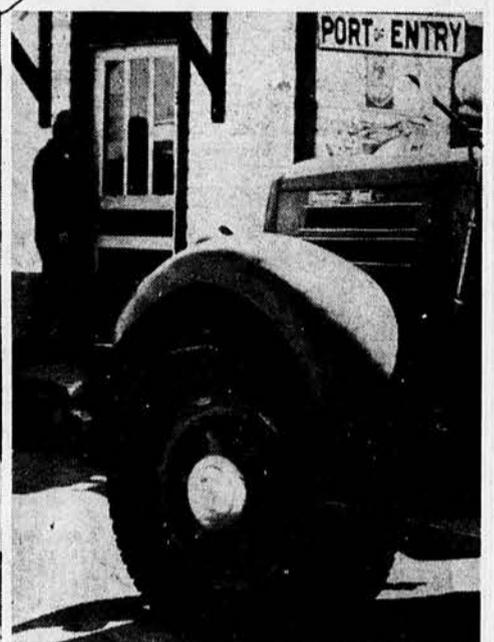


Kansas Farmer



THREE TRUCK drivers are helped in clearing the Belleville port by C. M. Kelly, right, inspector in charge, and Howard Larkins.



SEVENTY PORTS of entry check all trucks and busses entering or leaving Kansas. This view is of the port of Belleville.

What Good Are Ports Of Entry?

Here Are 8 Things They Do For Farmers

WHAT do those guys do anyway?" Have you ever asked yourself that question as you drove by one of the Kansas Ports of Entry? Sometimes the port of entry inspectors wonder, too. You see, like Topsy, their duties just grew. When the port system was set up, back in the early 1930's, it had a single purpose—to get a better inspection on incoming and outgoing motor vehicle fuels, and to check evasion of gasoline taxes. In that it was successful, since tax income from gasoline in Kansas jumped over \$800,000 the first year ports operated. [Continued on Page 38]



THIS TRUCK is properly displaying the KCC permit at rear and is equipped with proper safety lights.



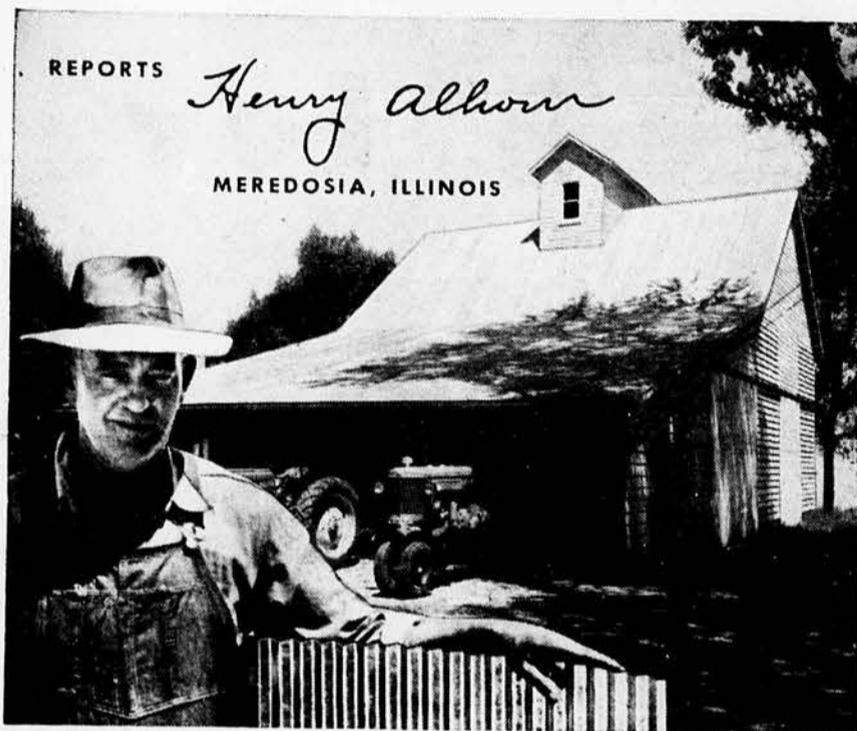
BORDER PATROLMAN Harry Bingham, right, talks things over with Inspector Kelly. Mr. Bingham supervises 6 ports.

WINDSHIELD STICKERS given truckers a show highway men that truck is operating legally official Kansas permit.

- How Beef Cattle ChangedPage 4
- Two Letters From Europe....Pages 14 and 16
- One-Day HayingPage 18

"I saved money with Strongbarn."

—PATENTED ROOFING AND SIDING—



REPORTS

Henry Alhorn

MEREDOSIA, ILLINOIS

"The barn I just finished cost me less because I used Granite City Strongbarn corrugated roofing,"

says Mr. Alhorn, who farms 700 acres near Meredosia. "I not only saved money on the roofing, but I saved on lumber. And I have a stronger, better barn.

"So you see why I recommend Granite City STRONGBARN to any farmer. STRONGBARN is not only the best galvanized roofing—it costs less, too!"

Strongbarn Galvanized Steel Roofing and Siding is Stronger, Better, Cheaper

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

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

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

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

See your dealer or write

GRANITE CITY STEEL COMPANY

Granite City, Illinois

What Soil Blows?

WHEN soil blows off a field is it good soil or poor soil? That question was raised last spring in Dickinson county when some fields were moving.

There was a report out that V. E. McAdams, county agent, had said blow-soil is no good anyway. Mr. McAdams says he did not say that, but was going to find out about it.

Farmer Paul Taylor, over in the eastern side of the county, decided to help McAdams. He brought in a sample of soil that had drifted into a ditch. It was tested in the new Dickinson county soils testing laboratory.

Results of Report

The report: 0.4 per cent organic matter, when it should have been up to 2 per cent or more to yield favorably. A pH of 7.3, showing no lime was needed. Only 34 pounds of available phosphorus when 80 to 100 are needed for maximum yields. The potash level was high, 300 pounds available when only 180 to 200 are necessary.

That soil test indicated more strong, deep-rooted legumes in rotation would have improved the organic matter content, helped prevent blowing. In addition, it showed use of fertilizer containing both nitrogen and phosphorus would have increased yields materially.

No Lamb Rush

Number of spring lambs on markets in early summer probably will be lighter than ordinary, according to Ray M. Hoss, Kansas State College Extension economist.

A greater percentage of the lamb crop has been marketed earlier than usual. Also, there seems to be a tendency on the part of range operators to hold back a substantial number of ewe lambs for flock replacements.

Lamb prices should experience a lighter-than-usual seasonal decline. The current high economic level has strengthened meat prices. Also, there may be a drop in receipts at markets during the latter part of summer compared to the same period last year and 1948. It appears feeder lambs this-fall will be in much shorter supply. A greater percentage of the lamb crop will go to the market as grass killers.

Head Sheep Association

Waldo W. Poovey, Belle Plaine, is the newly-elected president of the Kansas Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association.

Other officers elected at a recent business meeting include: Virgil McClure, Newton, vice-president, and Dr. T. D. Bell, Kansas State College, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer.

At a ram sale held in connection with this meeting, an average price of \$118 was realized. Hampshires averaged \$141; Southdowns, \$117; Dorsets, \$85; Suffolks, \$115; and Shropshires, \$98.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

121-123 West 8th St.

Topeka, Kansas

Vol. 87, No. 14

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

Named Wool King Of The World

Oren Wright Wins International Title With His Ram's Wool



Oren Wright exhibits one of his Rambouillet sheep. Oren is another hard-working farm champion who gets morning nourishment from Wheaties. How about YOU?

GREENWOOD, IND.—When Oren Wright starts "woolgathering" he means business! Sample of wool from his Rambouillet ram won him title of World's Champion Wool Grower at 1949 International Live Stock exposition. He also won Grand Championship at 1949 American Royal show.

* * *

SHEEP AREN'T ALL Oren wins championships on. Also raises prize-winning dairy cattle. A lifetime farmer, he's lived on the same 380 acres for 38 years. Another of Oren's long-time records: he's eaten Wheaties ever since these delicious flakes came on the market. Still eats 'em almost every morning!



"Really, dear, I'm sure they have Wheaties in the city, too!"

Oren met his wife while showing sheep at state fair. Now they have a son, 8, who's already showing prize-winning sheep and cattle. Just like his dad! And —just like his dad—he also gets his morning Wheaties. Family habit all over America—enjoying Wheaties. They're America's favorite whole wheat flakes. Second-helping good, with milk and fruit!

Real family nourishment in Wheaties! You get B-vitamins, minerals, protein, food energy, in Wheaties, "Breakfast of Champions!"



Extra value with Wheaties. Coupons in Wheaties and other General Mills products for Queen Bess Pattern Silverware, by Oneida Community Silversmiths.



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

KANSAS

**A GREAT AGRICULTURAL STATE
NEEDS A FARMER — STOCKMAN
IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE**



**VOTE for
FRANK
CARLSON**

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR

**UNITED STATES
SENATOR**

FRANK CARLSON, native Kansan owns and manages his own farm; World War I veteran, American Legion, 40 and 8; has given Kansas truly splendid public service as Legislator 4 years, Congressman 12 years, Governor 4 years.

In Kansas . . .

In the Nation . . .



**Frank Carlson
has stood and worked for**

- *A balanced economy of agriculture, labor, business and industry*
- *Fair and equitable markets, wages and profits for our farmers, our working men, our business men and our industrialists*
- *Better homes, better churches, better schools, better roads*
- *Development of natural resources with proper conservation*
- *National defense which will guarantee the safety and security of our nation*
- *Expansion and strengthening of our existing farm and industrial plant*
- *Improved public health, better care for the sick, the aged and the needy*
- *Encouragement of private enterprise and individual initiative*
- *Sound and sane government with a sound and sane fiscal policy*
- *Dedication to the principles of human freedom, liberty, equality and opportunity*
- *A resurgence of militant morality in government and in our private lives*

EPUS-625

**"THERE'S NO SUBSTITUTE FOR EXPERIENCE"
VOTE for FRANK CARLSON August 1st.**

NO. 12 Reviewing farming progress and looking into the future

How Beef Cattle Have Changed

By A. D. WEBER, Associate Dean and Director
School of Agriculture, Kansas State College
and Agricultural Experiment Station



Kansas Farmer for July 15, 1950

IN THE fall of 1900, the late W. J. Tod brought a bunch of range-bred, 4-year-old steers to his feed lots near Maple Hill, Kansas. These steers were wintered well, grazed without grain from May 1 to August 1, then full fed 44 days for the September market. That was the first time deferred-feeding had ever been tried, and marked the beginning of a series of developments of great significance to the beef cattle industry.

Prior to 1900, W. J. Tod, along with many other cattlemen, had marketed steers weighing 1,600 to 1,800 pounds when they were from 4 to 6 years old and had been full-fed grain 6 to 9 months. Thus, the deferred-feeding program which Mr. Tod originated in 1900, required less grain and made greater use of roughage and grass in finishing cattle for market than had previously been considered feasible.

Away From Older Steers

While W. J. Tod apparently was first to recognize the need for a new system of finishing steers under Kansas conditions, he was not the first to direct attention to the advantage of fattening younger, lighter-weight cattle. A trend away from the older, larger steer had been in progress for many years. This was emphasized in Bulletin 113 entitled "Baby Beef," published in 1902 by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. On page 48 of this bulletin is reproduced a circular purporting to show methods of feeding and class of cattle considered best in 1856. Average weight of 100 head of cattle owned by B. F. Harris, of Illinois, and described in this circular was 2,377 pounds. The largest steer was 7 years old and weighed 3,524 pounds.

Idea to Save Grain

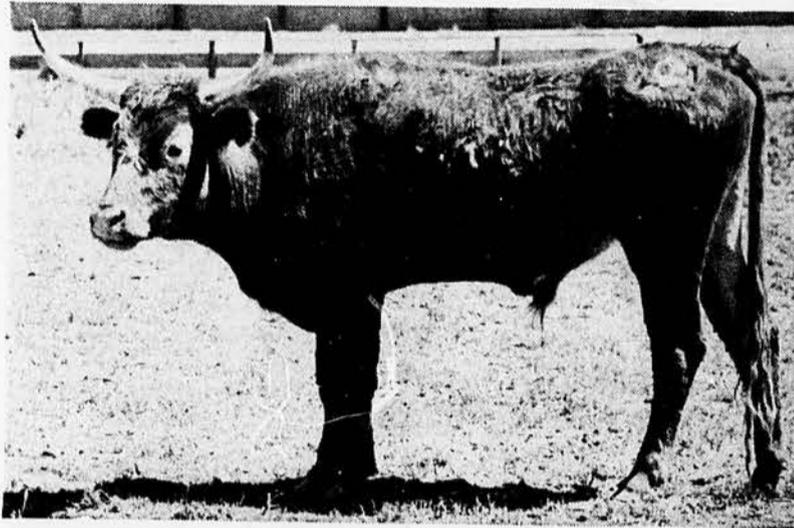
The author of "Baby Beef" had this to say relative to age and size of cattle to feed, as he viewed the situation in 1902: "Today the 1,000-pound steer is the standard weight to put in the feed lot and length of fattening period seldom extends over 7 months and thousands of steers are in feed lots but 75 to 120 days. Other things being equal, the older the animal the greater the amount of grain necessary to put on a pound of gain, and the longer the period of fattening the greater is the amount of grain required to put on a pound of gain. The record made by Mr. Harris is published to show the strong contrast in methods and economy of feeding needed 40 years ago and the method practiced today. Is not the production of baby beef as much in advance in economy of feed and time over the usual methods of beef production of today as today's methods are those of 1856?"

Since 1902, results of numerous feeding trials and experiences of many cattlemen have confirmed observations of this pioneer research worker at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. One of the most striking changes in the entire livestock and meat industry during the last 50 years has been the tendency to market beef cattle at younger ages and lighter weights.

Housewife Is Responsible

The American housewife is largely responsible for this change. She wants smaller beef cuts than would have satisfied her mother or grandmother. She buys meat more frequently. This change might be expected when we consider modern life in apartment houses, smaller kitchen utensils, smaller kitchens, and even smaller families. So cattlemen have changed their production practices to satisfy the housewife's demand and to keep abreast of modern trends.

This change is now reflected in beef cattle that are earlier maturing and blockier than those of 50 years ago. Greater emphasis is being placed on width, depth and compactness. Since low-setness is associated with these characteristics, the trend has been toward shorter-legged cattle. Such ani-



Proof of progressive beef cattle breeding—animals of this type were the foundation of most range herds.

mals fatten at an earlier age than the more upstanding, longer-bodied individuals. They appear to be smaller than the older type, yet they invariably weigh more than their general appearance indicates. Weight for age is emphasized just as much as formerly, but now more stress is placed on weight at an early age.

There is a remarkable agreement nowadays among breeders of purebred beef cattle as to the ideal type. It is a middle-of-the-road type, neither so small as to suggest the appearance of a freakish dwarf, nor so large that it is coarse, rough and late maturing.

There is considerable difference of opinion, however, as to breeding procedures that should be used to establish the desired type. Some advocate crossing extremely small individuals with larger ones to produce a medium or in-between type. Other breeders insist medium-type animals produced in this manner will not breed true when mated together. They maintain the desired type should be established by careful selection and culling within established strains and types in accordance with basic genetic principles. It is becoming increasingly evident the latter method is producing better results.

There Is a Danger

This friendly controversy among cattlemen, concerning breeding methods that should be used, has created the impression among some folks that there is violent disagreement on type. And many persons, including not a few commercial cattlemen, have the impression there is a small, impractical show-gard type and a utility or practical type better suited to commercial beef cattle production. These impres-

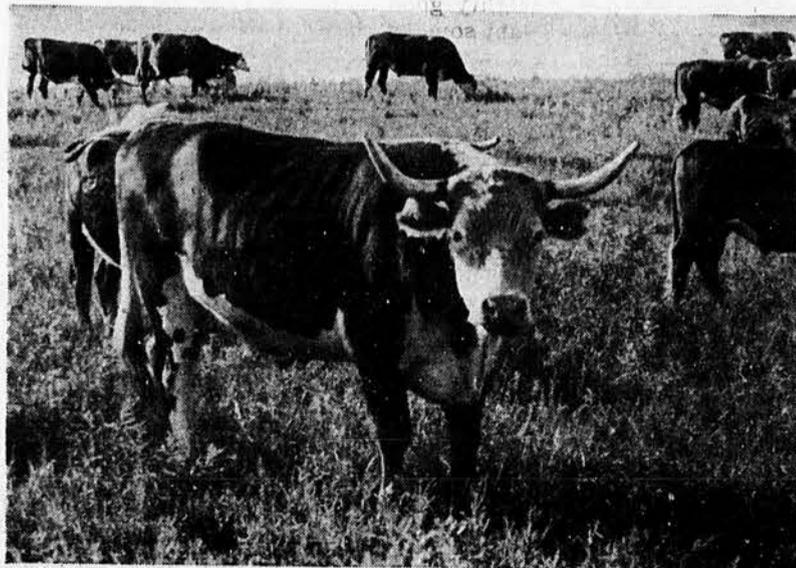
sions, while perhaps not altogether valid, do tend to emphasize that there is a real danger that in striving to produce medium-type animals which meet modern requirements, breeders will compromise by failing to cull out undersized individuals that are definitely off-type.

It is apparent, therefore, that methods and procedures for producing the



Contrasting types on a ranch in Western Kansas.

right kind of beef cattle with a high degree of regularity still can be improved. Regional beef cattle breeding projects recently initiated may supply answers to some questions now perplexing beef cattle breeders. And breeders themselves, using new principles and facts gained from basic research, doubtless will continue to make genuine progress in their efforts to produce good cattle consistently. They already have produced numerous animals which appeared to be nearly perfect in conformation and quality. And it is reasonable to assume the average excellence of all beef cattle will be improved materially when more dependable methods become available.



South Texas "Tip-Horn" steers on a Kansas Bluestem pasture.

Meanwhile, a word of caution to cattlemen would seem to be in order. In years just ahead, new breeding systems undoubtedly will be tried, and perhaps new strains and crossbred types of beef cattle will be developed by practical breeders as well as by research workers in the field of animal breeding. Widespread publicity probably will be given to progress reports on these projects, and some preliminary results may appear promising. But until a new breeding system or a new strain or type has been tested and proved repeatedly in controlled experiments under environmental conditions similar to those under which it would be subjected and is recommended by recognized authorities, its adoption by cattle breeders generally is likely to be unwise.

For example, Brahmans and Brahman crosses are well-adapted to hot, humid coastal regions, but their poorer feed lot performance and lower carcass quality, as compared with standard beef breeds, would seem to make them unsuited to Kansas conditions. Just how far north Brahman cow herds are adapted, remains to be determined. When brought from coastal sections to bluestem pastures in the Flint Hills region, Brahman steers gain well during the grazing season, especially if thin upon arrival. Obviously, the profitability of this practice depends upon the interaction of several factors, some of which have nothing to do with the type or quality of the cattle.

Reached Its Goal

It is likely the trend from older, larger cattle, to smaller, lighter weight cattle, which already was well under way when in 1900 W. J. Tod originated the deferred feeding plan of fattening steers, has gone about as far as it should from the standpoint of maximum efficiency and greatest profits. Records of the Tod operations, which have been made available to the writer by W. J. Tod's son, James Tod, who now resides in Arizona, show that thru the years a gradual shift was made to young cattle in the deferred-feeding

program conducted at Maple Hill.

Yearlings steers, 426 head, were first started on the deferred-feeding program by Mr. Tod in 1909. They were wintered well, grazed until September 1, and, after having been full-fed in dry lot, were marketed from November 14 to December 12, 1910. Of course, other methods of growing and fattening cattle were used by Mr. Tod thru the years, and he did not limit his operations to young cattle altho yearlings and 2-year-olds were used extensively for deferred-feeding before World War I.

From 1922 until 1925, yearlings were used exclusively for deferred feeding by Mr. Tod. Beginning in 1925 and each year thereafter, he used calves pretty much in accordance with procedures he had developed previously for yearlings and other cattle. They were wintered well, grazed without grain until from July 15 to August 15, depending upon the season, and then short-fed for the fall market. In some instances they were started on feed on pasture and then brought to a dry lot for the finishing periods.

Tod Plan Was Sound

A deferred-feeding program was used for the first time by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1922. Since then the problem has been clearly delineated and various modifications of the program as developed by Mr. Tod have been checked experimentally in numerous feeding trials. It is interesting to note the results of these tests have demonstrated the soundness of Mr. Tod's original plan. His objectives and current recommendations of Kansas State College beef cattle specialists, are summarized equally well by these conclusions found

(Continued on Page 30)



Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

BESURE you cast your ballot in the primary, Tuesday, August 1.

The only votes counted are the votes that are cast.

I would not presume to tell anyone for whom to vote. Every one of you is competent, or can make yourself competent, to determine who among the candidates for nominations in your party (at least for the most important offices) are best fitted.

I would suggest this:

Vote for the man or woman who, in your judgment, will make the best official; not necessarily for the one who is the most charming, or makes the most promises of what he will do for you, or get for you, out of some government treasury.

