selected from the best flocks found within a radius of 150 miles of San Angelo, Texas. A total of \$204,060.41 was invested in the ewes which averaged from \$20 to \$22 each.

"These ewes," Elling explained, "are now being bred to mutton-type rams with the expectation of high-quality lambs in November and December that will top the market next spring. Ewes were chosen from the fine wool breeds so they will be profitable producers of wool as well as helping to establish good breeding stock."

"This is the largest number of ewes brought into Kansas for many years. Last year we bought only 900 head. Individual growers over the state ordered from 15 to 300 ewes this year."

Gets Start in Durocs

From one Duroc gilt, Leon Weiland, Cloud county 4-H member, is rapidly getting into the hog business. From this one Sears gilt last year he raised 11 pigs to maturity. At a few days over 5 months old they averaged 212 pounds. Gross weight of the litter was 2,340 pounds.

Leon raised his hogs on clean ground and fed them a good ration. Selling at \$29.25 in August, 1948, they netted him \$351 above feed costs.

But only 3 out of the litter of 11 were gilts. One of those gilts had to be turned back as pay for the original gilt. That left him 2 gilts and the sow to raise 3 litters for this year. Now he has 3 entries in the Duroc ton-litter contest. The 3 March litters accounted for a total of 30 pigs, 10 to the litter.

The Bandolier Aberdeen-Angus Sale of the Midwest

The Dispersion of the Paul Whiteman Herd of Rosemont, N. J. to be held

at Silver Top Farm, near Belton, Mo.—1 P.M.—Aug. 18
68 Females, many with calves at side and rebred, and 5 Bulls

SALES INFORMATION:

- One of the 2 last living sons of Blackbird Bandolier of Page is selling. His second dam is also by Blackbird Bandolier of Page. This bull is sound in every respect and in excellent condition. An unusual opportunity.
- 35 of his daughters sell ranging from yearlings to 6-year-olds. Many of them have calves at side by a son of Bandolier of Anoka 10th, and they will be rebred to a son of Bandolier of Anoka 10th, or to a son of Antelope Grenadier G. R. 2d. or to Beefmaker 3dth, a Sunbeam bull.
- The herd is vaccinated and accredited for Tb. and Bang's.
- It surely is a great group of daughters by this grand old bull.
- All with the exception of the younger cattle will be sold in working condition.

Auctioneer: Ray Sims, Belton, Mo.

For catalogs, address J. B. McCorkle, Sale Manager, Suite 3710, A.I.U. Building, Columbus 15, Ohio, or Silver Top Farm, Belton, Missouri.

Donald Bowman with this Publication

Dispersal Sale of 24 Brown Swiss, Guernseys, Jerseys

The tornado that passed thru the farm on May 31 makes it necessary for me to disperse my entire herd of dairy cattle. Sale on highway 24 at farm 4½ miles northwest of Manhattan, Kansas, on Tuesday, August 16

1:30 P. M.

5 Registered Brown Swiss, 4 Registered Brown Swiss Heifers coming yearlings and 2-year-old, 1 Registered Brown Swiss Bull, 2 years old. This bull is Silver Creek Barney 81975. His sire is Hensel Rex D. his dam is Hulda Twin Jane. Bred by Henry Duwe, Freeport, Kansas.

2 Grade Swiss Cows. The Brown Swiss, Guernseys and Jerseys of breeding age are all bred to this registered Swiss bull. The registered Swiss are of popular bloodlines.

9 Grade Swiss Heifers, ages 3 months to 2 years.

5 Grade Guernsey Cows, 1 Grade 2-year-old Guernsey Heifer, 2 Bred Grade Jersey Heifers 2 years old.

Mostly Fresh This Fall—Most of the cows and bred heifers will be fresh from September 4 to December 13. Production: This is a herd of good average production. Health: Heifer's calf hood vaccinated and herd tested 30 days prior to sale for Tb. and Bang's. Herd in D.H.I.A. Dairy Equipment: 1946 DeLaval 2 single unit magnetic milker, 1946 four-can International milk cooler. One 42-gallon Rhum electric hot water heater. Other miscellaneous dairy equipment.

