Kansas Farmer

JUL 7 1950 SCIENCE

- Dale Writes From Finland..... Page 3
- A Vacation Idea..... Page 4
- Bright Outlook for Sheep..... Page 7

Come to Topeka for Senator Capper's Birthday

THIS year Senator Arthur Capper will celebrate his 85th birthday with his 43rd annual party in Topeka. He is looking forward to seeing all his friends, young and old, at the all-day picnic at Ripley Park.

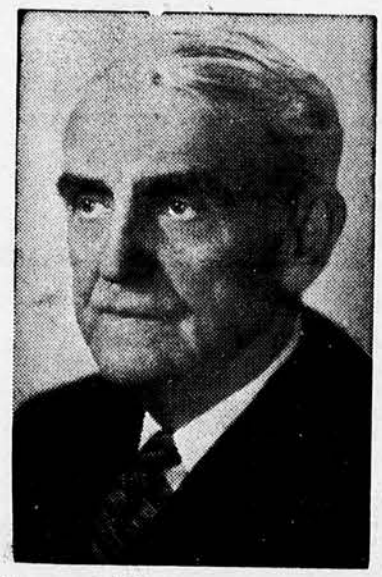
The Senator will play host at his party, and other Capper folks will be there including WIBW entertainers. There will be free pony rides for children. Harry Snyder, park commissioner, has arranged that the Gage Park ponies will be moved to Ripley Park for the day. Free ice-cream cones, as many as you want, will be served free all day. There will be free rides on the merry-go-round, the Ferris wheel, the merry-mixer and the kiddie ride. Kansas boys and girls and their parents are invited to be guests of Senator Capper on this day.

Charles Johnson, of Capper Publications, who is in charge of the party, says, "Everything will be as usual and we are looking forward toward a big party." WIBW will broadcast during the noon hour and the Senator is expected to give a talk to his Kansas listeners.

All those planning to attend are urged to bring box lunches and spend the day. The picnic will begin at 9:30 o'clock in the morning and continue all day.

This annual birthday party has been a favorite celebration for many thru the years. It always has been a special day for crippled children and will be again this year. As usual, a first-aid station will be on the grounds.

Mark the date and place on your calendar, Friday, July 14, at Ripley Park, Topeka. Celebrate the anniversary with Senator Capper.



Senator Arthur Capper celebrates his birthday at the annual Capper picnic at Ripley Park, Topeka, on July 14.

Coming, July 15

One of the best and most complete beef cattle articles you ever read will come to you in the July 15, 1950, issue of *Kansas Farmer*. It is written by a nationally- and internationally-known authority who gives you such interesting incidents as how deferred feeding started, and how housewives made cattlemen change their production methods.

You will find remarkable agreement among breeders of purebred cattle as to the ideal type. But considerable difference of opinion about how to establish the desired type. Which is right?

Everyone interested in livestock will thoroly enjoy this outstanding article. Watch for it in the July 15, issue of *Kansas Farmer*.

"Pinch Hitter" Made a Hit

Paul W. Griffith, new associate dean and associate director of Extension, Kansas State College.

IT ALWAYS is good to see a "pinch hitter" come thru with a solid base blow. When L. C. Williams became dean and director of the Kansas State College Extension service, Paul W. Griffith was put into the assistant dean and director spot as a pinch hitter.

Paul did so well in that job and in supervising work of the Extension agricultural specialists, he now has been named associate dean and associate director of Extension. His new title became effective July 1.

The new associate dean was Decatur county agent, a fieldman for the farm management association, and an Extension farm management specialist on the campus during the 15 years he spent working up to his present job. He has both BS and master's degrees from Kansas State. He was born and reared near Edmond, in Norton county.

New Insecticide

A potent new chemical called "scabrin" has been found by a U. S. Department of Agriculture chemist. Altho too early to offer recommendations on its use, it is reported to be promising as a cheap source of effective bug-killing agents. It has been successfully tested with houseflies. Scabrin was derived from the roots of hardy herbs that thrive under rugged conditions and grow wild in large areas in the Eastern part of the United States.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Topeka, Kansas

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Dale Goes To Finland

After Four Days of Travel He Looks Forward to Summer in Europe

Remember, Kansas Farmer promised to bring you letters from our 3 Kansas 4-H'ers who are spending some time on European farms this summer Here is the first one from H. Dale Johnson, of Salina, written from Helsinki, Finland, on June 15, 1950.

DEAR MR. GILKESON: Kansas is far, far away, altho I was there 11 days ago; only 4 days have passed since we were in the United States. Many things have happened in that short time.

Last Thursday morning, following several days of orientation, 42 delegates boarded a chartered DC-4 plane for England. As we flew over New York City we saw the Statue of Liberty, the newly-constructed United Nations building, and many other points. Up between Boston and Newfoundland we had to go thru a storm. The plane pitched and dipped; I got sick and decided Ferris wheels were not bad after all. The plane was refueled at Gander, Newfoundland. Altho we were to have flown to Shannon, Ireland, the wind made it necessary to head for Iceland. We ate a good breakfast there in Keflavic. The area near this town was moss-covered rock; in the background sharp mountains could be seen.

Glad to Land

After flying down the cloud-shrouded British Isles, the plane landed near London. We were glad to stand on firm, non-moving ground.

The group was driven into London on a double-deck bus. Everyone had to adjust to the left-side British driving. England's fields were small and surrounded with hedges. The roads were very narrow. Homes were surrounded by lilacs, poppies and green grass.

Tuesday morning we delegates were shown parts of London as guests of the Young Farmer's Club of Britain. We saw the guard being changed at Buckingham Palace. In Westminster Abbey I was unhappy to see many persons initials carved on the beautiful tombs. London's Tower doesn't seem like a very safe place to keep the Crown jewels.

At 5 p.m. we had high tea, which included cold chicken, potato salad, lettuce salad, bread, ice cream, cookies and fruit with one cup of tea. That evening the group was taken to the Royal Tournament. We Americans enjoyed this military circus. At 10:30 p.m. a large, delicious dinner was served.

Off for Stockholm

After lunch Wednesday we boarded a plane for Stockholm. The thick clouds prevented our seeing much of the country. However, we did see the small, irregular fields along the Danish coast.

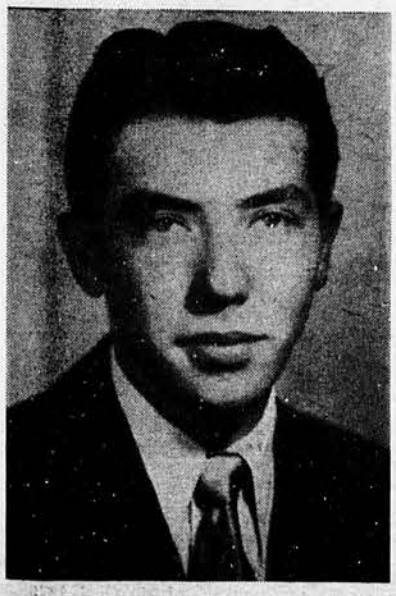
When we stepped from the plane at Gotenburg, Sweden, I was pleased to hear many birds singing. Lakes and trees could then be seen as we flew to Sweden's capital city.

During the evening we ate some delicious Swedish food and saw interesting places.

This morning we flew from Stockholm to Helsinki in 1 hour and 50 minutes.

Tomorrow I am to go by bus to a farm near Tampere.

From the air the country looks as if it will be very different from Kansas. I am looking forward to spending the summer here.—H. Dale Johnson.



H. Dale Johnson

Near the Top

Two Kansas Guernsey breeders have set high Herd Improvement Register records with The American Guernsey Cattle Club.

W. O. Boehle, of Lawrence, has made a state champion record with his registered Guernsey, Boehle's Prince Fanny. Her production record is highest for a junior 2-year-old in the state. She produced 10,948 pounds of milk and 598 pounds of butterfat.

Albert W. Eckman, of Baldwin, has a registered cow that completed a "Class Leader" record with 13,125 pounds of milk and 748 pounds of butterfat. The cow, Eckman's Francine, started test as a junior 3-year-old. This record places her in third place among all-time high-producing Guernseys for this age and class.

The Cover Picture

How Many Things Are Wrong in It?

HOW not to celebrate July 4 is demonstrated on the cover of Kansas Farmer by 2 Jackson county children. Lighting the firecracker is Michael Blumberg, 11, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Blumberg, of Denison. Waiting for the 'cracker to go off is Patricia Braum, 5, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Delber Braum, of Mayetta. In true feminine fashion Patricia is looking forward to the noise with pleased, yet fearful, anticipation.

But what do you see wrong with the picture? Just to name a few we might point out that Michael is using a match instead of punk. He is holding the firecracker in his hand while lighting it. He is too near Patricia and is holding the firecracker and match right over a lot of other fireworks that might be exploded if he happened to drop one or the other. We might point out too that some of the fireworks in the picture are for night display not daytime use.

While Michael knows better than to do the things we had him do while taking the cover picture, many children don't. We are still old-fashioned enough to believe children and firecrackers need adult supervision when they get together.

If your children must have fireworks—and most of them feel they must—be sure to follow every precaution possible to prevent injury.

"Catch" Your Soil!

There's a way you can "catch" your soil before it gets away from you! The U. S. Department of Agriculture says the old, familiar term, "catch crop," has a double meaning this year to thousands of farmers. Many farmers in the Central and Southern Great Plains had to abandon their wheat acreage because of drouth. A planting of Sudan or sorghum can be a "catch crop." Getting in a feed crop will salvage something after a crop failure.

Even more important is planting such a crop whenever moisture permits. The idea is to catch and hold the soil against the destructive action of wind erosion; fields of light to sandy soils that do not have a good stubble cover are likely to be injured seriously. Planting a feed crop of sorghum or Sudan with rows across the prevailing direction of the wind will help.

Some areas may have late June or July rains to make sorghum planting feasible. Whether or not the crop prospect is attractive, farmers are urged to get such a crop planted as practical insurance against blowing.

WHY THE DIESEL D4's FUEL TANK HOLDS SO MANY ACRES OF "STUBBLE-MULCH"!

The fuel tank of the 43 H. P. (6-plow) Diesel D4 holds just 25 gallons. But under average Kansas conditions, that's ample to do 60-75 acres of good stubble-mulch one-waying. That's plenty to drill up to 120 acres of grain. That's sufficient to moldboard a good 25 acres!

The D4 shown is pulling the 15-foot one-way at fourth speed in dry wheat stubble — getting over 60 acres in 10 hours on less than 23 gallons of fuel. It's owned by C. E. Battin, Pierceville, Kansas.

"Caterpillar" Diesel Tractors develop their heavy-duty pull on power-rich, non-premium grades of fuel. This teamwork of non-slip, track-type traction and efficient, closely-governed Diesel engine commonly saves Kansas owners 60% to 80% on fuel expense alone!

There's a "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor size (32 to 130 drawbar horsepower) to fit the acreage and ambitions of most Kansans. In any of the towns listed, we shall be glad to quote price and give full information on your ideal size!

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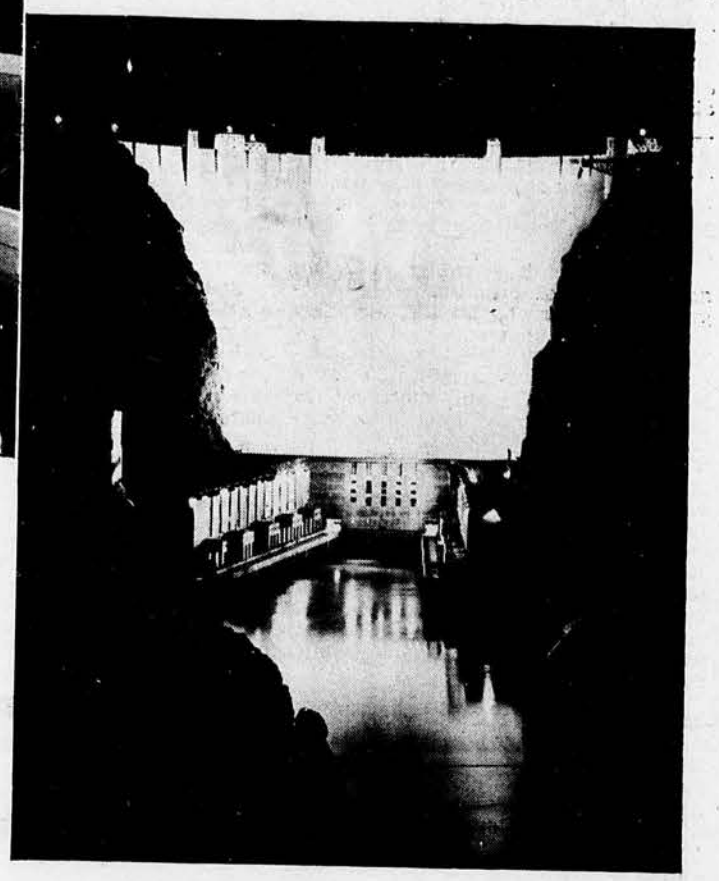
GRAND CANYON: (Left) Everyone wants to see this natural wonder. It is worth a vacation trip in itself. But if you are going west, don't miss it even if you can only spend one day there. (Grand Canyon National Park Photo.)



BOULDER DAM: (Above) The interior is like an ant hill with its maze of tunnels, busy people and many rooms. You take an elevator to the bottom. (Bureau of Reclamation Photo.)

Have Fun on Your

Vacation

We took in Denver, Salt Lake City (stayed in a bonanza home), crossed the "terrible" desert in comfort, saw Reno casinos, did sight-seeing in San Francisco and Los Angeles, saw Boulder Dam and the Grand Canyon. We're farm folks and enjoyed it all.

By Ruth McMillion

TRAVELING by car. That's the average American way. And no cabin reservations made ahead, mind you. For the average farmer a definite time of starting is merely a Utopian dream; he must first turn his ground.

Before leaving some real help can be derived from Duncan Hines' books, or Hobbs' Guides which are inexpensive. Hobbs' opinions, like those of Duncan Hines are his own, but his books cost only 50 cents at any bookstore. He now has 3 covering Where To Eat, Where To Sleep, What To See.

If you're planning a trip to the west coast from Kansas you should try to get to Denver by 5 o'clock in the evening otherwise obtaining a cabin is like a game of musical chairs. However, if you are late, you may find a less popular camp, and regardless of faded walls the linens generally are clean.

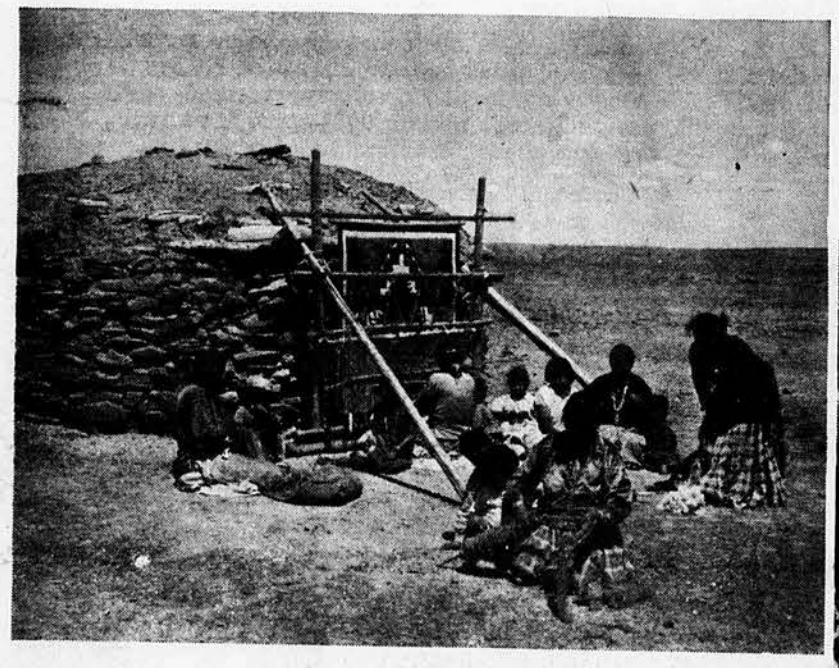
This cabin may cost only $3.50 for 2, and after giving the tub a dose of Clorox you can throw all caution aside and dive in.

Denver, like most western cities, is laden with desirable courts but her tourists exceed her accommodations. However, it is worth spending a night here to see the city. Too, she has some excellent eating places.

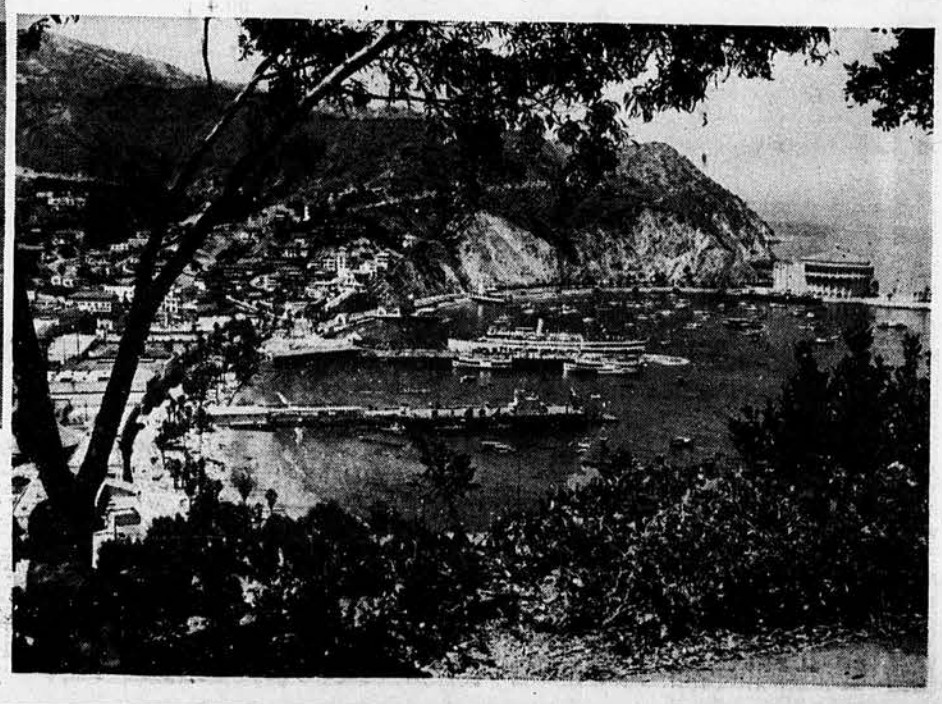
To Salt Lake City

Traveling the average American way we arrived in Salt Lake City without reservations, while repeatedly reading that "THIS IS THE PLACE."

It was the week of Mormon celebration commemorating Brigham Young's immortal words, "This is the Place," [*Continued on Page 20*]



INDIANS: (Above) You will enjoy real Indians out in Western New Mexico. And how about comparing the soil to your good farm at home? (New Mexico State Tourist Bureau Photo.)



SANTA CATALINA: (At Right) The citizens greeted us in South Sea fashion. It's beautiful, offering Submarine Gardens, exotic birds, bathing, quaint shops, scenic drives.

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Dearborn FARM EQUIPMENT

Field Day for Sweet Potatoes

KANSAS will hold the first Sweet Potato Field Day September 25, 1950, according to L. E. Melchers, head of the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Kansas State College.

For years extensive research and field test plots dealing with all phases of the sweet potato crop have been under way and now results of this work will be explained. Many sweet potato growers from Kansas will be present, and visitors from Iowa, Oklahoma, Missouri, Texas and Louisiana have indicated their intention of attending the one-day session.

No speaking program is being arranged. But you will see results in the field plots of seed and sprout treatment with standard and new chemicals, and hear latest recommendations. Time will be devoted to electric hotbed operation, and cost of installation and operation will be explained. Its efficiency will be compared with other types of hotbeds. Irrigation demonstrations of the sprinkler type will be shown. Harvesting methods with latest equipment have a place on the program. A demonstration of seed selection and results of using hill-selected seed is planned. Control of certain plant diseases and insects known to attack the sweet potato crop will have a part on the program.

Kansas State College has produced several new sweet potato selections, such as Orlis, Rols, Nancy Gold, Red Nancy. Hills will be dug of these varieties and comparisons made with standard varieties. In addition to the field demonstration plots, there will be exhibits of all important sweet potato diseases and literature will be given out on their control. Accompanying this will be a complete exhibit of insects known to attack the sweet potato tuber, and specimens showing the damage. Time will be spent at the sweet potato storage cellar, and packing methods and washing sweet potatoes by modern machinery will be shown.

Investigations on sweet potatoes are conducted by O. H. Elmer, of the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology. The program is being arranged under his direction in co-operation with the Extension plant disease and horticultural specialists of the college. They have indicated the weather will not interfere with the Sweet Potato Field Day, and that it will be held, rain or shine, because all features of the field day can be carried out regardless of weather conditions.