Every American citizen who owns or operates a farm or other business; or who works for a living; or who owns or rents a home is in business. That always has been true in America.

But today there is another inescapable fact.

Every American citizen who owns or operates a farm or other business; or who works for a living; or who owns or rents a home, also is in politics, whether he knows it or not.

Government has become the biggest business in the land. And more and more it is operating businesses. Government no longer just operates the business of government. It also not only governs business; more and more it operates, manages, directly or indirectly thru lending and spending, what we used to regard as private business.

Therefore, as a businessman, as a farmer, as a professional man, as a worker, the people you elect to office make and carry out policies and programs that affect vitally your daily life and living.

This is particularly true of those whom you elect to be president, governor, U. S. senator, U. S. representative in Congress, members of the state legislature.

For these offices we need men with courage; vision; personal and political integrity; intelligence and that rarer quality, "know-how"; men with convictions and courage to state and stand by those convictions; and of unquestioned loyalty to the United States of America and undeviating devotion to the American way of life and the capitalist system.

One word more.

Your primary vote in some ways is more important even than your vote in the general election. The primaries select the men and women for whom you may vote in the general election.

Therefore, if you do not vote in the primary, you allow others, political machine organization members and followers, members of pressure groups, those with political and business axes to grind, to make the initial choice of candidates.

If you have not voted in the primary, and find yourself at the general election faced with what you regard as only the "choice between two

evils," don't blame those who went to the polls and made the nominations—blame yourself.

I am not urging that you cast your ballot as a Republican; nor that you vote for any particular candidate for any particular office. I am urging that you vote in the primary, in the party of your choice, and for candidates whom you consider best qualified for the office they are seeking, and who will best represent the things for which you stand.

More Progress Ahead

I ALWAYS am looking for new things in agriculture. Expecting greater achievements than we have known in the past. And I am never disappointed. We have made wonderful progress up to now, of course. But the way I view it, we haven't even scratched the surface compared to the strides agriculture will make in the years ahead.

Right along this line I want to report to you on a statement I have just read. It was made by Byron T. Shaw, deputy administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and it bears me out in my opinion. Mr. Shaw states that research has a whole series of grasses and legumes coming along—in the experimental stage—to improve our pastures. Scientists believe the improved legumes already available can advance forage crop production as much or more than hybrid seed has increased production of corn. That certainly is encouraging.

I don't need to tell Kansas farm folks what better grasses and legumes could mean in this state. What the scientists are trying for is some better grass-legume combination that will improve forage on native range and at the same time build up the soil. I haven't the least doubt about their finding it.

Then there is another important angle on which scientists are working. Mr. Shaw says, "We think we have gone far in our plant research. But plant scientists estimate in this country we are using only 200 species as crops. That number is small indeed compared with the 15,000 species of plants native to the United States and Canada. And no one has done more than to catalog the more than 200,000 plants known to grow thruout the world."

Maybe we soon will be using more of these plants to good advantage. I think every Kansas farmer knows how at one time sweet clover was considered a weed. Then how its value as a legume was discovered. Today it is one of our most important soil-building crops. It makes one wonder whether other "weeds" might not turn into mighty good crop friends in the future. No doubt some of these 15,000 species of plants not now grown by farmers will find a

place in the sun in the years ahead. Just suppose some of them could take the place of our excess wheat acres and find a profitable market or use. Something like that is almost bound to happen. Our Wheat Belt right now isn't a one-crop area. But I hope and feel there will be opportunity for much wider diversification in the future.

It certainly is a challenge trying to find profitable uses for the 15,000 species of plants mentioned as native to the United States and Canada. And how do we know some of those 200,000 plants grown around the world won't do well here? No doubt some of them will, or they might combine with plants we already have to make better crops. I say there isn't likely to be a dull moment in agriculture with questions like that to dig into.

Great advancement is anticipated in breeding plants that will have multiple-resistance against disease, drouth and cold temperatures, Mr. Shaw notes. Also, research scientists are busy hunting effective means of controlling some 600 species of insects that harm farm crops. They will find the answers, and will reduce costs by combining several practices into one operation, and develop machines and attachments that cultivate, apply fertilizer and spray weeds or insects at the same time. Along with all this Mr. Shaw states soil scientists know farmers could probably double yields of their crops by applying all that is now known about soils and soil management.

Of course, there will be progress in the livestock field, same as with crops. In Kansas we have seen marked refinement in all types of farm animals. Dairy cows produce more milk and butterfat. Hogs do a better and quicker job of finishing on less feed than years ago. But that isn't the end by any means, as indicated by work going on right now with beef cattle. Mr. Shaw explains that 38 states now are co-operating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in developing 132 separate beef lines or families that stress good size at birth, ideal beef conformation, rapid gains and good carcass quality.

Certainly science will uncover a lot of new things in the coming years and farmers will put them to practical use. Agriculture is bound to go ahead. If you have been reading the special series of articles in Kansas Farmer reviewing farming progress in the last 50 years you are right up-to-date on what has taken place on the farm. From now on we can expect marked changes and advances almost every year. Agriculture is going to be an intensely interesting business in the years ahead. That is where great things are going to happen. And with it all the farm is going to be a better place to live.

Arthur Capper
Topeka.

What Would War Mean to Farm Prices?

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

KOREAN developments, which may include similar "incidents" in Indo-China, Burma, India, Pakistan, Iran, Yugoslavia, Finland, Germany—one at a time, several together, perhaps all—may solve temporarily the problem of farm price supports, and also the return to planning, and price and rationing and other controls for the United States.

It can be taken for granted in the preliminary stages of World War III (Soviet Russia on one side, United States on the other) Russian strategy will be along these lines:

1. Uprisings within "soft spot" areas; attacks by satellite countries where

successful insurrections cannot be staged.

2. Pushes here and pushes there, until the United States is so heavily loaded with military operations and support of other peoples against Communist uprisings and attacks that it either collapses under the strain, or decides to hazard all in one throw by precipitating the world war which Communists believe will end Capitalism and bring most of the world into the Russian orbit.

As Roger Babson's Washington Forecast sees it:

"Nothing less than total annihilation of the United States is planned, to be followed by the subjection of the whole world."

Unless one has followed the sequence of events that led up to Korea—and much of what happened was accomplished in secret, even in ignorance perhaps—it is difficult to understand just how and why the United States is confronted with such deadly danger within

less than 5 years after we won the great "victory" in World War II.

Somewhere along the line, there seems to have been serious blunders—with perhaps here and there a touch of something close to treasonable actions.

Some one, or ones, on behalf of the United States at Yalta, presented the northern half of Korea to Russia—also the Kuriles (isles).

Some one, or ones, withdrew U. S. aid from Nationalist China, on the ground that Chiang Kai-Shek refused to take Communists into his government, still further increasing Russia's
(Continued on Page 33)

SPECIAL FARM DEAL!



Here's what you can save on oil and other farm supplies!

Order now...No money down...Pay later!

JUST LOOK what these farmers saved by taking advantage of Standard Oil's Special Farm Deal. These savings and product assortments are typical, but equally-large discounts can be secured on hundreds of other assortments.

Every year thousands of farmers get in on this deal. In past years midwest farmers have saved as much as \$2,000,000 by using this special purchase plan.

Here's how you can keep that extra cash in *your* pocket. Just decide what Standard motor oils, greases, and other farm necessities you will use, and then place your order in advance. This will entitle you to liberal discounts on everything you order.

Best of all, you pay nothing down—just make arrangements for payment at time of delivery.

Ask your Standard Oil man for full details of the Special Farm Deal. He'll show you how much you can save on your requirements, and deliver your supplies right to your door. In fact, he's always ready to help you every way he can.

CUT YOUR COSTS ON THESE QUALITY PRODUCTS

All these popular products can be purchased in this Special Farm Deal. For your tractor, truck, and car:

- PERMALUBE Motor Oil—Beats heat • Fights wear • Keeps engines clean • No better motor oil made.
- Iso-Vis Motor Oil—Cuts carbon • Cuts consumption • Reduces wear
- POLARINE Motor Oil—For forty years a quality motor oil • Low cost • Long engine life.
- STANDARD Gear Lubricant • STANDARD Viscous Lubricant



For your farm and around the house

BOVINOL Stock Spray with Methoxychlor • STANDARD 25% DDT Concentrate • EUREKA Belt Dressing • EUREKA Harness Oil • Compound Neatsfoot Harness Oil • STANDARD Rustproof Compound • Mica Axle Grease • DENDROL Dormant Spray Oil • VERDOL Summer Spray Oil.

LADIES, you, too, can save money

Look at these household helps that you can purchase through this Special Standard Oil Farm Deal. Remember, **no money down—pay later.**

SEMDAC Flor-Glaze—the easy-to-use, long-lasting protective polish for linoleum or finished wood floors.

SEMDAC Liquid Gloss—polish for furniture and woodwork.

SUPERLA Insect Spray with DDT—for spraying on wall and ceilings (where it continues for weeks its job of killing).

SUPERLA Cream Separator Oil—non-gumming—keeps separators spinning easily.

FINOL Utility Oil—oil with a thousand-and-one uses.

TYPICAL ORDERS AND SAVINGS

LOOK AT THE SAVING ON THIS DEAL:

30 gals. PERMALUBE Motor Oil
70 lbs. STANDARD Viscous Lubricant
80 lbs. STANDARD Gear Lubricant
5 gals. BOVINOL Stock Spray with Methoxychlor
Savings **\$9.32**



HERE'S REAL MONEY IN YOUR POCKET:

66 gal. PERMALUBE Motor Oil
40 lbs. STANDARD Gear Lubricant
2 gals. BOVINOL Stock Spray with Methoxychlor
1 gal. SUPERLA Insect Spray with DDT
Saving **\$10.41**

TAKE THIS DEAL FOR EXAMPLE:

98 gals. ISO-VIS Motor Oil
40 lbs. STANDARD Gear Lubricant
1 gal. BOVINOL Stock Spray with Methoxychlor
1 gal. SEMDAC Flor-Glaze
5 lbs. STANDARD Rustproof Compound
Saving **\$14.58**



"I saved \$27³⁵ on this deal . . .



"Yessiree, I not only saved \$27.35 by getting in on Standard Oil's Special Farm Deal, but I saved in other ways, too. First, I had the use of my money until the supplies were delivered, and second, I did not run short of oils and greases in the busy season. Why, I figure I've saved between \$500 and \$600 on this deal over a period of years."

That's how John Sheedy of Pawnee, Ill., feels about Standard Oil's Special Farm Deal. Thousands of other farmers feel the same way.

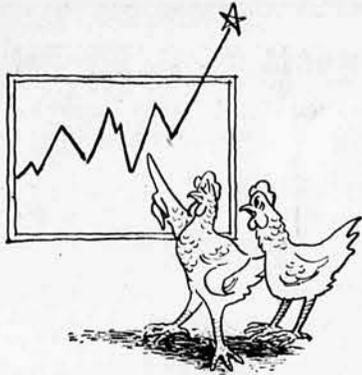
NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK

July 23rd to 29th

POWER FARMERS—BE CAREFUL!
Accidents cost you time and money!

Be careful—the life you save may be your own!

STANDARD OIL COMPANY



Want Better Poultry Profits?

Getting rid of lice and mites is one way to do it

By TOM AVERY, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Kansas State College

A PARASITE is a plant or animal that lives on or in another organism. With poultry, it is not uncommon to find both internal and external parasites on the same bird.

The common external parasites are lice, mites, fleas and ticks. Total loss from parasites in poultry is enormous. Parasites not only contribute nothing to the well-being of the individual but they usually act as a drain on the bird.

At no time during the year is it more important to rid birds of parasites than at present. Parasites present a problem throughout the year, but during hot summer weather they multiply very rapidly and usually cause considerable damage before detection.

Most parasites are not difficult to control if the poultry house and premises are kept reasonably sanitary. Actual mortality is usually not excessive. However, loss occurs in retarded growth and general unthriftiness.

More Than One Kind

There are several different species of lice, but they all have 2 things in common—they do not suck blood, and they spend all of their time on the birds. Lice feed on portions of feathers and on scales from the skin. Lice have biting and cutting mouth parts. It is the biting, together with their sharp claws and spiny structure, that causes the discomfort and irritation to birds on which they live.

It is not difficult to locate lice as they spend their entire life cycle on the bird. Most common of the louse family is the body louse. It usually is found in the region below the vent, altho on heavily-infested birds they may be found on the breast, back and under wings. If feathers on an infested fowl are separated, the lice may be seen running over the skin in an attempt to get out of sight.

Lice eggs are deposited in clusters on the base of the feathers, and on badly-infested fowls large masses of eggs may be found on the feathers below the vent. The eggs hatch in from 5 to 7 days and the young mature in about 2 weeks after hatching.

Dusting is the oldest method for control of lice and if properly done is very effective. The 2 most effective and inexpensive materials to use in dusting are sodium flouride and sodium flosilicate. Whichever is used, the dusting procedure is the same. Each fowl is held by the legs while a small amount of powder is dusted among the feathers. Quantity of powder required for liberal treatment is about 1 pound for each 100 hens.

Greasing is used to a limited extent. Mercurial ointment is used by taking a small amount and rubbing into the skin about 1 inch below the vent. It is more lasting than dusting.

Fumigation with nicotine sulphate has proved very effective. A 40 per cent solution of nicotine sulphate is painted on roosts using 8 ounces per hundred feet of roosts just before the birds are ready to roost at night. Nicotine fumes rising among the feathers

are strong enough to kill lice on the birds. For best results, fumigating should be done on a still night when the temperature is above 60 degrees F.

Wet dipping of birds is somewhat more rapid than dusting, less material is required, and irritation of nose and throat by dusting is avoided. Sodium flouride is most commonly used, altho sodium flosilicate is satisfactory. Choose a bright, sunny day when there is little breeze. Use lukewarm water.

Each fowl should be grasped by the wings close to the back, submerged in the liquid and held for a few seconds

until the feathers are thoroly ruffled so the solution may penetrate to the skin. The head then is ducked under and the fowl lifted out and allowed to drain for a few seconds.

Most satisfactory results are obtained by mixing 1 ounce of sodium flouride, 1 ounce of finely shaved laundry soap, and 2 ounces of wettable sulfur per gallon of water. The sulfur helps kill any feather mites, while soap holds the sodium flouride on the feathers so it is effective longer.

Most poultry raisers are all too familiar with the common red mite, or roost mite, and its serious inroads on poultry flocks. Altho actually gray in color, they usually appear red because of the blood they have taken from fowls they feed upon. Because they are blood sucking, they can cause serious injury. Mites do not live on the birds but hide in cracks and crevices during the day and come out to feed on the birds at night.

All possible hiding places should be examined periodically, as an infestation may become severe before the flock owner is aware of their presence. Chicken mites may live for several months without food, so once a poultry house becomes badly infested, great care is necessary to rid the house entirely of the pest. Weather is never too hot for this mite to thrive, but it does not reproduce to any great extent during cold weather.



"Taking a nap?! He was supposed to marry me today!"

Mites are not hard to kill if actually reached with the right contact parasiticides. Difficulty is in getting the material into the hiding places of the mites so as to get it on them. Perches and nests should be painted twice a year, after thoro cleaning, with a wood preservative containing anthracene oil. Carbolineum is a good example. This material penetrates the wood, does not evaporate readily, and retains its killing power longer than other compounds. Painting or spraying the perches with crude petroleum or crank-case oil also is effective, but applications have to be used more often.

Balanced Farming Winners Receive Their Awards

A YOUNG GI and his bride won the 1949 Jefferson County Balanced Farming and Family Living Contest. They are Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ottensmeir, of near Oskaloosa.

Second place in the contest went to Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Noll, of near Winchester, and the third place to Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Biery, of near Oskaloosa.

Certificates of awards and merchandise prizes were presented to the winners by H. S. Hinrichs, Topeka, Kansas Power and Light Company representative. The contest was sponsored jointly by Kansas State College Extension Service and the Kansas Power and Light Company.

A complete story on improvements made by the Ottensmeirs was told in

Kansas Farmer March 18, 1950, before it was known they had won the contest.

However, to refresh your memory, here is a brief review:

Harold purchased his 200-acre farm in 1948 after having rented it since 1946. He now has 19 acres of waterways and outlets seeded to grass and 30 acres protected with terraces. He has re-seeded 10 acres to grass and is following a definite legume rotation in his cropping program. He has spread lime and phosphate on his soil and uses nitrogen to boost grain yields.

The Ottensmeir home has been completely remodeled and modernized. A new barn, a milking parlor and a new silo have been built and other farm buildings and fences repaired and painted.

Receives High Honor



Dr. A. D. Weber

An honorary Doctor of Science degree was conferred on A. D. "Dad" Weber this commencement by Purdue University. Doctor Weber is associate dean of the Kansas State College school of agriculture, and associate director of the Kansas State Experiment Station.

Honors are nothing new for Doctor Weber. He is listed in Who's Who in America and in American Men of Science. He is past national president of Farm House fraternity, past national president of the American Society of Animal Production, a member of Phi Kappa Phi, national honorary scholarship society, and a member of nearly all national agricultural honoraries.

Doctor Weber also is the first American to judge Herefords at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, and the first North American to judge Herefords at the Palermo Livestock Exposition in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Last fall he also judged at the Canadian Royal livestock show in Toronto, Canada.

Farm Fishponds

Many farms have good sites for ponds and if ponds are built right, their waters can be managed for fish. And what fun to fish in your own fishpond! The USDA has recently published an interesting and useful bulletin we'll illustrate, on this subject. Besides instructions on how to build a pond, clear the site, how to fertilize, drain the pond, build the dam, there are many other subjects important to consider before building a fishpond. Kansas Farmer's Editor will be glad to have a copy of this bulletin sent upon request. Price 5c.



WINNERS: Mrs. Harold Ottensmeir, Jefferson county, is proud of her remodeled kitchen. Home improvements helped her and Mr. Ottensmeir win the 1949 Jefferson County Balanced Farming and Family Living Contest.

A Stroke Seldom Fatal

In the days of our daddies nothing was dreaded quite so much as a STROKE. There was a general opinion the third stroke was always fatal. We know better now.

Doctor Lerrigo has issued a special letter, "Hints About Apoplexy" that will be sent to subscribers upon request. If you desire a copy, be sure to send stamped reply envelope addressed to yourself. Send your request to Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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Coming, August 5 . . .

Kansas horticulture (growing fruits and vegetables) has had many ups and downs. Yet today, no other crop program seems to offer as good prospects for the future.

Why should horticulture promise so much? What are prospects for Eastern Kansas? How will Western Kansas fit into the picture? You will find the answers in your August 5 issue of *Kansas Farmer*, in an article written by an outstanding authority of our time.

Every farm family will be interested in this up-to-the-minute, how-to-do-it article. Don't miss it in your August 5 issue of *Kansas Farmer*.

Pave the way with
sweet clover for . . .

Good Brome Grass



LOADED WITH SEED: Walter Kohrs, Ellsworth county, stands hip deep in this yearling stand of brome grass. Planted last fall, seed alone the first year gave promise of grossing twice what he paid for the land 4 years ago.

FROM cockleburs to brome grass in 2 generations of sweet clover. That was the easy way Walter Kohrs, Ellsworth county, established a stand of brome. Then the first year a seed crop of brome set on that looked like anywhere from 350 to 500 pounds an acre.

Mr. Kohrs bought the pasture land in 1944. He paid \$50 an acre for it; a little high as pasture land goes. Included was a 9-acre area that had been farmed quite heavily. It was just a field of cockleburs. He plowed the field and seeded it to sweet clover. The clover thrived and reseeded itself.

A year ago Mr. Kohrs plowed the

clover down and prepared the field for brome grass seeding in fall. Brome went in early in September. Weeds stood little chance against the new crop. And it headed out and made seed this year like an old crop of brome treated with several hundred pounds of nitrate.

With brome seed selling for 30 cents and more a pound, Mr. Kohrs figures his original investment was not so bad after all. Of course, the brome seed he used didn't cost a great deal either. It was harvested from grass seeded alongside the road by the highway department. It cost him cutting expenses for a share of the seed.

Beef Programs That Work

MAKING the beef program on the farm fit in with other farming operations was stressed at the Washington County Beef Tour, held June 13. It was pointed out that if a definite beef program is set up and followed, it pays off financially.

One of the 4 stops on the tour was at the William Holloway farm, near Morrowville. He has a Hereford cow herd, part of which are registered and part grade. Thru careful selection of bulls and purchase of a few good females, Mr. Holloway has built up an outstanding herd of cattle. M. B. Powell, Kansas State College Extension animal husbandryman, stated bulls should be selected that will correct defects in the weakest part in the cow herd.

At the W. L. Morrison farm, near Linn, a registered Angus herd was inspected. Mr. Morrison has these calves on a creep-feed to get more size and weight on them during the summer. Mr. Powell stressed that it was the breeder of purebred cattle who increased the quality of commercial cattle. About 3 per cent of the beef breeders accounted for practically all of the improvements in the breed.