For folder giving information about herd write to

BYRON WILSON, Route 1, Manhattan, Kansas

Auctioneer—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kansas

Alex Crowell & Nelson Brothers Holstein Dispersal Manhattan, Kan.—September 9, 1949

50 High Grade Holsteins — 30 Grade Cows and Bred Heifers 20 Grade Open and Yearling Heifers

This herd has a 440-pound D.H.I.A. Record. This is really an outstanding group of grade cows.

For information and details contact

E. A. DAWDY, Sales Manager, Salina, Kan.

Bert Powell, Auctioneer

Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

ENTIRE HOLSTEIN HERD FOR SALE

The entire herd of 28 Registered Holsteins owned by Ward Sullivan of Hays, Kan., is offered for sale as a unit. This group of cattle, rich in Clyde Hill breeding, consists of 17 milking cows, 6 bred heifers, 3 open heifers and 2 herd bulls. A 400-lb. herd average is being made this year on 2X milking, western Kansas dairy conditions, and buffalo grass pasture. It represents over 10 years of breeding and selection on the part of the owner. Many of the females are granddaughters of Rock River Hengerveld Al, Gold Medal Sire. The herd will be offered at private treaty until August 25th and if not sold by that date, withdrawn and the herd dispersed at public auction. Priced for immediate sale.

For further information, contact

E. A. DAWDY, Salina, Kansas

This is one of the best small herds of Registered Holsteins averaging 400 pounds of fat with nearly all Good Plus and Very Good prospects that can be found for sale in Kansas today.

**Polled Shorthorns**

Over 100 head in Herds

Cherry Hill Hallmarks x and Red Coronet 2d x

Herd Sires

For Sale: 20 Young Bulls—the choicest in the history of the herd (established 1907.) Also females, special—three head or more. Our greatest reward is our Satisfied Friends of many established herds.

Calfhood vaccinated. Write for price list.

Location—we are 22 miles west and 6 miles south of Hutchinson, Kan.

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Dual-Purpose CATTLE**Milking Shorthorn Sale****Tuesday, August 30**

Sale will be held on farm 8 mi. SW of Bloomington, or 12 mi. SW of Manhattan on County Hwy. No. 388

25 FEMALESALES—10 BULLS

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The best of the herd will be offered. Griffm, Borg, and Hunter breeding. Good uddered and good producing cows and younger females. Two herd sires and bulls of serviceable age and younger. Here is your opportunity to buy foundation cattle.

For catalog, ready Aug. 15, write

W. S. MISCHLER & SON
Bloomington, Kan.

Auct.: Gus Heidebrecht

Reg. Milking Shorthorns

Heifers, sired by Duallyn Joel. Several out of Record Merit dams, a year old in September. ARTHUR P. UPHAUSS, Spring Hill, Kansas

LOCUST DELL FARM OFFERS MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS

of serviceable age. R. M. Breeding.
W. S. MISCHLER & SON
Bloomington (Osborne Co.), Kan.

REED'S RED POLLS

From the better bloodlines

FOR SALE**COWS — HEIFERS**

Some of these are bred to our new herd sire, Victory Advisor 72153, 1st place Jr. Calf at 1948 National. Also 1 Bull 18 mos. old—1 bull 4 mos. old. Both are grandsons of Red Boy 60770.

H. E. REED, Atteca, Kansas

Beef CATTLE**Reg. Polled Herefords**

Featuring the get of M. P. Domino 88, Grandson of M. P. Domino 34. 2 bulls of service age, 6 heifer calves about ready to wean, 5 bull calves ready to wean, 1 bull calf, 7 months by W.H.K. Leggan 5th, 1 five-year-old cow advanced Domino breeding and heifer calf.

GLENN J. BIBERSTEIN & SON
Atteca, Kan. Phone 2708

Polled Herefords for Sale

Bulls from 8 to 12 months old, Worthmore Major breeding. Also few heifers.

GEORGE L. RIFFEL & SON, Hope, Kansas

Walnut Valley Reg. Herefords

Bulls and heifers of correct Hereford Type, strong in WHR breeding. Few outstanding herd

bull prospects. Sired by O.J.R. Jupiter Star 12th.

5 bred and 10 open heifers.

WAITE BROS., Winfield, Kansas

ENTIRE SHORTHORN HERD FOR SALE

4 Cows with calves at foot, 2 Bred Heifers, 3 Heifers coming one year old, 4 two-year-old Bulls and 1 Yearling Bull. Many of these are sired by Edellin Dealer, 1978823. These cattle are of the right type, good heads, low down, thick and blocky.