Favorite Wheat Varieties

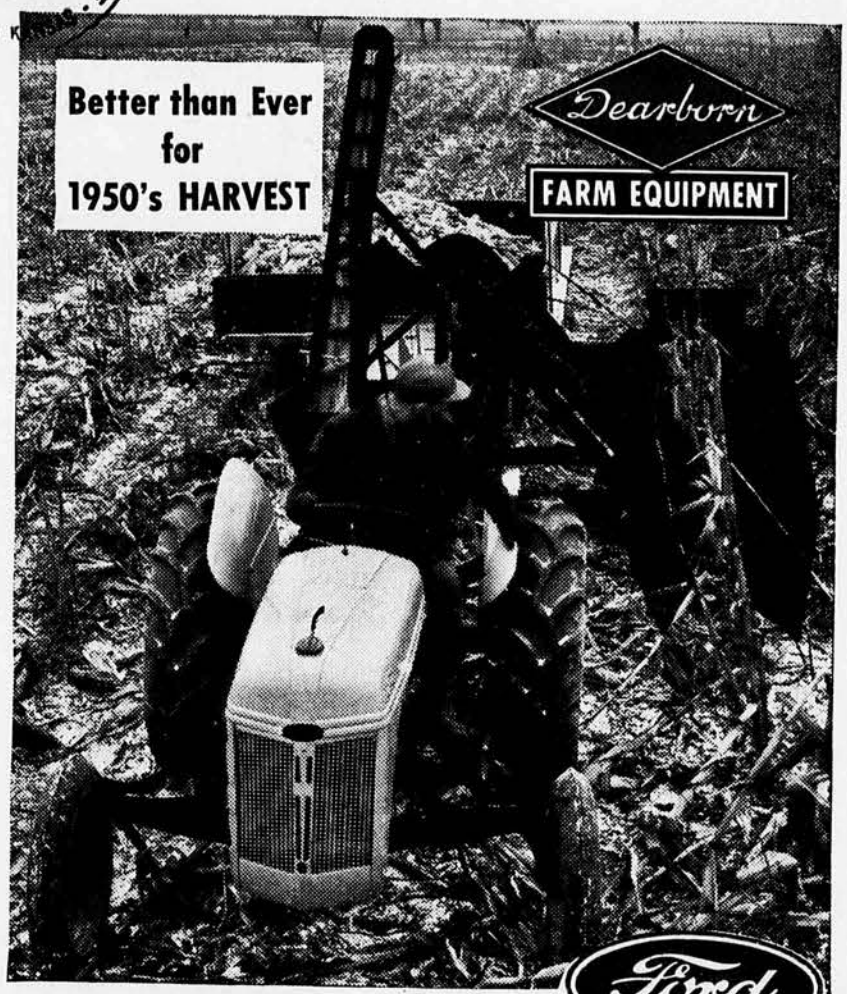
The "Indian" winter wheat varieties —Pawnee, Comanche and Wichita—are the most popular ones grown in Kansas. These 3 varieties were grown on 68 per cent of the wheat acreage in 1950, according to a recent survey of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This report is based on information supplied by 4,700 farmers over the state. In 1919, when the first survey was made, the most popular variety planted was Turkey, with 82.3 per cent of the total wheat acreage. Hard winter wheats comprise 99.4 per cent of the total acreage seeded to wheat in Kansas for 1950 harvest. An estimated 13,807,000 acres were seeded to wheat last fall compared to 16,244,000 acres for the 1949 crop.

Pawnee leads all other varieties in Kansas, being planted on 38 per cent of the acreage. Comanche is grown on 19 per cent of the total acreage, and Wichita on 11 per cent.

Sweet Potato Culture

Anyone interested in the culture of sweet potatoes in the family garden or for commercial purposes, will do well to obtain the KSC revised bulletin on the subject. It has 60 pages of valuable information on such subjects as selection of planting stock, sprout treatment, cultivation, harvesting, storage, diseases and insects. There are many helpful illustrations. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and ask for Bulletin No. 341, "Sweet Potatoes in Kansas." There is no charge.



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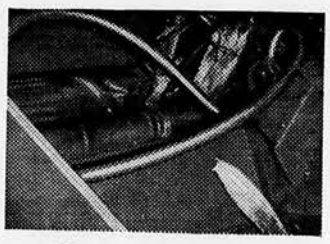

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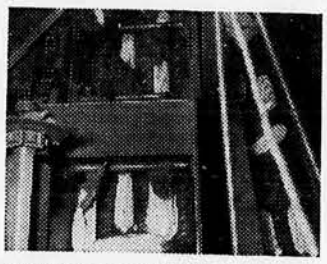

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Ford Farming MEANS LESS WORK... MORE INCOME PER ACRE

Farm Matters AS I SEE THEM

I WANT to call your attention to one of the most important weeks to be recognized all year. It is Farm Safety Week which comes July 23 to 29. With the Fourth of July right at hand, it might be well to put in a special word for safety on that day. It is a glorious occasion, and should be celebrated with all the vim and vigor that is our good American custom. But remember, you simply cannot be too careful with fireworks, driving on crowded highways or swimming. A happy day to you. And a safe day!

But back to Farm Safety Week. Its purpose is to encourage all farm people to make themselves learn and obey safety rules. To make all members of every American farm family as safe as possible. To reduce the annual toll of needless deaths and injuries from accidents.

• •

Who is back of this National Farm Safety Week idea? Several organizations including the National Safety Council which started the idea in 1944, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the National Fire Protection Association, the Farm Equipment Institute, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Farmer's Union, the National Grange and many other agricultural groups.

Some special phase of farm safety will be stressed each day. Sunday will be observed as church day, with the accent on "Thou shalt not kill." I think that means you are responsible for the safety of others in everything you do. Monday will be home safety day, Tuesday will feature handling livestock safely, Wednesday will emphasize safety from falls, Thursday will be highway safety day, and Friday will be the day to play up machinery safety. Saturday is set aside to review points emphasized on other days of the week. That is the program to follow if your group observes Farm Safety Week.

It isn't a pretty picture. But on the basis of past records, the National Safety Council says these things are likely to happen in the next 12 months, unless farm folks learn and obey farm safety rules:

One out of every 17 farm residents will suffer a disabling injury as the result of accidents. That seems very high.

Total cost of accidents affecting farm people—including fire and motor vehicle property damage—will be about a billion dollars, or $35 for every farm resident.

One out of every 6 farms will be the scene of an accident resulting in a disabling injury to a farm resident. Accidental death will occur in one out of every 380 farm families. Accidents, on the average, will kill 48 farm residents every single day.

A disabling injury will strike some farm resident every 19 seconds during the year.

Four farm buildings will be destroyed by fire every hour of the day, every day of the year. At least half of these will be barns.

One of the most important things you can do during the next 12 months is to make sure none of those things happen on your farm. I think it is pretty much a matter of taking time to check the accident hazards on your farm, and then taking time to be careful. That is a job each member of the farm family must do. In industrial plants they hire safety experts who do nothing but study and plan how to make working conditions completely safe. A farmer must be his own safety expert. And it will pay as good wages on the farm to work at this job as it does in the factory.

Perhaps you already know the leading types of accidents that happen to farm people. Most of them in 1949 involved some violation of a safety rule.

Various studies by the National Safety Council reveal that falls are the leading type of farm work accidents. Accidents involving machinery rank second, accidents with animals third. Burns rank next to falls as a type of home accident. Firearms and drownings are important recreational types of accidents. But more farm residents are killed each year by accidents involving motor vehicles than by any other type of accident.

• •

The National Safety Council suggests several slogans that are good to remember, such as: Careful fingers make safe farm hands; One careless blunder may plow you under; You bet your life when you take a chance; Safety is always in season; If you care to keep working—keep working with care; Cultivate safety and harvest happiness; A little care makes mishaps rare.

I know it is easy to believe an accident may happen to the other fellow. But as I have said before, to someone else you are the other fellow.

I sincerely hope all of you get thru the Fourth of July and the busy harvest season without one single accident. I feel sure it is possible for you to do that, provided you use the right amount of care. Nothing else is so valuable to you and your family as your safety, health and well being. This applies to everyone living on the farm. I urge you to practice safety every day.

Arthur Capper

Topeka.

Colmery, too, Opposes Brannan Plan

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

BECAUSE the Brannan Plan, its acceptance or refusal by the voters in the Mid-Continent farm congressional districts, may decide whether the 82nd Congress will carry out President Truman's Welfare State program—and repeal Taft-Hartley—this column has devoted considerable space to the Secretary of Agriculture's proposal to (1) insure high incomes for farmers and at the same time (2) cheap food prices for consumers. Thru Treasury checks, of course.

In past months Secretary Brannan has been quoted; also President Truman at some length; and also Carl V. Rice, of Kansas City, Kan., candidate for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator from Kansas. These in favor of the Brannan Plan.

On the other side, the column has given views of Allan Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Sen. George D. Aiken, of Vermont, and Rep. Clifford R. Hope, of Kansas; and Chester Davis, former AAA Administrator, opposed to its basic provisions. Believe Arthur Capper, former U. S. Senator from Kansas, took occasion in a recent editorial to quote with approval some of the objections of Willard Mayberry, of Elkhart, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, to the Brannan Plan.

Gov. Frank Carlson, seeking the Republican nomination for U. S. Senator from Kansas, also has voiced opposition to the Brannan Plan. State Rep. Kenneth Alexander, of Emporia, seeking the Democratic nomination for Governor, and Paul Aiken, of Macksville, after the Democratic senatorial nomination in Kansas, both favor the Brannan Plan as part of the "Truman program."

Last week Harry W. Colmery, of Topeka, also a candidate for the Republican nomination for U. S. Senator (opposing Governor Carlson in the primary), stated his opposition to the Brannan Plan in a radio broadcast from McPherson.

Colmery is past national commander of the American Legion; before that he was Kansas Department commander. For the better part of 20 years he has been, in effect, the legal brains of veterans' organizations in the writing of veterans' legislation. In national circles he is given credit for writing the so-called "G.I. Bill of Rights" legislation. Except in Legion and Auxiliary circles in Kansas, Colmery probably is better known in national circles than among Kansas farmers.

However—

"I am against the Brannan Plan," Colmery declared in his McPherson broadcast. "It is basically dishonest. It promises what cannot be performed. It would have the United States Treasury pay part of everybody's grocery bill, thereby pauperizing to that extent all consumers. It would make Treasury payments to every farmer (who complied with all rules, regulations and directions from Government as to running his farm), thereby virtually enslaving the farmers of the nation down the road.

"The dangers of promising cheap food to consumers and high incomes to farmers, making both dependent upon the Administration in power for their living or their livelihood, have been portrayed by Allan Kline, of the Farm Bureau; Albert Goss, of the National Grange; former Senator Arthur Capper, and by others with understanding of Agriculture and its problems. These are the type of men whose counsel I would seek, tho not necessarily always follow, on farm matters.

"There is no hope for a world civilization which will be characterized by good order and peace, except thru the leadership of the United States," he said. "Consequently, we find ourselves enmeshed in the struggles for position and power, and wars and dangers of wars incident thereto, both in Asia and in that extension of the Asiatic Continent which we call Europe.

"Consequently, for several generations to come, we face the proposition of having to prepare to meet any emergency as it arises—and keeping ourselves strong between emergencies.

"We also face the situation that, in case of such emergency, our farmers will have to be prepared to feed a good part of the world. That is some job for the American farmer.

"This job means that, in the event of a war emergency, production must be stepped up to the limit, both during and after such emergency. That will require, during the emergency periods, the use of every acre available, and intensive stimulation of production per acre.

"Between emergencies, it means soil conservation, considerably smaller volume production, while also keeping the producing machinery—the American farmer and his farm—in shape to meet the huge needs for food in the next emergency.

"In other words, Government itself must program a farm policy which will keep American Agriculture sufficiently strong on a 'stand-by' basis to swing into volume production immediately when required.

"It is just a matter of national self-preservation. On that ground alone I can justify farm-support policy by the Federal Government.

"I believe we can take it for granted that, currently, some kind of farm price-support programs are to be included in whatever general program is followed.

"For myself, the economic soundness of price supports is most doubtful. But, I accept as a fact that we cannot abruptly eliminate all farm price supports without placing the farmer at a great and unfair disadvantage between what he gets for what he sells, and what he pays for what he buys.

"Frankly, I do not know at what level these price supports should be fixed. Equally frankly, I believe they may have to be fixed at different levels, on different commodities, under differing conditions. Like this:

"During an emergency, it may be necessary to ask an abnormal production of a certain commodity. To meet that situation, I would favor incentive price supports—supports high enough to get greatly increased production.

"But I could not, in all conscience, approve continuing those 'incentive' price-support levels when the abnormal demand for that commodity no longer exists.

"It is no kindness to any producer to make it seem immediately profitable for him to produce a commodity in such volume as to unload unmarketable surpluses on the market—as we have seen happen to potatoes, for example.

"At the risk of oversimplifying my position, I would say that the 'stop-loss' price-support program of the American Farm Bureau and the Grange seem preferable to trying to continue the higher 'incentive' price-support levels when the need for greatly expanded production is past."

First of 4 articles telling how Kansas farmers have increased total income, and reduced expenses. Next one will come to you in the July 15, Kansas Farmer

Outlook for Sheep Is Especially Bright

By ED RUPP

LET'S LOOK at sheep. Ewe flocks certainly deserve consideration when planning a livestock program to increase income on tillable land. A ewe flock is a definite possibility without an acre of native grass. Perhaps it can even be managed more efficiently without grass.

Sheep numbers are low. As a result future prospects in sheep production are particularly bright whether you like roast leg of lamb or not.

Take your choice. Would you rather gross $60 an acre with livestock or raise 20-bushel wheat? Eldo Steele, Harvey county, decided in favor of livestock and he is glad he did.

When Mr. Steele returned from Army service he wanted to farm. But he had no machinery. The 188-acre farm had been worked with horses and mules before the war. Machinery was scarce. What to do? He had a farm with only 12 acres of native grass. It was a good wheat farm. But he decided to produce livestock instead of grain. Sheep would be the main program, with remaining feed supplies to be consumed by a deferred heifer project. Crop production was geared to livestock.

His normal ewe flock totals 100. Last year he sold 10,485 pounds of lambs. He fed 29 heifers which accounted for an average gain of 320 pounds, total 9,280 pounds of beef. In addition his mother maintains a flock of about 130 New Hampshire pullets.

In High Gear

Mr. Steele got results. Twenty farms in Harvey county, including Mr. Steele's, grossed $12,083 in 1949. Average size of these 20 farms was 250 acres. With only 75 per cent as much acreage, Mr. Steele grossed $11,524 due to his livestock management program.

With an average of 1.2 men to do the work, Mr. Steele's cost for each $100 gross was $54.33. Average number of men required for all 20 farms was 1.6. Average cost for each $100 gross was $77.13. The result for Mr. Steele was twice the income with 75 per cent as much acreage.

A comparison with 129 farms in the south-central district is even more astounding. Average size of these farms was 343 acres. These farms required the services of 1.9 men and gross income was $12,449. Cost was $83.60 for each $100 gross. With nearly twice the acreage, these farms produced only 38 per cent as much income.

Those are farm management association figures from actual farm account books.

Mr. Steele aims for November and December lambs. There is little danger of foul weather with a late fall lambing season. And lambs are ready for market on the high price cycle. He tested the market this year on April 5 with 5 lambs. They weighed 106 pounds.

Heifer calves are purchased in fall, pastured some if sheep do not need all that is available, then are deferred thru the winter and given a short feed for late spring or early summer marketing.

The home 80 acres is divided into 6 fields. In addition there are 12 acres of native grass which serves largely as a lane to get into the other fields. One of the 6 fields is in brome and alfalfa. The others are used for a rotation of oats and sweet clover, wheat, rye and Sudan. That acreage provides the bulk of the pasture for his sheep.

On another 80 he has 20 acres in alfalfa, 15 of atlas for silage and 45 acres of wheat. That is where he gets hay and silage for feed. Another 28 acres has brome grass seeded along a gully running thru it, the remainder is in wheat and sweet clover. Clover one year in 5. Even with that much wheat acreage he sold only 397 bushels last year. The rest was used for feed. That is why he is considering using some wheat acreage for combine mil

Under different circumstances, ...ard Wendell, Cowley county, has produced similar results. He purchased his 160-acre farm 6 years ago. It was half native pasture, mostly weeds. The other half had been kafired to death. Kafir in rotation with kafir year after year. With a twinkle in his eye, Mr. Wendell says he is a bottom farmer. Topsoil is gone. He is farming on the bottom, down in the clay.

He bought the farm for a song. But when you stop to think about it, maybe he paid too much. The old triple-A based his farm at 3 bushels of wheat an acre. But the ewe flock alone is producing in the neighborhood of $37 an acre gross. That's almost twice the original cost.

In addition to that he takes seed from about 40 acres of sweet clover. And he now has some barley and wheat to thresh each year.

Now Has 185 Ewes

When moving onto the farm Mr. Wendell had about 50 ewes. There were no fences and little to be found besides weeds. He now has 185 ewes. The farm is fenced sheep-tight and open land is cross-fenced as an aid to grazing.

His rotation is simple. Small grain and legumes in direct rotation. Nearly half his farm is in sweet clover. He has saved a small acreage for alfalfa. Wheat, rye and barley take up the remainder of the plowable acres. But those grain crops play an important role in the sheep program.

In fall he uses first-year sweet clover for pasture along with rye and barley. Then he has wheat for winter pasture.

READY IN APRIL: These lambs are a sample of what can be found on the Eldo Steele farm, Harvey county, every spring. With lambs he can gross more for each acre at a lower cost of production.

Should the winter be closed, the ewes get prairie and alfalfa hay. A small amount of grain is fed the ewes before lambing, ¼ to ½ pound. After lambing he may step up grain to 1 pound, but that depends on condition of the pasture.

In spring ewes and lambs are back on wheat, rye and barley pasture. Then sweet clover is ready, too, which holds the flock until the last of May. After that the clover still will make seed. For a couple of months he depends on native pasture. But as soon as the grain crops are out of the way the sheep are out on the stubble and cleaning up along the fence rows. After a rest for the native buffalo, it again can be used in fall or winter.

Likes Fall Lambs

Mr. Wendell, too, has his sights set for fall lambs. He likes to have them on the market in May at from 90 to 100 pounds. To save trouble at lambing time, he is using harnesses on the bucks which leave a paint mark on the ewes. Then bred ewes are marked differently each week. There are few surprises on the Wendell farm at lambing time. Ewes due to lamb in one week are brought in close where they can be given special treatment. He doesn't need to watch the whole flock.

There are other ways of making money with sheep by consuming home-grown roughage. Lamb feeding has been profitable for several farmers in the Sedgwick county area. Grazing on wheat pasture is a profitable enterprise farther west.

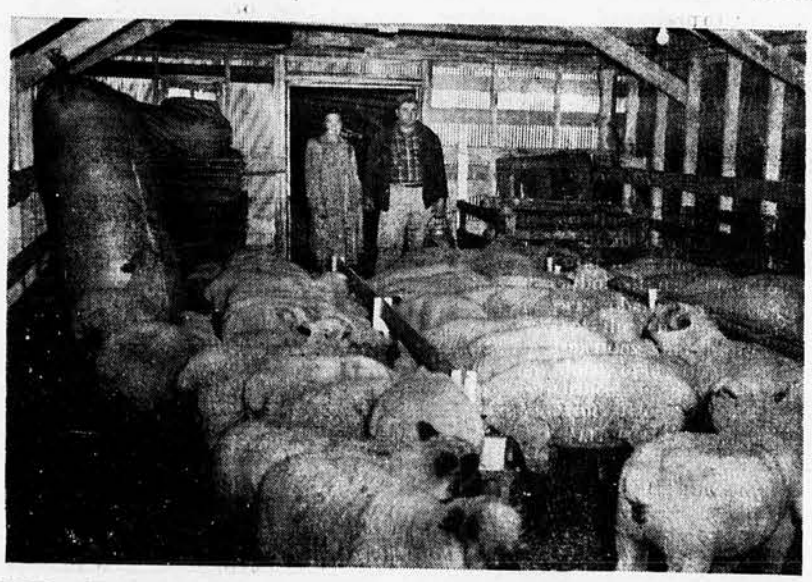
Jerome Kessler, Sedgwick county, fed out 1,600 lambs last winter. After 4 or 5 months of feeding he figured he had put on about 35 pounds of gain. He raised two thirds of the corn used on his farm, all the alfalfa.

Also of Sedgwick county, Albert Gruenbacher fed out about 1,000 lambs last season. In 6 months he expects to put 40 to 55 pounds of gain on each lamb. Cheap pasture provides some of this gain. Low-quality hay and grain mixed and ground together are fed to lambs in self-feeders.