The Angus herd of Arlen Mosteller also was studied. He produces creep-fed calves and aims to have his calf crop dropped around January and February, marketing them in a year's time at a weight of 775 to 800 pounds. Using the creep-feed enables him to market more beef on the same amount of grass

and the same number of cows. Mr. Mosteller estimated he used about 30 bushels of grain in producing these 800-pound calves.

Handling steers on the deferred-fed program was studied on the John Shaw and Elmer Olandt farm, of Morrowville. These steers were purchased last November and wintered well, mostly with roughage. In addition, a little corn and protein supplement were fed. Calves were put out on brome grass about April 15, and later went on native pasture. These steers will be put on feed about August 1, and sold sometime in November. During the last few years following his program, Mr. Shaw has been able to put on over 500 pounds gain per steer.

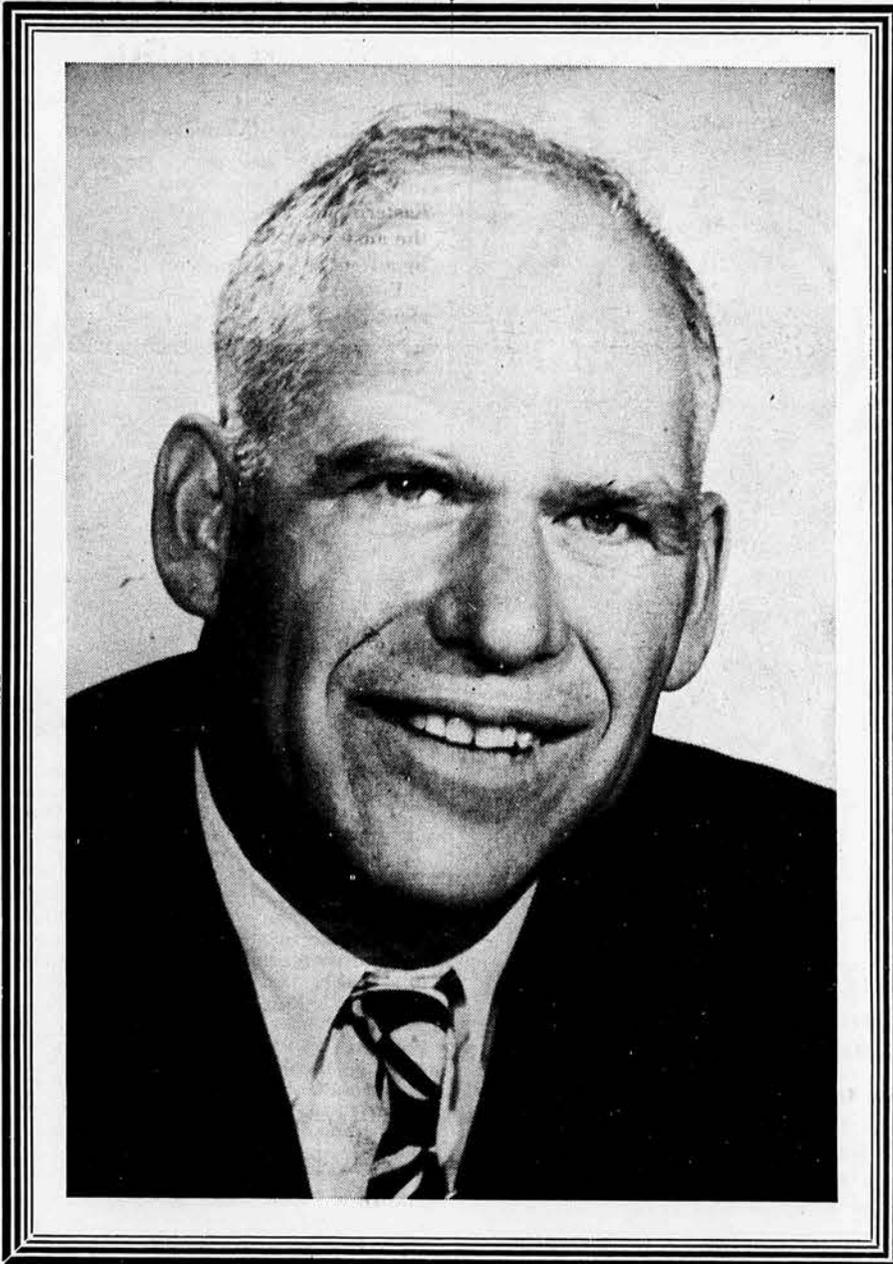
Fertilizer Facts

Latest fertilizer facts are contained in a handy-size booklet prepared by Thurston Chemical Company, Joplin, Mo. This fertilizer guide suggests amounts of plant food to use on a variety of crops, and makes suggestions and recommendations on methods of application. You will find it an excellent reference book for farm use. For a free copy of this booklet write to Plant Food Editor, *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, Kan.

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We are for him because

he will use the same hard headed business policies in the state house that he has used in business and farming operations here in Morton County.

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he favors close study of government costs and a careful check on expenditures, budgets and taxes.

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By ED RUPP

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**THURSTON
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GROW GAS: That is nitrogen. Ed Doman, tractor operator for Nitro Fertilizer, Inc., Salina, is applying 40 pounds of available nitrogen an acre to corn growing on Halderson Brothers farm, Glasco. The cloud below the tractor is dust. Hardly any gas escapes once it is placed down into the soil.

L IQUID nitrogen has come to Kansas farms. This anhydrous ammonia is being applied mostly on corn over quite an extensive area in the vicinity of Salina. And several test strips were applied in oats and wheat late this spring.

It takes special equipment to handle and apply anhydrous ammonia. This equipment is quite expensive. For that reason most applications quite probably will be on a custom basis. It would take a large operation to handle anhydrous ammonia economically for the individual farm.

Pioneering this new enterprise in Central Kansas is G. M. McClellan, Salina. The work is being done under the name Nitro Fertilizer, Inc. Anhydrous ammonia is delivered to his bulk plant at Salina in tank cars that hold between 9,000 and 10,000 gallons. It is stored in a large 30,000-gallon pressure tank.

From the storage tank Mr. McClellan transports the nitrogen fertilizer in a tank trailer which has a rated load of 999 gallons. Another pressure tank mounted on the back of a tractor holds 112 gallons. It is from this tractor tank the ammonia is applied to the soil. In gas form, it is applied behind 8 narrow cultivator shovels dropped 4 to 6 inches below the surface.

Boils Below Zero

Ammonia changes from liquid to gas at 28 degrees below zero, its boiling point. Held under pressure in the tanks, it is in liquid form. But when released into the air it is a gas. It is in this gas form it is applied in the soil.

Watching the equipment work on Halderson brothers farm, near Glasco in Cloud county, we wondered about the possibility of wet soil clogging up the outlets behind the narrow shovels. Mr. McClellan explained there was some chance of the orifices becoming clogged up, but that it was easily detected. It works somewhat like the refrigerator in your kitchen. The rapid change of pressure causes cooling. Frost collects on some parts of the equipment when ammonia is being ap-

plied. On the connecting hose between tank and shovels, moisture accumulates on the outside because of the cooling ammonia. Should the orifice become clogged frost and moisture disappear quite rapidly.

To prevent clogging the operator turns the ammonia on first then drops the shovels into the soil while the tractor is moving. There is a small loss of ammonia which drifts with the wind in a white cloud, but it assures even distribution.

From the tractor tank, Mr. McClellan uses metering equipment designed by W. A. Grotcher, of Clarksburg, Miss. Mr. Grotcher has been applying anhydrous ammonia for several years on a custom basis near Clarksburg. The metering equipment he designed is both simple and reliable. It is supposed to be within 2 per cent of correct. But Mr. McClellan says it has proved even more accurate than that in tests he has made.

40 Pounds an Acre

Applications made so far have been at the rate of 40 pounds of available nitrogen an acre. Anhydrous ammonia carries about 82 per cent available nitrogen, a little more than twice as much nitrogen for each pound of material as carried by ammonium nitrate. Each gallon of anhydrous ammonia weighs 5 pounds. Filling the tractor tank 90 per cent of full, about 10 acres can be fertilized at the rate of 40 pounds of available nitrogen an acre before refilling with more ammonia.

Mr. McClellan got into the game a little late this year to make good comparative tests on small grains. He did run 7 wheat tests and 1 test on a field of oats that had blown badly. These test strips were applied in April, too late to make a fair comparison. However, the small area of oats which was fertilized looked far better prior to harvest than the unfertilized area in the same blown section of the field. In fact, the fertilized area looked a little better than the unfertilized section which was not damaged by blowing.

Only one wheat test was made with
(Continued on Page 12)



FERTILIZER IN TANKS: This supply trailer carries a 999-gallon tank. It is never filled more than 90 per cent full with anhydrous ammonia. G. M. McClellan, Salina, owner of the service company, is filling the smaller tractor tank getting ready to "shoot" corn with nitrogen.

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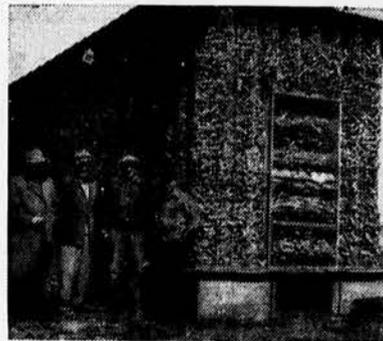
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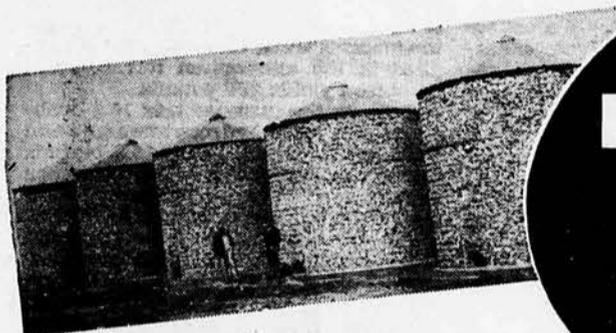




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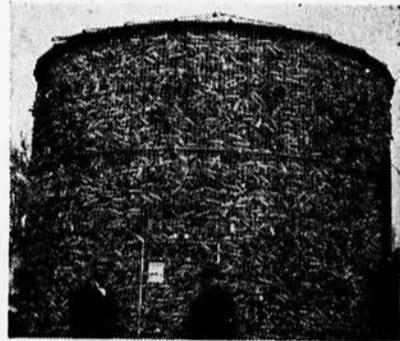
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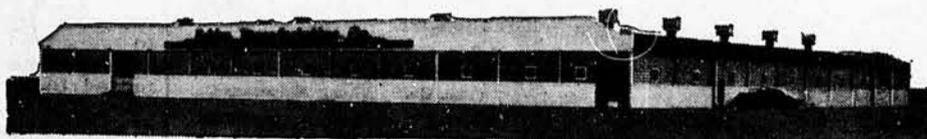
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Hodgson Impl. & Hdw. | ST. MARYS
Tessendorf & Youngkamp |
| BELOIT
Hiserote & Weir Appl. | GARDEN CITY
Mayo's | LYONS
Schneider's Furn. Co. | SALINA
Goodhousekeepers Appl. Inc. |
| BENNINGTON
Fowell Service | GIRARD
Crain Gas & Elec. Co. | MACKSVILLE
Breitenbach Appl. | SATANTA
Decker's |
| BLUE RAPIDS
Brake's Furn. Store | GLASCO
R. W. Cramer Hdw. | MADISON
Schottler's, Inc. | SCANDIA
Sanborn Lumber Co. |
| BUCKLIN
Day Hardware Co. | GOODLAND
D & G Electric Co. | MANHATTAN
Kaup Furniture Co. | SCOTT CITY
Bryans, Inc. |
| BUHLER
Kim, Elliott & Gard | GREAT BEND
Chaffee Electric | MANKATO
Beam Motor Co. | SHARON SPRINGS
C. E. Koons & Son Hdw. |
| BURDEN
Lewis Chevrolet Co. | GREENLEAF
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Simmons-Oiliff |
| BURNS
Lyons Supply Co. | GREENSBURG
Culp Home & Auto | MARYSVILLE
Fred Burns | SPEARVILLE
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Mantle's Dept. St., Inc. | MCPHERSON
Green's Appl. Store | STAFFORD
Peacock & Solce |
| CANEY
Fendleton Chev. Co. | HANOVER
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Haney's Appl. Center |
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Dickey Appl. Co. | STURTON
Quenzer Appl. Co. |
| CEDAR VALE
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The Merchandise Mart | MILTONVALE
Phelps Furn. Store | SYRACUSE
Stewart Furniture |
| CHANUTE
Nair & Bolze Hdw. | HERINGTON
Fred Lee & Sons | MINNEAPOLIS
Horner Hardware | TIMKEN
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| CHAPMAN
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Boyer Gift & Appl. Co. | TRIBUNE
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| CHEERYVALE
Clark's Maytag Co. | HILL CITY
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Blankenship Hardware | HILLSBORO
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Wuthnow Furn. Co. | NASHVILLE
Stewart Motor Co. | WAKEFIELD
Sanborn Lbr. Co., Inc. |
| CLIFTON
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Virgil Munsinger | NATOMA
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Lewis Pibg. & Appl. | JEWELL
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| COUNCIL GROVE
Rumsey & White | JUNCTION CITY
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| DIGHTON
Mull Electric Service | | OSWEGO
Williamson Stores, Inc. | YATES CENTER
J. C. Schnell |

Liquid Nitrogen

(Continued from Page 10)

anhydrous ammonia alongside an earlier test with ammonium nitrate. This was on the Ben Jones farm, east of Glasco. The ammonium nitrate test was clearly visible thruout the growing season, but could be seen from the road only near the top of a hill as the wheat began to ripen. The anhydrous ammonia test was applied later than the recommended time, but the complete strip was clearly defined only a couple of weeks before harvest. From examination in the anhydrous strip, it appeared each head carried 2 or 3 more kernels than unfertilized wheat next to it.

Experimental work done at Kansas State College shows that nitrogen from either anhydrous ammonia or ammonium nitrate are equal pound for pound in crop response. However, it is expected more testing work will be done now that anhydrous ammonia is readily available in Kansas for direct farm application.

Considerable work with anhydrous ammonia has been done at the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station. Dr. W. B. Andrews, director of the station, reports so long as nitrogen is in ammonium form it does not leach from the soil. It must first be changed to the nitrate form. He reports in fertile soil in spring, ammonia is changed to nitrate nitrogen in 4 to 6 weeks. This is the background for the contention that anhydrous ammonia has better staying qualities, will not leach as rap-

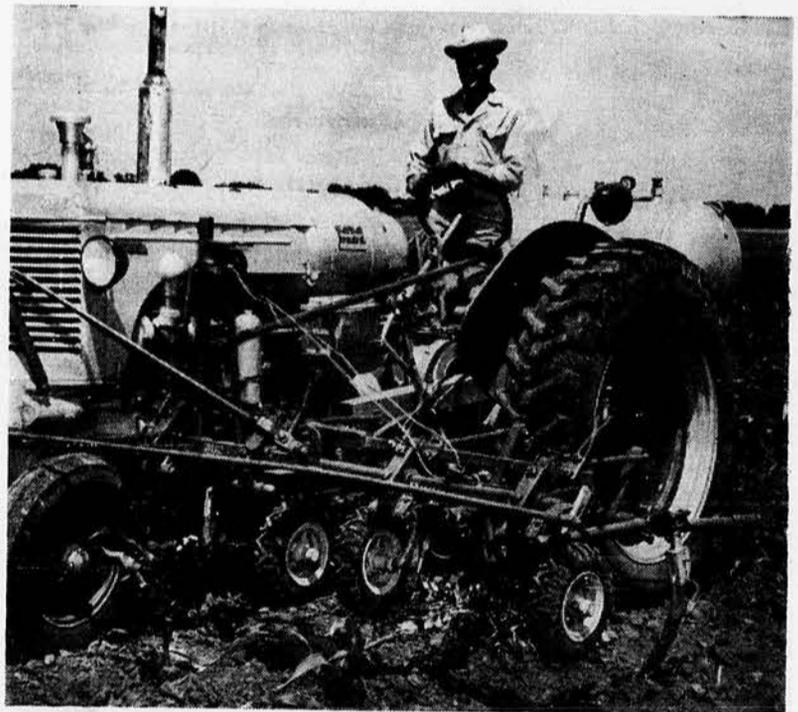
idly as nitrate nitrogen applications.

Doctor Andrews also reports young plants seem to prefer ammonium nitrogen, while older plants seem to prefer nitrate nitrogen. However, he points out that in Mississippi experiments anhydrous ammonia has been equal to ammonium nitrate for side dressing. On cotton in Mississippi 32 pounds of nitrogen from anhydrous ammonia increased yields 354 pounds of seed cotton an acre, while the same amount applied in the ammonium nitrate form increased yields 277 pounds.

On corn the increase was 16.2 bushels an acre for anhydrous ammonia and the increase in yield was 14.3 bushels for ammonium nitrate. The difference was believed to be due to slower leaching of anhydrous ammonia.

As yet cost of anhydrous ammonia to a Kansas farmer is slightly higher than ammonium nitrate, but the difference is small. At \$75 a ton, nitrogen from ammonium nitrate costs a little more than 11 cents a pound. Mr. McClellan is charging farmers 10 cents a pound for nitrogen in the anhydrous form. Cost of application at present is figured at \$2 an acre by Mr. McClellan. An application of 40 pounds of available nitrogen an acre cost \$6.

With ammonium nitrate at \$75 a ton, it would cost \$4.47 an acre for the material to apply 40 pounds of available nitrogen. That would leave \$1.53 an acre for application costs and labor for handling the sacked material.



FRONT END VIEW shows cultivator attachment used in applying anhydrous ammonia. Ed Doman is at the controls. A knife-like type of shovel is used. Tube behind shovel carries ammonia to soil.

When June Comes These Lambs Are Gone

IF YOU want to see lambs on the Alva R. Broadfoot farm, Dickinson county, make arrangements to be there before June. There just aren't any lambs left on the place that late. Mr. Broadfoot likes to get lambs to market while the spring price is high and before hot weather sets in to cut feeding efficiency.

This last season he had 124 lambs from 118 ewes that averaged between 90 and 100 pounds at 4 months old. Nearly every lamb topped the market. Along with the wool it meant a gross of about \$35 for each ewe.

Ewes get the bulk of credit from Mr. Broadfoot. They have to be good, he says, to produce that kind of lambs and average 15 pounds of wool each. He crossed Hampshire bucks with Corriedale and Texas Rambouillet ewes.

Outside of grain consumed by his sheep, and sheep are notably easy on the grain bin, it took very little feed to bring those lambs along. In winter ewes were pastured on wheat and permitted to clean up fields and fence rows. Beyond that it took only 17 acres of native grass, 20 acres of Sudan and about 15 acres of rye. At the same time hogs worked the pasture, too.

Best way to get lambs out early is to have them arrive in November or December. It sometimes is difficult to get even lambing. That is why Mr. Broadfoot is going to experiment with hormone vaccinations his next crop. He hopes it will even out the season. Sheep have been a year-to-year item on the Broadfoot farm for 35 years.

Bulletin Helps

If you need information on the following subjects, we can send you these Kansas State College Experiment Station publications as long as the supply lasts. The information is reliable.

- No. 313—Tomato Production in Kansas.
- No. 337—Growing an Orchard in Kansas.
- No. 217—Alfalfa Silage.

Please address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. There is no charge.

SOIL, WATER--and MAN

Soil, Water and Sunshine are the basis of all Life upon this Earth.

Sunshine is not of this Earth and it is Eternal; but Soil and Water are of this Earth and are not Eternal.

Soil, a few scant inches covering only a portion of the Earth's surface, can be wasted and lost; in fact, an alarming amount has been lost in the short life of our Nation.

Water, the great benefactor, can also be the great destroyer; it can wash away our Soil or destroy our lives.

God gave Man both the Soil and the Water—the two Earthly elements of his existence; but Man alone must preserve and control them.

Let us therefore open our eyes to things as they are, and dedicate our hands and our minds to new concepts. Let us remember that the Soil must sustain our children's children for ages untold. The Soil—good or bad—must be their Heritage of Life.

Let us dedicate ourselves to preserve all the Soil that we now have, and to build back into fruitfulness that which Man has almost destroyed.

Let us control the Water to the greatest of our Abilities. Water in the land, and stored upon the land, works for Man. Rushing off it destroys our Soil and works against Man.

Soil, Water—and Man! But the future of Life is in the hands of Man.

—Charles E. Sweet

This entire page on glossy paper—and suitable for framing—is yours for the asking. A postcard to Dept. RRM, 912 Kansas Ave., will get immediate attention. For further details see Page 39.

Photograph by J. W. McNanigal

RURAL electric service, like Soil Conservation, is an important and indispensable factor in better farming and better living.

The Electric Companies listed below are glad to bring you this timely thought of "Soil, Water—and Man" which is so forcefully written and beautifully illustrated on this page.

ELECTRICITY— Does the Job Better!