H. W. ESTES, Sitka, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORN BULL

For Sale—Ashley Chirographer, roan, 4 years old. Bred by McReynolds Bros. of Kingman, Kan. This is a fine bull but I do not need him any longer.

RALPH McREYNOLDS, Scott City, Kansas

OFFERING POLLED SHORTHORNS Young cows and heifers, also bull calves. Calves by Coronet Regal Count. Some heifers bred to a grandson of Lynnwood Nugget, top Polled Bull in Superior, Nebr., sale this spring.

EARL J. FIESER, Norwich, Kansas

SHEEP**HAMPSHIRE and SUFFOLK RAM and EWE SALE**

Fair Grounds

Oskaloosa, Iowa
Monday, August 15

30 Hampshire and Suffolk Rams
30 Hampshire and Suffolk Ewes
Write for catalog to

BEAU GESTE FARMS
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Suffolk Ram Lambs

Suitable for service. Imported breeding. Guaranteed. Priced reasonable.

P. V. EWING, Rt. 6, Columbia, Missouri

Coming Events

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 19—Chase county 4-H fried chicken dinner for Cottonwood Falls businessmen.

August 22-26—Jewell county State 4-H Conservation Camp.

August 23—Cherokee county terracing and tillage demonstration, Cherokee County Farm, 1 mile east of Columbus.

August 23—Coffey county beef tour, starting at 1 p. m., Burlington.

August 25-28—National Flying Farmers convention, Fort Collins, Colo.

September 6—Cloud county unit health leaders meeting, "New Treatments and New Medicines," Martha Brill, Kansas State College home health and sanitation specialist, Concordia.

September 10—Cloud county 4-H radio broadcast from station KSAC, 1:15 to 1:30, Concordia.

September 10-16—Shawnee county, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka. It is the 69th annual exposition.

September 13—Cloud county parents' study groups, Mrs. Vivian Briggs, KSC Life specialist.

September 18-23—Reno county, Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

September 27—Washington county beef tour, Lot Taylor, extension beef specialist, assisting.

September 29—Jewell county beef tour, Lot Taylor, leader.

October 3-9—National Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa.

October 4-8—Sedgwick county state 4-H Club Fat Stock Show, Wichita.

October 6—Washington county leaders training meeting in nutrition, with Mary Fletcher, extension specialist in foods and nutrition.

October 8—Cloud county 4-H foods leaders meeting, "Quick Breads," Elizabeth Randle, leader.

October 14—A.M.—Smith county row crop field day, Smith Center.

October 14—P. M.—Republic county row crop field day, Belleville.

October 15—Cloud county corn field day, L. E. Willoughby, in charge, Concordia.

October 17-24—American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City.

October 21—Cloud county citizenship leaders meeting, F. Stensland, Institute of Citizenship, leader, Concordia.

October 25—Cloud county home demonstration units annual achievement day, Concordia.

Layers Get Early Start

A flock of young pullets on the F. J. Raleigh farm, Cloud county, will reach a fair rate of production by September 1 when the high egg price cycle is due to begin. Chicks on this farm were hatched February 11 and started laying their first eggs by July 1.

Mr. Raleigh took all straight-run chicks. He started 900 Hy-Line chicks, 400 Rhode Island Reds and 300 Austral-Whites.

All his chicks were off to a good start by midsummer. They were due to go in the laying house sometime in August. A fall or winter molting period is his only concern with these early chicks. Mr. Raleigh hopes to prevent that by using lights in the laying house along with a proper feeding plan.

Build 1,000 Ponds

One thousand farm ponds have been built in Kansas since January 1 under the agricultural conservation program. Of these some 650 are to hold water for livestock. The other 350 will control soil erosion and gully washing.

Leading counties in building stock-water ponds were Shawnee and Smith, with 36 ponds built in each county. Miami county was next with 35 stock-water ponds.

Miami also topped the list for erosion control dams, with 48 built. This type dam is designed to prevent or heal a gully or to serve as a desilting device above a stockwater pond. A stockwater pond may be short-lived, due to silting, unless a proper desilting device is provided or the drainage area above is composed of a tight grass sod.