There seems to be such little difference in lamb gains between low- and good-quality hay that Mr. Gruenbacher sometimes will trade good hay from his farm for lower-quality hay at a profit. In addition to the feeder lambs, he has a flock of about 120 ewes.

In general the ewe flock is a safer venture than feeder lambs. And they can be surprisingly profitable, if attention is given to efficiency and market-time. Getting them to market when the price is high in spring, and producing them from ewes that feed themselves on good pasture. As Mr. Wendell puts it, sweet clover is the best pasture you can get for sheep.

Sheep can help you realize higher acre returns from plow land, from the sale of the lambs and wool. At the same time they provide a means of utilizing that highly important sweet clover, important in the rotation. While providing excellent pasture for sheep, it improves soil tilth for better grain yields on the fewer acres which you will be seeding to wheat and other cereal grains.



COME AND GET IT: Nearly 200 fall lambs slip thru the gates when Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wendell, Cowley county, pour grain into the feeders. With a ewe flock they realize excellent returns from a low-fertility farm. The bag of wool at left represents an important income item.

Poultry Officer

James E. Wilson, of Clearwater, is a new director of the American Poultry Association. He represents the sixth district which is comprised of Kansas and nearby states. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Kansas Poultry Institute. He is a hatcheryman, produce dealer and poultry breeder.

Fruit Tricks Being Studied

NO SPEECHES but plenty of looking. That's what took place when more than 100 visitors gathered at Kansas State College, June 15, for Horticultural Field Day.

A tour thru the college greenhouses preceded a look at 185 varieties and species of shrubs on the campus. In the greenhouses visitors were shown latest experiments in treating growing tomatoes with various kinds of lights in an attempt to step up vitamin C content. Hothouse tomatoes normally have less vitamin C than those grown outdoors.

Promising Varieties

Another thing of interest visitors learned was that strawberries and vegetables now are being bred at the college especially for freezing qualities. Some varieties of strawberries, delicious when eaten fresh from the vine, do not taste good after freezing. Temple and Sparkle are 2 varieties that show promise as excellent berries for freezing. Sioux, a new variety of strawberry developed in Wyoming, is being pushed at the college because it will go thru winter without mulching.

When asked about the strawberry crop on the horticulture farm, one of the professors told visitors: "We have plenty to satisfy the pickers but none left over for the consumers."

A 2-hour tour of the state horticulture farm proved interesting. The experimental orchard was established in 1943. Several types of sprinkler irrigation systems were demonstrated on the farm for all of the visitors present.

Dean of the many who took the tour was James Sharp, 89, of Council Grove. Mr. Sharp has been a member of the Kansas Horticulture Society for 65 years and is a former president of the group.

First Day of Summer

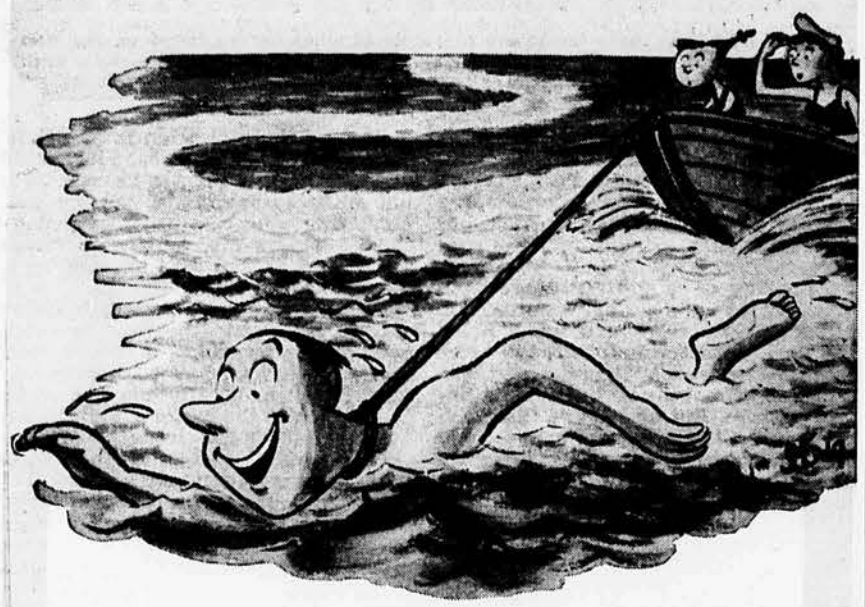
Dear Editor: I noticed on the cover page of the June 17 issue of *Kansas Farmer* the first day of summer officially started at exactly 6:37 P. M. on June 21. Why was it that time of day and who says so?—Faithful Reader.

According to A. D. Robb, climatologist at the state climatology center, Topeka, the U. S. Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C., sets the time from astronomical calculations. The astronomical season known as summer happened to start at 6:37 P. M., 75th Meridian time, this year, or more officially, at 5:37 P. M., Central Standard Time.

Summer officially ends on September 23 at 8:44 A. M., Central Standard Time. Mr. Robb states that "using 90 degrees as a good summertime temperature, past records show summer has started as early as May 3 and ended as late as October 23."

For any reader who wishes more detailed information, it is suggested he pick up a copy of the Nautical Almanac of the U. S. Naval Observatory. That booklet gives all the answers about the sun, the moon, and the stars! Ask your nearest library for a copy.

He's feeling his CHEERIOS...



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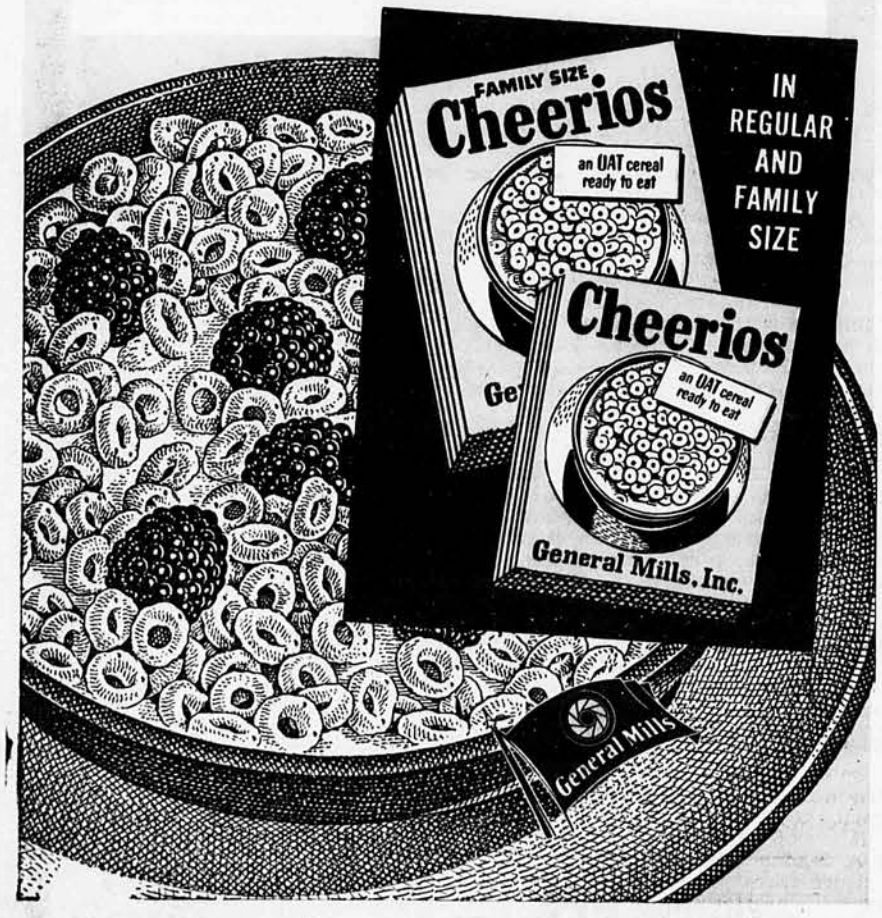
★ ★ ★

Yes ...a ready-to-eat OAT CEREAL with a whale of a lot of GO power!

Betty Crocker of General Mills, America's best-known food authority, says: "For active days, start your breakfast with Cheerios, milk and fruit." Cheerios are so appetizing—like crunchy little doughnuts with a wonderful fresh toasted-oat flavor. Get ready-to-eat Cheerios today. Ask for the "family-size" package.



To avoid soil stain and sunscald . . .

Stake Your Tomatoes

By WILLIAM G. AMSTEIN, Kansas State College

A PRACTICE that should be more widely adopted in tomato production in Eastern and Central Kansas is staking or supporting plants. Mulching is desirable if staking is not possible. Not only will staking save space in the garden, but it permits better insect and disease control since coverage of both foliage and fruit with a spray or dust is made easier. You will recall in harvesting tomatoes from unstaked plants that often more than half or more of the fruits are culls due to soil stain or sunscald or both. It is worthwhile to take the time, I believe, to stake plants to avoid a large share of this cull fruit loss. You will enjoy the added convenience in harvesting as well as fine quality fruit.

Successful market gardeners report staking and pruning pay good dividends in several other ways. Fruit on staked plants ripens earlier than on ground plants. Average quality of fruit is better and less foliage injury develops. Farm and home gardeners will find staking tomatoes does not require too much extra time. Certainly when the better results are considered, the practice is well worthwhile.

Too many good tomato plants during early summer or soon after the fruit starts to set are injured by foliage diseases. You will notice spots on lower leaves. If the early season is dry, we may not notice any foliage problem until fruit is well developed. Recently rainy weather has permitted foliage troubles to get started. If no early season protection is given plants, watch them rather closely for any leaf spot infections starting on lower or older leaves. Periods of warm, wet weather will provide a good chance for trouble to start. I have noticed many plants with this condition lately.

If you have your tomatoes growing near where you had them other years, you can expect some foliage trouble and losses. As soon as an outbreak of foliage disease is noticed on the foliage, 2 to 4 applications of a spray or dust may be needed. Any delay in starting treatment will permit complete defoliation and sunburning of fruit. Observing the first outbreak of these diseases is important. Then be equipped to do something about it and waste no more time before doing it.

Now there are several materials usually available locally, anyone of which can be used to handle these foliage problems on tomatoes. Copper compounds can be used with good results. Kopper King, Copper Hydro, Basi Cop and several others are the more commonly available products. Use them in preference to Bordeaux mixture. Many manufacturers now sell a combination material that will handle any insects as well as tomato diseases at the same time. Follow the manufacturer's directions given on the package in using them.

If you are not able to locate one of these trade-name, lime-free copper compounds, you can use Bordeaux mixture. Many stores now stock a ready-mixed material that only has to be dissolved in water to be used as a spray.

Fumigate Stored Wheat

Fumigation of all stored wheat in Kansas will highlight activities of the Kansas Wheat Quality Council during August. The council is an organization combining interests of 25 agricultural agencies for improving wheat.

In their intensive program to reduce the tremendous damage to stored wheat, the council has divided its campaign in 2 parts. During May, cleaning and spraying bins were accomplished. Fumigation work in August is the second phase. It has been estimated 8 million dollars are lost each year from damage to stored wheat.

Quality of Kansas wheat also will be improved thru increased research, sales of good seed, and improved marketing conditions.

Joins WIBW Staff

Wes Seyler, former Nebraska vocational agriculture instructor, has been appointed Farm Service Director for WIBW effective July 1, according to Ben Ludy, general manager.

Seyler was educated at Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebr., and received his degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture from the University of Nebraska.

Aid for Brome Grass

Maybe brome grass needs severe cultivation occasionally. Harry Engle, Shawnee county, tried it this year before applying nitrogen fertilizer and results look good. This field produced about 600 pounds of brome seed an acre a year ago. Early in spring he went over the brome one direction with a chisel and applied 200 pounds of ammonium nitrate an acre. Before harvest it gave promise of 400 pounds or more seed an acre.

GRANDMA . . . By Charles Kuhn

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE LIBRARY JUL 7 1950 MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Thoughts TO LIVE BY

Co-operation

YEARS ago, I met a man in Indiana who called himself "The Hoosier Philosopher." He was interested in mules for their illustrative value, and I gathered from his conversation that he had written a volume entitled "Muleology." A story he told presumably appeared in that book. Jack and Jenny were tied together with a 20-foot rope. That reduced the work of their owner when he brought them from the range to the barn. Two mules are easier to see than one. Because they were tied together, by finding the one, he automatically found the other.

One time, these 2 mules found a hole in the fence. They wandered thru it into a cornfield in which pickers had worked the day before. They must have departed in a hurry, for they left 2 bushels of husked corn in the field. Jenny spotted the one to the north and Jack saw the one in the south. Unfortunately these baskets were 30 feet apart, and as you recall, the rope that tied the mules together was only 20 feet long. What a tug of war ensued! Jenny pulled for all her might. Jack pulled to the limit of his strength, but they were so evenly matched neither one made any progress. Jenny couldn't understand why Jack was such a stubborn ass, and Jack wondered why Jenny was trying to keep him away from such appetizing food.

Fortunately, Jenny's curiosity prompted her to look back to see why Jack was putting up such resistance. There beyond Jack, she saw a bushel of corn that was equally as tempting as the one toward which she had been struggling. Wise mule that she was, she turned about and helped Jack eat the corn he had claimed for his own. She, of course, told him about the other basket, so he welcomed her to his in anticipation of sharing hers.

Aren't mules intelligent? Just think of the people who could profit by their example. Some are torn by conflicts within themselves. Striving for 2 goals, they attain neither one. Trying to lay up treasures both in heaven and on earth, they don't amass very much in either place.

Many couples established homes with the greatest expectations. They dream of happiness and harmony, but each member ignores the other in an effort to get what he wants. Constant conflict bursts the bubble of their dreams, and makes their home a disappointment to them.

There are communities that impoverish themselves by their animosities. One group works against another. Neither race wants the other to improve its position. And so the corn is uneaten.

The same situation prevails among the nations. All peoples want the same things—order, purpose, peace, prosperity, and a semblance of security. The corn is the same in all the baskets, but the nations haven't been able to get together.

Ah, good friend, don't ridicule the mule hereafter. Jack and Jenny learned something that many apparently intelligent people have not yet discovered.

—*Larry Schwarz.*

Meet Gordon West

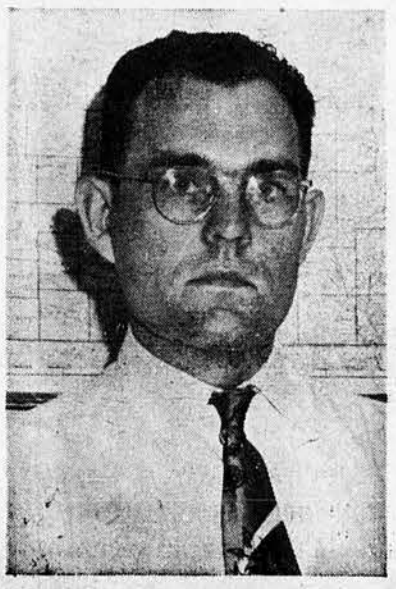
KANSAS FARMER is announcing a new associate editor on its staff. Gordon West, reared on a Riley county dairy farm near Manhattan, joined the magazine staff on June 5, following service as editor with 2 state agricultural experiment stations. His new duties will include both office and field work.

Following his graduation from Kansas State College with the Class of 1942, Gordon served 3½ years with the U. S. Army Signal Corps, both in this country and in the Aleutian Islands. While in college he studied journalism, agriculture, radio, history and other courses. Both during high school and college days he was an active 4-H'er. In 1939 he was Kansas State Champion 4-H Club news reporter. While a member of the Collegiate 4-H Club at Kansas State, Gordon held several offices, including president and reporter. He also became assistant editor and later editor of Who's Whoot, Kansas 4-H yearbook. He served as secretary of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity; vice-president of the YMCA; and was a member of the student board of publications.

While at Purdue University with the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and later at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, Gordon's duties included both publications and publicity work. He contributed columns during that period to farm papers.

Mrs. West is the former Marjorie Simmons, Barnard, a home economics graduate of Kansas State with the Class of 1942. She has taught in Kansas and Virginia schools. There are 2 West daughters, Marilyn, 5, and Rosalyn, 3.

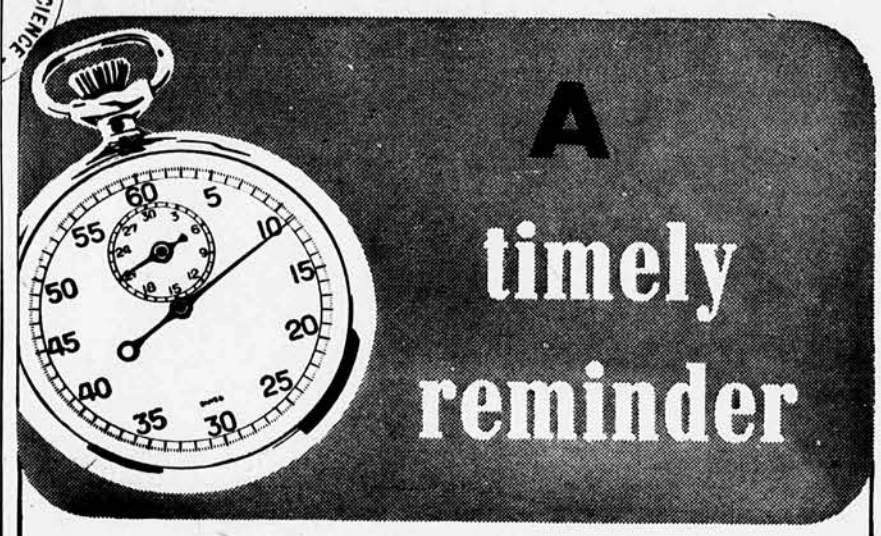
"There's no place like Kansas and the Midwest, and we just couldn't stay away long," said Gordon in commenting on his return to the Sunflower state.



Gordon B. West

Concrete Information

If you are remodeling or building a new house or farm buildings, you will want to see 2 excellent booklets on concrete construction. One is, "Concrete Improvements Around the Home," the other, "Concrete Handbook of Permanent Farm Construction," published by the Portland Cement Association. Both booklets are well illustrated, the information reliable, and instructions easily followed. For a free copy of these booklets, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



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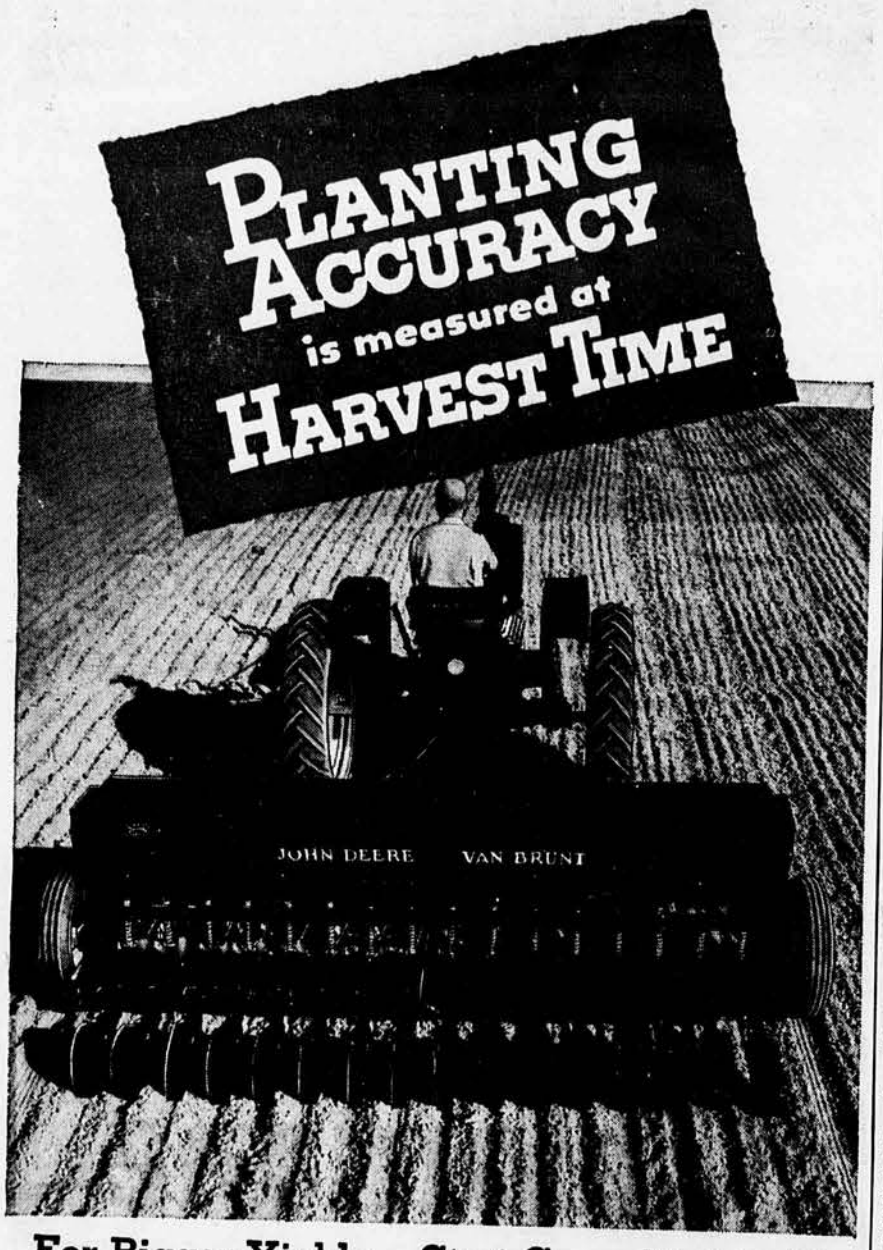

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In the Large Photo, Above: Model "RB" Double-Run Grain Drill equipped with press wheel attachment. *Above:* Model "B" Plain Grain Drill.