Central Kansas Power Company
Kansas City Power & Light Company
The Kansas Power and Light Company

Eastern Kansas Utilities, Inc.
Kansas Gas and Electric Company
Western Light & Telephone Company

This Message
from the
Pioneers of
Rural
Electrification

Statesman for Senator

A knowledge of public affairs and legislation exceeding that of even most office-holders is the result of Harry W. Colmery's career as a leader on all levels—civic, county, state, national and international.

A Topeka attorney for 30 years, Harry Colmery has been a prophet WITH honor in his forthright stands on behalf of all manner of groups.



Harry W. Colmery

Seeking his first public office although his legislative knowledge has been sought often by both Congress and Kansas Legislatures, Harry Colmery brings the same clarity and outspoken belief in sound American principles he has propounded as a successful attorney and veterans' leader.

His first-hand dealing in affairs national and international as a National Commander of the American Legion and co-author of the G-I Bill of Rights give Kansans a chance to have a real Senator rather than a mere errand boy.

The soundness of balanced spending he learned in the best American way: as an employee of small businesses in his youth; as a grocery clerk; as a laborer; as an office worker and as a student making ends meet to build a college education.

Those experiences broadened by 30 years as a Kansas attorney representing clients of all kinds make him know the needs and aims of Kansas and America.

Enlisting in the first World War as a fighter pilot, Harry Colmery served his country and became a guardian of the veterans' problems—a trust he holds to this day.

He has been called again and again to Washington on matters of policy and legislation. His stands have always been unequivocally for the general welfare without submission to small pressure groups. His outspoken attitude was evidenced recently during the crippling railroad strike. He refused to court any special group in his statement regarding repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, saying he believed it a means of protecting the general welfare against paralyzing strikes.

- Statesman
- Lawyer
- Businessman
- Civic Leader
- Co-Author G-I Bill

Such outspoken statements about what he thinks best for ALL Americans are a Colmery characteristic. His roots are in Kansas. He has branched his experience world-wide. He is a statesman bidding to be your Senator.

Colmery for U. S. Senator

Subject to Republican Primaries, Aug. 1, 1950

Stand with Colmery—Know Where You Stand

(Political Advertisement)

Mary Lou Goes to England

She Flew Over 8 States, Landed at Newfoundland, on to Iceland, Down Over Scotland and Then to England

You 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 Mary Lou Edwards, of Manhattan, written from London, England, on June 19, 1950.



Mary Lou Edwards

DEAR MR. GILKESON: What a wonderful experience the International Farm Youth Exchange is providing for its 42 delegates for the summer of 1950!

To start at the beginning of our trip—we 3 Kansas delegates, Dale Johnson, Ivan Schmedemann, and I left Manhattan Sunday morning, June 4. My parents drove the 3 of us to Washington, D. C., by car, so we would see a part of our own country before traveling to Europe.

The last of the week the IFYE delegates spent 3 busy days in Washington on processing and orientation. Press conferences, photographs, and wire recordings were number one items the first day. Delegates were divided into groups according to countries they will visit, and then met Embassy and Legation representatives from those countries for conferences. My group was entertained "royally" by Wholley Taylor, assistant agricultural attache from the United Kingdom.

Grassroots Diplomats

Sunday morning we had a "Bon Voyage" breakfast at the Washington National Airport. At this time we were commissioned as "Grassroots Diplomats" by Richard F. Cook, of the Department of State. I was especially happy my parents were able to stay in the city to attend the breakfast and ceremony with me, and were there to wave goodbye to me at the plane.

At 11:20 o'clock the "International Farm Youth Exchange Special" departed from the International Terminal for London, England. Our plane was a special chartered DC-4 of Transocean Airlines, largest chartered contract carrier in the world. Our scheduled flight was from Washington, D. C., to Gander, Newfoundland, across to Shannon, Ireland, and on to London, England. But because of bad weather our flight schedule was changed.

It was a beautiful sunny day when we started, and we could see clearly all the big cities, rivers and countryside as we flew over the 8 states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. But as we flew farther a cold front coming down from Canada made the trip a little "rough" until we reached Newfoundland.

Weather Stopped Us 3 Hours

We landed at Newfoundland and were grounded 3 hours, waiting for better weather. Because of the head winds, it was decided to change our flight to Meeks, Iceland. From Iceland we flew down over Scotland and on to Bovingdon aerodrome, about 14 miles from London.

Altho we had some bad weather on our flight, and a few of us weren't feeling too well, I'm sure it is an experience we shall never forget. It gave us a grand opportunity to become acquainted. We spent much of our time talking about our 4-H experiences, our farm homes and backgrounds, our objectives for the trip and how we could best share our experiences with the folks back home. We flew 4,108 miles, or 387 miles farther than our original schedule. We were flying at an altitude of 9,000 feet and at a speed of 200 miles an hour. Excellent meals were served on the plane.

Traveling to London

We had 49 passengers and 7 crew men aboard. Captain of the plane was Wallace H. Chapin. Of these 49 passengers, 42 were IFYE delegates, representing 28 states of the U. S., and traveling to 13 European countries. Every one of them is "swell." Others on the plane included 4 boys of the Maryland judging team who will be in international stock-judging competition at the Royal Show at Oxford on July 5.

Since we arrived in London, Monday afternoon about 3 o'clock (losing 5 hours en route), we have been quite a busy group. We toured London by "trol-

ley bus" and visited Buckingham Palace to watch the changing of the guard; Tower of London and saw the Royal jewels; Westminster Abbey, with all its historic architecture and tombs; Big Ben, the biggest clock in England, and famous Piccadilly Circus.

Tuesday evening we were guests of the International Harvester Co., and after high tea at 5 o'clock we were taken to the Royal Tournament, followed by a reception and 6-course dinner. This meal was completed a little after midnight.

All Aboard for Everywhere

Early next morning all delegates departed by plane for their respective countries—Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The 9 United Kingdom delegates and the judging team remained in London as guests of the Shell Me House, Petrol Company. Our day included a reception and tour at the Houses of Parliament and a tea and tour of Hampton Court, the palace of Royal families in the ancient days. That evening they honored us with a banquet, and then asked us to demonstrate the American square dancing they had heard so much about. So the remainder of the evening we taught them square dances and joined them in group singing.

We have all enjoyed our short stay in the beautiful old city of London. We found the people and customs very similar to our own country. Food, so far, has been excellent. Most of our meals have been quite elaborate, and I'm sure better than what is served in the average home. Things we have missed most are butter, which is still rationed, milk to drink, and no water served with the meal. The food is seasoned differently than ours, but for the most part I enjoyed it a lot.

Beautiful Farming Country

Now we are on our way to Glasgow, Scotland, where the 9 United Kingdom delegates will visit until July 3, when we will go back to London, and meet the judging team to go to the Royal Show at Oxford. As we are riding the train to Scotland, I can truly say I have been traveling thru some of the most beautiful farming country I have ever seen. Fields on the hillside are not in sections as in our country but are smaller, 2 to 6 acres, and have odd shapes as a patchwork quilt pattern, each field surrounded by a hedge.

Nothing in England has impressed me more than the friendliness and hospitality of the English people.

While I am sharing my experiences with all my Kansas Farmer friends and 4-H'ers, I would love to be receiving letters from you with news from back home. My address until about the middle of October will be:

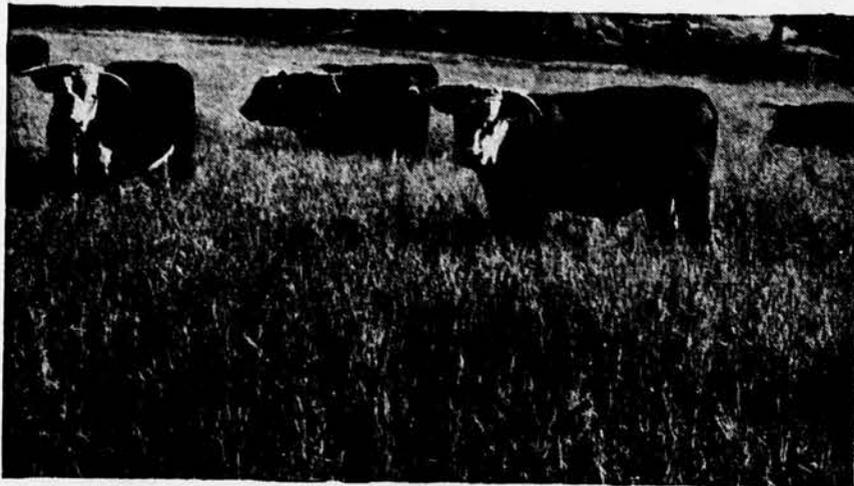
Mary Lou Edwards, c/o Major M. Hiles, O.B.E., Secretary-Treasurer of National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs, 55 Gower Street, London W. C. 1, England.

Note: O. K. folks, how about writing Mary Lou? Tell her how you enjoy reading about her experiences. She'll appreciate your letters.—R. H. G.



Mathieson

Ideal for planting Fall wheat and



Fall seeding of Grass Pastures and Meadows

This fall get your winter wheat and early grass pastures off to a fast start. Make sure of vigorous root growth. Promote winter hardiness. Increase protein content of your grains and grasses. For top results with utmost economy, use Mathieson high analysis fertilizers.

Cost less per unit of plant food—cost less to apply

Mathieson high analysis fertilizers are produced in real pellet form and in concentrated mixtures. The higher concentrations of plant food units in these compounds and mixtures mean that ONE TON EQUALS TWO OR THREE TONS of lower analysis fertilizers in plant food value. Results: Important savings to farmers in cost per unit of plant food as well as in hauling, storage and application costs.

Recommendations for Fall Fertilizer Programs

PLANTING FALL WHEAT AND FALL SEEDING OF GRASS PASTURES AND MEADOWS: Apply Mathieson high analysis pelletized fertilizers 16-20-0, 13-39-0 or 11-48-0. These pelletized fertilizers are free-flowing—drill perfectly—provide easier, more even distribution in the field. The plant food in these fertilizers is completely soluble in water, hence more quickly and completely available. Where potash is needed apply Mathieson high analysis mixed fertilizers 12-12-12, 12-24-12 or 10-30-10.

Order Mathieson higher analysis fertilizer from your dealer promptly to insure delivery when needed.

Mathieson

CHEMICALS

Serving Industry, Agriculture and Public Health.

MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Ivan Goes to Germany

*Eighty Per Cent of the Farms Are Less Than 25 Acres;
40 Per Cent of the 80 Are Less Than 12 Acres*

You 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 Ivan W. Schmedemann, Junction City, written from Klein-Eichen, Germany, June 21.

DEAR MR. GILKESON: Forty-two of us left the Washington National airport on board a chartered DC-4 plane as the International Farm Youth Exchange delegation for 1950.

Our first stop was Gander, Newfoundland. Of course, we didn't see very much because it was cloudy when we landed and dark when we took off. From the air Newfoundland looked swampy and scattered with lakes and evergreen trees.

While we were at the airport the weather changed causing us to have a 2-hour layover. There wasn't anything to do so someone suggested we have a square dance. Now most of the 1950 IFYE delegates can say they have square danced in Newfoundland. By the time we left, people from all parts of the world knew we were 4-H'ers from the United States. Just another way of selling our 4-H Clubs.

A Rocky Place

Our next stop was Iceland. Iceland around the airport is just a dreary, rocky, barren place with a rough sea nearby.

From Iceland we flew directly to the Bovington airport located near London, England. As we passed over Scotland the clouds were light and we could see the many small green fields.

In London we stayed at the Hotel Russel. We were the guests of the Young Farmers Club and the International Harvester Co.

Some outstanding things we saw in London were Westminster Abbey, change of guards at Buckingham Palace, and the Royal Tournament held at Earls court.

On June 14 we proceeded to our designated countries. There are 3 of us located in Germany.

We landed in Frankfurt and drove to Wiesbaden where we were guests of Eugene J. Epstine at the office Land Commission Club until June 19.

Wiesbaden was a resort city before the war and has many beautiful buildings, some of which were destroyed during the war. Scars of war can be seen in nearly every city of any size.

Remarkable Recovery

Germany is making remarkable recovery when it is taken into consideration that in 1948 there wasn't anything to buy and very little to eat. One German remarked, "You couldn't even buy a nail in 1948 unless you got it on the black market." At present a person can buy nearly anything that can be bought in the United States. Good coffee and cigarets are still hard to get.

Germany is made up of states and the states made up of counties as in the United States. I am located in the state of Hesse. Hesse has 41 counties with a resident officer for each county. The resident officer works with the German



Ivan W. Schmedemann

Extension Service and is the overseer of the county.

The Extension Service in Hesse was organized in 1948 and has made great gains in agricultural progress.

One of the greatest problems is to consolidate the fields. Hesse is about the size of New Jersey and has some 240,000 farms. Eighty per cent of the farms are less than 25 acres and 40 per cent of the 80 are less than 12 acres.

In the past it has been the practice of the farmer to divide his land equally among his children until the farms are just scattered patches. In many sections the Extension Service has consolidated the fields by trading fields. The farm I am living on has 26.25 acres. Before consolidation had 86 fields. Now it has 13 fields.

A great problem with farmers of Germany is that they do not know how to make money. They have followed the methods laid down by the grandfathers thru generations. The Extension Service is trying to re-educate the farmer, but one can readily see the many difficulties that arise.

Folks Don't Care

It is very difficult to organize the type of large farm organization such as the Farm Bureau because farmers live in small villages and do not care what takes place on the other side of the hill.

Another goal of the Extension Service is to forward home economics. It has been estimated women do about 55 per cent of the farm work.

I am living on the Muller farm located in the village of Klien-Eichen which is near Giessen.

One of the boys is leaving for the United States June 23, and plans to spend a year working on farms and going to school in the U. S.

The farm has a total of 26.25 acres, made up of 14 acres of tillable soil, 12.05 acres of pasture and meadow and .2 acre of garden.

A planned 6-year rotation is now in progress using wheat, potatoes, oats plus clover, sugar beets, rye plus clover, rape, and barley plus clover. The clover is cut and fed green or put in silos. They also have potato silos.

Use Pasture Rotation

A definite rotation is used on the pasture. It is fenced into 8 parts. Cows producing milk are placed on the best grass following with calves and dry cows. The cows are moved thru the parts until all have been covered. They are allowed to graze only 2 or 3 hours a day. The rest of the time is spent in the barn. About 80 per cent of the cows are thought to have Tb.

Swine are kept inside and will completely mature without being outside in the sun.

All buildings have a drainage system which leads to a pit, which is usually located in front of the house. All excretions from animals drain into this pit, also all the manure is piled on top of the pit and allowed to drain. The liquid is then pumped out and spread on the fields. Commercial fertilizer is also used on all crops and pastures.

—Ivan W. Schmedemann.

For the Hostess

To help when entertaining, several timely Kansas Farmer leaflets are listed below for your selection:

The Family Album—playlet, especially good where the whole community is invited. Price 5c.

The Hill Billy Wedding—playlet, for community or club program. Price 5c.

Surprise Shower for the Prospective Mother. Price 3c.

Golden and Silver Wedding Anniversaries. Suggestions for decorations, entertainment, favors, reception menu. Price 3c.

15 Games for Indoors—Outdoors. Price 3c.

Your order will be given prompt attention. Please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Switch to America's Economy Pickup-

Farmers everywhere are switching to this big 6½-ft. Ford F-1 Pickup with the thrifty 95-h.p. 6-cylinder engine. 100-h.p. V-8 available at only slight extra cost. G.V.W. rating is 4,700 lbs. Body capacity—45 cubic feet.



AMERICA'S NO. 1 FARM TRUCK VALUE GIVES YOU BIG CAPACITY—RUGGED FRAME—10 EXTRA VALUES AT NO EXTRA COST!

THERE is no full-size Pickup on the market today with a lower list price than the Ford 6-cylinder, F-1 Pickup! Yet in Ford you get so many extra values, but at no extra cost. Today's smart truck buyer knows this. That's why so many farmers are switching to Ford Trucks. That's why Ford Trucks are currently making the industry's biggest sales gains!

Come in and see us today. Get the facts on America's No. 1 Truck Value. Over 175 models to choose from.

Whatever your farm hauling requirements are, there's an Economy Ford Truck to do the job better for less. And only Ford gives you your choice of 6-cylinder or V-8 truck engines.

PROMPT DELIVERY • GOOD TRADE-IN ALLOWANCES LIBERAL TERMS!

AT NO EXTRA COST—GET ALL THESE 10 EXTRA VALUES!

1. 45 CU. FT. BODY CAPACITY for bulky loads. Lowest loading height of any 6½-ft. Pickup.
2. 1480 LB. PAYLOAD CAPACITY for heavy loads.
3. STRONG BONUS BUILT FRAME—5.92" x 2.25" x 0.15" at its maximum section.
4. UP TO 18% MORE BRAKE LINING AREA for safer, surer stops.
5. BIG 10" GYRO-GRIP CLUTCH with low pedal but high plate pressures for long lining wear, less slippage.
6. LIGHT CURB WEIGHT—only 3,220 lbs.—gives large load carrying capacity.
7. ALUMINUM ALLOY FLIGHTLIGHT PISTONS for lighter bearing loads, longer bearing life.
8. OIL FILTER AND 1 QT. OIL BATH AIR CLEANER (standard) prolong engine life, cut oil cost.
9. FORD LEVEL ACTION CAB SUSPENSION insulates cab from vibration, frame weave.
10. DOOR GLASS AIR WING VENTILATORS (standard) scoop in fresh air, sweep out stale air.

Ford Trucking Costs Less because—

FORD TRUCKS LAST LONGER

Using latest registration data on 6,592,000 trucks, life insurance experts prove Ford Trucks last longer!

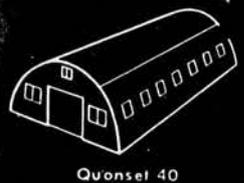
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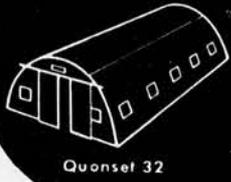
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QUONSETS



Quonset 40



Quonset 24



Quonset 32

4-WAY PROTECTION

- 1 Localize fire—prevent spreading to other buildings
- 2 Will not ignite from flying sparks, falling embers
- 3 N-A-X Steel ribs help reduce danger of collapse
- 4 Help contain fires in single section of building—give time to remove livestock, machinery, crops and other storage



Quonset 24 Special



Quonset 20

Every year in every section of America, farm fires take a terrible toll in lives and property . . . more than \$100,000,000 worth of equipment, livestock, machinery and crops in storage—plus hundreds of human lives . . . often destroy long years of labor in a few short hours.

Why not plan *now* to protect your farm property the way so many other farmers are doing—with all-steel, fire-safe Quonsets that assure 4-way *plus* protection . . . that not only *resist* flames, but once a fire has started, help *localize* them.

Remember, fire knows no favorites. So, for real peace of mind . . . for the fire protection your farm deserves, ask about Quonsets at your nearest Quonset dealer's—*before it's too late!*



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

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Chas. A. Rayl Implement Co.
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Kansas Industrial Products Co.
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Central Steel Building Co.
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(Distributor)

North Central Steel Company
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Wichita

GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION

Stran-Steel Division • Ecorse, Detroit 29, Mich. • UNIT OF NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION

W. W. Graber, Reno county,
likes the idea of . . .

One-Day Haying



FANS HAY: W. W. Graber, Reno county, points out the new 5 hp motor which runs his hay-curing fan. The fan forces air into the air shaft beyond the blades, then up and out thru the hay in the Martin silo, or it can be reversed.

SOMETHING new under the sun combines an electric blower with a silo-shaped metal haymaker to put up chopped alfalfa the same day it is cut. W. W. Graber, Reno county, insists his limited experience with the new method bears all the marks of success.

"It beats sun curing all to pieces," is his comment, "because there is no risk involving weather."

His equipment involves some of the usual hay tools, a field chopper, Martin Haymaker (metal silo with vents every few inches), and an electric blower. When *Kansas Farmer* visited his farm early in June he had placed his first cutting from a 35-acre field in the silo just 3 days before, having cut, chopped and filled in a single day.

Heat? Yes, plenty of it. An arm plunged into the hay would be quickly

withdrawn, but Mr. Graber demonstrated a few minutes operation of the fan would bring the temperature down to a safe level.

"It's just an insurance policy," was his observation. "I lost a \$1,500 crop last year because of rain. Now the problem seems to be solved." He went on to say the new installation will more than pay for itself if it saves one crop. And Harry Martin, rural representative for the Kansas Gas and Electric Company, added that the 8 cents an hour cost of running the blower was little enough to offset the back-breaking work of sun curing and baling.

About 100 hours of blowing are required to cure a filling of hay, according to the Graber estimate. The fan will run continuously for the first day

(Continued on Page 20)



AIR VENTS: Graber, right, shows Harry Martin, rural representative for the Kansas Gas and Electric Company, the regularly spaced vents in the skin of the haymaker. Air for controlling the hay temperature will be forced in or out thru these during the curing period.



The Styleline De Luxe 2-Door Sedan

For exclusive big-car features, choose the leading low-cost car!

That's right . . . Chevrolet is the low-priced car with exclusive big-car features. Just check them over and you'll agree that Chevrolet gives more for the money, in every way!