Use Stubble Mulch

Stubble-mulch farming is on the increase, reports the Soil Conservation Service. About 21 million acres were under the protection of stubble-mulch farming methods during 1948, compared with 15 million acres in 1947.

This method is one of the most widely adopted treatments for reduction of erosion on farm lands, especially in the Great Plains grain-growing area, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Public Sales of Livestock**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**

August 18—Paul Whiteman, Rosemont, N. J. (Sale at Silver Top Farm, Belton, Mo.) J. B. McCorkle, Sales Manager, Suite 3710 A.I.U. Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

August 29—Simons Angus Farms, Madison, Kan. Reed Stock Farm, Wichita, Kan.

November 1—Heart of America Breeders' Association, Kansas City, Mo. Edward F. Moody, Manager, Olathe, Kan.

November 10—Kansas State Angus Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.

Brown Swiss Cattle

August 16—Byron Wilson, Manhattan, Kan. October 19—Tri-State Breeders Consignment Sale, Topeka, Kan. Ross Zimmerman, Secretary, Abbyville, Kan.

Guerney Cattle

August 16—Byron Wilson, Manhattan, Kan. October 21—Kansas State Guernsey Sale, Hutchinson, Max Dickerson, Secretary, Hiawatha, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

September 13—Jansoni Brothers, Prairie View, Kan.

October 1—T. P. Ranch, Prior & Brown, Eureka, Kan.

October 8—J. E. Ficken, Ness City, Kan.

October 14—Duttlinger Brothers, Monument, Kan.

October 15—C. K. Ranch, Brookville, Kan.

October 15—Elmer Johnson, Smolan, Kan. (Night sale.)

October 31—Ed Barnes, Collyer, Kan.

November 2—Haven Hereford Association, Hutchinson, Kan.

November 5—Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.

November 7—Cowley County Hereford Breeders' Association, Chas. H. Cloud, Secretary, Winfield, Kan.

November 8—North Central Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale, Belleville, Dr. George C. Wreath, Sale Manager.

November 9—Flint Hills Association, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. Elmer G. Stout, Sale Manager, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

November 11—W. H. Tonn & Son, Haven, Kan.

November 14—Kansas State Hereford Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.

November 14—Sunflower Hereford Futurity, Hutchinson, Kan.

November 18—Lincoln County Association, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

November 18—John Stumps & Son, Bushton, Kan.

November 19—Dickinson County Hereford Association, Abilene, Kan.

December 9—Woody Hereford Ranch, Barnard, Kan.

December 9—The South Central Hereford Association, Newton, Kan. Phil Adrian, Sale Manager, Moundridge, Kan.

December 10—South Central Hereford Association, Hutchinson, Kan.

December 13—Matheson Brothers, Natoma, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle

September 26—Chas. Hart & Son, Conway, Iowa. Sale at Lenox, Iowa.

October 22—Midwest Polled Hereford Sale, Deshler, Nebr.

December 12—Kansas State Polled Hereford Association, Hutchinson, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

September 9—Alex H. Crow & Nelson Brothers, Manhattan, Kan. Elmer Dawdy, Sales Manager, Salina, Kan.

September 28—Ernest and Paul Selken, Smithton, Mo.

September 30—Alvin Young Holstein Dispersal, Abilene, Kan. Consignments from C. B. Quinn, Schneider Bros. and E. A. Dawdy.

October 24—Central Kansas Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. T. H. McVay, Manager, Nickerson, Kan.

November 7—Kansas Breeders State Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. George E. Stone, Chairman Sales Committee, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

November 9—Central Kansas Holstein sale, Abilene, Kan. E. A. Dawdy, Sale Manager, Salina, Kan.

November 14—North Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association, Washington, Kan. Edwin H. Ohlde, Palmer, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

October 18—Francis Wempe Dispersal, Lawrence, Kan.

October 20—Kansas State Jersey Sale, Manhattan, Kan.

Red Poll Cattle

October 18—Tri-State breeders sale, St. Joseph, Mo. Jerry B. Vyrosteck, Sales Manager, Weatherby, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle

October 25—Mid-Kansas Shorthorn Sale, Salina, Kan.

October 26—Carl Retzliff, Walton, Nebr. Sale at Lincoln, Nebr.

November 3—Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, Beloit, Kan.

November 7—Kansas Polled Shorthorn Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. State Fair Grounds. Lot F. Taylor, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.