Above: Planting and fertilizing in one operation with the Model "FB" Fertilizer Grain Drill. An attachment makes it possible to sow grass seed at the same time.

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No. 11 Reviewing farming progress and looking into the future

More Plant Food Used on Farms

Better Fertilizers at Lower Cost Now Available

By F. W. SMITH, Associate Professor of Soils, Kansas State College

FERTILIZER usage in Kansas has grown rapidly. Many important advancements have been recorded in the last 50 years. At the beginning of the present century, commercial fertilizers played a relatively insignificant role in crop production in the state. Now, thousands of tons are used each year. Indications are even more will be needed to maintain high yields as our soils become more depleted.

Part of the progress in use of fertilizers is due to advancements made within the state. Part is due to advancements in fertilizer outside the state.

A good picture of this progress can be obtained by reviewing changes that have taken place with respect to each of the 3 major fertilizer nutrient elements: Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

Nitrogen Fertilizers

Fifty years ago nearly all nitrogen fertilizer used in the United States came from animal and plant by-products. At present they probably provide less than 5 per cent of our fertilizer nitrogen. Why has there been such drastic change in nitrogen fertilizer source?

Fifty years ago our only important source of inorganic nitrogen was the Chilean nitrate deposits. These deposits still supply a large amount of the fertilizer nitrogen consumed in the United States, but usage of such in Kansas is small. Recovery of ammonia from industrial wastes accounted for only about 1 per cent of the nitrogen used as commercial fertilizer in the United States at the beginning of the century.

During the last 50 years there were important industrial advancements which made it possible to produce nitrogen fertilizer at lower cost. Inasmuch as there is a tremendous supply of free nitrogen (approximately 80 per cent of the atmospheric air) over the surface of the earth there was no problem in finding a sufficient supply of this element with which to work.

Gave It a Boost

Shortly before the turn of the century it was predicted we would have to draw upon this supply of gaseous nitrogen in order to meet our needs. Synthetic production of calcium cyanamid was started on a continuing basis at Niagara Falls, Canada, in 1909. Use of calcium cyanamid is not great in Kansas, but today some is used both as a straight source of nitrogen and as a constituent of mixed fertilizer. More important, perhaps, was the fact that synthetic production of calcium cyanamid provided the necessary stimulus for development of other synthetic processes for nitrogen fixation.

The first commercial plant in the United States for production of fixed nitrogen was placed in operation at Syracuse, New York, in 1921. The synthetic production of fixed nitrogen compounds was given a tremendous boost during the recent war. We now have 19 rather widely distributed synthetic nitrogen fixing plants in the United States. These plants have capacity for about 1,400,000 tons of nitrogen annually. **Kansas is fortunate in having one of these nitrogen fixing plants located in the state. This plant, south of Pittsburg, operated by the Spencer Chemical Company, is now able to supply a large amount of ammonium nitrate and ammoniating solutions for use in this state as well as in other Midwest states.**

Developed Since the War

Use of ammonium nitrate as a commercial fertilizer has developed largely since World War II. Ammonium nitrate, which contains about 33.5 per cent nitrogen, is at present the cheapest solid form of inorganic nitrogen fertilizer. Making a large quantity of this material available at a comparatively low cost has caused many Kansas farmers to use fertilizer for the first time in recent years.

At the turn of the century it was commonly agreed that altho yield increases could be obtained from use of nitrogen fertilizer, such usage could not be recommended as an economically feasible practice.

Just 10 years ago only 272 tons of ammonium sulfate were used as such in Kansas. No ammonium nitrate was used. Some nitrogen was used in mixed goods. There were 306 tons of ammonium sulfate used in Kansas during 1949 and 23,024 tons of ammonium nitrate, a product which 10 years ago was not used at all. Also, the amount of mixed goods containing nitrogen had increased materially. The development of the ammonium nitrate industry has been predominate in this increase.

Important to Farmers

Another important development for the farmer who uses mixed fertilizers was more extensive use of ammoniating solutions by industry in recent years. Altho ammonium nitrate is at present the lowest cost solid form of nitrogen, certain solution forms provide even cheaper sources of the element. These solutions may be used to ammoniate superphosphate and the resultant mixture then contains nitrogen which has been supplied at a lower cost than if a solid form of nitrogen compound had been employed. Extensive use of this practice has come about only in recent years in mixed fertilizers used by farmers of this state.

Still a cheaper form of nitrogen fertilizer has been employed on a very limited basis in this state during the past year. Anhydrous ammonia (pure ammonia stored under pressure so as to be in a liquid state) is, from the standpoint of production, the cheapest source of nitrogen since ammonia is the form in which nitrogen is commonly fixed in the synthetic plants. Ammonia rapidly vaporizes to form a

Atlas sorgo frequently shows marked stimulation as a result of fertilizer application. Note the more advanced maturity and more abundant vegetative growth in the fertilized plants on the left.

gas when the pressure is removed, but with proper machinery the material may be supplied to the soil with only small loss of nitrogen, or it may be dissolved in irrigation water and then applied to the soil.

Organic nitrogen fertilizers (cottonseed meal, tankage, castor pomace, etc.) are still used somewhat in making mixed fertilizers, but the high cost of such products does not allow for effective competition with inorganic materials.

A Big Saving

One major development in nitrogen fertilizer production has been the increase made in the amount of nitrogen in materials used. Organic nitrogen carriers commonly contained very low percentages of nitrogen. So undesirably large amounts of materials had to be applied to the soil to supply a significant amount of nitrogen. Use of nitrate of soda from Chile means using a material containing about 16 per cent nitrogen; use of ammonium sulfate involves use of a material containing about 20.5 per cent nitrogen. Ammonium nitrate, most common source of nitrogen fertilizer used in Kansas, contains about 33.5 per cent nitrogen or more than double that contained in nitrate of soda. Ammoniating solutions commonly contain from 37 to 40.8 per cent nitrogen and anhydrous ammonia contains about 82 per cent nitrogen. **Thus a considerable saving in freight and considerable saving in handling fertilizer materials is now possible thru use of the newer materials available to Kansas farmers.**

Certain experimental nitrogen fertilizers developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture have attracted some attention because of desirable properties. These materials, compounds produced from urea and formaldehyde, have the ability to release nitrogen with a more or less controlled rate of availability. This is desirable in order to maintain available nitrogen in the soil over a longer period and to prevent leaching of the soluble portion of the nutrient from the soil. These materials contain from about 35 to 38 per cent nitrogen.

Phosphate Fertilizers

Phosphorus is the element that always has been used in largest quantities on Kansas soils, particularly on Eastern Kansas soils. Many of our soils are naturally deficient in this element.

Fifty years ago bone phosphate—either raw bone or steamed bone meal—was still used rather extensively as a source of phosphorus in the United States and in Kansas. Today bone meal seldom if ever is used as a source of phosphorus for Kansas soils. Superphosphate and raw rock phosphate now are the most important sources.

Progress has been made during the last 50 years in the manufacture of ordinary superphosphate, even tho the principle of using acid to make phosphorus in either rock or bones more soluble has been understood for more than 100 years. In 1900, the average (P_2O_5) in ordinary superphosphate was about 14.5 per cent. The average content is now about 19.5 per cent. This increase in average phosphoric acid content has resulted from use of higher grades of rock phosphate and stronger sulfuric acid in the manufacturing processes.

Easier to Handle

The handling properties of superphosphate have been improved by lowering the moisture content, and also in some instances by developing processes for making granular products.

Manufacture of concentrated superphosphate (triple or treble superphosphate) has come about during the last 50 years. Progress in such manufacture was slow but steady prior to World War II, at which time the production was seriously retarded. However, production since the war has been at the highest level in history. A major portion of the straight superphosphate used in Kansas is in the form of concentrated superphosphate. Considerable concentrated superphosphate is used also in manufacture of mixed goods consumed in Kansas.

New types of phosphate fertilizers have been produced in recent years. Some of these materials have been tested under Kansas conditions and found quite satisfactory. Calcium metaphosphate (60 per cent available phosphoric acid) is probably the most important development of this type. This material has been sold in limited quantities in Kansas.

Attempts to improve the availability of the form of phosphorus contained in rock phosphate also have been made. The production of fused rock phosphate holds considerable promise, and with an expanded use of rock phosphate in Kansas it is not unreasonable to expect this material may someday be used in Kansas.

Rock phosphate consumption has expanded materially during the last 10 years. In 1940, a total of 722 tons of rock phosphate were used in the state. Consumption amounted to more than 20,000 tons during 1949.

Potash Fertilizers

Potash fertilizers have never been used extensively in Kansas in the form of straight fertilizers. Only 38 tons of straight potash salts were used during 1949, and this is probably the largest amount ever consumed during a single year. Most of the potash used in Kansas has been as a constituent of mixed fertilizers. Here the use has increased greatly during the last few years.

Advancements in the American potash industry have been made during the first half of the Twentieth century. Prior to World War I almost all potash used in this country was obtained from German sources. As a result of the war there were numerous attempts made to develop domestic sources of potash. Production of potash from the brine at Searles Lake, California, was started in 1916. In 1939 the development of the deposits at Carlsbad, New Mexico, was begun. In the comparatively short time since these 2 events, American producers have reached the point where they are now able to supply the farmers of the United States with sufficient potash to meet their needs.

Mixed Fertilizers

Probably the greatest advancement in fertilizer production has been with respect to mixed fertilizer manufacture and use. The use of mixed goods in Kansas amounted to nearly 40,000 tons in 1949. This was more than the tonnage of all fertilizers consumed in the state during any one year prior to 1947.

Thirty years ago the average plant nutrient content of mixed fertilizers used in the United States was below 14 per cent. Today the average content has been increased to about 22 per cent. This tremendous advancement has been one of the most noteworthy in the field of fertilizer production.

Advancements have been made by increasing the average plant nutrient content of mixed fertilizers. Also, there have been improvements in the physical condition of mixtures and in the production of non-acid forming mixtures.

Ammoniation of fertilizers has come into prominence during the last 25 years, and this practice has done much to improve the physical condition of mixtures as well as to lessen the cost of nitrogen used. Closer control of moisture content of mixed fertilizers and improved packaging also have been instrumental in improving fertilizer quality, especially that of mixed fertilizers.

Fertilizer Prices

Fertilizer prices make an interesting study. In a recent issue of the "Fertilizer Review" it was pointed out that the average ton of fertilizer now costs about 8 per cent more than it did in 1925. Prices paid to farmers for their products have, on the average, advanced more than this amount. Additionally, a ton of mixed fertilizer now contains at least 20 per cent more plant food than it did 25 years ago. It is obvious that fertilizers are a much

(Continued on Page 12)

"I'm teaching my wife how to swim."

WIN THIS PALOMINO HORSE
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BOYS! GIRLS! Imagine the thrill of winning a beautiful Palomino Riding Horse! And wouldn't you be proud to own Gold Bond with his Bridle, Saddle and Saddle Blanket? A good horse makes a wonderful pet, mighty useful too . . . and now YOU can win a Palomino absolutely FREE!

HERE'S HOW YOU WIN: Simply by taking orders for canvas Water Boy Drinking Water Bags at the regular price of $1.50 each. Your friends and neighbors will buy Water Boy Water Bags for use out in the field because they keep drinking water COOL by nature's age-old evaporation method. Actual tests prove 15° to 20° cooler than crockery, glass and metal containers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Over 3 million in use by farmers, ranchers, sportsmen, vacationists.

Contest is regional, not national, so you will be competing only with other boys and girls just like yourself and your chances to win are equally as good or better than any one else. You'll find that Water Boy Water Bags sell quickly and easily, so enter the Palomino Horse Contest TODAY!

PRIZE NO. 1 — GOLD BOND, Palomino saddle horse, with Bridle, Western Saddle and Navajo Saddle Blanket. To be awarded to the first boy or girl to sell an established Water Boy Water Bag sales quota. The number set as the quota is registered with the contest board of judges but obviously cannot be publicly announced ahead of time because some contestant might be tempted to buy the few Water Bags necessary to win and get the valuable prize by spending only a fraction of its value. The number of sales necessary to win is small . . . but you must hurry . . . promptness is what counts.

PRIZE NO. 2 — Yes, you have TWO CHANCES to win. BLAZE, another golden saddle horse with Bridle, Saddle and Saddle Blanket will be awarded to the boy or girl who sells the MOST water bags during the contest.

Special Provision: Should the winner of Prize No. 1 also sell the most bags during the contest, he or she may not want both horses, in which case as a second prize it will be optional to take $250 cash instead.

CONTEST RULES: Farm boys and girls to 20 years of age inclusive may enter, except employees of Water Boy Sales Co., its advertising agency, employees of this publication and members of their immediate families. Starts now; ends July 31, 1950. Winner of Prize No. 1 will be determined by earliest postmark of order reaching the Water Boy Water Bag sales quota for a given contestant. To count for Prize No. 2 Water Boy orders must be postmarked before midnight July 31, 1950. Winners will be announced early in August. Horses will be delivered in August, all charges paid. Decisions of the judges will be final. In case of ties duplicate prizes will be awarded. Contest subject to all federal, state and local regulations.

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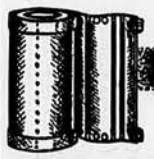

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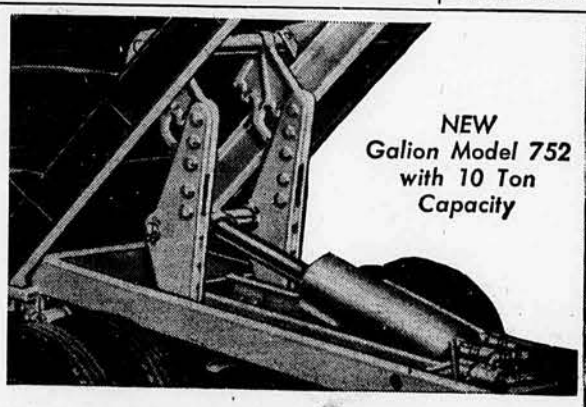

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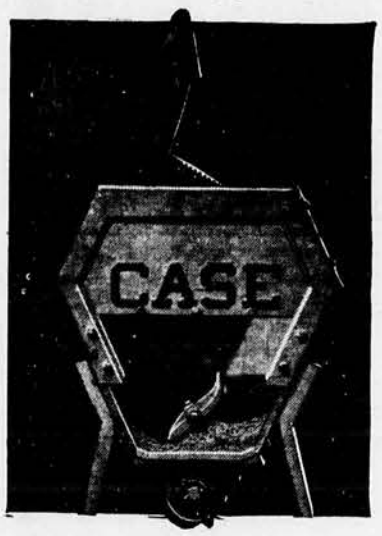

Paddle-feed agitator does more than prevent bridging of light, clinging seeds—it presses seed positively to metering rolls, assures uniform flow at desired rate. Also used for bearded oats. Extra equipment.

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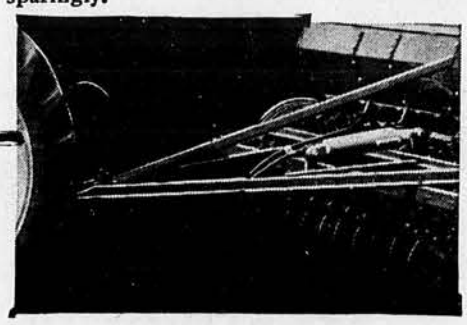
✓ **Two driving speeds.** Low gear provides uniformly light seeding with wide opening. Saves seed by sowing surely, accurately—yet sparingly.



Hydraulic control is optional by use of mounting parts to take any ASAE standard remote hydraulic cylinder. Provides instant depth adjustment and quick lift. Rope-controlled power lift is standard equipment, lifts full height from any depth.

Let your Case dealer prove Seedmeter accuracy in every furrow . . . with any kind of seed . . . at any rate of seeding. See him about the size to fit your tractor . . . type and spacing of furrow openers to suit your soil conditions. Start now to get more from your seed, your fertilizer, your time, and your land. Be sure to mail coupon.

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More Plant Food

(Continued from Page 11)

better buy today than in past years.

At the beginning of this century Kansas was wholly dependent upon fertilizers which were shipped in from outside the state. Today we have an important nitrogen fixation plant located in the state, and in addition there are 2 mixing plants now in operation within the state. There are prospects of one or more additional mixing plants being started in the near future. Thus it is obvious commercial fertilizer production in the state is in its mere infancy. The number of fertilizer agents and distributors has increased to keep stride with fertilizer usage.

The Future of Fertilizers

Future happenings in Kansas fertilizer usage depend upon several factors. Consumption of fertilizer has increased so rapidly in the last few years it is difficult to even estimate how much further this upward climb will go. Adverse climatic conditions, if such should occur for an extended period, could affect use of fertilizers in an adverse manner, also. Likewise, a recession in farm commodity prices would undoubtedly have a depressing effect upon fertilizer usage.

It seems safe to predict there will be continued effort to produce fertilizers which have a higher concentration of plant nutrients.

A promising recent development has been the synthesis of a material from gaseous ammonia and phosphorus pentoxide. This laboratory material contains 17 per cent nitrogen and 77 per cent P_2O_5 or the equivalent of 94 per cent total plant nutrients. **Inasmuch as this material shows considerable promise it is entirely possible some day our farmers will be nearly able to attain their wish of 100 per cent nutrients in a mixed fertilizer.**

Use of fertilizer in Kansas should move progressively westward as the soils in that area become more and more depleted in nutrient elements. Lack of rainfall will undoubtedly continue to be dominant over lack of fertility in many years, so it is not likely fertilizer consumption will ever be as great in this region as in Central and Eastern Kansas. Development of irrigation projects in the western area will necessitate a greater usage of fertilizer.

Potassium needs, which have been relatively minor, may logically be expected to be greater in Southeastern Kansas, especially if legume acreage should increase materially.

Need Trace Elements, Too

It is entirely possible that minor elements will play an increasingly important role in fertilizers in Kansas in the not too distant future. In 1947 there were indications in tests conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station that the addition of borax to a mixture of phosphatic and potash fertilizers had a beneficial effect upon the yield of alfalfa in Southeastern Kansas. Preliminary observations of red clover tests conducted in the greenhouse at Manhattan indicate a somewhat similar response.

Some continued changes should occur with respect to use of fertilizers on various crops. The great increase in use of nitrogen fertilizer may very well spread to more and more acres of corn, sorghum and grasses—crops which normally have not been heavily fertilized.

Wheat has always been the one crop most frequently fertilized, partially because of its high cash value and partially because of its ability to respond to both nitrogen and phosphatic fertilizers, especially in Eastern Kansas. No doubt this lead role of the wheat crop will continue, but other crops such as alfalfa, sweet clover, and red clover should use more and more phosphatic fertilizer.

Additional improvements in fertilizer distributing machinery are inevitable. There has been a tendency in recent years to produce numerous devices for spreading fertilizers on top of the land. Improvements need to be made especially in machinery which place bands of fertilizer along row crops.

Some interest has developed in airplane and spray applications of fertilizer materials. Distribution of ammonium nitrate by airplane has been attempted several times in Kansas.

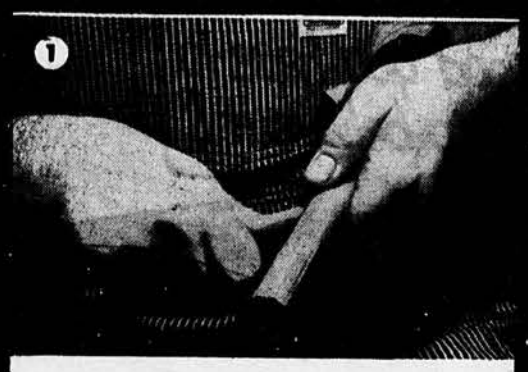
Spray applications of nitrogen fertilizer in the form of urea are now recommended in certain eastern areas for apple trees. Experimental work is being conducted on other crops including wheat and some promising results have been obtained.