It drives like a big car! So easy to handle, on rough roads as well as highways. Absorbs the shocks—smoothly. Hugs the road—surely. Has the *feel* of a big car. What's more, it will "stand up and take it" under all conditions!

It rides like a big car! You get big-car comfort . . . with "five-foot seats" that accommodate three big people. And

plenty of leg room. As to the "ride," itself—only *riding* in the new Chevrolet can give you the answer. It's luxury!

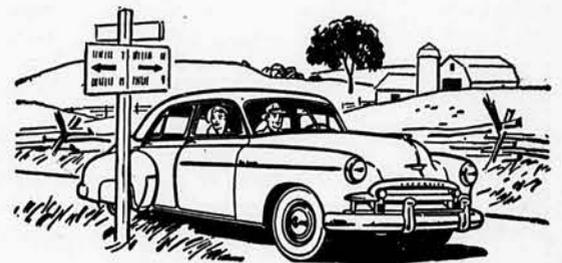
It's the most economical! You get genuine economy with Chevrolet . . . with many extra values built in. A powerful Valve-in-Head engine that is famous for its economy . . . and even more famous for its low maintenance costs!

Yes, the car to choose in '50 is Chevrolet. It offers the big-car features you want . . . yet Chevrolet is the lowest-priced line in its field. See it at your Chevrolet dealer's today!

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Corporation
DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN



FOR ROOMINESS—choose Chevrolet! You're free to relax and enjoy the uncrowded luxury of these spacious "five-foot seats" when you ride in your new Chevrolet. And you'll appreciate Chevrolet's roomy trunk to take care of your bundles on vacations or shopping trips. At the twist of a key, the trunk pops open.



FOR POWER—choose Chevrolet! You have your choice of the new 105-h.p. Valve-in-Head engine with Powerglide automatic transmission,* or the standard Valve-in-Head engine with Synchro-Mesh transmission.

*Combination of Powerglide transmission and 105-h.p. engine optional on De Luxe models at extra cost.



FOR STYLE—choose Chevrolet! You'll get a thrill every time you see the sleek good looks of your Chevrolet for '50. And it's a thrill you'll enjoy for years . . . Chevrolet has the kind of styling that lasts. Fourteen smart Styleline and Fleetline models—in a wide variety of color combinations—for your selection.



FOR SAFETY—choose Chevrolet! The wide curved windshield and generous window area provide vision that's tops for safety. And Center-Point steering with Unitized Knee-Action, airplane-type shock absorbers and wider tread tires assure you a smoother, road-hugging ride.



FOR PRICE—choose Chevrolet! Examine the big-car features of the new Chevrolet. Then examine Chevrolet prices . . . and discover that Chevrolet is the lowest-priced line of all! Another reason why Chevrolet is America's No. 1 favorite year after year . . . why you'll be better off when you choose Chevrolet.

3 DIRECT RESULTS

from using

Anaconda 42% TREBLE SUPERPHOSPHATE



1. **MORE INCOME**—by increasing your yield per acre Anaconda Superphosphate can increase your income—because it does not increase your other costs such as seed—labor, etc.
2. **MORE LIVESTOCK PROFIT**—Better livestock gains go with phosphated hay and feed grains.
3. **MORE PROFIT**—With the same cost for seed—labor, etc.—Anaconda Superphosphate pays for itself and shows an extra profit to boot!

This year—when unit prices on many crops are apt to be *down*—the sure way to keep your farm income *up* is to use Anaconda Treble Superphosphate. Results from the use of Anaconda Treble Superphosphate on thousands of farms indicate you can expect the following *increase* in yield per acre: Alfalfa, 1 ton; Potatoes, 20—100 pound bags; sugar beets, 2 tons; wheat, 5 bushels; corn, 15 bushels.

TRY IT FOR YOURSELF AND SEE!

SET YOUR TARGET

Last year my yield of _____ was _____ per acre. If I apply _____ lbs. of Anaconda Treble Superphosphate per acre I would be ahead if the yield per acre increased to _____

Let Anaconda Treble Superphosphate help you! Study the approximate cost table at the right. Then—as the prediction coupon at the top shows—you can see how little yield increase it takes to show a profit on your use of Anaconda Treble Superphosphate.

WHAT IT TAKES		
CROP	Lbs. Per Acre	Approx. Cost Per Acre
Alfalfa	200	\$6.50
Sugar Beets	150	4.85
Potatoes	150	4.85
Wheat	70	2.25
Tomatoes, peas, beans, etc.	200	6.50
Lettuce, carrots, onions	250	8.00
Corn	100	3.25



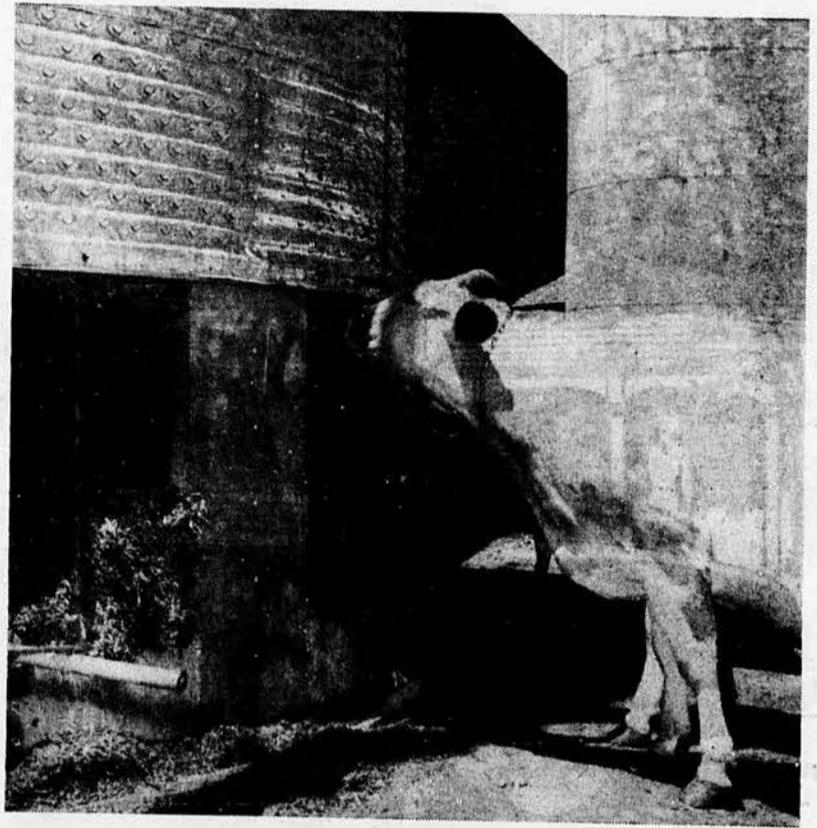
FREE—this 32 page book... "Pay Dirt"—a book of facts about your soil and your crops. **READ**—Then set your target. Write to us for your free copy.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY
FERTILIZER DEPARTMENT
ANACONDA, MONTANA

BOX 1-2

One-Day Haying

(Continued from Page 18)



SELF-FEEDING arrangement of the haymaker enables Graber's 20 Guernseys to obtain their feed with little effort from the operator. The hay is full of its original nutrients, since it cures in the silo.

or so, then it can be called upon only as the hay temperature reaches a dangerous level. The amount of time required to cure a filling varies with the weather and humidity, of course.

Mr. Graber built his air shaft to rise vertically inside of the haymaker. It is a square arrangement, large enough for a man to climb to the top, and has regularly spaced openings that may be opened to regulate the flow of air.

At the bottom of the shaft is the blower, a 6-bladed propeller of airplane design powered by a 5 hp electric motor that creates a blast of air reminding of an aeronautical wind tunnel. The air is forced up the shaft thru the hay and out the vents—or the fan can be reversed and hay cooled from outside.

Mr. Graber says hay made this way is soft and has all of the nutrients of alfalfa meal. Furthermore, he likes the self-feeding arrangement whereby his dairy herd of registered Guernseys can come into the barnyard and get the feed with little effort on his part.

Electricity plays a big part in all of Mr. Graber's operations, this reporter discovered. He farms 800 acres near Pretty Prairie, about 350 in wheat. He says a farmer has to use electricity extensively to help with the work. Otherwise there wouldn't be enough time per day. There are 15 electric motors about the place, ranging from 1/4

to 5 hp and including the haymaker blower motor. His dairy equipment is all electric, and his family home is fully equipped with appliances. A welder now is doing duty constructing new gates from 2-inch pipe.

But Mr. Graber advised this reporter, Europeans amazingly are bigger users of electricity in their farm work than are U. S. farmers. He visited the Continent early this year with a group of Midwest farmers, paying day-long visits each on farms in 9 countries. "They have motors on everything but lack our refrigeration advancements."

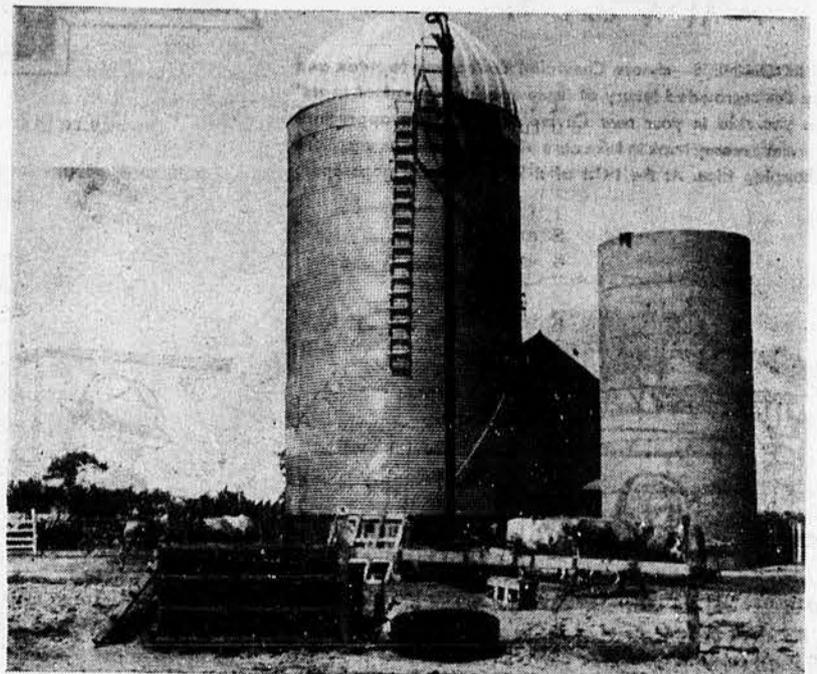
Protecting Wood

Slipping a short piece of rubber hose over the bend in your wrecking bar when removing nails from wood that is to be reused helps prevent the bar from marring the wood.

Harold Stover, Kansas State College Extension engineer, says use of a wood float placed in a bucket of any liquid to be carried will prevent the usual spilling or slopping that normally occurs.

Happy Vacation

The average American on vacation this year is expected to spend an average of \$279 and travel 1,630 miles. That's \$66 and 381 miles above 1949.



TEMPERATURE CONTROL: Graber's new Haymaker, one of two in the state. The chopped hay is blown into the top across a cone which distributes the material evenly around the central air shaft. This operation can take place on the same day the hay is cut, since the blower will keep the crop temperature under control.

Marketing Viewpoint

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

What long-range effect will the Korean situation have on wheat prices?—R. D.

War conditions of any sort strengthen prices of essentials. Food is essential in both peace and war, and wheat is a food easily transported and stored, hence is highly prized by contesting peoples. Wheat always has been scarce during long war periods and has commanded a high price.

If the Korean outbreak is settled soon or stays localized, it probably will have little long-time effect on wheat prices. If a world-wide conflict should develop, wheat prices could be expected to advance considerably above present high levels—unless price ceilings were quickly applied. In case of a world-wide conflict it is to be hoped general economic controls would be instituted promptly and that all prices would be stabilized.

About how do Kansas eggs average in quality during the year?—G. P.

According to results obtained during 1948 from a sample of 579 egg producers well distributed geographically over the entire state, the average per cent of eggs grading AA and A, by seasons, was as follows:

Spring	51.2 per cent
Summer	44.1 per cent
Fall	65.8 per cent
All seasons	53.2 per cent

I have several head of high-quality heifers weighing 650 to 700 pounds on grass. Do you think it would be better to sell off grass about August 15 or put them in the dry lot and feed them for awhile?—A. S.

The current high level of business activity is expected to provide considerable underlying strength to the cattle market this fall. The international situation is likely to stimulate defense expenditures which would tend to reinforce the current high rate of government spending.

Prices for better grades of slaughter cattle appear to be in strong seasonal position while moderate weakness on grass cattle seems likely in the next 2 to 3 months. To take advantage of possible strength in prices for fed heifers it would be advisable to bring them into the dry lot by July 15 and feed for about 75 days. If the heifers are of high quality this should put several of them up into high-medium and low-good slaughter grades by late September when prices are usually strongest on these kinds.

What will be the trend in grade-A milk prices during the balance of July?—P. K.

We should see seasonal increases in most grade-A milk prices during July. In the Wichita area class I and II milk prices probably will increase.

No Wheat Quota

Next year's wheat crop can be grown free of rigid marketing quotas, it was announced by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan.

It was decided present supplies, while large, are not quite big enough to warrant marketing controls. Two thirds of the growers in the United States would have to approve marketing quotas by a national vote. Quotas were last applied to wheat in 1942.

When supplies reach a legally-defined "surplus" level, the secretary of agriculture must propose quotas. Then growers must comply with them when they are in effect or pay stiff penalties.

"Love Apples"

About 130 years ago, tomatoes were grown as ornamental fruits and known as "love apples." They were reported to be poisonous so were very unpopular in the average early-American home.

But in August of 1820, Robert Gibbon Johnson, of Salem county, N. J., decided he would popularize them by publicly eating a tomato on the courthouse steps. He had learned to eat them in South America where they were popular, hence this odd gesture at the courthouse while his fellow citizens looked on in awe.



1 LABOR SAVER—Peas and beans for canning or freezing at community plants can be shelled up to 300 pounds of pods an hour, using this sheller adapted by USDA engineers. Beats hand shelling at 10 pounds an hour! . . . Another good example of profitable, labor-saving mechanization.

2 IMPROVED TUNG NUT VARIETIES—First imported from China, tung nuts are now an established oil crop, in the Deep South especially. Varieties, production methods and harvesting equipment have been newly improved by USDA. Photo shows portable huller. Inquire through your county agent.



3 GREASES TOUGHER THAN ANY JOB!—Trojan Greases—made in correct types for all applications—are more than a match for toughest jobs and weather effects. When you're up against any lubrication problem, your Cities Service Farm Representative is ready with real help.



5 CLEANER-RUNNING ENGINES—with new Cities Service Premium Koolmotor Oil—made by the "Heart-Cut" process! Guards engine life better. Seals and cools better. Buy from your Cities Service Farm Representative.



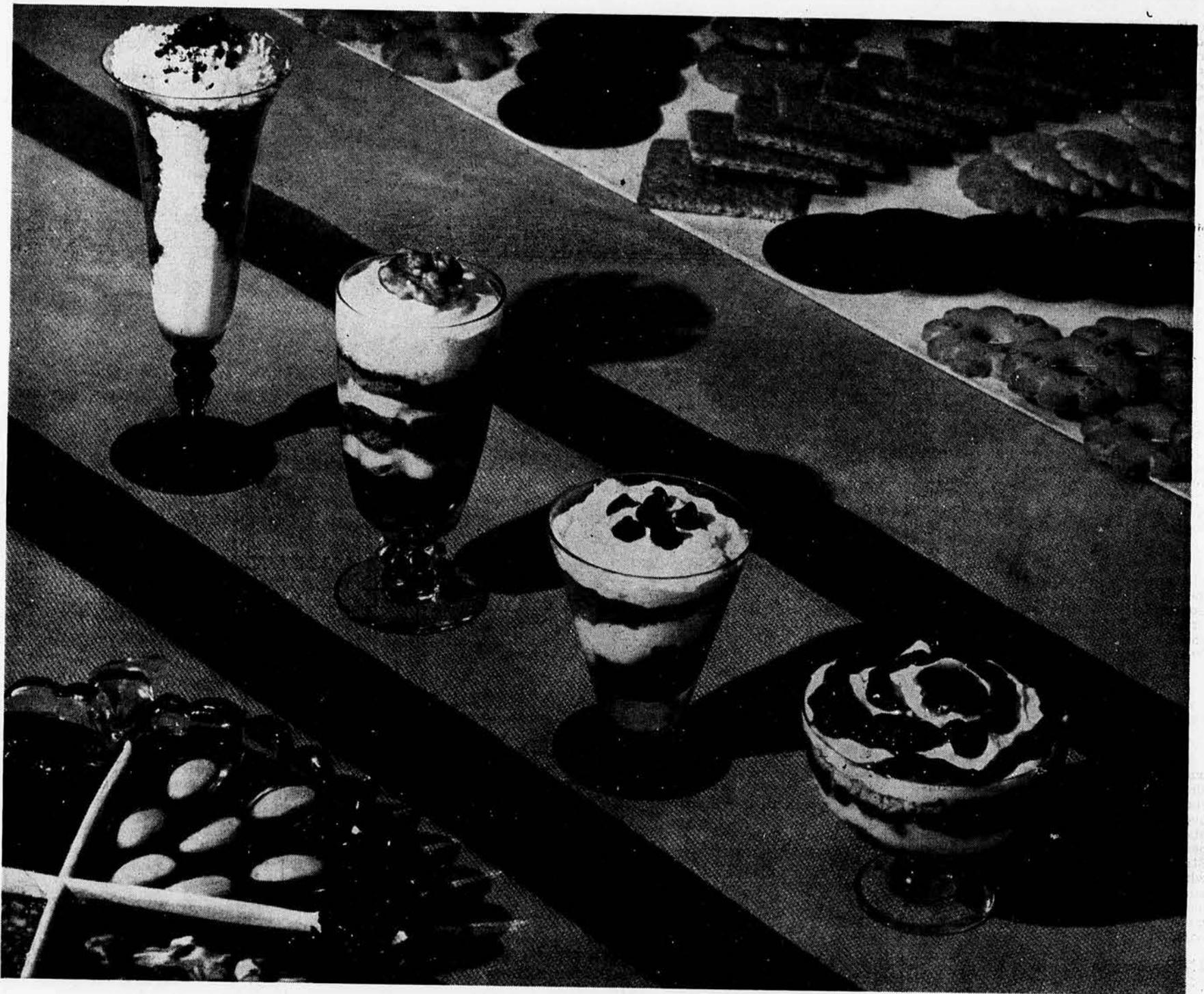
4 LATEST NEWS ON GOOD EATS—You get 200 recipes plus many fresh tips on food management, in the new USDA cookbook. Write to Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C. and ask for "Family Fare." Enclose 25 cents in coin.

CITIES

SERVICE

QUALITY PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Accessories for the farm



The Time Is Now for . . .

Cool Desserts

QUICKLY MADE AND SMOOTH: Combine whipped cream, sauce and wafer crumbs for these parfaits.

By Florence McKinney

A COOLING dessert has winning ways . . . everybody loves 'em. Your refrigerator and your home freezer are tremendous conveniences in making frozen desserts. You can make ice cream and sherbets for days ahead exactly as well as the commercial plants.

Most frozen desserts will keep well in the home freezer for 2 to 3 months, but we recommend they be eaten before that time. Make a large supply of your favorite to serve when your days are busiest.

Berry Sherbet

2 egg whites	1 teaspoon plain gelatin
2 tablespoons sugar (beet or cane)	2 cups slightly crushed berries
1 cup water	1 tablespoon lemon juice
1½ cups sugar (beet or cane)	

In mixing bowl beat whites of eggs until stiff, slowly adding 2 tablespoons sugar. Set aside. In saucepan put water and 1½ cups sugar and bring to a rolling boil and boil for 5 minutes. Remove from heat and add gelatin, stirring until dissolved. Cool. Stir in berries; strawberries, raspberries, either frozen or fresh, and lemon juice. Fold mixture into beaten egg whites. Pour into refrigerator tray and freeze for about 1 hour. Remove from tray and stir

well. Replace and freeze at least 4 hours longer. Yields 4 cups. This may be stored in home freezer.

Butterscotch Chocolate Parfait

1 cup whipping cream	1 cup butterscotch sauce
½ teaspoon vanilla	1½ cups chocolate wafer crumbs

Crush wafers. Whip cream until stiff, add vanilla. Put alternate layers of whipped cream, butterscotch sauce and wafer crumbs in tall dessert dishes and top with chocolate wafer crumbs. Serve at once. This is not suitable for the home freezer.

Variations: Use maple sirup and vanilla cookies instead of the butterscotch sauce and chocolate wafers.