November 8—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. State Fair Grounds. Lot F. Taylor, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.

November 12—C. E. and Glen Lacey, Miltonvale, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

August 30—W. S. Mischler & Son, Bloomington, Kan.

September 6—

LET'S MEET THESE BREEDERS AT THE N.C.K. FAIR

A Big District Fair



Good Breeding Tells

We have proof of it in our calves by Prince Sunbeam 118th. Watch for his get at the Kansas shows, see his choice son and daughter in the November 1st Heart of America Show and Sale, and in the Kansas State Angus Sale November 10th. Visitors always welcome.

G. W. and ADA C. CALDWELL
Harlan, Kansas



Our herd of choice bred WHR Cows is headed by T. T. Royal Rex an outstanding son of T. T. Flashy Royal. Don't fail to see our consignment at the North Central Kansas Hereford Sale this fall.

HAL RAMSBOTTOM
Belleville, Kan.



Real Plato Domino 63rd and Advance Choice Domino 11th our herd sires

Sons and daughters of these great bulls for sale. Priced reasonable.

CRAMER & SELL
Chester, Nebraska



Kuhlman Herefords

(Since 1918)

Axtell Banner, Prince Junior and Real Prince Domino 9th, are still siring calves for us that are very much in demand. We usually have bulls and heifers for sale at the farm. We will also have 2 bulls in the North Central Kansas Hereford Sale, at Belleville, this fall.

L.H. & W.O. Kuhlman, Chester, Neb.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman, Muscotah, Kansas.

The PEVELY GUERNSEY dispersal, Crescent, Mo., held recently was one of the good sales of the breed. The 217 head of registered and grade Guernseys averaged \$308.60. One hundred fifty-two were registered and they averaged \$352.10. Sixty-five grades averaged \$206.50. Top cow sold for \$725 to Seco Farms, Arcadia, Mo. Top bull at \$2,000 was purchased by Hugh Powell of Rockford, Ill. Kansas buyers made selections in this sale. Bert Powell, Topeka, and Tony Thornton, Springfield, Mo., conducted the sale, assisted by local auctioneers in the ring.

The CANADIAN VALLEY GUERNSEY FARM, Galesburg, held a production sale of Guernsey cattle July 15. More than 300 breeders and farmers attended. Willapa Guernsey Farm, Galena, paid \$325 for the top bull. Females reached a top of \$310. William N. Brockway, of Wellstown, paid that price taking the top female.

North Central Kansas 30th ANNUAL FREE FAIR

"At the Cross Roads of America"

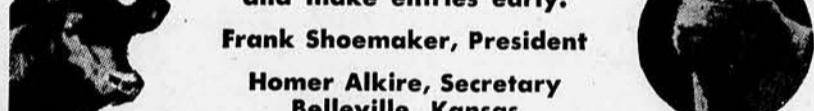
Belleville, Kansas
August 29, 30, 31, September 1, 2

The oldest and the largest District Fair in Kansas.
The Show Window of Kansas Livestock, Poultry & Agriculture.
Increased premiums for Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Swine, 4-H Baby Beef, etc.

A Family Fair. Bring the entire family and enjoy every day of educational and clean entertainment.
3 days of Auto Races. Jimmy Lynch Thrill Show in front of the grandstand.

Write today for your free catalog and make entries early.

Frank Shoemaker, President
Homer Alkire, Secretary
Belleville, Kansas



Belleville, Kan.
Aug. 29, 30, 31
Sept. 1, 2



**We have selected
M. C. Double Ruppert**

From Mountain Cove Farm of Kensington, Georgia, to head our cow herd of Hazlett and Tredway breeding. We consigned the top selling bull in the last North Central Kansas Breeders Sale at \$2,000.00. See our consignment in this Fall Sale, at Belleville.

STANLEY NOVAK, Belleville, Kan.

We are announcing our new Herd Sire. Study his pedigree very carefully. It is listed below.