The outlook for future fertilizer usage in Kansas may be somewhat better understood by considering changes in soil fertility. **It is no secret that our Kansas soils, most of which were very high in fertility, are not as productive as was true 50 years ago.** Crop rotations, good soil management and improved crop varieties can do much to maintain crop yields. However, we must face the inevitable fact that eventually the supply of phosphorus and possibly potassium in soils which are now considered quite productive may reach a sufficiently low level that continued high yields will not be possible without fertilizer usage.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has estimated that only 17 per cent of the phosphorus removed from Kansas soils in harvested crops during 1947 was replaced by use of fertilizers and manures during that same period. The corresponding figures for nitrogen and potassium were 5 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. For these last 2 elements the contribution of commercial fertilizers was almost insignificant.

It is true more fertilizer nitrogen has been supplied in years since 1947, but it still is obvious our soil fertility balance sheet is in the red. **Therefore, sound soil management practices as well as economic returns suggest that even greater use should be made of fertilizers in the future than has been true in the past.**

Oats show a need for fertilizer. The difference shown here resulted on the farm of Beatty Ray, Iola, in 1947. The area where the sparse growth of oats is shown was not fertilized. The remainder of the field received fertilizer.



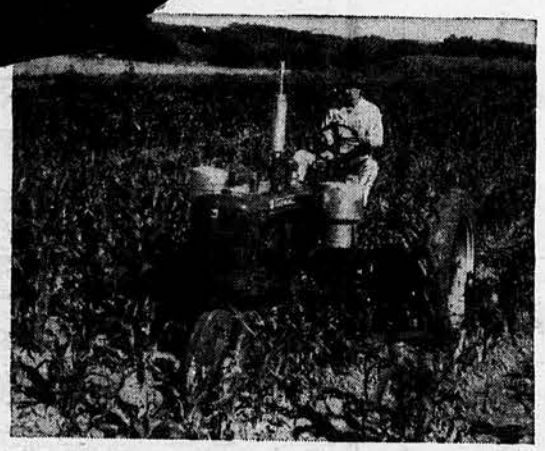
BOOST CORN YIELDS as much as 100 percent by proper fertilization. Your profits can be increased in the same amount — provided you know what your soil needs. Step One in finding out is to split a cornstalk lengthwise with your jackknife.

SPENCER'S FREE NITROGEN TESTER comes into play as you apply powder to the split surface of the stalk. It takes only a few grains of powder to give the indication. To be thorough, make the test on 4 or 5 stalks from different parts of your cornfield.

EXTRA YIELDS = EXTRA PROFITS for you — result from nitrogen testing. Step Three is to press the halves together to make sure of wetting the powder. An entire field can be spot-checked in a matter of minutes. Dr. Bray recommends testing three times — once in July, twice in August.

THESE TESTS COST YOU NOTHING! To help you invest in fertilizer wisely and use fertilizer efficiently, Spencer Chemical Company is making the Nitrogen Tester available free of charge! If adequate nitrates are present, the powder on the split stalk will turn pink.

NITROGEN DEFICIENCY in your cornland is now easy to detect, thanks to the nitrogen test powder developed by Dr. Roger H. Bray, soil chemist at the University of Illinois. In just 30 seconds, this amazing powder turns pink if your soil releases sufficient nitrogen to give you top yields of corn. And now Spencer Chemical Company, producer of Spencer Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer, offers this tester to you *free of charge!* You don't have to wonder or guess about your nitrogen supply. When you follow the four simple steps above, *you know!*



SIDE-DRESSING with Spencer Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer is possible right up to the last cultivation. If your July test shows nitrogen deficiency, the situation is serious and should be corrected if possible. Seventy percent of America's cornfields are nitrogen hungry, but if you check and supply the needs of your soil scientifically, a big yield can be yours at harvest time.

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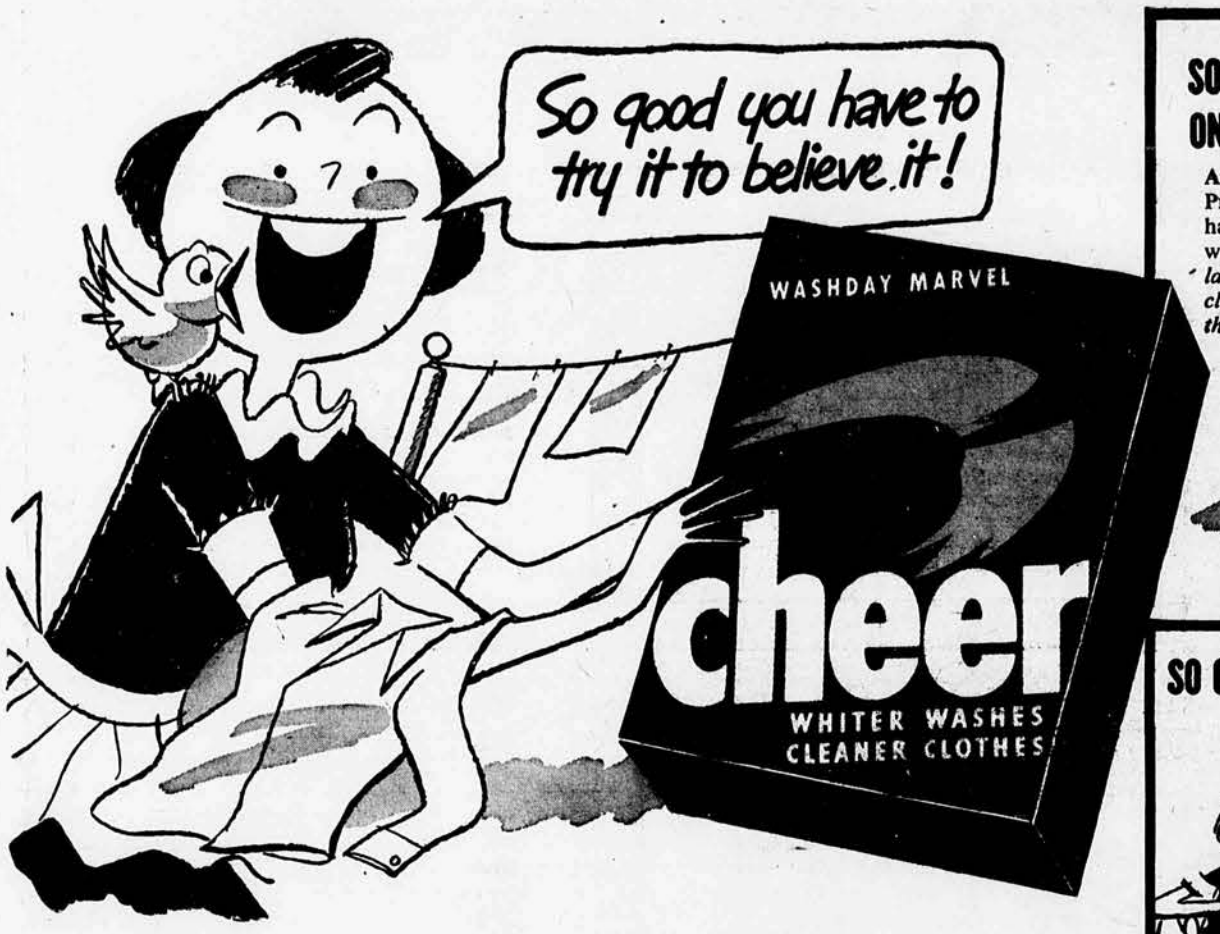

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CHEER suds come up thick and fast in water so hard the best soaps known play out. Leaves no sticky scum —but *removes* the cloudy film left on clothes by soap. NO WATER SOFTENER NEEDED!

So good you get a whistle-clean wash even WHEN HOT WATER RUNS LOW!

The hotter the water, the better the wash. But when the hot water runs low, CHEER suds stand up and go on fighting dirt. Whatever the temperature, CHEER will give you a cleaner wash than any soap, at the same temperature!

CHEER is the trade-mark of a special all-purpose detergent made by PROCTER & GAMBLE in the U. S. A.

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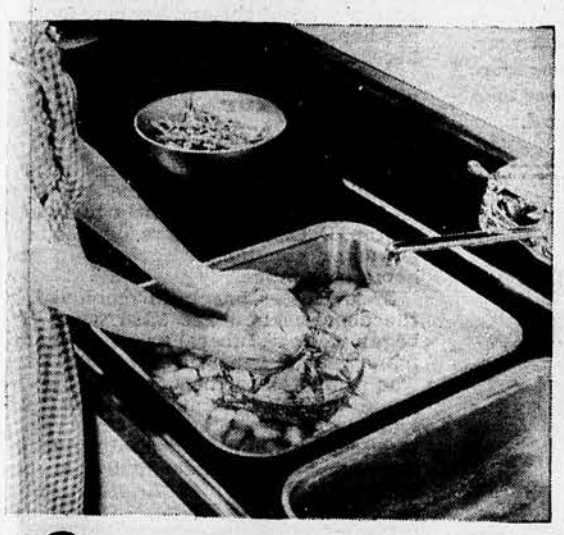
Frozen Foods Have No Seasons

By Florence McKinney

1 STEAM METHOD PREFERRED: One pound at a time for best results.



2 COOL QUICKLY: Immerse in ice water or cold running water.

3 DRAIN THOROLY: Moisture causes excessive ice crystals. Use towels.

THE right food on hand at the right time is the result of freezing garden vegetables. There are no food seasons; you eat well every day of the year. Little equipment is needed to freeze vegetables, but it is well to have it all at hand for the quicker the food is packaged, the better its flavor. So don't lose time, once you start. For best results have sharp knives, large pans, a large saucepan with tight lid for scalding, a fine wire-mesh basket or several yards of cheesecloth, plenty of ice-cold water, dish towels, trays, an iron, a slightly flattened tin can with ends removed to fill bags, a measuring cup. A device to hold the cartons upright and prevent spillage will hasten the job. And a crayon to write the name of contents on the package is a must.

Have freezing containers on hand, the best you can get, and of course, moisture- and vaporproof. There are several types on the market including glass jars just for freezing. Don't forget that square containers save space in the freezer. Your locker owner will have several types from which to choose. Cellophane-lined cartons are probably best and easiest to use for almost all vegetables, including green beans.

Gather green beans early in the morning, those beans neither under- or overripe, and only as many as you can get into the freezer within a couple of hours. Otherwise, some good flavor is lost.

First, wash and sort for size, cut off ends and in pieces, if desired. Scalding is a must, something never to be omitted for vegetables. They may be steam scalded or actually covered with boiling water, but the former is recommended because it preserves more vitamins. Place about a pound of beans, either in the mesh basket or a square of cheesecloth, and actually scald for 2 to 4 minutes in a gallon of boiling water, or steam over rapidly boiling water. The larger the beans, the more time for scalding.

Then plunge the container into ice-cold or very cold running water. If neither is available, use several changes of cold water. Drain beans thoroly on paper or cloth dish towels. Water remaining on vegetables will freeze in the container and make them more difficult to break apart when ready to cook. Now the beans go into the containers, the quicker the better.

Never skimp on packaging . . . it is always good practice to leave a half-inch head space for pint paper cartons and a little more for quart cartons. This is for expansion when food freezes. Glass jars need still more head space.

Now make packages airtight. Turn your electric iron to the lowest setting or use a curling iron. Press the edges together. If your bag is Pliofilm or Polythene, the bag must be protected by using a piece of heavy paper between the bag and iron to prevent sticking.

When the package is filled, place immediately in freezer. Never allow the food to get warm. If you intend to take the food to the neighborhood commercial locker, store in the refrigerator until ready to go. After 24 hours in the freezing section of the home freezer, move packages to the storage section.

Scalding time of other vegetables varies a little, so we recommend that if you wish complete detailed directions for freezing all foods, including vegetables, fruits and meats, that you order. "Freezer Storage of Food," by the Kansas State College Extension Service. We will send this bulletin to you free of charge. Write to the Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Photos courtesy Westinghouse Electric Corp.

4 PACK IN CARTONS: Use slightly flattened tin can as funnel to fill liner.

5 SEAL WITH IRON: Use warm iron or curling iron to seal liners airtight.

6 LABEL PACKAGES: Use crayon or pencil to label date and contents.

The Poet's Corner

June Calendar

June! You bring the lovely rose
And in your own good ways,
Make gardens green and ripen fruits
And offer special days.

The fifth, the churchman's Pentecost
And Flag Day after that,
Then comes the 19th, Father's Day,
Choose well his new cravat.

Fishing poles and swimming suits,
And picnics any day,
For summer comes the 21st
So, boys and girls! come play!

—By Camilla Walch Wilson.

Child's Delight

It's fun to wade in summertime
In a shallow ripply 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.

News To You?

IF EVERYONE would eat a dozen more eggs in 1950 than in 1949, there would be no surplus. Eggs are ever a thrifty and nutritious food. Eat at least one each day.

Do you keep the handles of cooking utensils turned back from the front of the stove? It may prevent a severe injury.

When you buy grapefruits look at them carefully. A grapefruit which is pointed on the stem end and has a thick skin is not worth as much as a round, smooth one.

Don't wash white rice before cooking unless necessary and it will be less likely to become sticky. Cook in as little water as possible and it will retain more flavor and a nicer texture.

Put casters on an orange crate or an apple box and you have storage space for Johnny's toys. A painted cigar box is best to keep small toys in. Make it easy for him to put his toys away and he will not consider it too much of a chore. This makes it easy for mother, too.

A friend can be of more influence than any other factor in changing food habits. Many women may read or hear about a new dish, but will venture to try it only when a friend reports that she has tried it and that her family liked it.

About that . . .

Flint in the Flint Hills

A reader of Kansas Farmer writes to us to correct a statement appearing in a recent issue to the effect that there is no flint in the Flint Hills. Since receiving his letter we started an investigation and learn that our reader is correct. There is flint in those hills. The following is a quote from A Cyclopedia of State History, edited by Frank W. Blackmar: "These hills contain no strata or ledges of flint. The thin deposit of chert, styled flint, is derived from nodules of that material occurring in the limestone rock of that locality, the superimposed layers having weathered away, leaving the indestructible flint nodules on the surface."

Announce the Engagement

We have just prepared a new leaflet called "Announcing the Engagement." It includes several ideas for the party including menus. Write to the Entertainment Editor, enclosing 3 cents for cost of mailing.

For Quick Summer Desserts

Make a Pastry Mix

Busy summer months are ahead, days when too much time is spent in the kitchen. For hard-working menfolks pies are a must and here is a quick way of hurrying them to the dinner table. Make a basic pie mix which can be stored in the refrigerator and used later.

Pastry Mix

6 quarts sifted flour
5 tablespoons sugar (beet or cane)
6 tablespoons salt
8 cups vegetable fat or 6½ cups lard

Sift flour, salt and sugar together. Divide fat into 2 parts. Add ½ to flour mixture. Cut the fat into the flour until it is the consistency of corn meal. Add the remaining fat and cut into flour until the size of peas. Store in covered container.

To make a 1-crust pie, use 1¼ cups pastry mix and about 3 tablespoons water. Add water a little at a time, being careful to distribute the water evenly thru the mixture until the pastry will easily form a ball. Knead very lightly with a folding-over motion 6 or 8 times. Roll to ⅛ inch thickness. After placing in pan or on back of pan, prick with fork. Bake at 425° F. for 10 to 12 minutes or until a delicate brown.

Date Rolls

Roll out pastry and cut into 3-inch squares. Combine ¼ cup sugar and ¼ cup chopped nuts. Roll dates in egg white and then coat them with the sugar-nut mixture. Place on pastry square, overlap 2 opposite corners and press together. Bake on ungreased pan at 400° F. until a delicate brown, about 20 to 30 minutes. Serve hot or cold.

Folks Use More Water

The average person uses about 200 gallons of water every day. The U. S. population from 1940 to 1948 in the U. S. rose by nearly 2 million a year. Thus, we need 200 million more gallons of water daily. And folks use more water than in early years for bathing and laundering. New appliances take extra water. Many large cities now have difficulty meeting the demand.

Now She Has a Job

LOIS EVANS has a job. Not that the announcement is a rare piece of news for most folks, but this time it's worth mentioning. In 1948, Lois, who is a polio victim, thought she would never walk again. So did her doctors.

In fact, after many months in and out of the hospital, in and out of doctors' offices and several operations, when she was accepted as a patient, she had to be carried from the ambulance to the Capper Foundation Center for Crippled Children on a stretcher. During those years from the time she was 12, to 1948, when she was 21, she did manage to complete grade school and part of high school with the aid of her older sister, Marie, and various agencies interested in her rehabilitation. She was able to go that far along the way, but no farther.

For a year and a half at the Capper Center, she was given muscle education and additional schooling to train her for a secretarial job. At first she couldn't get from her bed to the wheelchair without help. So the staff planned her physical rehabilitation step by step.

With special equipment to aid in muscle education, with encouragement and inspiration offered by staff experts, she gradually became able to stand well, to walk, finally to walk upstairs and down, to open doors without help. Ruth McKinnis, director of the Center, co-ordinated the efforts of other agencies, the Red Cross, the YWCA where she still takes swimming lessons, the State Vocational Rehabilitation Service, the County Welfare department of her home county and the summer school of Topeka High School, so she might receive the advantages of every possible phase of re-education.

Lois Evans

She learned to use good muscles in place of those which had deteriorated, she strengthened arm muscles, back muscles and those of the abdomen. Step climbing was a terrific hurdle for her but she finally accomplished it. Everybody may fall down occasionally; for the normal person it is little effort to get up. But for Lois, as well as others like her, getting up is something to be learned the tortuous way. She was taught to fall and pick herself up in an open space without help.

All this time she was studying under teachers at the Center and taking correspondence courses learning to be an office secretary.

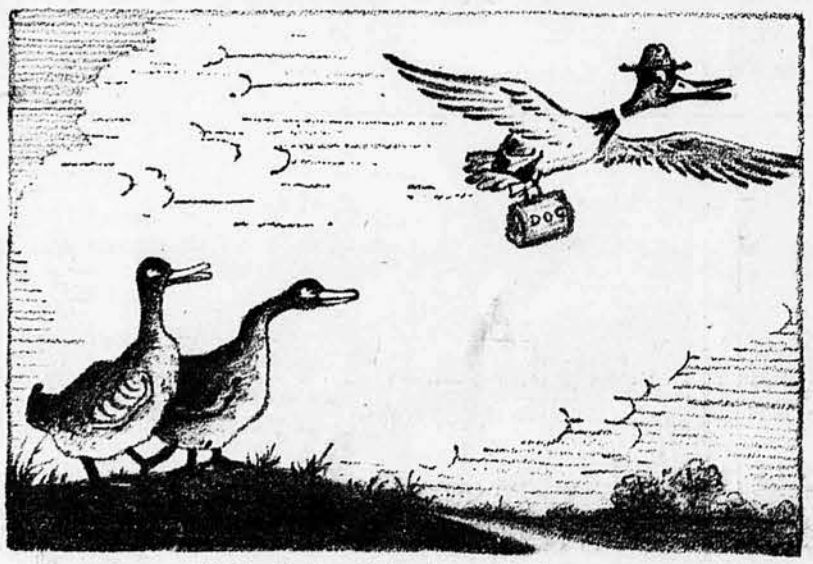
Following her treatment at the Center, she worked for several weeks as a typist in the office of J. M. Parks, secretary of the Capper Crippled Children Foundation. These days she is working half-time in the campaign offices of Willard Mayberry, Republican nominee for Governor, expecting to work full time within a few weeks. She climbs up a long flight of stairs to the office, is given the same work allotment as her co-workers and is happy as a lark to be on her way toward complete financial security. This is a temporary job, but she and her benefactors are hoping a permanent one will come her way soon.

Honored for Superior Service

Marian Hester, state home economist for the Farmers Home Administration, was called recently to Washington, D. C., to receive recognition for superior service in agriculture and home economics.

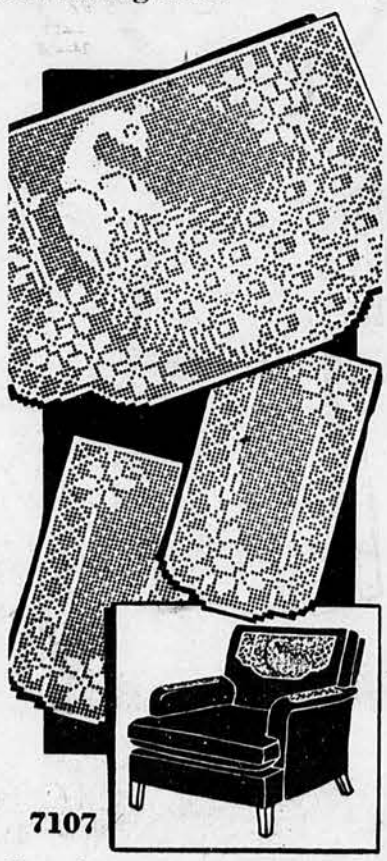
Miss Hester has been employed in the department since 1936 when she began work at Liberal as county home management supervisor. In 1946, she was promoted to the position of state home economist, and has developed training plans for county supervisors in effective methods of analyzing and improving farm family living. A specific contribution is the "Planning Guide for Family Living." It includes information on the value of home-produced foods, guide for planning food needs, budgets for 2, 4 and 6 members. She has prepared also the "Kansas Health Service Guide," which lists all agencies and their activities.