Aunt Mary's Ice Cream

2 egg yolks	2 cups scalded milk
1 tablespoon cornstarch	½ cup light corn sirup
¼ cup sugar (beet or cane)	1 teaspoon vanilla
few grains salt	2 egg whites, stiffly beaten
	1 cup whipped cream

Beat egg yolks, add cornstarch, sugar and salt. Mix well. Add

[Continued on Page 23]

Summer Noon

I hear no voice upon the breeze
No hum of insect anywhere;
There is a quiet, languid hush
While earth, seems pendant—hung in air.

Since morning, cattle have not lowed
But stand in shade, or running stream;
The flowers have drooped, and fallen down;
While butterflies are poised in dream.

The heat is broken by a breeze;
Again, the hills will come to life
With breath of rain . . . a stir of boughs,
And following . . . notes of woodland life;

Soon comes the rain to cleanse and cool
Those draggled heads of dusty bloom
They rise—new born, to meet the sun
And fill the air with sweet perfume

These summer days will soon be gone!
With all their wealth of pleasant hours;
We will forget, this heated noon
Remember bright and dim lit bowers!

—By Mabel C. Correll.

scalded milk and cook over hot water (double boiler) while stirring. Add corn sirup and cool. After the mixture is cool, add vanilla and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and whipped cream. Freeze in refrigerator tray or ice cream freezer. If frozen in the tray, stir several times. This ice cream may be stored in the home freezer too, if desired.

Cranberry Creme

This special dish turns out blossom pink in color and is real party fare. Buy a bottle of cranberry juice cocktail at your nearest grocery and you are well on the way.

- 32 marshmallows 2 tablespoons
- 2 cups cranberry lemon juice
- juice cocktail

In a saucepan heat the marshmallows and 1/4 cup of cranberry juice over very low heat. Fold over and over until marshmallows are about 3/4 melted. Remove from heat and continue folding until mixture is smooth and fluffy. Cool well. Add remaining cranberry juice and lemon juice and blend. Place in refrigerator tray and freeze until mushy. Remove to bowl and beat until smooth. Return to tray and freeze. This special dessert is not suitable for the home freezer.

Grapenuts Ice Cream

Use your own vanilla ice cream recipe or the following, which includes Grapenuts. If you choose, crush 2 very ripe bananas, instead of Grapenuts, and add to the ice cream just before freezing.

- 2 cups milk 2 egg yolks
- 2 tablespoons flour 1 cup heavy cream
- 2 tablespoons water 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1/4 cup sugar (beet or cane) 1/4 cup Grapenuts

Scald the milk. Mix flour and cold water to a smooth paste and add to it slowly the scalded milk, stirring constantly. When slightly thickened, cook over hot water (double boiler) for about 15 minutes. Add sugar and beaten egg yolks and cook 2 minutes. Strain thru fine sieve if necessary and when cold add Grapenuts and vanilla and freeze. This makes a smooth rich ice cream and may be stored in the home freezer for a limited time if you wish.

Peach Ice Cream

- 1 tablespoon 1 1/2 cups peach pulp
- gelatin 3/4 cup sugar (beet or cane)
- 3 tablespoons 1/2 cup coffee cream
- cold water 1 cup whipping
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice cream

Soften gelatin in cold water and dissolve over hot water. Combine the peach pulp, lemon juice, sugar and gelatin. Chill. Beat coffee cream and whipping cream until it is a custard-like consistency. Add to the first mixture and combine. Pour into a refrigerator tray and freeze or freeze in ice cream freezer. If frozen in refrigerator, stir once. Serves 6 to 8. Suitable in the fresh peach season.

To Prevent Curdling

Cooking potatoes in milk such as scalloped potatoes will often curdle the milk. Thicken the milk with flour before combining with the potatoes. This will hinder curdling.

For Clear Iced Tea

Pour cold water over the double-strength tea, before adding the ice cubes. If ice is added directly to the concentrated tea, the tannin will settle and cause cloudiness.

Tips for Muffins

Mix muffin batter only until the dry ingredients are well moistened and the batter still lumpy. Otherwise muffins will have peaks, tunnels and a tough texture.

"Shower" Suggestions

Whether it be for a bride-to-be or for a prospective mother, KANSAS FARMER's 2 leaflets on these subjects will be found helpful. Please address order to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c each.



MRS. JEANETTE VAN PEURSEM of Mitchellville, Iowa, won over 50 prizes in the home-economics exhibition at the 1949 Iowa State Fair. All of her entries were made with Beet Sugar.

"When canning season begins, I start out by buying a hundred pounds of Beet Sugar," says Mrs. Van Peursem. "But before the season's over I generally have to buy more. Every year I put up about a thousand jars of fruits, jams, jellies, and relishes and I always get wonderful results by making them with Beet Sugar."

Thousands of U. S. housewives agree wholeheartedly with Mrs. Van Peursem. They know from their own experience that there is no better sugar than pure Beet Sugar for home-canning, baking, and all types of cooking. And for table use, too. So next time you buy sugar, be sure to ask your grocer for Beet Sugar—the sugar prize-winners use. One or more of the famous brands—shown below—are always available in your community.

PEACHES

PEACH CHUTNEY—a wonderful meat accompaniment

- 14 medium-sized peaches (about 3 1/2 lbs.)
- 5 medium-sized cooking apples
- 2 medium-sized onions
- 1 cup seedless raisins
- 8 cups Beet Sugar
- 3 cups cider vinegar
- 3 tps. ground cinnamon
- 1 tsp. ground ginger
- 1/2 tsp. ground allspice
- 1/4 tsp. ground cloves
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1/4 tsp. cayenne

Cut peeled, pitted peaches into small pieces. Put peeled, cored apples and peeled onions through food chopper, using coarse knife. Combine all ingredients in large preserving kettle. Boil slowly until thick, about 30 minutes, stirring frequently. Pour into hot sterilized jars, seal at once. Makes 3 to 4 pts.

IMPORTANT! Beet Sugar is a 100%-American product. When you buy Beet Sugar you are supporting an important home industry.

Notes from
Nancy Haven's
BEET SUGAR KITCHEN



"Answers By The Canning Doctor"—a brand new, grand new booklet that solves the puzzles in home-preserving. Here, in easy question-and-answer form, you'll find . . . what makes jelly tough or cloudy, what causes berries to float, how to avoid spoilage in pickles, how to test jar seals—and scores of other helpful tips on home-preserving. You'll be delighted with "Answers By The Canning Doctor." Send for your free copy today. Write to:

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We Take a Trip

YOUR home editor made a flying trip to Cincinnati, Ohio, last month... a flying one from every standpoint. The airways and a carefully planned schedule at Proctor and Gamble Company made it possible to be back at the desk in double-quick time. We wanted to see just what their new detergent, Cheer, would do to clothes in the family wash.

It's an interesting experience... an opportunity to go thru the laboratories of a big company which makes products to lessen the burden of the American homemaker. Down the long halls we walked, peering thru doors and windows to see what was going on within. Everywhere we looked, researchers were working on company products, detergents, soaps, face creams, shampoo and others, not to mention their hydrogenated vegetable fats. They try them all under all conditions the product is likely to meet in the home and plant.

Latest Addition

Cheer, we learned, is the latest addition to the Proctor and Gamble family in the detergent line, developed after 19 years of scientific research. It does away with bluing, bleaching and water softeners. It even eliminates the rinsing process, and the company especially recommends this if time is an important factor on washday or a water shortage exists.

Into one of the laundry rooms we went where we saw bundles and baskets of ordinary family washes, the clothes belonging to employees of the plant. Into 2 home-type washers went clothes, both were washed with Cheer. At the end of 10 minutes, one batch was rinsed twice and the other after going thru the wringer, without rinsing went immediately into the dryer. Both

batches came from the dryer, fluffy and fresh-smelling.

For the ordinary family wash, they estimate from 30 minutes to an hour is saved by omission of the rinsing operation. It also saves about 40 gallons of water for the ordinary-size washing.

"But rinse the clothes if you wish," say the Proctor and Gamble folks. The new product cleans clothes thoroughly and well because hard water is no problem since it does not react with the mineral like ordinary soaps. No chemical scum is formed in the water. Cheer also was designed for all kinds of housework, window washing, for the linoleum, woodwork and general cleaning. Dishes and glassware washed with Cheer need not be dried, only rinsed and stacked.

The new detergents, from the standpoint of the farm homemaker who has large piles of badly soiled clothes to face on Monday washday, can take their place among the greatest aids of time and energy savers this century.

Women Go to Denmark

Five Kansas women outstanding in rural activities will be official delegates to the sixth triennial conference of the Associated Countrywomen of the World, to be held September 9 to 23 in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Those named at Women's Week held at Kansas State College, Manhattan, June 6 to 9 were: Mrs. Ray Taylor, Parsons; Mrs. Earl Simmons, Ashland; Mrs. M. F. Miller, LaCrosse; Mrs. R. E. Mehl, Kinsley, and Georgiana Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader, Manhattan.

Besides this official delegation, there will be 17 courtesy delegates from Kansas. The women will sail from New York on August 23 and are due to arrive back in New York October 20.

RED STAR SPECIAL-ACTIVE DRY YEAST

THE FIRST 3-WAY
IMPROVED YEAST...

GIVES YOU BEST RESULTS EVERY TIME

1 QUICKER DISSOLVING. Red Star's exclusive drying process produces yeast granules that are light, fluffy and ready to start working the instant you add water. Others may try to imitate Red Star's own drying method, but Red Star's is proved the best.

A Red Star first that can never be exactly copied!

2 QUICKER RISING. A special strain of yeast—selected for strength and uniformity—plus Red Star's exclusive method of manufacture means a quicker rise every time.

Another Red Star first that can never be exactly copied!

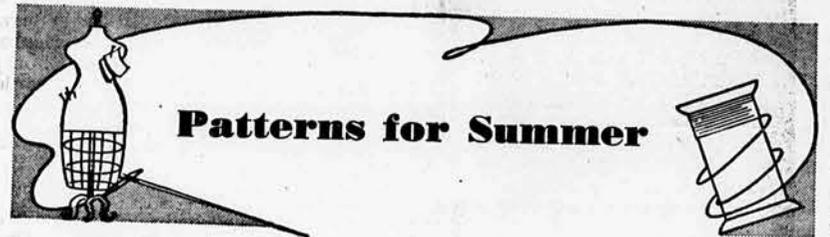
3 KEEPS FRESH LONGER. When Red Star Dry Yeast is packaged, all staleness-producing air is sealed out—an exclusive process originated by Red Star. You can store Red Star Dry Yeast for weeks longer on your kitchen shelf, and be certain it will keep as fresh as the day it left the Red Star plant.

Another Red Star first that can never be exactly copied!



TRY RED STAR TODAY!

It will always be your best buy in yeast.



9495
SIZES
34-52

4607
SIZES
12-20

4733
SIZES
34-50

4733—Youthful dress with rounded cuffs and collar. Sizes 34 to 50. Size 36 requires 4 3/4 yards and 3/4 yard of 35-inch material.

9495—Ideal for hot days. Add lace for more flattery. Sizes 34 to 52. Size 36 requires 4 3/4 yards and 3 3/4 yards of 1-inch fabric (35-inch) or lace.

4607—An all-round useful dress with the new neckline. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 4 3/4 yards; 3/4 yard of contrasting 35-inch material.

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

Future Homemakers Meet



POSE IN FORMALS: The Kansas delegation posed in their formals at the national FHA convention.

THE second national convention of the Future Homemakers of America was held in Kansas City, Mo., the last week in June. It was attended by more than 2,000 delegates from 45 states. Long distance travelers included 2 from Hawaii and one from Puerto Rico.

Kansas high schools sent a delegation of 36. Theme of the national convention was "Today's Youth are Tomorrow's Homemakers," symbolizing that as a group they work together for better homes and family life for all.



WON IN ELECTION: Dorothy Sheets, Topeka, was elected public relations chairman of the national convention of the Future Homemakers of America, held at Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas was honored by the election of Dorothy Sheets, a farm girl from Topeka, as public relations chairman. Dorothy, 16, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Sheets and is a student at Washburn rural high school. She is prominent in FHA, is a member of the Y-Teen club as vice-president. She was sophomore representative on the school year book staff, president of the Girl's Glee Club and student director of the school band.

Nancy Caton, a 17-year-old from Presque Isle, Maine, was elected president for the coming 2-year period. She succeeds Betty Etheridge, an Arkansas FHA member.

Kansas Triplets Entertain

At the Friday night banquet, the well-known Adams triplets from Garden City—Jean, Jackie and Joan—took part in the floor show with a song and dance number. They are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Adams. With their father, the triplets opened a profitable tea room and drive-in, "The Corral," last summer. The girls worked full time in planning, decorating and running the shop. All 3 were awarded the State Homemaker degree last spring, the second highest award conferred on FHA members.

In addition to their FHA work, these 17-year-olds are active in Red Cross, Youth Fellowship, Pep Club, music club, Rainbow Club; Girls and Athletic Club, have been girl scouts for 8 years and are members of the Civil Air Patrol.

An honorary membership in the national organization was presented this year to Mrs. Lucile Rust, head of home

economics education, Kansas State College, Manhattan. Mrs. Rust, well known to FHA folks, helped in organizing the group and has stressed the importance of the organization in training home economics teachers.

The 4-day program in Kansas City completely filled the time of the girls. It included a parade of regions in which the Kansas delegation participated. There was group singing, panel discussions, business meetings and a formal banquet.

Davirashmi Dhanagon, Siam student attending Kansas State College, made a talk about girls and their education in her country. Joan Acton Smith of England, now studying at Iowa State College, addressed the assembly on "Understanding Others."

Kansas Delegates

Those attending from Kansas were: Mildred Hundley, Effingham; Sara Lou West, Dorothy Sheets and Laura Arnett, Topeka; Monna Lou Thompson, Plainville; Wilma Hrabe, Stockton; Bernettia Sherling, Phillipsburg; Marilyn Cunningham, Lebanon.

Marilyn Evans, Hoxie; Joyce King, Great Bend; Lois Rauckman, Hutchinson; Norma Jean Toews, Inman; Geraldine Goering, McPherson; Margaret Simmons, Cottonwood Falls; Nina Crittenden, Anthony; Margaret Williams, Caldwell; Donna Falkenstien, Altamont.

Peggy Ann Corn, Independence; Marilyn Treadway, McCune; Doris Jean Beck, Baxter Springs; Joleen Standley, Cherryvale; Ruby Schaulis, Clay Center; Marlene Rahe, Linn; Marclyn Musil and Beverly Norris, Waterville.

Phyllis Bronaugh, Frankfort; Rita Peterson, Atwood; Ila Dawson, Goodland; Betty Keiswetter, Hill City; Jackie, Jean and Joan Adams, Garden City; Mary Ann Curtis, Ulysses; Jean Dowling and Irene Nelson, Dodge City; Lois Allen, Olathe.



TRIPLETS DANCE: Triplets, Jean, Jackie and Joan Adams, of Garden City, gave a song and dance number at the formal banquet.

Two Things to Do

Every home canner who puts jars of food in the canner, all nicely filled and well-covered with protecting liquid, has experienced having them come out with the food at the top bare and unpro-

ected. Here's a good way to avoid it. Two things to do . . . leave enough head-space, that is, unfilled space at the top of the jar. A half inch in pint jars and three fourths in quart jars is about right. Second, keep the pressure steady for pressure that goes up and down is one cause of liquid loss.

A tight closure of the jar will help hold in the liquid. A 2-piece closure, sealed tightly according to directions, prevents liquid from being forced out.

To the New Cook

Don't add raw pineapple to a gelatin salad or dessert. It contains an enzyme which liquefies the gelatin. Cook it first, if you want pineapple included.

Elect New Officers

Mrs. Earl Simmons, of Ashland, is the new president of the Kansas Home Demonstration Council, following an election of officers at Manhattan during Women's Week, June 6 to 9. She has been serving as southwest director for the council. Mrs. Simmons succeeds Mrs. Verne W. Alden, Wellsville, who has just completed a term of 3 years.

Other officers elected include: Mrs. Clyde Russell, Chanute, secretary; Mrs. John Burge, Lyons, treasurer; Mrs. Orville Burtis, Manhattan, historian; Mrs. Hilton Waite, Scandia, northwest director; Mrs. Hugh Needham, Muscotah, eastern director; Mrs. Leonard Held, Great Bend, southwest director.

Those who served on the nominating committee were: Mrs. Audley Porter, Overland Park; Mrs. Elmer Muscil, Blue Rapids; Mrs. John Vallentine, Ashland; Mrs. Velma G. Huston, Manhattan.

Answers by The Canning Doctor

Do questions come to mind while you are canning or freezing? This booklet, "Answers by the Canning Doctor," will give you many of the whys and wherefores on successful home preservation of food.

Send 3 cents for your copy to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Use Care with Rayon Curtains

Be careful with rayon curtains. They do not require either starch or bleaching. Because rayon is weak when wet, lift them carefully out of the water.

It is not safe to use the pin-type curtain stretcher for rayon curtains. Roll them instead in a Turkish towel and press while damp with a moderately hot iron. Use light pressure and iron lengthwise only. If you press until perfectly dry you will be pleased with results. When dry, rayon curtains regain their former strength.

Brighten Picture Frames

If you have old-fashioned dull picture frames about the house, here is a suggestion to make them new and attractive. Clean the frame, then paint it with several coats at one time of a water-base paint in the color you like. Before the paint is dry, rub small sections off so that the gold or silver or other color on the original frame shows thru. In this way you can have picture frames to match or contrast with your draperies, wall finish or other furnishings.

Baste on Machine

If you want to save time and still turn out a professional-looking garment, try basting the machine way. Make 10 stitches to the inch and loosen the upper tension slightly. When removing the thread, pull only the bobbin thread.

TURN TO THE LIVESTOCK SECTION if you need Better Breeding Stock

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A statement of policy about RURAL TELEPHONES

The Bell Telephone companies have long subscribed to the principle that all persons who want telephone service should have it. They fully recognize the need for serving the sparsely settled sections along with the more densely populated ones and are, therefore, determined to make service available to all who desire it in the rural sections within their operating areas.

To this end, they have been engaged since the war in a program of building rural telephone plant at a rate three times as fast as ever before. . . .

Here is the way this policy is being carried out:

In the four-year period 1946-49, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company increased its rural telephones from 139,000 to 255,000. That is an increase of 83 per cent. Since the beginning of this year, 10,000 more rural telephones have been added.

Construction of new rural telephone lines is continuing. Steps are being taken, too, to improve service on existing lines—to improve ringing, to reduce the number of parties on the line.

It's a big job, but the company is moving ahead with it.

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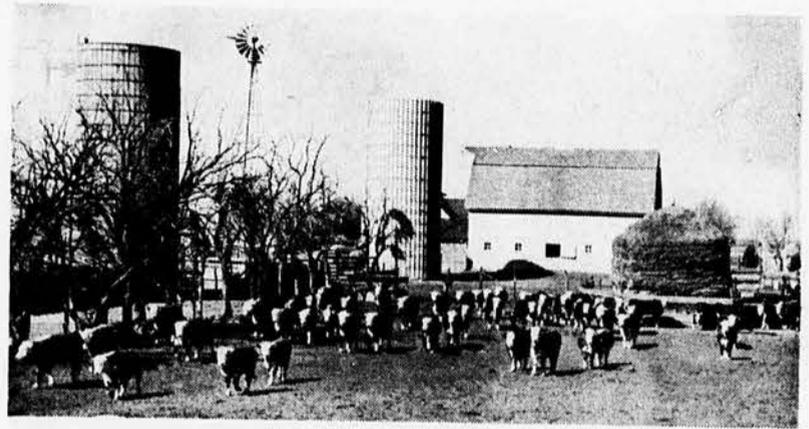
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Second of 4 articles telling how Kansas farmers have increased total income, and reduced expenses. Next one will come to you in the August 5, Kansas Farmer.



READY FOR PASTURE: These 95 steer calves gained well thru winter on Kansas-grown roughage. Silos are empty, a little hay remains on the Arthur and LeRoy Fry farm, Rice county, as these steers move out to pasture and more cheap gains.

Better Pay From Beef On Those "Allotment" Acres

By ED RUPP

BEEF can use those extra acres. Those acres taken out of grain by federal crop allotments. And chances are better than good that beef cattle, handled and managed correctly, will return more profit from each acre than could be realized on the same ground with grain to be sold at the elevator in town.

Wheat and corn allotments already are here. Others are expected, if not this year, maybe in another year or two. What will you do with those acres taken out of grain production?

In *Kansas Farmer* for July 1, 1950, attention was directed toward the possibility of increasing farm income with sheep. Using those unallotted acres. It can be done with beef, too. Livestock in Kansas now provides more than half the farm income. Beef accounts for 75 per cent of meat income. But beef can be increased advantageously.

Need More Beef

Assume that all acres in the state taken out of grain were converted to beef production. It has been estimated that would increase beef in Kansas by only 5 per cent. An increase of 5 per cent this year still would leave us below average of the last 5 years. We have dropped more than that in 1950.

With limited pasture acreage deferred-fed beef deserves serious consideration. Even where extensive pasture is available ranches in many cases have given the nod to deferred steer calves over cow herds.

But how can those unallotted acreages be used? The fact is this, temporary pastures will work for beef. The deferred system could be applied where not an acre of grass is available.