Real Leskan Domino	5361011—324680	WHR Leskan	Real Plato Domino
		2nd	2839351—123569
		3233204—	WHR Vega Domino
		164211	120th—2836719
		{ Lady P. Dom-	Plato Domino 9th
		ino 20th	2469821—105045
		2900740—	Kansas Lady 35th
		132022	2353222
		{ WHR Leskan	Real Plato Domino
		2nd	2839351—123565
		3233204—	WHR Vega Domino
		164211	120th—2836719
		{ Lady WHR	Prince Bullion 1st
		Leskan 31st	4961884—78829
		4954301—	Gertrude Simoon
		283746	3rd—2257938
			For Purebred Polled Herefords see
			FRED C. DUEY & SONS, Chester, Nebr.



RIZEK HEREFORDS

Herd Sires:
Real Triumph W. and Prince Dundy 5th

Our cow herd was selected from the herds and their descendants such as WHR, Baron Domino and CK. Don't fail to see our show herd at the North Central Kansas Free Fair. Visit our stall any time during the week. We will have some outstanding Herefords in the North Central Kansas Hereford Sale at Belleville this fall.

Lewis A. Rizek & Son and Charles H. Rizek
Munden, Kansas



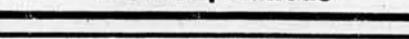
Making Good Herefords Better with ROYAL TREDWAY 55th WHR STAR MIXER

These two good sires head our cow herds which are predominantly New Prince 50th and Real Prince Domino 48th bloodlines. Herd Bull prospects for sale now.

AL J. SCHUETZ
Mercier, Kansas



WILLIAM BELDEN
Horton, Kansas



The bulls made an average of \$150 a head. Females averaged \$219. Thirty-six head were sold for a general average of \$217. Thirty-three of the 36 head stayed in Kansas. C. W. Cole, of Wellington, was auctioneer.

General rains and a wonderful corn crop outlook in Southeast Kansas, made a perfect setting for the O'BRYAN RANCH Hampshire hog sale, at Hlatville, on Saturday, July 30. V. E. Bleckenstaff, of Quinter, took the top bred gilt at \$340. This gilt was carrying services of the great herd boar, Tradewind.

Bred gilts in the sale ranged in price from \$92.50 to the top of \$340. Several off belts were auctioned at prices from \$72.50 to \$102.50.

John Fruit, Prescott, purchased the top-selling spring boar at \$150. Second top spring boar went to John Callahan, Brush, Colo., at \$135. A litter mate sold for \$87.50. Several spring gilts were sold from \$37.50 to \$77.50. These were bought on order by the Hampshire Herdsman.

James Nance, of Alamo, Tenn., president of the National Hampshire Record Association, was on hand and made several interesting remarks in regard to this breed. G. H. Shaw sold the offering.

Around 150 breeders, farmers and friends interested in Hereford cattle assembled at Belleville, at 9:00 A. M. on July 23 for their first field day and tour. First stop of the morning was at the STANLEY NOVAK FARM, southwest of Munden. The herd was inspected, several classes were judged by the breeders.

Second stop was the HAL RAMSBOTTOM farm northeast of Munden. Here the small but

good herd of Herefords were inspected and discussed. One of the main scenes of interest here was the barn, which is being completely remodeled, making an up-to-date building for housing and fitting show and sale cattle. Mr. Ramsbottom should be congratulated on the fine job he is doing on this farm, which he took over in recent years.

The noonday visit was made at the LEWIS RIZEK farm. Here several classes were judged. Breeding problems and fitting methods were discussed. A fine lunch was served consisting of roast beef sandwiches and all the trimmings under the direction of CARL BYER, Vocational Agriculture teacher, of Belleville.

Immediately following this fine lunch the party drove to the FRED C. DUEY farm, at the north edge of Chester, Nebr. Here the Polled Herefords were inspected and Mr. Duey made a fine talk explaining his breeding operations.

Next visit was made at the L. O. and W. H. KUHLMAN farm 1 1/4 miles west of Chester, Nebr. The Kuhlman herd is one of the oldest and strongest in Nebraska.

Last visit of the day was made at the D. A. CRAMER & JOHN C. SELL, Polled Hereford herd just west of Chester, Nebr. Here Mr. Sell gave a very interesting talk in regard to how the herd was started, how they have selected their breeding females and their herd sires. The Cramer & Sell herd is comparatively new in Nebraska. But it is marching forward at a rapid pace. This is being done by use of the very best herd sires available. GENE WATSON, secretary and manager of the Kansas Hereford Breeders Association did a magnificent job in handling the judging, discussions and program for the entire day.