While in Washington, she was presented a silver medal, pin and certificate for her contribution to improved farm family living.



Doctor Duck, who had earned a degree,
And after his name wrote M.D.,
Soon found it bad luck
To have been born a duck,
"Quack Doctor" was all he could be.
—By Margaret Whittemore.

Something New



Something entirely new . . . filet crochet worked in double crochet with picot mesh. An effective background for a pretty design. Pattern 7107 includes charts and directions. Use No. 50 cotton.

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

Peppermint Stick Milk Shake

FOR a long, satisfying, "full of food value" drink, a milk shake is unsurpassed. Try one with peppermint stick candy for the flavoring.

¼ pound peppermint stick candy
⅛ teaspoon salt
1½ pints milk, chilled
1 square semi-sweet chocolate
Ice cream

Crush the candy thoroly and add to it 1 cup of the milk and the salt. Let this mixture stand in the refrigerator well covered for 2 or 3 hours, stirring occasionally until candy is dissolved. When ready to serve, combine this mixture with the rest of the milk and stir well. Pour into glasses, and top each with spoonfuls of ice cream. Shave some of the chocolate over the drink and serve immediately. This will make 6 servings. Make some rolled peanut butter and honey sandwiches to go with this drink. On a Sunday afternoon this repast will satisfy any guest.

Floor Finishes Compared

A floor finish called penetrating seal has received such favorable comment by women who have used it and is so highly recommended by paint dealers that it may soon be the favorite.

The penetrating seal not only has proved more satisfactory as far as wear is concerned but can be applied more quickly and dries much faster. That takes care of the annoyance of putting a room out of service while the finish is drying. Varnished floors must be put out of use for at least a day and a half, shellacked floors almost as long, but the floors treated with penetrating seal can be used in about 20 hours.

Two coats of the seal can be applied every 20 or 30 minutes, as fast as the wood absorbs it, then the excess is wiped off and the floor left overnight before waxing.

Shellac and varnish form a film over a wood surface to protect and beautify it, but both may be scratched or marred by grit carried in on shoes. Worn places may be repaired but it is difficult to prevent the patch job from showing. Shellac also shows white spots from water and other liquids.

Penetrating seal is a mixture of wood oil and varnish gums which sinks into the wood, sealing the pores of the wood and giving it a pleasant sheen but not a high gloss. It does not scratch with ordinary wear, is easily patched when necessary and wears well if waxed. To use such a seal on a floor previously finished with shellac or varnish, complete sanding and cleaning is advisable.

New Fench Toast

French toast is familiar to most home cooks, but there are additional possibilities for a variety of sandwiches often are overlooked. Many meat, cheese and peanut butter sandwiches are good when French toasted.

Dip—but don't soak—sandwiches in the egg-milk mixture. One egg beaten with 2 tablespoons of milk is enough for 4 sandwiches. Brown slowly on both sides in a little hot fat. Such a sandwich is hot, hearty and fine for a quick lunch or Sunday night supper.

Keep Dry Mixes

Dry mixes for biscuits, muffins and other quick breads will keep well for 6 months in closely covered containers at room temperatures 70° to 75° F. They were made, however, with nonfat dry milk powder and cooking fat which needs no refrigeration. So read the label on the cooking fat before you buy. Bacon fat and other drippings are not suitable for mixes. Nonfat dry milk keeps longer than dry whole milk.

Summer Styles

9209—Slim and youthful. Sizes 34 to 50. Size 36 requires 4⅝ yards of 35-inch material.

4965—Smooth summer frock with colorful embroidery trimming the neckline and pockets. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 3⅞ yards of 39-inch material. Transfer included.

9370—New version of the almost sleeveless casual dress. Panel pockets and step-in closing. Sizes 14 to 20; 32 to 42. Size 16 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material.

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

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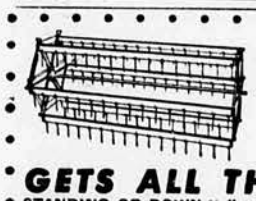

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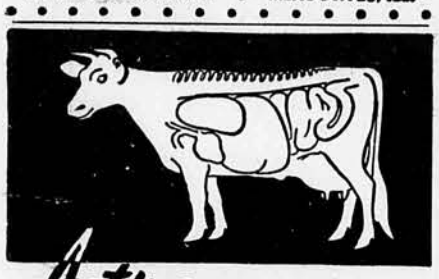

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Get Rid of the Loafer

But treat the layer to shade and cool drink

By TOM AVERY
Department of Poultry Husbandry
Kansas State College

IT TAKES a mighty good hen to lay enough eggs to pay for labor and feed required to keep her thru summer. Poultrymen who consistently make the most money from layers buy only chicks from good stock and get them early enough so they can capitalize on favorable fall egg prices. Most fall eggs come from well-managed, early-hatched pullets and not from old hens.

This does not necessarily mean no old hens are worth keeping thru summer. But in most instances only a small portion of the hens that were kept thru winter and spring will continue to lay at a high enough rate to be profitable after hot weather arrives.

Some culling should be practiced the year around, but certainly if the old hens have not been carefully culled earlier it should be done at once. During winter and spring one can do a pretty fair job of culling by simply removing hens that are not laying. Farmers are busy during summer, but an hour or two spent carefully going over the old hens and disposing of everything except the very best ones will save hours of labor and dollars in feed later.

Keep High-Rate Layers

It is not difficult to tell a hen that is laying from one that is not laying. But to single out the hen that is laying at a high rate from one that is laying at a low rate is a different problem. With the present market price of eggs, a flock of hens must maintain at least 50 per cent production to buy their feed. It is not hard to realize then that it takes a pretty good hen to justify keeping her during summer.

There is no way of telling just how many eggs a given hen is going to lay. But an experienced culler can estimate with a rather high degree of accuracy about how many eggs a hen has laid. If she has been laying well, her chances of continuing are good. If she has been a poor layer there is practically no chance she will reform and be a good layer.

Just what should one look for in picking the old hen likely to be profitable thru summer? At this season of year the high producer will have no yellow pigment in any part of her body. Shanks are the last place where yellow pigment bleaches, and any hen that has been laying 6 months or longer has had sufficient time to lose all her pigment. It should be safe to say any old hen showing any yellow pigment now should be culled. She may be laying now, but it indicates she has recently had a rest period at a time when she should have been laying.

There are a few less common breeds of chickens such as the Minorca, Orpington, and the Austra-Whites which is a crossbreed, that are born without pigment. In flocks where these breeds are kept, one must revert to other means in culling. The more common breeds such as Leghorn, Plymouth Rock, New Hampshire, R. I. Red and Wyandotte are all born with yellow pigment, and retain it until they start to lay at which time pigment starts to bleach from their bodies.

After laying starts, pigment bleaches from the vent in from 7 to 10 days, from the beak in from 4 to 6 weeks, and from the shanks in from 18 to 24 weeks.

Yellow pigment gives a good indication of how long a hen has been laying but it is not a true measure of how intensive a layer she is—2 eggs a week or 7. Intensity is measured by handling quality and abdominal capacity. A hen laying at a high rate should have a good spread between her pubic bones and the keel or breast bone. For heavy breed hens, a spread of 4 fingers is considered good, and for lighter breeds such as Leghorns, a spread of 3 fingers is satisfactory.

Texture of skin over the abdomen is one of the most accurate means of determining intensity. If the skin is fine in texture and is loose and pliable, it indicates she has been laying at a high rate. If the skin is thick, tight and leathery she has been a poor layer and should be culled. Hens should be healthy and carry good flesh if they are to maintain high egg production. But any hens that are excessively fat should be removed, as they do not stand the heat well and may die from heat prostration.

A safe rule to follow in deciding which hens to keep for summer layers is as follows: Keep only hens that are free from yellow pigment, have good abdominal capacity and show good handling quality of abdomen. All other hens in all probability will not lay enough eggs to justify keeping them. Concentrate on pullets. They should be laying when fall egg prices are most favorable.

Prevent Hog Diseases

"Diseases of Swine," is a catalog of infectious and general diseases. The wise hog raiser is eager to have on hand reliable and authentic information on prevention and control of diseases. We can send this USDA bulletin to you promptly upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please include 3c for mailing charges.

More Turkeys in 1950

Kansas farmers are growing more turkeys this year. Latest estimate shows there will be an increase of 12 per cent over 1949. With this much increase over last year's almost ¾ million birds, Kansas will have about 4/5 million turkeys this year, states the Kansas Poultry Institute.

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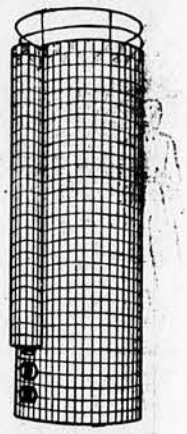

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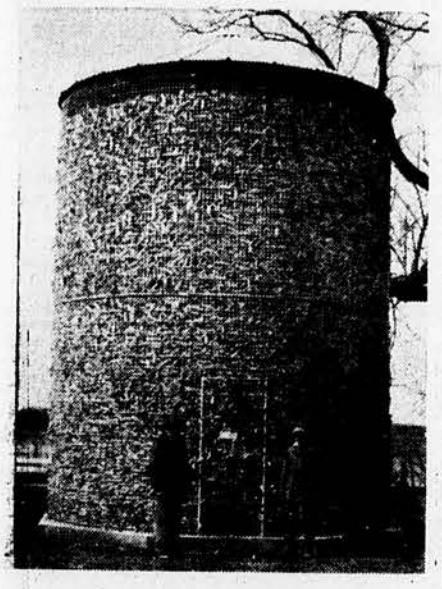

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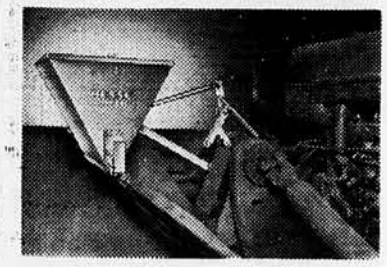

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217 Frances Building Sioux City, Iowa

From a Marketing Viewpoint

Harold M. Riley, Livestock; Leonard W. Schruben, Feed Grains; Paul L. Kelley, Dairy Products; Joe W. Koudele, Poultry and Eggs.

"What are lamb prices likely to do this summer?"—K. W.

The bulk of good to choice spring lambs sold from $26 to $30 this spring with peak prices just above $30. The price weakness which developed in the lamb market in mid-June probably was the beginning of a seasonally lower trend in lamb prices.

Lamb marketings since late March have been considerably greater than during the corresponding period a year ago. With a slightly smaller total lamb crop than last year, it appears that marketings of lambs thru the remainder of the summer and early fall may be smaller than a year earlier. Seasonal price declines on lambs may therefore be less than usual.

The demand for meat is expected to continue near present high levels at least thru the summer months. The current high rate of business activity is expected to provide considerable underlying strength to the lamb market. However, since a substantial proportion of the lamb and mutton is consumed in the Northeastern states, changing weather conditions in this area often cause quite noticeable fluctuations in lamb prices. Several days of unseasonably hot weather will normally cause a significant decline in lamb prices at the retail and wholesale level which is rapidly reflected back to the western live markets. Last summer a prolonged heat wave on the east coast apparently had quite a depressing influence on the lamb market. And that could happen again.

"I have heard that the Commodity Credit Corporation has offered to sell feed grain. What prices are they asking?"—P. R.

The CCC has authorized the sale of CCC-owned stocks of grains in CCC-owned storage at the following prices: **Corn,** local market price or 1949 county settlement rate where stored for # 1 plus 21 cents per bushel whichever is higher; **Oats,** local market price on date of sale or 1949 loan rate for # 3 in county stored plus 15 cents per bushel whichever is higher; **Grain sorghums,** local market price on date of sale or the 1949 loan rate for # 2 plus 24 cents per 100 pounds, whichever is higher. The sales are being handled by the County PMA office. The law requires that the minimum CCC asking price be the current loan rate plus five per cent plus reasonable charges for handling except for export and for grain that is in danger of going out of condition. There are several other situations provided by law where CCC can dispose of its grain but it is not likely that they shall be used to any considerable extent.

"How does the retail price of dairy products compare with the retail price of all foods?"—H. K.

The postwar peak in all foods and dairy products apparently was reached in July, 1948.

Prices for dairy products have declined 16 per cent since that time while the prices of all foods declined 10 per cent. It should be noted, however, that the price declines for fluid milk were the least for all dairy products. Further reductions probably will be limited by the operation of the price-support program.

"Do you have any information describing egg holding conditions of country buying stations in Kansas?"—E. B.

A regional report released in May, 1950, deals with operations of country buying stations (grocery stores, produce houses, cream stations, feed dealers and others) in the North Central states and Kentucky. Information available on 846 buying stations reveals the following proportions of stations keeping eggs under specified holding facilities: General store room—39 per cent; space on main floor of buying station—33 per cent; refrigerator—8 per cent; cellar—6 per cent and other facilities—4 per cent. The report also points out that 82 per cent of the stations held eggs at room temperature. Thus during the hot summer months, holding conditions were inadequate from the standpoint of preserving egg quality.

Coming Events

July 5-8—Geary county, 4-H Club camp for members 13 years and younger, Rock Springs.

July 5-12—Chase county 4-H members to Rock Springs Ranch.

July 5-12—Lyon county 4-H members to Rock Springs camp.

July 9-12—Geary county, 4-H Club camp for members over 13 years, Rock Springs.

July 10-11 — Chase county, Flint Hills Hereford tour.

July 11—Shawnee county, Williamsport township meeting, WHDU Community Center, 8 p. m.

July 11-14—Barton county, Extension summer conference, Wichita.

July 12—Labette county, general dairy educational meeting, and orders will be taken for dairy heifers imported from Wisconsin. Altamont.

July 12—Shawnee county, Auburn township meeting, Auburn high school.

July 12-14—Miami county 4-H camp, Rock Springs Ranch.

July 12-15—Jackson county, 4-H Camp, Rock Springs.

July 16-19—Rush county older 4-H Club members, Rock Springs camp.

July 17-19—Shawnee county, eastern district summer conference.

July 18—Shawnee county, Rossville township meeting, Twin Rose school.

July 19—Shawnee county, Grove township meeting, Grove Hall.

July 20—Shawnee county, 4-H business men's picnic, Gage Park, Topeka.

July 20-22—Phillips county, summer conference.

July 20-22 — Northwest summer conference, Salina.

July 24-28—Dickinson, Saline, Marion, McPherson, Rice counties 4-H camp, Rock Springs Ranch.

July 24—Pottawatomie county beef day, with Bass Powell, KSC specialist.

July 25—Cowley county beef tour, with Hoss and Taylor, KSC specialists.

July 25—Wabaunsee county annual beef tour and barbecue.

July 25—Shawnee county, Soldier-Menoken township meeting, Indian Creek Grange Hall.

July 26—Chautauqua county beef tour.

July 26—Shawnee county, Monmouth township meeting, Disney school.

July 27—Elk county beef tour, with Lot Taylor and Ray Hoss, KSC specialists.

July 27—Barton county, 4-H picnic with county Chamber of Commerce, Lake Barton.

July 27—Rush county home demonstration unit members overnight camp.

July 27—Hamilton county, irrigation demonstration on the George R. Schroll farm. Ivan Wood, soil conservationist from Denver, and Walter Selby, KSC specialist, will demonstrate gated pipe, various types of siphon tubes and ditch loss.

July 27-28 — Shawnee county, Northeast Kansas judging school, Lake Shawnee, Topeka.

July 27-29—Lincoln county after-harvest festival.

July 28-29—Scott county irrigation demonstration, with Ivan D. Wood and Walter E. Selby. County-wide educational meeting.

July 30—Norton county, 4-H businessmen's picnic, Elmwood Park, Norton.

July 30—Pottawatomie county Farm Bureau picnic, Wamego City Park.

July 30-August 1—Ford county, 4-H Club camp at Southwest 4-H Camp.

July 31-August 1—Sedgwick county district 4-H livestock judging school.

August 1—Elk county home demonstration units, "Play Day," Fall River Dam.

August 2—Ellsworth county 4-H judging school, C-K Ranch, Brookville.

August 2—Johnson county, 4-H foods project training meeting, by Elizabeth Randle.

August 3—Sedgwick county Farm Bureau picnic.

August 2-5—Rush county, younger 4-H Club members camp, Fort Hays State College Campus.

August 3-4—Geary county district livestock judging school, Council Grove.

August 4—Ford county landscape and shelterbelt tour, with Parks and Collins assisting.

This column is glad to list all important farm meetings. Send notices to "Coming Events," Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

For 4-H Leaders

If you are a 4-H or a youth leader the new edition of the booklet, "The Church and 4-H Clubs," by T. A. Erickson, will be of much help to you. We have arranged with the publisher to send a free copy to any leader of young folks who requests same. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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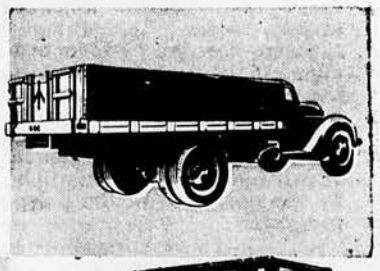

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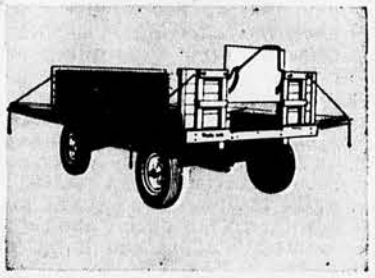

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Have Fun on Vacation

(Continued from Page 4)

when he and his weary band beheld the great Salt Lake valley.

The city was overflowing. A constellation of "No Vacancy" signs seemed to eclipse the banners of celebration. Turn back? Never! And the great salt desert stretched ahead. We had but one alternative, find a room. So like many other tourists we patrolled the city streets. Finally, upon a once-imposing house we saw the sign "Rooms."

The little woman ushered us to our high-ceilinged room which was embroidered with age, but the linens were clean. This was an intriguing abode.

The house, one of a group of 3 built by wealthy brothers during the mining bonanza, had been ornate and grand.

For our first sight seeing we went to Mormon Square. Here we sank down upon the steps of the great tabernacle beside a well-tailored gentleman to await the organ recital. Scarcely had we reflected on the weather and the beautiful square when the place was deluged with dark-haired men and women, bright sashes and sheer south-of-the-border blouses. The air was punctuated with excited and affectionate Spanish superlatives.

Our associate turned in explanation. These were 400 Cuban Lions club delegates to the San Francisco convention, of whom he was chairman.

Thruout the organ recital the doors of the great tabernacle were locked to insure quiet. However, this day, the shushing of the Cubans in their efforts to silence one another's appreciation kept the elderly custodian in a state of anxiety. He hurried about with a silencing air.

We determined to get the facts on our desert crossing. Never having crossed by car we wondered about the heat. How long it would take, would the car boil dry and should we go by day or by night?

We inquired of a patrolman, and with authority he informed us it was terrible. He had been in the territory a year and a night trip was advised.

Being from Kansas we wondered how hot "terrible" was, so we continued our investigation.

Finally, a lanky-looking native rolled in. "Oh it's hot all right," he informed us, "but I've been making that drive anytime I wanted day or night for years. Just have plenty of water in your car and a bag to spare and you'll be all right."

Next morning the air was oppressive, but as we left the city and drove onto the great salt plains it cooled and for awhile was fine. We kept our fingers crossed as the midmorning heat came on, but it never was too bad.

On to Reno

We made Reno in the early evening and found the only rooms left were in well-located homes leading into the city.

Night life and the gambling casinos in Reno are what church life and Mormon Square are to Salt Lake City. They are the pulse of activity and the center of wide publicity.

Visitors are welcome in the clubs so we meandered from one to another. Each seemed more ornate, more intent and stacked more silver than the previous one. Housed within was a good representation of every gambling device. Hoping to break-the-house was a cross-section of our modern advanced civilization.

Never have I seen a mass of people so determined to pour forth their all. Like a full tide the takers swept it away in a constant stream, tossing back silver bait to a ready school.

One grandmotherish patron carried a black purse which was flat except for a little weight in one corner. She would delve in, stretch forth a single 25 cent piece and watch it dissolve.