We asked Kling Anderson about the

possibilities of producing temporary grass for beef. He said, "sure." Just like that. Mr. Anderson is an agronomist at Kansas State College. He has specialized in a study of grasses.

With the deferred program pasture needs are limited. That is, grazing acreage can be used in fall for a short time to cut costs. Wheat can be pastured some in winter to further reduce expenses of winter roughage. But main pasture needs are from April 1 to August 1. Deferred-fed steers are taken off grass August 1 and placed in the dry lot for a short feed, about 100 days.

Now look at the possibilities of these crops to cover those needs: Sweet clover, brome and alfalfa, Sudan, wheat and rye.

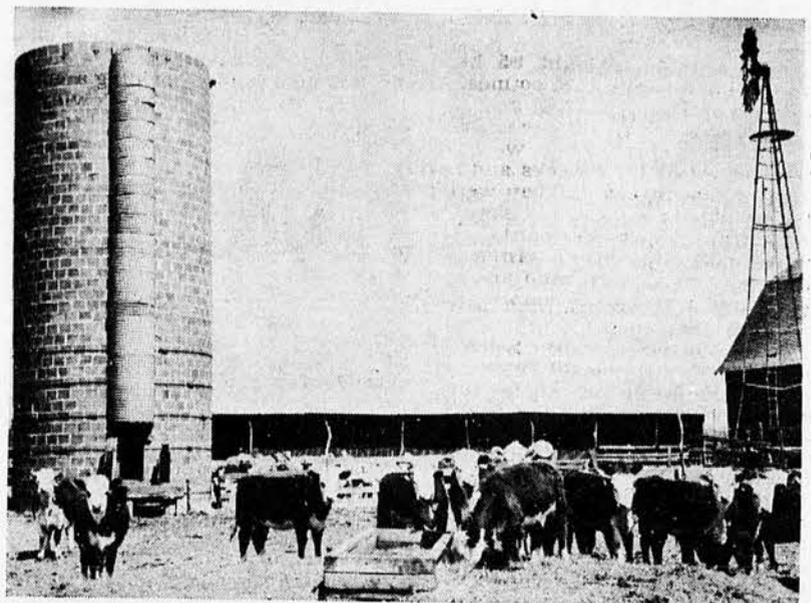
Large Carrying Capacity

Good, second-year sweet clover in spring, Mr. Anderson says, should carry from 2½ to 3 head of steers from April 1 to June 1. First-year sweet clover can be pastured off in fall. Complete utilization can be made of the top growth in fall if grazing is not started until after November 1, after the clover has stored food in its roots. It will carry about 2 head an acre for 30 days.

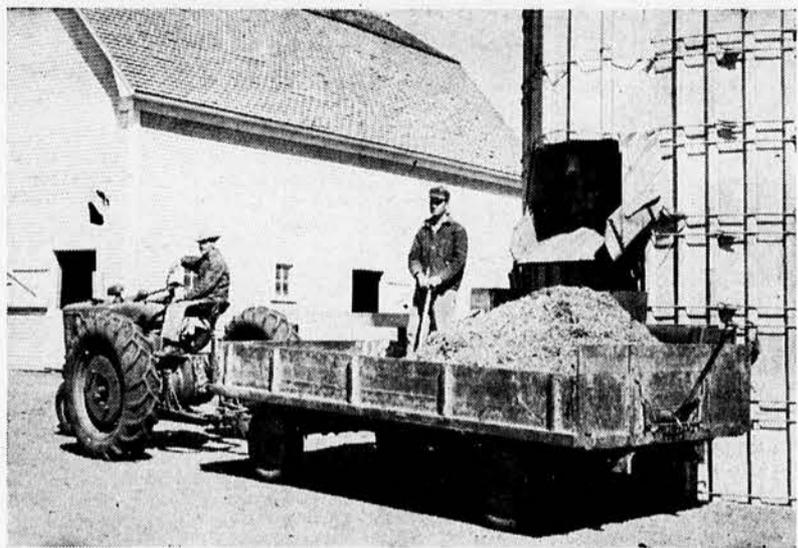
Brome and alfalfa combinations will carry about 1½ head in spring from April 1 to July 1. If not needed in spring it has been known to produce from 7 to 10 tons of silage, green weight, an acre. Sounds outlandish, but it has been done! And it is high in protein, from 10 to 12 per cent. Permitted to rest thru summer, brome and alfalfa again can be utilized completely in fall.

Also for both fall and spring pasture the cereal grains can be used. Dairy-men have found them beneficial. They

(Continued on Page 27)



ANOTHER EMPTY SILO: These deferred heifers on the Eldo Steele farm, Harvey county, had been wintered on rough feed, mostly silage and hay. After a short feed on grain they were ready for late spring or early summer marketing.



FOR CHEAP GAINS: As pastures became green this spring, one silo was empty on the Fry farm, this one was getting low. This roughage helped put cheap gains on deferred steer calves. Arthur Fry is on the tractor, his son, LeRoy, in the wagon.

may be used in the rotation. Then, of course, wheat still can be used in winter.

The remaining need is summer pasture. How about Sudan? Seeded June 1 on well-tilled soil, Sudan will carry 1½ to 2 head an acre from July 1 until September. With deferred steers the need for pasture ends August 1. Perhaps less Sudan acreage will be needed. And the same acreage could be fitted into a rotation with a fall-seeded crop.

There are some other possibilities that come into the picture, like harvesting sweet clover for seed and protecting the brome in spring and harvesting seed from it, Mr. Anderson points out.

Use expensive croplands for pasture? It doesn't sound right, does it? One economist we talked to put it this way. Would you rather produce beef on pasture that costs \$40 an acre? Or on cropland that figures at \$80 an acre? The former requires 4 or 5 acres per head. Capital investment \$160 to \$200 a head. The latter takes only 1 to 2 acres a head. Capital investment \$80 to \$160 a head.

Arthur Fry and son, LeRoy, Rice county, have been handling calves on the deferred system 4 years. They see definite advantages for them over a cow herd and advantages over deferred yearlings. Mr. Fry says his father had wheat, cattle, hogs, oats and a few other cash crops. It was just too many. Now the father and son team concentrates on wheat and cattle, 2 major projects.

Less Risk in Calves

They have a 640-acre farm and rent some native pasture for the calf program. The calves account for more than 50 per cent of the farm's income. Their potential is far greater with calves than it would be with a commercial cow herd. There is less investment in calves than there would be with deferred yearlings and less risk, too.

Mr. Fry and LeRoy point out that a year ago they bought their usual number of calves. About 100. The price was high, 31 cents. In 13 months the calves gained 617 pounds average and sold on a deflated market for \$26.25. But they still didn't lose money. They made some because of the cheap gain those calves had made.

Last fall they bought 95 head of calves that averaged 425 pounds. After 2 weeks in the lots getting accustomed to their new home, the calves went out on wheat pasture. They were on 13 acres of wheat for 2 weeks and hardly made a showing on it. They were getting a little silage at the same time. When wheat became dormant the calves were held in the lot and wintered on 4 pounds of meal, oats, milo and corn, 4 pounds of hay and 20 pounds of atlas silage a day.

After the cheap winter gains, those calves were destined to spend several months on pasture, then back to the feed lots for a quick feed in late summer and fall.

Last fall the Frys had more roughage and wheat pasture than was needed by the calves. They bought 50 head of long yearlings that weighed 792 pounds. After a week on native pasture, ½ pound of cake and silage, the steers were turned out to wheat. They were on wheat from November 2 until December 10. From wheat pasture they went into the dry lot and were brought up to 20 pounds of grain by February 9. A month later these steers went to mar-

ket after having consumed 18 bushels of grain.

Those steers made excellent gains and improved 3¼ cents in market value. But year in and year out the Frys still like the calves. Less investment, less risk.

Vernon Drake, Cowley county, has 390 acres of plowland, 1,200 acres of Flint Hill pasture. Even with that set-up he sold his cows 2 years ago in favor of a deferred-fed calf program. He buys about 200 calves each fall, defers them thru winter, gets more cheap gains on pasture and winds up with a short feed in fall.

Mr. Drake says it's the only good way to convert forage into cash. The program has more possibilities than a cow herd. There is no risk. He never worries about paying back the investment in calves. Some years, he says, you may not get as much for the forage you are converting into cash, but you can take a sharp decrease in beef prices and still market the feed at a profit.

In order to have 2 pay days a year, Mr. Drake split his program this year into steers and heifers. He bought 211 steer calves last fall and 30 heifers. The heifers were destined for a late spring or early summer market, while the steers would be run to pasture until about August 1 before going into the feed lot.

That heifer program has been used by other Flint Hill feeders who were anticipating a decline in cattle prices the last few years. It is a shorter-term program. But Eldo Steele, Harvey county, who has sheep as his main livestock unit, uses a small deferred heifer program to consume extra roughage and feed not needed by his sheep.

A year ago Mr. Steele bought 29 head of heifers. They weighed 620 pounds in fall. After roughing them thru winter and putting them on a short feed in spring, he put an average of 320 pounds gain on them. This year he bought lighter heifers, 22 that averaged 380 pounds. Again these were roughed thru winter and were ready for a short feed in spring.

Buy Them Light

Mr. Steele believes the best buy in heifers is at 400- to 450-pound weights. The investment is less on those smaller calves and there also is less chance of them being with calf.

In addition to providing a market for roughage, Irl Johnson, Cowley county, points out that deferred beef provides a better market for grain raised on the farm. He has 240 acres of which 80 is in native grass. A year ago he had 70 acres of grain, which included 40 wheat, 14 oats, 10 atlas and 6 corn. Thirty hogs and 25 head of deferred calves helped him sell grain at a higher price.

"My income from grain was \$1,500 more than if I had sold it on the open market," he says.

He bought 370-pound heifers that year and 12 months later sold them at 800 pounds. That gain was nearly all from roughage. They were on feed only 60 days. This year he had 29 head of deferred heifers.

But pasture is his main limiting factor. Carrying capacity of native grass is not sufficient so he is putting in more sweet clover and brome grass. He cross-chiseled an old alfalfa field this spring and drilled oats into it. That provided 10 more acres of grazing.

The Kansas deferred system provides a means of putting Kansas-grown roughage on the market at a high price.

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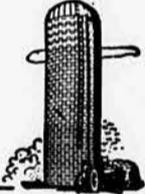
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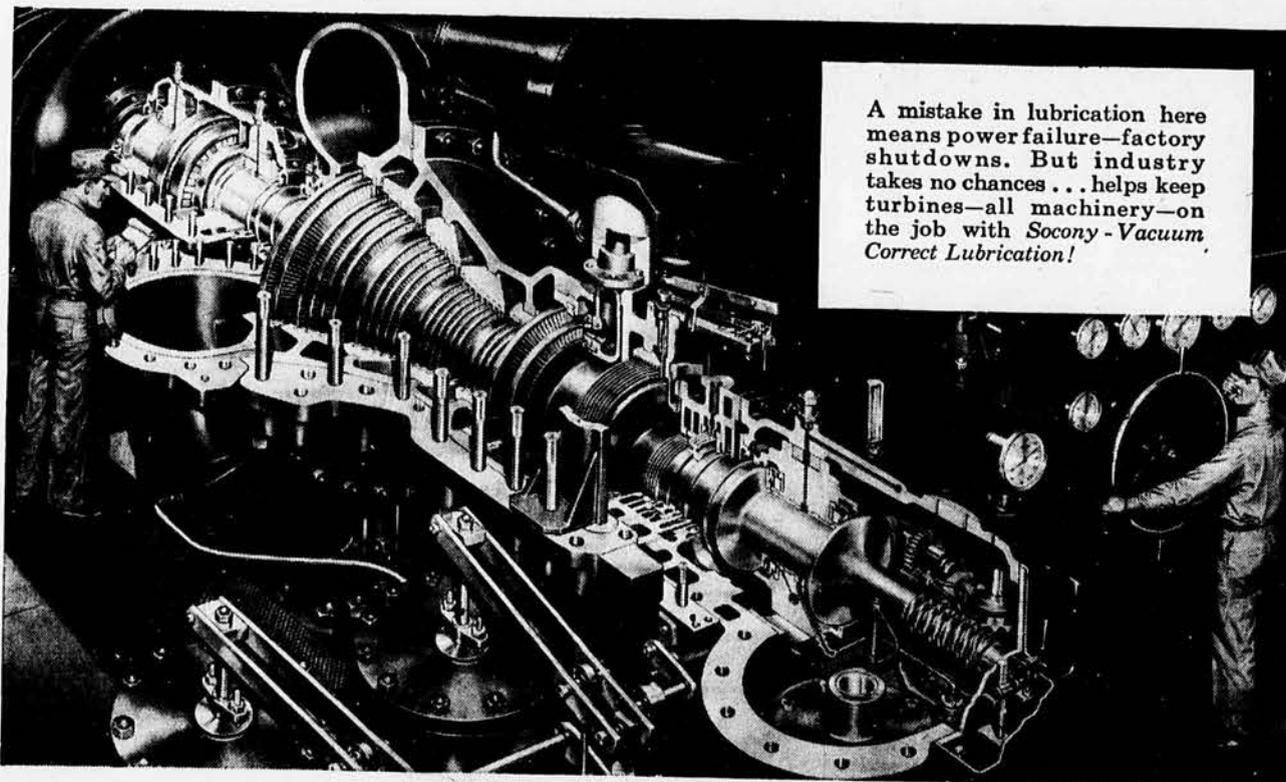
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Jerry Wins Essay Contest

JERRY R. DUNBAR, 19, R. 4, Independence, is first-prize Kansas winner in the Grange's nation-wide essay contest on “Soil Fertility and the Nation's Future.”

Announcement of the \$100 award is made by Ray Teagarden, Master of the Kansas State Grange. The national contest is jointly sponsored by the National Grange and the American Plant Food Council.

Jerry is a charter member of the Morgantown Juvenile Grange. He is a graduate of Independence high school and has just completed his first year in junior college. He is a member of the FFA and for several years was a 4-H Club member. Jerry has received all the higher honorary degrees conferred in the Grange.

Two other top winners in Kansas are: Ada Grace McGee, Blue Mound, \$50, second-place winner, and William M. Nelson, Marquette, \$25, third-place winner.

The essay of the first-place winner was entered in national competition.

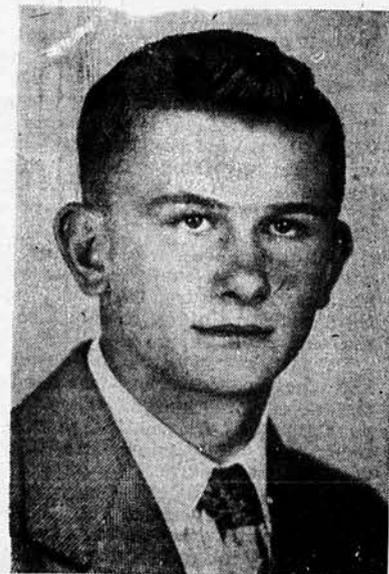
Contest Judges

Judges of the Kansas contest were several Kansas State College faculty members. They were: Harold B. Harper, Extension assistant conservationist; Harold Shankland, Extension publicity; Frank Bieberly, Extension agronomist, and Jesse Schall, head of the Home Study department.

Judges of the national contest will be: Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, chief, Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Lois M. Clark, assistant director of rural service, National Education Association; Dr. W. T. Spanton, chief, agricultural education service, U. S. Office of Education, and Dr. M. L. Wilson, director of extension work, U. S. Department of Agriculture. National winners will be presented their awards personally by assistant secretary of agriculture, Knox T. Hutchinson, chairman of the National Board of Judges. Six awards will be given ranging from \$1,000 to \$300.

Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, and Clinton A. Woodrum, president of the American Plant Food Council, issued a joint statement congratulating the Kansas winners. They said, “Essays submitted in the 1950 contest indicate a widespread and growing concern for the importance of maintaining, increasing and replenishing the fertility of our soils.”

Following are individual Grange winners over Kansas: Harvey L. Harriman, Emporia; Nancy Monfort, Reading; Bernie Nordberg, Elk City; Sylvia Jane Hyde, Reading; Mary Ann Dudley, Wellington; Larry Haskin, Olathe; Lambert Schmitz, Seneca; Shirley Rise, Topeka; Ramona Tremain, Havana; Evelyn Murdock, Liberty; Patricia McPherson, Spring Hill; Raymond Giese-man, Williamstown; Glen Toplin, Waterville; Vestal Patterson, Perry; Neil Campbell, Miltonvale; Lawrence Strawder, Burlington; Bessie Rowe, Manhattan; Bobby Blakesley, Ulysses; Jervis Rowe, Marysville; Harold E. Kannar, Topeka; Clara Jean Reinertson, Frankfort; Harold Lamoureux, Emporia; Wayne David, Burden; Francis Darling, Manhattan; Richard Donovan, Gardner; and Gary Rath, Ozawkie.



Jerry Dunbar

Why Farmers Can't Have A 40-Hour Week

Plenty of Overtime But No Time-and-a-Half Pay for It

By WILLARD MAYBERRY

WHEN the busy season hits the farm, no 40-hour week talk is heard from the workers. Their stake in the venture is too great, and long hours—even an 80-hour week—becomes a prime necessity. Not even power farming or modern tools have changed that basic fact in rural life. New tools have enabled a worker to get much more done. But he still goes early and late when there is work to do.

Whether it's single-crop wheat farming on the high plains of Western Kansas or a balanced farming program in other sections of the state, farm workers find it necessary to crowd long hours with work during tillage times and harvest.

Moisture conditions so vital out west make round-the-clock plowing and drilling necessary when the boys swing into action. Western Kansas once was known as 10-bushel country back in horse-and-mule days. The same soils now produce 20 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre on the same annual rainfall simply because the farmer has plowed and drilled with terrific speed, thanks to power equipment and summer-fallow operations. He gets far more work done than did his father but he works equally long in the field.

Plows on Job Early

The pay-off in a wheat harvest is so great, and costs of negligence and delay so painful, a wheat farmer spares no time or pains in getting the crop to the bin or elevator, or on the ground if the boxcar shortage has developed, as is usually the case. Good farmers run their plows only a few hours behind their combines. The combined harvesting and plowing operation calls for all help on a long-day basis until the crisis is past. The entire year's income may be involved in a matter of a few days' timely action during harvest, or during plowing and drilling. The importance of moisture conditions at drilling time needs no emphasis to skilled farmers.

In balanced farming programs and diversified crops, the need for long hours is, of course, much greater, for the jobs multiply in proportion to diversification. Even in the big wheat country most farmers use cattle or sheep to supplement their income.

Farmers finding themselves engrossed in harvesting wheat and attempting to knife-sled a row crop, or throw it in or throw it out almost at the same time, by reason of necessity to save the young sorghum or corn, are usually beset with a flood of cattle problems. Even if the farmer has no

milking worries or hog-slopping chores, beef cattle can consume valuable time merely because of contrary natures.

Fence climbing seems somehow to start just when the crop work is the heaviest. Not only are neighborly relations jeopardized, but the cattle are usually endangered if lush green feed is at hand, and it usually is. Valuable cattle can't be left to chance even with vital field work to be done, so vital field work stops until cattle are back behind wire again, and it all takes time.

Pinkeye is almost certain to strike when the pressure is on. It takes time to shoo the infected animals into a chute and to treat the diseased eyes.

Water Problem Pops Up

But of all the headaches to busy farmers in the field praying against time loss and interruption, water problems (except with those on creeks or streams or with big reservoirs) loom perhaps the worst. For cattle can't go without water, and windmills fail with uncanny certainty when the pressure is on the most.

Jet rods that perform diligently the rest of the year seem to wait for harvest to break, even tho pulled a month ahead for careful check and replacement. Lower valves seem to stick at such times. Wells seem then to pump sand that are well behaved in winter.

Farmers depending on windmills for water supplies realize, of course, that winds subside during harvest and tillage months, and that reserve waters become exhausted before they leave the field long enough to notice the lack of wind, so terrific is their concentration on the crop. So when the water problem becomes imminent, they crank up the emergency engine, which somehow has gone sour and declines to start. They hurry to the grain loader and borrow the engine that has been filling trucks. They get the pump-jack started and in their eagerness to get a quick supply of water for the thirsty cattle, they let the engine pull too hard and sand the well or snap a rod.

Of course, efficient operators always have a standby engine which is started before the tanks dry up. Even more efficient farm managers keep the wind blowing and wandering heifers safely behind 5-wire fences. Still more efficient operators avoid pinkeye by raising Angus instead of Hereford, so they say. But most of us, even with reasonable far-sight and study, somehow seem to work a 70- or 80- or even 90-hour work week during the payseason out on the farm, efficient tho we be otherwise.



5

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How good will your crops be in 1950? You could answer that question correctly if it were possible for you to control the weather, insects and other things that affect crop quality.

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From the making of special analysis steel, through every step of manufacture, Sheffield Fence is produced under technological and laboratory control which has long since been developed to the nth degree.