Olson Shorthorns

Divide Onward and Reserve Max Killearn. Head our herd of Tomson & Allen Co. Shorthorn cows. See our cattle in the Beloit sale. They are sired by Supreme Gift.

JULIUS OLSON & SON
Leonardville, Kan.



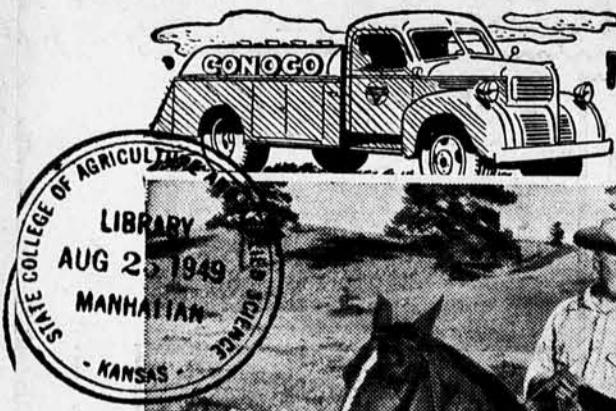
Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered.

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$28.50	\$27.25	\$40.00
Hogs	22.50	22.00	30.00
Lambs	24.00	25.50	29.00
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. . . . .	.19	.17	.24
Eggs, Standards . . . . .	.47	.48	.42 1/2
Butterfat, No. 1 . . . . .	.54	.54	.73
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.15 1/4	2.15 1/2	2.28 1/2
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.44	1.40 1/2	2.05
Oats, No. 2, White . . . . .	.69 1/2	.72	.79
Barley, No. 2	1.04	.95	1.26
Alfalfa, No. 1	24.00	24.00	25.00
Prairie, No. 1	14.00	17.00	20.00

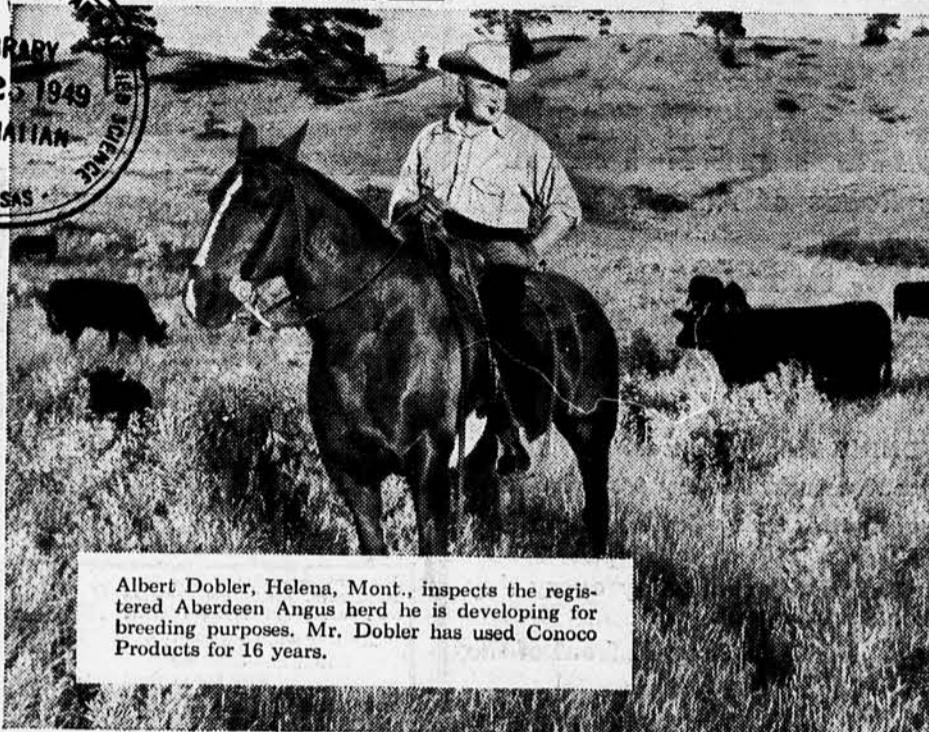
Trend of the Markets

When going on a picnic I have found that if I write our name on the bottom of dishes, and on the back of silverware, and then cover with clear nail polish, we have no trouble finding our belongings.—Mrs. Howell Clark.