A portly woman well past the prime of life, decked in diamonds that would put kleig lights to shame, held forth on her money, mines and an ungrateful son. Finally, overcome by it all she verbally punctuated an exasperated snort, pulled forth a bag of tobacco and rolled one that would give a self-conceited snub to all commercially perfected fags.

San Francisco

As luck would have it we rolled onto the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge at 5:30 P. M. And what a time to arrive! More than 2,500,000 people live in the San Francisco Bay area and it seemed every one of them was trying to cross the bridge at that time.

When we reached the end of the bridge we followed the line of least resistance and found ourselves headed down the coastline on El Camino Real (The King's Highway). It kept us from the city traffic and in possible tourist court territory. The way was flanked by lovely courts—all full up. Finally about 27 miles down at Redwood City we found an exquisite cabin for $5.

San Francisco, "Serene, indifferent to Fate thou sittist by the Western Gate," "Paris of America," "The tilted city on her fourteen hills," thus have Bret Harte and many another writer offered their impressions.

A wise traveler usually takes a sight-seeing tour his first morning in the city. This gives him a sense of direction and from then on he knows what he wants.

We decided upon 2 tours for the day. The first a 30-mile drive of the city, 3 hours for $2.59 each. The second tour, Chinatown After Dark, for $1.73 each. The Gray Line offered 28 tours, so which to choose for our one day took weighty but hurried decisions. We had to eliminate the Bay cruises altogether.

During the tour our bus stopped at Golden Gate Park. Here one thing appealed to me particularly. It was "Portals of the Past" mirrored in Loyd Lake. This doorway was all that was left standing of the A. N. Towne, Nob Hill, residence when the wealthy San Franciscan returned home after the great earthquake of 1906.

The quake started at 5:15 A. M. on April 18 and lasted 48 seconds. To the terrified residents of San Francisco it seemed like 48 years.

After the tragedy these lovely portals were a symbol of the past and consequently named "Portals of the Past" and placed in Golden Gate Park.

San Francisco's Chinatown is the largest Chinese settlement outside of Asia. Our tour of it was good.

With muted blows on the large brass gong our young Chinese guide announced our arrival at the studio of Chingwah Lee, Chinese actor of "Good Earth."

With gentle, liquid movements Chingwah Lee glided into the room, affectionately greeted the boy, welcomed the rest of us, then graciously exhibited his priceless collection of vases.

Once a Stock Farm

Palo Alto (Tall Timber) home of Stanford University. The university was founded by Senator and Mrs. Leland Stanford as a memorial to their only child. The campus was a ranch of nearly 9,000 acres, once famous stock farm of U. S. Senator Stanford.

(Continued on Page 21)

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Payment of a $25 reward last week to service member Courtney Ramp, of Latham, for conviction of 2 persons charged with stealing junk iron from his posted farm, brings the total amount paid to date up to exactly $129,100 for conviction of 6,047 thieves.

Membership in the Protective Service is limited to paid-up subscribers of *Kansas Farmer* who live on or operate their farms.

All service members are urged to use these precautions against farm thievery:

(1) If you buy branded cattle, be sure to get a bill of sale.

(2) If property of any kind is missing, check your premises carefully, then if it cannot be found report to your sheriff.

(3) Count your livestock and poultry frequently.

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(5) Keep your farms posted with signs warning thieves to keep off.

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The Memorial Chapel, non-denominational, was built by Mrs. Stanford as a memorial to her husband after his death. It is a beautiful thing with gracefully rounded arches, soft fragile coloring and all inside walls veneered with pure gold and pastel mosaics.

In 1906 the great earthquake severly damaged the church which had so recently been completed. So great was the damage it was decided to take down the entire building and restore it stone by stone in a manner designed to withstand the force of any future earthquake. In addition to laying the stones in cement, each stone was securely bolted to its neighbor, making the whole structure practically one massive hollow rock with a great steel skeleton.

The mosaics are the most striking single feature of Memorial Church. After the earthquake workmen came again from Venice and Italy to repair them.

Los Angeles

At Los Angeles we hit the 5:30 traffic right on the nose and our suburban cabin was a lucky find with clean linen for $4.

We decided on the Gray Line tours again and took the city tour. This was of Beverly Hills, among the homes of celebrities, Warner Brothers Studio, Echo Park then to Holywood Bowl and back downtown via famous Wilshire boulevard. Three hours for $2.75 each.

While passing among the Beverly Hills homes we craned for celebrities and many a fleeting housemaid was declared a Hollywood star.

In Los Angeles, Cliffton's Cafeteria on Olive street is a delightful place to eat, particularly if there are children because of its South Sea atmosphere, sudden rooftop showers, running streams with live goldfish, soft music and shaded lights.

In Buena Park also is a popular place, Knotts Berry Farm which has served the amazing total of 8,000 meals in one day.

Santa Catalina

In the Los Angeles vicinity one of the finest trips is the Santa Catalina trip aboard the Flagship S. S. Catalina which carries 1,900 persons across from San Pedro to Avalon, Catalina Bay.

From the moment you are escorted aboard by the ship's orchestra you sense the spell of Catalina. There is music, dancing, food and souvenirs to buy if you can tear yourself from the top deck and the blue waters where the flying fish dart and sail much as frightened quail.

As we disembarked at Catalina the orchestra played Avalon and the citizens greeted us in South Sea fashion, singing and thronging the path from the pier to the city proper.

On Catalina Isle there is much to do and see. The Submarine Gardens in the glass-bottomed boat, the Bird Park with its thousands of rare, colorful and exotic birds; bathing, quaint shops, interesting cafes and scenic drives. Hotels or bungalows for housekeeping, movies and churches. The fare to Catalina and back was $5.20 each.

After Catalina one must either head back to the mainland or go on to Singapore. We headed back.

Traveling the average American way we returned home via the southern route and spent our first night in Las Vegas. As we came in off the 113-degree desert the air-conditioned cabin, innerspring mattress, tiled shower and crisp linens greeted us like a refreshing drink from the well. This for $5.

We viewed Glitter Gulch, Las Vegas' publicized White Way, and their many modern glass-walled gambling casinos. Las Vegas is another Reno spelled capital SWANK.

Boulder Dam

We took the side trip to Boulder Dam and arrived in midmorn with its wilting summer sun and took the elevator trip down into the dam for a small fee. Within the dam white-tiled, brilliantly-lighted corridors pour forth a blast of almost cold air which envelops you as your guide ushers you about.

It is a delightful experience and one cannot comprehend or appreciate the dam until you have made the tour and heard the guide's talk. The interior is like an ant hill with its maze of tunnels, busy people and many rooms.

We also took time to make the Grand Canyon trip where we obtained late lodging at the home of a ranger for $6. However, both Boulder Dam and Grand Canyon should be vacation trips in themselves as they offer boating, fishing, picnicing, swimming, movies, Ranger talks, mule-pack trips and fine lodging accommodations.

At Winslow, Ariz., and Albuquerque, N. M., you will find fine Harvey Houses and you should try to make them even if it does run your meals late, as good eating places are few and far between in this sparsely-settled territory. Too, at Albuquerque on the east highway are many A.A.A. recommended auto courts.

Hurrying on to a perfect little mountain town, Red River, N. M., we failed to slip in under the line. There was not a cabin to be had. Many a weary traveler was heading on into the night. We viewed our car in dismal contemplation, but a couple with whom we had stayed many times gave us a knowing wink and later tucked us away in their new laundry room. We were the only tourists in the entire mountain range with 2 galvanized tubs and hot and cold running water to boot.

Upon leaving Taos or Red River try to make Raton, N. M., your next eating stop as the Yucca Coffee Shop there is Duncan Hines accredited.

Then back home in Kansas.

Thruout the entire trip we lived in slacks and khakis except for the cities where we donned light suits and tailored silks. We had our weak moments but many high spots.

When we rolled into home spent and languished amid unpacked bags and vowed "never again" we surmised the trip had been a good one. This became a surety in midwinter before an open fire. 'Tis then a trip becomes manna for thought, and you'll hurry the day to be on your way, again traveling the average American way.

Honor Three Families

CERTIFICATES OF AWARD are given to the 3 top winners in the 1949 Jefferson County Balanced Farming and Family Living Contest by H. S. Hinrichs, Kansas Power and Light Company representative, Topeka. Left to right, the winners are: Harold Ottensmier, 1st; August Noll, 2nd, and Alvin Biery, 3rd. The contest was sponsored jointly by Kansas State College Extension service and the Kansas Power and Light Co.

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Bush's, Bloodtested, state approved, White, Barred Rocks, Hampshires, Production, Reds, $8.90. Pullets, $13.90. Cockerels, $8.90. Big type Eggbred Brown, White Leghorns, Austra-Whites, Black, Buff, White Minorcas, $8.95. Pullets, $14.95. Heavies, $7.90. Mixed, $6.90. Leftovers, $5.95. Barnyard Specials, $4.95. Surplus, $3.95. Table Use, $2.95. Fryer Chicks, $1.95. FOB. 100% alive. Catalog. Other breeds, grades, prices, discounts. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

DeForest Master Controlled Breeding gives you top quality Blueblood Chicks at reasonable prices. Write for free information today. DeForest Hatcheries, Box E, Peabody, Kansas.

● **LIVESTOCK ITEMS**

Make More Profit under average farm conditions. Raise Milking Shorthorns. For average farmer Milking Shorthorns are unbeatable. Produce 4% milk. Have greater carcass value than other breeds. Second to none in producing milk and meat from home-grown roughage and grain from your farm! Free facts. Or subscribe to Milking Shorthorn Journal. Six months, $1.00; one year, $2.00; three years, $5.00. American Milking Shorthorn Society, Dept. KF-5, 313 South Glenstone, Springfield 4, Mo.

● **DOGS**

Black English Shepherds. Breeder 25 years. Shipped on approval. 10c for pictures and description. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

Rat Terrier Puppies. Bred for ratters, Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

● **SEEDS**

Seed Corn. Calico, bu. $4.00; U. S. 13, bu., $5.50; Reid's Yellow Dent, bu., $4.00; Squaw Corn, bu., $4.00; Certified Wabash Soy Bean, bu., $4.25. Write for prices on Sudan Grass, Milo, Lespedeza, Hegari, Atlas Sorgo; Orange Cane; German Millet; Certified Ellis Sorgo. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

● **PRODUCE WANTED**

We want broilers, springs. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

● **FARM EQUIPMENT**

CONCRETE STAVE SILOS
Manufactured from Water-Proofed Cement.
A size to fit your needs.
K-M SILO COMPANY
1929 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kansas

SILO SEAL Protect your silo walls
Write today for free literature.
McPHERSON CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.
904-1126 West Euclid McPherson, Kansas

Paint—Outside snow-white titanium, lead and oil. Money-back guarantee not to peel, rub or wash off, or turn yellow. $2.25 gal. in 5-gal. cans. Over million gallons sold. Sample can, 50c. Snow-White Paint Co., 310 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

● **MACHINERY AND PARTS**

Hus-Kee Tractor Tool Boxes. Heavy steel. Large size for big tools. Low priced. Order from your dealer. Metal Box Co., Valparaiso, Ind.

● **ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT**

32-Volt Appliances! Select from the World's largest line. Enjoy city conveniences. High quality. Low prices. Catalog free. Haines Corp., Dept. F, Minneapolis 2, Minn.

● **HOME EQUIPMENT**

Parts for All Stoves, ranges, heaters, furnaces back to 1886. Fit guaranteed. Write for prices. Give make, model and part number. Blue Belle Co., Dept. C, 1307 Howard, Omaha, Nebr.

● **FILMS AND PRINTS**

3c Deckledge Reprints 3c
Reprints size as negative 3c and oversize prints 4c. 6- or 8-exposure roll developed and printed one each 25c or two each for 35c. Three 5x7 enlargements for 50c. Four 8x10 for $1.00. Your favorite photo copied and 10 billfold pictures 65c.
Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Unbeatable for Quality and Price. You will be surprised and pleased with the beautiful results from our celebrated Jumbo Oversize finishing. New low prices, same as contact. 8-exposure roll superfine finish only 30c. 12-exposure, 45c. 16-exposure, 55c. 36-exposure, $1.25. Oversize reprints, 4c each. Send us your order, you will be delighted. Free mailers. Mailbag Film Service, Box 5440A, Chicago 80, Ill.

2 4x6 Enlargements included with each roll developed with this ad. 8 Jumbo, enlarged, prints, 35c; 12 exposures, 45c; 16 exposures, 50c; 20 exposures, 75c; 36 exposures, $1.25. 10c package mounting corners, free. Skrudland Electronics Co., River Grove, Ill.

Fresh Roll (sizes 127—120—620—116—616) given with each roll developed and printed, with this ad. 8 Jumbo enlarged prints, 45c; 12 exposures, 55c; 16 exposures, 60c; Also 10c package mounting corners and framed enlargement coupon free. Free Roll Co., River Grove, Ill.

Two 4x6 Enlargements with any standard 8-exposure roll developed and printed 25c with this ad. Mounting corners free. Skrudland, 6444-F Diversey, Chicago.

Any Standard 8-exposure roll developed and printed complete, 35c, including new fresh roll same size with this ad. Free Film Co., River Grove, Ill.

● **INSURANCE**

FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE
See our local agent.
Farmers Alliance Insurance Co.,
Alliance Mutual Casualty Co.
McPherson, Kansas

● **SAVINGS AND LOANS**

Let the Mailman help you save. Our advertisement in this issue tells how you can save by mail and earn 3% at the current rate. We'll be glad to send you full particulars. Max Noble, president, United Building & Loan Association, 217 East Williams, Wichita, Kan.

● **EDUCATIONAL**

LEARN AUCTIONEERING
Sales Management
Classes start every Monday owing to popular demand. Money back guarantee.
Call or Write
TOPEKA AUCTION CO.
1212 W. 8th Topeka, Kan.
School Div. K

AUCTION SCHOOL Learn Auctioneering
America's Leading Auctioneers Teach You. Students sell actual Sales. Largest school in world. 17 years in Operation. Don't be misled. Term soon. Free catalog. Write
REISCH AUCTION SCHOOL' Mason City, Iowa

● **WANTED TO BUY**

Wanted to Buy. Old U. S. envelopes and stamps, used before year 1890. Many worth $1 to $50 each. Leading collector will give you valuable information without one penny cost. No catalogs or lists to sell you. If you have old family letters or business crrespondence, that is where you will find them. Write me for information—no obligation whatever on your part. Address R. Rice, Asbury Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

Farmers: Increase your profits. Ship your Cream to Farmers Produce, 203 W. 10th St. Hays, Kansas.

● **AGENTS AND SALESMEN**

At Last! Something new and sensational in Christmas cards. Show gorgeous satins, velours and metallics never before offered. Gets easy orders fast! Pays up to 100% cash profit. Free samples of 30 Christmas cards with name, 50 for $1.00 up. 80 assortments. Personalized Book matches and stationery, gift items, 2 assortments on approval. Write Puro Co., 2801 Locust, Dept. 087-J, St. Louis, Mo.

● **SITUATIONS WANTED**

Position as Dairy Herd Manager. Experienced. Dairy husbandry degree. Married. Age 27. Will consider partnership. Box 585, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

● **REMEDIES—TREATMENTS**

Free Book — Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, associated conditions. Latest methods. Thornton & Minor Clinic, Suite C706, Kansas City 3, Mo.

● **OF INTEREST TO WOMEN**

Outdoor Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging and pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. V-18, 955 Willard Ct., Chicago 22, Ill.

Fairmount Maternity Hospital—Seclusion and delivery service for unmarried girls. Adoptions arranged; low rates; confidential. 1414 East 27th St., Kansas City, Missouri.

● **FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS**

Strout—Headquarters for Farms. Big Golden anniversary farm catalog, 124 pages, 2,830 bargains, 32 states. Coast-to-Coast. Mailed free. Strout Realty, 20 West 9th St., Kansas City 6, Mo.

Own a Farm in the agricultural center of the United States. Write for new 1950 catalog describing many productive farms. Suiter Farm Company, Realtors, 1016 Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo.

Free Summer Catalog, farm bargains, many equipped, illustrated, many states! United Farm Agency, 428-KF BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

● **OF INTEREST TO ALL**

Read Capper's Weekly and receive a gift. It's the most interesting and informative weekly newspaper you have ever seen. Write Capper's Weekly for details. Circulation Department K. Topeka, Kansas.

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

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions only 10c and stamp. Many favorable reports received. K. F. Fisherman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

22 Remington Special Rifle, Model 12, repeater. Perfect condition, $20. Dean Bihlmaier, Portis, Kan.

ATTENTION
CERTIFIED SEED GROWERS!

Beginning with our July 15 issue of Kansas Farmer, we will have a Certified Seed Section in our Classified Department. The Kansas Crop Improvement Assn. will carry a large ad in this section. Send in your ad today for this section.

DISPLAY CLASSIFIED ADS (Using large blackface type)
$9.80 a column inch, per issue
$4.90 for half-inch, per issue

REGULAR CLASSIFIED
10c a word — 12 words minimum

FORMS CLOSE — July 7th on the July 15th issue

Kansas Farmer
912 Kansas Ave.,
Topeka, Kan.

Please run the following ad
_____ times in Kansas Farmer.
Set my ad:
..... inch Display Classified
..... Regular Classified

July 15
Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by
Friday, July 7
If your ad is late, send it in Special Delivery to **912 Kansas Ave.**
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Potato Troubles

Alaska is losing its protection against potato diseases, says Dr. C. L. Lefebvre, U. S. plant pathologist. He has spent 2 growing seasons in the Territory's 3 principal areas devoted to the crop—the Tanana and Matanuska valleys, and the vicinity of Anchorage. He concludes potato growers there enjoyed an ancient advantage. Like other cropping pioneers of many times and places, their fields have seemed to possess an apparent immunity. But this was because the more destructive diseases had not caught up with the crop in this isolated area.

Until recently, Alaskans considered potato diseases of no importance from the profit angle. But that situation has changed so much that many farmers have decided to discontinue potato growing. In some cases they have lost as much as half the crop from the ravages of several diseases. The bacterial malady, ring rot, has been "serious and spectacular."

Alaska's recently developed farming areas, as they grow out of the pioneer stage, have an advantage that earlier pioneers did not have. It is Alaska's good luck that plant breeders have bred disease resistance into many crops. Other research has showed how to control disease and insects, and to improve production practices. Results of this highly-improved agriculture can be used in areas only recently touched by plow or spray gun.

Checking on Alaska's potato situation has revealed well over a dozen diseases. However there are practical measures of prevention—disease-free seed (preferably certified, locally-grown), crop rotation, and seed treatments.

Not all potato-growing problems in the world have been solved, says Lefebvre, but Alaska has more advantage than any other beginner ever had.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

By the end of August, the joint United States-Mexico commission to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease expects to have vaccination of animals in the Mexican infected zone just about completed. Then, almost complete attention of the commission will be given over to inspection activities.

As of June 1, a total of 57,450,359 doses of vaccine had been administered to animals in the infected zone, which is about the size of Texas. A total of 15,221,054 animals was inspected in May, reports the Joint Livestock Committee, located at Chicago.

The border between Mexico and the United States will not be reopened anytime this year or in 1951, regardless of the success of the eradication program. There is every indication the inspection campaign will continue on into 1952.

More Cattle on Pasture

Nearly 5 per cent more cattle moved into the Blue Stem-Osage pastures of Kansas and Oklahoma this spring than in the spring of 1949. According to a recent report of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, cattle and calves numbered 367,000, an increase of 8,000 each in both areas. The number of cattle and calves wintered over is slightly smaller than a year ago. Estimated number of animals in the 2 sections on January 1 was 766,000 head, compared with 773,000 head in 1949. Pasture feeds are good, with May and early June rains making favorable grazing prospects.

Renews Alfalfa in Brome

Burton Edson, Shawnee county, reestablished his stand of alfalfa in a brome grass pasture this spring by first digging up the area with a chisel-type implement. It was chiseled 2 directions. Mr. Edson followed with a 100-pound application of 10-20-0 fertilizer and drilled 10 pounds of alfalfa seed an acre. The mixed fertilizer was applied as starting plant food for the legume.

Altho the brome looked like it had taken a severe beating, it will come back in and make a solid stand. In fact, it will tend to crowd out the legume after several years.

Tries Kentucky Fescue

A longer pasture season is what Walter Thome, Douglas county, hopes to get with a small seeding of Kentucky fescue 31. He seeded a 10-acre patch with this late-maturing grass to supplement brome and to use for late fall and winter grazing.

The fescue was seeded last October. There was sufficient growth this spring to provide 7 full days of pasture for 50 head of steers on the 10 acres. Dry weather late in spring stopped growth after the initial pasturing.