Picnic Suggestion



The Tank Truck



Albert Dobler, Helena, Mont., inspects the registered Aberdeen Angus herd he is developing for breeding purposes. Mr. Dobler has used Conoco Products for 16 years.



Theodore G. Dobler and his father look over their wheat, which made 50 bushels to the acre. Theodore has been active on the ranch since he returned from the Army Engineers.

Increases Farm Production 30%!

Albert Dobler has turned his 100-year-old Montana ranch practically into a food factory. By research, improvement and the use of the most modern equipment, Mr. Dobler has increased the production of his farm more than 30 per cent during the last 5 years!

Mr. Dobler has changed the method of cultivating his land. He now uses 2 10-foot Noble blade cultivators and his wheat crops are the envy of the region. He was the first in his territory to try weed control. He has a fully equipped shop that includes welding outfits, air compressor and the necessary machinery to do any kind of a farm job.

Mr. Dobler's efficient and business-like approach to farming gives importance to the following letter, written to J. W. Pavey, Conoco Agent, Helena:

"Dear Jim: I started to use Conoco lubricants 16 years ago, and to date I have not had a minute's trouble due to lubrication

"Other than a valve job on the 1939 tractor (it cost \$9.30), I have had no repair cost or other expense . . . due to faulty lubrication The oil stays clean and doesn't thin out. You can see why I feel that Conoco Nth Motor Oil and Conoco Greases have saved me a great deal of money, and time and why

I recommend them highly."

Conoco Agent Pavey was, of course, happy to get a letter like this. It proves that the OIL-PLATING properties of Conoco Nth really save a farmer money, because Conoco Nth has an exclusive extra ingredient in it that protects cylinder walls against wear by fastening a special shield of lubricant right to them.

That's why OIL-PLATED engines last longer, perform better, are freer of breakdowns and use less oil. And Conoco Agent Pavey thinks Mr. Dobler's letter proves it! Don't you?

Peanut Brittle!



... by Mrs. GAYLE BURGER
Roy, New Mexico

3 cups sugar 1 T. butter
1 ½ cups white syrup 1 t. soda
1 ½ cups water 1 t. vanilla

Stir sugar, syrup and water in deep kettle over cold fire until it boils. Cook until it cracks in Begin stirring on stove, continue until the peanuts smell roasted. Turn out gas and add soda and vanilla, mixed. Stir until blended. Turn out on buttered surface and pull out thin.

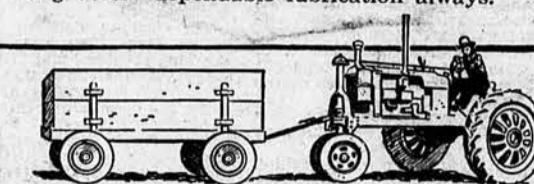
Send your favorite recipes to Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, Conoco Cafeteria, Ponca City, Oklahoma. A \$7.50 pair of Wiss Pinking Shears awarded for every recipe published with your name. All recipes become property of Continental Oil Company.

FARM KITCHEN

Conoco Products are Tops!

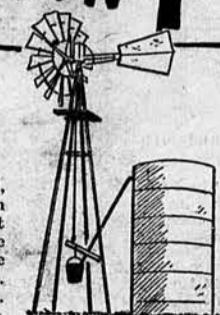


"Conoco Products are TOPS," writes Carroll W. Day, Fremont, Nebr. "While I have not kept a 100 per cent record of all my costs, I do know my operations are substantially less than with other products I have used. I also have the satisfaction of knowing my equipment is satisfactorily lubricated with Conoco Nth Motor Oil and Conoco Greases, and that it will perform for me when I really need performance!" It's as plain as Mr. Day says it is—with Conoco Nth Motor Oil and Conoco Greases you get substantially less operating costs—dependable lubrication always.



Easier Backing!

To handle those 4-wheeled vehicles that are so hard to back up when hooked to the rear of a tractor, S. T. Moore, Long Pine, Nebr., uses a draw-bar hitch on the front of his tractor.



Windmill Cutoff!

When the storage tank is full, water runs through a hose from the overflow pipe into a bucket on the lever of the windmill. The full bucket pulls down the cut-off lever. From James H. Williamson, R. 3, Meridian, Tex.

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



YOUR CONOCO AGENT

PRIZES FOR IDEAS!