Altho fescue greens up about 2 weeks later in spring than brome, it lasts nearly a month later in fall.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	$31.00	$29.50	$27.25
Hogs	20.25	19.75	21.35
Lambs	28.25	28.75	25.00
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.18	.18	.21
Eggs, Standards	.29½	.28	.38½
Butterfat, No. 1	.51	.53	.54
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.16¼	2.26¼	2.10½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.50	1.52¼	1.39½
Oats, No. 2, White	.90½	.96½	.68¾
Barley, No. 2	1.15	1.23	.92
Alfalfa, No. 1	24.00	24.00	23.00
Prairie, No. 1	14.00		17.00

JUL 7 1950 MANHATTAN KANSAS STATE COLLEGE

IN THE FIELD

MIKE WILSON
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

FRED GERMANN, of Haven Hollow Duroc Farm, north of Manhattan, writes they have enjoyed a very good boar business this season. They are practically sold out of breeding stock at this time. The Germanns have been engaged in breeding top Duroc hogs on the same farm for several years.

A very interesting and enjoyable field day and judging school was held this spring at the **JOE HUNTER** farm. This was a school for the judges who were to judge at the various Milking Shorthorn shows. This was a most interesting day and everyone was well satisfied with the results of this meeting. They were also pleased with the fine work that the judges did in placing the cattle at the various shows.

JESSE RIFFEL nationally known Polled Hereford breeder, of Enterprise, writes me to stop his advertising as he is all sold out of serviceable aged bulls at the present time. Jesse says grass is doing very well at present and is catching up on what it lost early in the spring. The Polled Herefords on the ranch are looking very good. As usual the Riffels will have some top Polled Hereford cattle at the various shows and sales this fall.

JOHN C. VETTER & SON, Hereford breeders of Beloit, recently purchased a son of M. W. Larry Domino 30th from the J. S. Bridwell Hereford Farms, of Wichita Falls, Texas. This young bull will serve as the Junior herd sire in the herd along with the Super K. Domino 4th a double grandson of Super Anxiety, who has been doing service for some time in the Vetter herd. This new herd sire is a very highly valued addition to the Vetter herd of quality Herefords.

The day following the National Milking Shorthorn Sale at Springfield, Mo., the **JOHN C. GAGE DISPERSAL** and the **JOHN B. GAGE REDUCTION SALE** was held at Duallyn Farms, southwest of Eudora. This sale was well attended and prices received were very satisfactory. An average of over $400 per head was reached on 60 lots of cattle. Some of the Kansas buyers purchasing some of the tops in the sale were Locke Theis, of Dodge City, Joe A. Fox, of St. John, and E. L. Wolf and Gary C. Brown & Sons, of Great Bend.

W. S. WATSON, young and enthusiastic Ayrshire breeder of Hutchinson, is always looking forward to some way of improving his already good herd of Ayrshires. Mr. Watson recently purchased from Windrow Farms of Oxford, Michigan, a very promising young son of Neshaminy Golden Boy and Woodhull Judy. The bull will develop and head the Ayrshire herd. This herd has won may first prizes and championships at National and State Shows the past few years. Mr. Watson should be commended on his ability to select, fit and show championship dairy cattle.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN B. GAGE AND FAMILY, of Eudora, have invited the Northeast Kansas Milking Shorthorn Breeders and their friends to visit them on Sunday, July 16, for a picnic dinner at their farm. Northeast Kansas is fast becoming a territory for good Milking Shorthorns. Their organization has grown in number quite rapidly. Also much interest has been taken by the officers of this association in the promotion of this particular dairy breed. Ralph Hager, herdsman for the Duallyn Farms, is making preparations and getting the herd in condition for inspection on July 16.

HERMAN POPP, young Duroc breeder of Haven, reports things are beginning to look bright in his section of the state, and wheat prospects are very good. Herman says he has the best set of pigs this spring that he has ever raised. The dams of the spring pig crop are sired by Golden Lad, the sire of the top-selling boar at the state sale last winter. He was also the sire of the grand champion barrow of all breeds at the 1949 Wichita Fat Stock Show. Spotlight Chief sired by a full brother of Spotlights Image has sired pigs with plenty of length, size and quality, says Mr. Popp.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MIDWEST STUD RAM show and sale was held at the Missouri State Fair Grounds, Sedalia, on June 23 and 24. Averages as compared with last year were higher but not quite as many head were sold. Averages by breeds were as follows: 61 Hampshires averaged $154; 14 Suffolks averaged $114; 23 Corriedales averaged $79; 20 Shropshires averaged $50.50; and 2 Oxfords sold for an average of $44. The high-selling ram, a Hampshire, was consigned by Virgil Vandiver, Leonard, Mo., and sold for $530 to Robert Macy, Center, Colo. Kansas Hampshire buyers were Alfred Saunders, Medoca, and Donald Godfred, Louisburg. Top Suffolk ram, the breed's reserve champion, sold for $185 to Heinze Farm, Chanute. This farm purchased several Suffolks. J. O. Barnhart, Erie, bought 9 of the 20 Shropshires sold. All Corriedales were purchased by Missouri buyers. A total of 123 head sold for an average of $113.

The **HIGHLAND VIEW-ROANRIDGE** first annual Shorthorn production sale held June 15 at Roanridge farm near Parkville averaged $403 on 49 head. It was a hot sultry day and the buyers were a bit slow in bidding, the average of $403 on 49 head was a good sale according to the many comments heard following the auction. Fifteen bulls averaged $401 and 34 females averaged $404. No extreme prices were paid but 3 females and 2 bulls sold from $600 to $690. Top of the auction was lot 18. This 3-year-old cow sired by Edellyn Campeon Mercury with calf at foot by Sni-A-Bar Gold Miner sold to D. W. Bishop, Gashland, Mo., for $690. The Ogden Stock Farm, Maryville, Mo., paid $650 for a 3-year-old cow by Sni-A-Bar Lord with heifer calf at side by Cairossie Supreme and the cow bred. Edellyn Farms, Wilson, Ill., paid $650 for an open heifer sired by Hyland View Royal Leader. J. D. Allen, of Liberty, paid $600 for an open heifer by Sni-A-Bar Air Lord.

Bulls topped at $650. This price was paid by Glen Lacy & Son, of Miltonvale, for a May 6, 1949, son of Hyland View Royal Leader, his dam being Hyland View Missie. Mr. and Mrs. Webster Olson, of Clements, paid $625 for a June 4, 1949, son of Cairossie Supreme. His dam was Edellyn Royal Princess 21st. Lawrence Fletcher, of Burlington, paid $610 for cow and calf. Hans Regier, of Whitewater, made a good buy in a cow and calf at $580. Gordon Rush, of Geneseo, paid $400 for a cow and calf and $305 for a bred cow. The selling was done by C. D. Swaffer, assisted by press representatives. These 2 Shorthorn breeding farms plan another sale for 1951. Mervin F. Aegerter, Seward, Nebr., was the sales manager

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Holstein history was made in the **T. A. BURGESON DISPERSAL SALE,** at Grandview, Mo., on June 23. Five states registered at the auction. Ninety lots, representing 100 head of registered cattle, went thru the auction ring at an average of $548 per lot.

L. C. Blattner, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., was the successful bidder on the top bull in the sale at $1,375, for the junior herd sire Abbey Sovereign. This great herd sire prospect had to his credit a number of first prizes and junior and grand championships at some of the largest Holstein shows in the country. W. T. Henderson, of Parlin, Ia., paid $1,350 for the second top bull in the sale. This bull, Thamesview Monogram Pirate, was another bull with a great show record and the promise of an outstanding herd sire.

In the female division of the sale the top of $1,000 per head was reached. Oak Wood Stock Farm, of Hermitage, Tenn., paid that figure for the great cow Pearl Ormsby Mercedes Fobes, a September, 1940, daughter of Governor Pearl Ormsby Fobes 2nd. She was also carrying the service to the great Thamesview Monogram Pirate. The cow was classified Very Good and had a wonderful milk and butterfat record the past 2 years.

States represented on the buyers lists were Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Iowa and Kansas. The heaviest buyer from Kansas was T. C. Coonse & Son, of Horton. He bought 5 head of females from the top part of the offering, ranging in price from $600 to $925 per head. The Coonses bought the second top female at $925, a 1946 daughter of Rex Creamelle Ideal.

This very successful sale was managed by T. Hobart McVay, of Nickerson. Auctioneers Bert Powell, Topeka; Charles Cole, Wellington; Russell Flebeck, Belton, Mo.; and Harvey Hartvigsen, Lee's Summit, Mo., were assisted by Mike Wilson, of Kansas Farmer, and other representatives of the livestock press.

Public Sales of Livestock

Angus Cattle

October 28—Karl & Henry Zimmerman, Maryville, Mo.

Ayrshire Cattle

September 23—Nebraska Ayrshire Breeders' Association Sale, Lincoln, Nebr.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

September 4—C. E. Reed Stock Farm, Wichita, Kan.
November 9—Kansas State Angus Association Sale, Hutchinson, Kan., State Fairgrounds. Don Good, Secretary, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.
November 16—Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Don Good, Secretary, Manhattan, Kan.
December 14—Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Dodge City, Chet Bare, Sale Manager, Protection, Kan.

Brown Swiss Cattle

October 18—Tri State Breeders' Sale, Topeka, Kan. Ross R. Zimmerman, Secretary, Abbyville, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

September 5—F. C. Lundy Dispersion and Red Oak Consignment Sale, Joplin, Mo. (Sale at the Red Oak Angus Farm, Rocky Comfort, Mo.) Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
September 19—Earl E. Anderson Hereford Dispersion, Lamoni, Ia. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
September 20—Davis Hereford Farms, Cameron, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
September 27—The 4-State Registered Hereford Consignment Sale, Joplin, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
October 5—The Pony Express Registered Hereford Consignment Sale, St. Joseph, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
October 14—CK Ranch Calf Sale, Brookville, Kan.
October 20—R. D. Ely Hereford Production Sale, Attica, Kan.
October 30—John Spencer Dispersal, Wetmore, Kan. Sale at Marysville, Kan.
November 2—Loren Porter, Quinter, Kan.
November 3—Cowley County Hereford Breeders Sale, Winfield, Kan.
November 7—Flint Hills Hereford Breeders Sale, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
November 11—W. H. Tonn & Son, Haven, Kan.
November 13—Dickinson County Hereford Breeders' Association, Abilene, Kan.
November 14—Sunflower Futurity, Hutchinson, Kan. Gene Watson, Sale Manager.
November 27—Sumner County Hereford Breeders' Association, Caldwell, Kan.
December 6—All Tredway Hereford Sale, Oakley, Kan.
December 8—South Central Sale, Newton, Kan. Phil H. Adrian, Moundridge, Kan.
December 8—Harvey County Breeders Sale, Newton, Kan. Phil Adrain, Secretary.
December 14—Harry Schlickau, Harper, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle

October 10—John Stumps & Son Dispersion Sale, Bushton, Kan.
October 21—Mid-West Polled Hereford Breeders' Association Sale, Deshler, Nebr. Fred C. Duey, Sale Manager, Chester, Nebr.
November 9—Central Kansas Polled Hereford Association, Herington, Kan. O. J. Schields, Secretary.
December 11—Kansas Polled Hereford Breeders' Sale, Hutchinson, Kan., Vic Roth, Sales Manager, Hays, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

August 8—George & Dwight Stone dispersal, Hutchinson, Kan. Hobart T. McVay, Sales Manager, Nickerson, Kan.
October 23—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. T. Hobart McVay, Sale Manager, Nickerson, Kan.
November 2—Kansas State Holstein Sale, Herington, Kan. Raymond Bollman, Edna, Kan., Chairman of State Sale Committee.
November 6—North Central Kansas Holstein sale, Washington, Kan. George F. Mueller, chairman sales committee, Hanover, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

August 30—E. L. Walker Dispersion, Fowler, Kan.
October 20—Kansas State Milking Shorthorn Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. C. O. Heidebrecht, Sale Manager, Inman, Kan.
October 25—North Central Kansas District Milking Shorthorn sale, Salina, Kan.
November 9—McPherson County Milking Shorthorn Sale. C. O. Heidebrecht, Secretary, Inman, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

November 9 — Kansas State Polled Shorthorn Breeders Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Lot Taylor, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

October 26—North Central Kansas Shorthorn, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Sale Manager, Mankato, Kan.
October 31—Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale, Salina, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

October 10—(Night Sale) Roy Koch, Bremen, Kan. Sale at Marysville.

Duroc Hogs

October 7—Willis Huston, Americus, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs

October 21—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.

Hampshire Sheep

August 5—Northwest Missouri Breeders' Association, St. Joseph, Mo. F. B. Houghton, Secretary, Maryville, Mo.

Suffolk and Hampshire Sheep

August 11—Beau Geste Farms, Roy B. Warrick, Manager, Oskaloosa, Ia.

Sheep

August 4—Nebraska Sheep Breeder's 14th Annual Sale. M. A. Alexander, Lincoln 1, Nebr.

HOGS

EXCELLENT DUROC BOARS
Sired by Super-Spotlight, Lo Thickmaster, Perfect Trend, and Crusader Ace. These are 4 to 12 months old, heavy hammed, low built, real feeding quality and will improve your herd. Registered, immuned real quality Durocs, nice red color. They please. Prices reasonable. Write, phone or come. New blood for old customers. Durocs only since 1904.
G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kansas

OIC
Special prices on Reg. weanlings.
PETERSON & SONS
Osage City, Kansas

ETHYLEDALE FARM
PRODUCTION HAMPSHIRES
Improved for type and bigger litters. Best of breeding. Choice fall boars and fall gilts ready to go.
DALE SCHEEL
Emporia, Kan., Rt. 2

REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Choice Spring Boars and Gilts with plenty of length, deep sides and deep full hams, sired by Pawnee King and Blue Ace. Few unrelated pairs. Four merit litters. Double immune.
J. V. Cundiff, Talmage, Kan. (4½ miles north)

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND BRED GILTS
Bred to a son of the double grand champion, Fashion Plate. Also good spring boars.
ROY G. KELLER, Berryton, Kansas

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

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The ad costing $3.00 is the smallest accepted.

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

MIKE WILSON, Livestock Editor
912 Kansas Avenue
Kansas Farmer - - Topeka, Kansas

SHEEP

Nebraska Sheep Breeders'
14TH ANNUAL RAM AND EWE SALE
Friday, August 4, 1950
State Fair Grounds, Lincoln, Nebr.
70 RAMS—All Yearlings—50 EWES
Hampshire, Shropshire, Southdown, Cheviot Corriedale, and Oxford
10:00 A. M.—Judging Sale Sheep—Sheep Day Program Judge, Tommy Dean, Shepherd, Kansas State College.
1:00 P. M.—Auction Sale of Sheep. Mail orders filled. For information write:
M. A. Alexander, Sec., College of Agriculture Lincoln 1, Nebraska
Charles Corkle, Auctioneer

Beef CATTLE

SPENCER HEREFORDS

Sires in service CK Royal Duke 3rd, reserve champion bull 1948 Kansas Futurity. M. H. Royal Tredway 93rd by WHR Royal Tredway 8th. We have sons and daughters of these 2 great bulls in our herd that look like real prospects. Our cow herd consists mostly of descendants of Advance Stanway cows from the Gordon-Hamilton herd purchased by us in 1945.
Watch for our dispersion sale this fall.
JOHN SPENCER, Whiting, Wetmore, Kan.

REG. POLLED HEREFORDS

Bulls and females 8 to 14 months old.
HARRY RIFFEL & SON
Hope, Kansas

REG. POLLED SHORTHORN BULL
11 mos. old. Nice red, best of breeding.
J. O. Stulp, Burlington, Kansas

Dairy CATTLE

Registered and Pure Bred
WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN CALVES
For Higher Production Herds
Exceptional offering of registered and pure bred Holstein, Guernsey and Brown Swiss heifers and bulls from the finest herds. Tested, vaccinated. Well started—no milk required. Fine selection always on hand. Approval shipment. Write today.
Lowest Prices on HOLSTEIN Cows and Bulls
J. M. McFARLAND & Son
Watertown 2 Wisconsin

Holsteins Sunnymede Farm
"BURKE'S"
Senior Sire
Pabst Burke Lad Star
Sire: Wisconsin Admiral Burke Lad
Dam: Ollie Lady Star Nettie
Sons of Pabst Burke Lad Star available. For increased production use "Burke's"
C. L. E. EDWARDS, Rt. 9, Topeka, Kan.

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

AYRSHIRE BULLS --- All Ages
Select pedigree breeding. Home of the best-udered cow in Kansas. Woodhull foundation breeding.
TURK-AYR—DAIRY FARM
Clarence Beat, Wellington, Kan., Route 2

Announcing the Reg. Holstein Dispersal Sale of GEORGE & DWIGHT STONE of Sharon and Medicine Lodge, Kan.
75 Head – August 8, 1950
Sale will be held at the Kansas State Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kansas
For information and catalogs address
T. HOBART McVAY, *Sale Manager*, Nickerson, Kan.
Bert Powell, Auctioneer Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

BANBURYS' POLLED SHORTHORNS
Note—"Cherry Hill Herd" lead all herds at the Chicago International Show. Our herd sires—Cherry Hill Hallmark and Nonpareil Hallmark 3d—new blood and of the best.
Males and females—Some of the choicest of the herd for sale. Over 100 in herd officially vaccinated. Farm—22 miles west and 6 mi. south of Hutchinson, Kan.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Plevna, Kansas

CHERRY HILL HALLMARK

The Tank Truck

Did you ever see a picture of more happiness? Hubert Moore's children, Harry Roland and Sarah Nell, enjoying Lady's 10 (count 'em) offspring.

Mr. Moore and two friends—Lady, his quail dog, and one of his 4 tractors that are lubricated with Conoco oils and greases.

Gets a Bale an Acre!

A bale an acre . . . that's the cotton-growing record set by Hubert Moore, Route 4, Clarksville, Tex.

Mr. Moore was born and reared in the Red River valley region of East Texas. He knows his East Texas country . . . knows how to get the most out of an acre of land.

To establish his unusual cotton yield, Mr. Moore first planted 42 acres to Austrian peas. He followed this the next season with cotton. From 42 acres of ground he picked 42 bales of fine cotton!

"I have been using Conoco oils and greases for the past 10 years," he says, "and not once have my tractor motors or gears failed on me."

Hubert Moore is typical of the American farmer, who has used modern machinery to make the earth yield more. Mr. Moore is typical, too, of the thousands of farmers who have used Conoco Products to make their *machinery* produce more, over longer periods.

Ham Rice-wich

. . . by Mrs. Edna Stowell, *Reedsburg, Wis.*

2 slices ham, 2½ inches thick
½ cup rice
1 tablespoon fat
1½ teaspoons onion
1 10½ oz. can condensed consomme
½ cup water
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1 teaspoon mustard

Brown the rice in the fat. Add onion and cook until golden and tender. Add consomme, water, salt, sauce. Spread one ham slice with mustard. Cover with rice dressing; and top with second ham slice. Bake in greased casserole at 350° for 1½ hours.

Send your favorite recipes to Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, Dept. E, 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

★ ★ ★ It's Here—It's Super!

A hybrid of the finest base oils and seven wear-fighting additives, new Conoco Super Motor Oil is the cream of the crop. It is a motor oil *so good* that in a punishing 50,000-mile road-test, engines lubricated with Conoco Super Motor Oil showed no wear of any consequence . . . in fact, an average of less than one one-thousandth of an inch on cylinders and crankshafts.

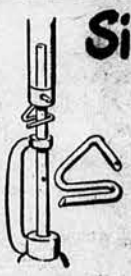
Perhaps even more remarkable was the economy of operation. Gasoline mileage for the *last* 5,000 miles was just as good as for the *first* 5,000 miles . . . actually there was an average difference for the fleet of only 4/100 of a mile per gallon! That's about as far as from your house to the barn!

Planting, haying or harvest time—that's when you can't afford engine failure or poor performance. The 50,000-mile test proved that Conoco Super Motor Oil, with proper crankcase drains and regular care, can keep the engines of your tractors, trucks and cars performing *like new* for years and years. Conoco Super OIL-PLATES engines to protect them from wear. Conoco Super Motor Oil can make your farm equipment last longer, perform better, use *less* fuel and lubricants. Why not try a drum or a 5-gallon can of new Conoco Super Motor Oil, now?

Back It Up

If you have trouble pulling off-set machinery (such as a combine) through a narrow gate, just turn your tractor around and back it through ahead of you. Shirley Kidwell, Barnett, Mo., says it works every time.

Simple Coupling Pin



M. B. Kutz, Dacoma, Okla., sends us this design for a simple wind-mill-pump coupling pin. Does away with nuts and bolts, is easy to uncouple, but has never worked loose in the 10 years he has been using one.

PRIZES FOR IDEAS!

Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck*, Dept. E, Continental Oil Company, Ponca City, Okla.—and get a genuine $8 D-15 Henry Disston Hand Saw for every idea that's printed!

For the Story of "50,000 Miles-No Wear" call YOUR CONOCO MAN!