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See your neighborhood Sheffield Dealer today. Have him show you these construction features:

1. An extra wrap on top and bottom strands to add strength where strain is greatest.
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Tell him your fence requirements, so that he can be sure of providing you with extra value Sheffield Fence. It requires more steel to construct Sheffield Fence—but it costs no more.

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Last Longer, Too!



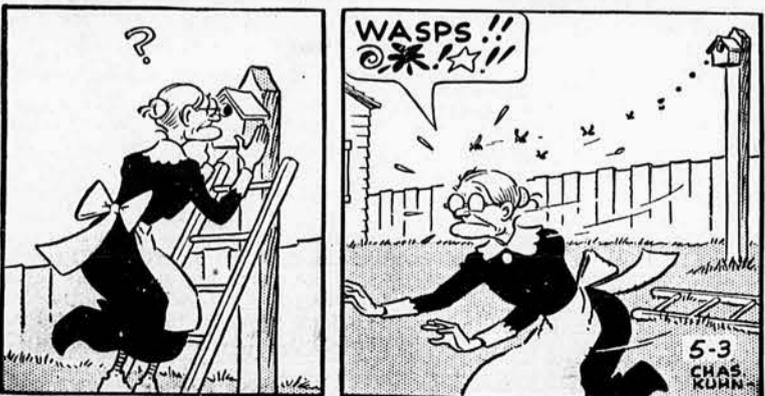
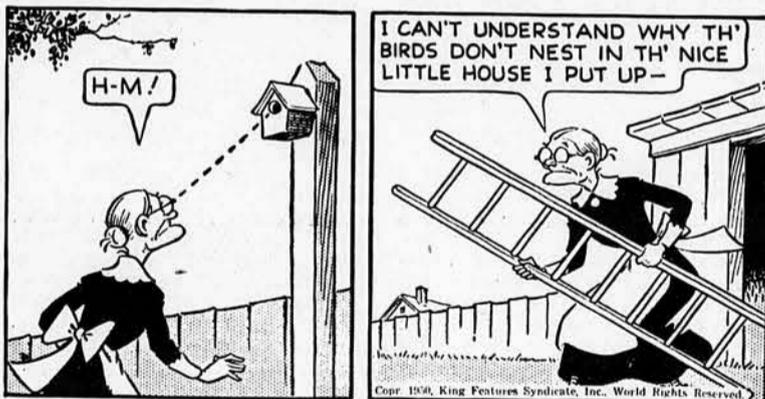
Since 1888 stronger bolts and nuts for every purpose have been made by Sheffield. Your neighborhood dealer has them in the new handy dispenser box.

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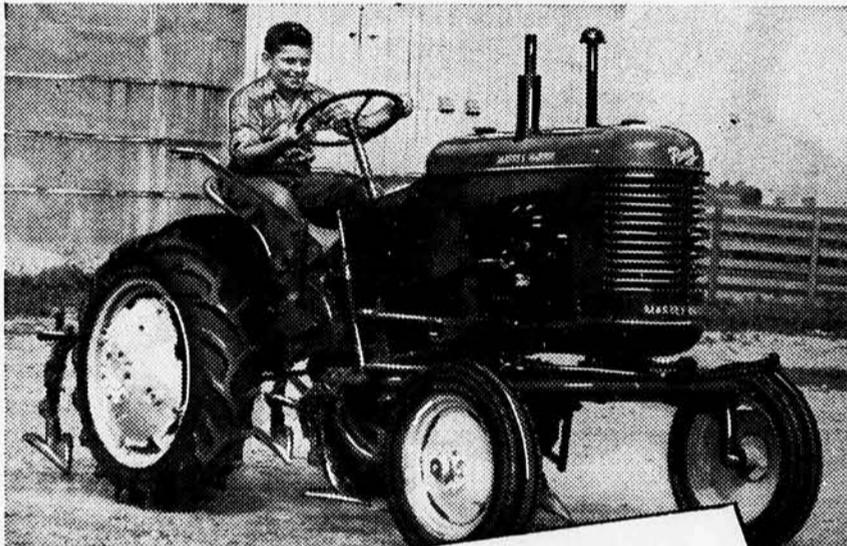
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GRANDMA . . . By Charles Kuhn





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- Proper distribution of weight • Greater comfort and convenience • A complete line of Easy-On, Easy-Off Tools.

Not until you actually drive one, will you have any real idea of the power, comfort, ease of handling, economy, and good work packed into the Massey-Harris 1-Plow "Pony."

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Make it a Massey-Harris



How Beef Cattle Changed

(Continued from Page 4)

Kansas Circular 143, published in 1928:

"1. Wintering well, grazing without other feed for first half of the grazing season, and then full-feeding is a satisfactory way to handle steer calves, or steer yearlings, if they are good, well-bred cattle."

"2. A heavy feed of grain will be necessary during the full-feeding period to produce enough finish to make the most profit."

Adoption of the deferred-feeding system in Kansas where conditions warrant its use and its growing popularity thruout the Corn Belt are indicative of another change that has occurred since 1900. Fifty years ago most general farms did not follow a definite system of beef cattle production; only on large ranches and in highly specialized feeding operations were well-defined systems of commercial beef cattle production used. Dual-purpose cows of one kind or another were kept on diversified farms but generally speaking, cattle operations on these farms represented merely a situation without any particular plan.

Eight Good Systems

Today, there are several approved systems of beef cattle production available to Kansas farmers and ranchers. And there is a growing realization that grass, roughage and feed grains can be utilized efficiently only by systems of beef cattle production that fit individual farms and ranches. Differences in these capacities and practices reflect variations in rainfall, soils, adapted crops, size of farms, markets and abilities of operators.

Essential features of the important systems of beef cattle production developed or improved since 1900 and now used in Kansas are given in the following outline:

1. Production of feeder calves: This system results in production of calves averaging about 400 pounds at weaning time, when they are usually sold to go to other sections of Kansas or to other states where they are grown out and fattened. Herds of 100 or more cows have a distinct advantage over smaller herds from the standpoint of cost of production and of attracting the best buyers. Areas providing 12 months grazing on native short grass pastures are best adapted to production of feeder calves. Better purebred bulls and more efficient management to produce a higher percentage calf crop and heavier calves of better quality at weaning time are objectives for which producers of feeder calves must strive if they are to compete successfully with producers in other sections of the country.

2. Production of creep-fed calves: This is an intensive system of beef production involving maintenance of a cow herd and feeding grain to calves in a creep enclosure where cows cannot enter. This system is suited to small herds where maintenance cost per cow is usually relatively high; hence is particularly adapted where harvested feeds usually must be provided for wintering a cow herd. Final product of this system is a slaughter calf weighing 700 pounds or more at 11 to 12 months old. Steers and heifers sell together at the same price per hundredweight.

3. Deferred full feeding: As indicated previously, this system is especially popular where summer grazing, good winter roughage, and some grain are available. The system involves 3 distinct phases which may be summarized as follows for good to choice range-bred steer calves purchased in the fall:

- a. Wintered well on good quality roughage or green pasture plus enough grain to produce 200 to 250 pounds of gain per steer in 5 to 6 months.
- b. Grazed without grain for about 100 days beginning about May 1 for a gain of 100 pounds.
- c. Full-fed on grain for 100 days to produce a gain of about 250 pounds per steer.

Final product of this system is a choice yearling steer averaging about 1,000 pounds and ready for market in fall when relatively good prices usually are paid for this class and grade of cattle.

A modified system of deferred-feeding for heifers is being worked out at the Kansas Agricultural Experimental Station. It is hoped definite recommendations can be released within 2 or 3 years.

Indications are deferred-feeding will continue to have an important part in Kansas beef cattle production. However, if this program is to be of greatest value, specific information must be made available thru research or from the cumulative experiences of Kansas cattlemen to guide those whose operations are outside the Bluestem region or Flint area. Especially needed are modified plans for deferred-feeding in Northwest Kansas using short-grass pasture, in the Wheat Belt with only temporary summer pasture available, and in all sections of the state where brome grass is the principal pasture crop.

4. Winter full-feeding on grain: Details of this system are varied depending upon quality of cattle used. Good to choice cattle are fed to a relatively high degree of finish where an abundance of feed grain is produced and pasture is limited. Where there is a plentiful supply of silage, hay and other good roughage, but only a limited supply of grain, plainer grades of cattle are ordinarily used for winter full-feeding since they respond well to this type of ration and are not fed to a high degree of finish.

Now that new combine-type grain sorghums have been developed which are equal to corn in nutritive value, there is good possibility winter fattening of beef cattle will increase in sections where these crops are well adapted.

5. Wintering and summer grazing: Good quality steer calves and yearling steers are used in this system on many farms and ranches where feed grains are scarce but good roughages, winter pasture, and grass for summer grazing are available in abundance.

6. Wintering: Cattle handled in this system usually are wintered to produce somewhat more gain than where a full season's grazing is to follow the wintering period. This system is particularly adapted to wheat farms having no native pasture for summer grazing.

Beginning about 1930, increasing numbers of cattle have been grazed during winter on wheat pasture and sold in the spring to be grazed or fed in dry lot elsewhere. Importance of wintering as a system of beef production in these areas is attested by the fact the number of cattle grazed on wheat pasture is estimated to have exceeded 600,000 in some years and averaged around 350,000 since it has been followed commercially. Value of wheat pasture has reached enormous figures and has added much to the income of Kansas wheat growers.

7. Summer grazing: There are ranches in the bluestem-pasture region that do not produce any roughages for winter feeding. Or if roughages are produced the supply is not nearly sufficient to winter the number of cattle that can be pastured. On these ranches, it is common practice to lease the grass to an outsider. Sometimes arrangements are made to buy stockers in the fall, contract for their wintering, and then graze them a full season. An important limitation of summer grazing is that cattle must be purchased in the spring at the peak price and sold in the fall when prices are normally lowest.

The system is not followed extensively in Kansas outside the bluestem-pasture region. However, before wheat production became so important, summer grazing was followed extensively in Central and Western Kansas.

8. Production of purebred beef cattle: This is a highly specialized business and is carried on in all beef production areas of the state. Kansas ranks second to Texas in production of purebred Herefords, and many good herds of Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns are found thruout the state.

Outlook Especially Good

Fifty years ago, Kansas was in the center of purebred beef cattle breeding activities. Since then, many top herds have been established in range states. Importance of the purebred beef cattle business in Kansas is still widely recognized, however, and in no state are breeders more aggressive in sponsoring consignment sales and in carrying on other promotional activities. The outlook appears to be especially good for this phase of the beef cattle industry in Kansas.

(Continued on Page 31)

Much new research information on balanced rations and approved feeding practices for beef cattle has been obtained since 1900. Since more data are available on feeding than on other problems involved in profitable beef cattle production, it is quite easy to give specific directions for feeding, and results that may be expected from different feeds and methods of feeding can now be predicted with a reasonable degree of certainty.

Perhaps the greatest contribution of research to beef cattle feeding relates to protein requirements. Recent experimental work has demonstrated conclusively that old feeding standards called for more protein than was necessary.

Cattle Have an Advantage

Recent work has demonstrated conclusively that ruminants (cattle and sheep) do not respond to variations in quality of feed protein as do non-ruminants (hogs and poultry).

Reasons for this difference is that microorganisms in the paunch of ruminants are able to synthesize high-quality protein from not only protein of poor quality but also from non-protein nitrogenous compounds such as urea. These microorganisms are digested and are used in exactly the same manner as protein to another source.

Digestive tracts of non-ruminants do not provide a suitable environment for microorganisms capable of converting such compounds into protein, and, as a consequence, non-ruminants require a better quality of protein in their rations than do beef cattle.

This explains why a single protein supplement usually supplies the protein needs of beef cattle as well as a mixture of the same protein content containing a greater variety of proteins. It also accounts for the fact that no significant differences have been observed in the supplemental values of such single concentrates as cottonseed meal, linseed meal, soybean meal, peanut meal, and corn gluten meal when added to low-protein roughages for wintering stock calves.

What About Minerals?

In recent years, considerable attention has been given to mineral supplements, especially calcium and phosphorus, since these are the minerals most likely to be lacking in ordinary rations.

The only type of beef cattle ration that can be improved by use of a calcium supplement is a calf-fattening ration composed of grain, non-legumous roughage and high-protein concentrate. It has been demonstrated conclusively that the addition of 1/40 pound per head daily of finely-ground limestone to this type of ration will increase gains in weight from 10 to 20 per cent and result in more efficient utilization of feed. No significant advantage has been obtained when ground limestone was added to a ration of low-protein roughage plus a protein supplement in feeding trials with stock cattle. Addition of ground limestone to such a ration would have no harmful effect, however.

Much work needs to be done in mapping phosphorus-deficient grazing areas in Kansas and helping farmers and ranchmen meet the problems involved.

No Vitamin Problem

The vitamin problem in beef cattle feeding is relatively unimportant because most vitamins either are not required or are synthesized in the paunch of the animal and hence need not be supplied as such in the ration. Then, too, unless affected by drouth, good quality hay, silage and pasture are rich in vitamins. Under Kansas conditions vitamin-A apparently is the only vitamin which may be lacking in beef cattle rations. Even a lack of vitamin-A is not a problem except in prolonged dry seasons or following a drouth.

Cattle on good pasture will store enough vitamin-A in 4 or 5 months to protect them about 5 months on dry feed which is devoid of vitamin-A. Cows that receive such feed exclusively for 5 to 6 months should receive a roughage rich in vitamin-A about a month before calving. Green pasture is very satisfactory for this purpose. Fifteen to 20 pounds of hay having only a trace of green color will supply enough carotene (the precursor of vitamin-A) to meet the vitamin-A requirements of a mature cow. Four to 6 pounds per head daily of average or "good" green hay also will supply

sufficient carotene as will 3 pounds of the highest quality sun-cured hay. Only 0.8 pound of dehydrated alfalfa meal is necessary to supply the carotene needed daily by a mature beef animal.

Grain Sorghums Important

New possibilities in beef cattle production appear likely now that dependable and high-yielding varieties of combine-type grain sorghums are available. Westland milo, wheatland milo, and colby milo have proved to be about equal to corn for fattening beef cattle.

Yet it should be emphasized that grass and roughage are much more important than grain as livestock feeds in Kansas and doubtless will continue to be the dominant factors in most of our systems of beef cattle production. The principal feeding problem in Kansas is how to get the greatest return from grass and forage.

Grass is one of our most important crops, and perhaps destined to become the most important crop in Kansas as more and more attention is given to balanced farming and to soil conservation. Yet very little has been done to answer the many questions asked

by Kansas farmers and ranchers concerning the most efficient and most profitable ways to utilize grass in beef cattle production.

A new pasture utilization project at Kansas State College has been developed to the point that it is one of the best set-ups of its kind in the United States. While the project has not been active long enough to yield results from which definite conclusions can be drawn, the following objectives of work being carried on at this time attest to the broad scope and practical nature of the investigations:

1. To determine the effects of different wintering on subsequent pasture gains of yearling and 2-year-old steers.
2. To develop a system of fattening heifer calves comparable to the deferred-feeding system for steer calves.
3. To determine the effects of different grazing systems on cattle gains and pasture vegetation.
4. To develop a practical system of using surplus grass efficiently during winter.
5. To develop improved methods of wintering and grazing yearling steers.
6. To determine the effect of burning bluestem pastures on (a) cattle gains,

(b) condition of cattle, (c) stocking rate of pasture, (d) condition and utilization of vegetation, and (e) on the soil.

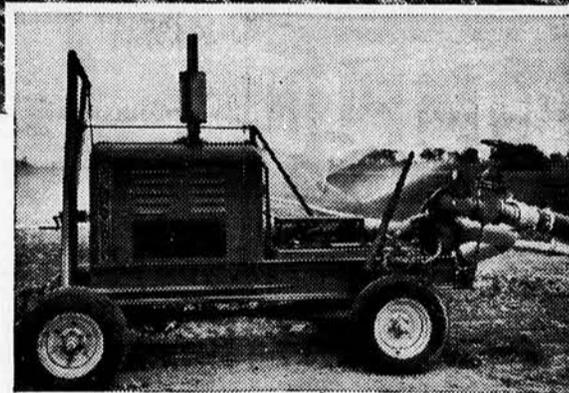
Extensive pasture utilization studies having a direct bearing on grazing problems of the short-grass section of Central and Western Kansas are being conducted at the Kansas State Branch Experiment Station at Hays.

Trend May Be Reversed

Thus, it is evident that in the future, grass will become increasingly important in Kansas beef cattle production. What effect this will have on beef cattle numbers remains to be seen. It is perhaps significant that the peak in cattle numbers (more than 4 million head) in Kansas was reached in 1903. Since then, numerous factors have been responsible for keeping the number below this peak figure, but the shift from grass to wheat doubtless has been of particular significance. The important consideration from the standpoint of the individual farmer or rancher will be to use the system of beef cattle production best adapted to available and prospective feed resources on his farm or ranch.



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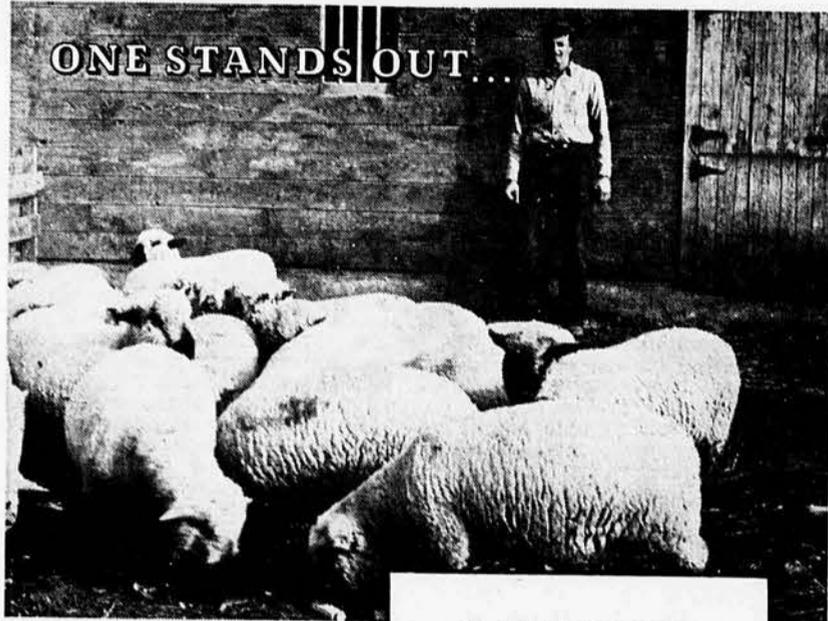


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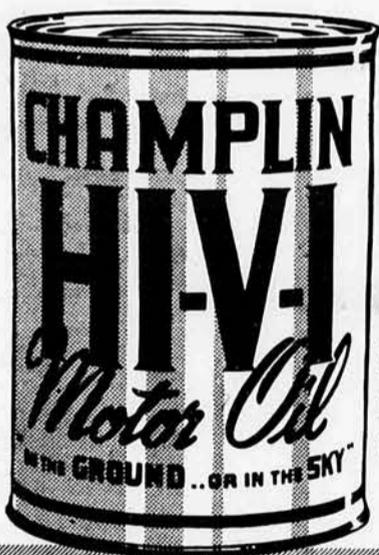
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Family Farm Contest



Many people believe family-size farms are the backbone of America and her agriculture. *Kansas Farmer* is interested in finding how many Kansas farms have been in the same family 50 years or more.

For each letter printed, \$3 will be paid. The letter can tell how the farm was acquired, what is grown and raised, and other items of interest to *Kansas Farmer* readers. Stories must not exceed 500 words. Send your entry right away to Family Farm Editor, *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, Kan.

Kansans Take Part in National Co-operative Meeting

SEVERAL Kansans will participate in activities of the 22nd annual meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation at the Oklahoma A & M College campus at Stillwater, August 21 to 24.

The college will be host to thousands of co-operative and farm organization leaders and their families, teachers, Extension workers, government workers and others who come together for the annual program of the 26-year-old Institute. Over 1,000 members of farm youth organizations—including FFA, Home Makers, Young Farmers and 4-H Clubs—will attend.

Dr. Charles A. Richard, of Topeka, will be one of 2 speakers on August 22 who will discuss "A Co-operative Philosophy." Clifford Miller, manager of the Farmers Cooperative Association, at Brewster, will speak on "From the Standpoint of a Local Manager," at a panel discussion session on "Current Problems of Petroleum Cooperatives." Armin Samuelson, a 4-H Club representative at the institute meeting from Topeka, will take part in a discussion of "Youth's Part in Farmer Co-operatives."

Farm Leaders Speak

General theme of the conference is "A Mid-Century Look at Farmer Co-operatives." Some national "headliner" speakers on the program will be Claude Wickard, administrator of the REA; Stanley Andrews, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations; Allan B. Kline, of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Albert S. Goss, National

Grange; John Davis, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives; Roy Hendrickson, National Federation of Grain Cooperatives; Quentin Reynolds, Eastern States Farmers Exchange; and Mrs. Wilma Sledge, Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation.

Vaccinate Poultry

If either fowl pox or Newcastle disease appeared in your flock during the past year, vaccinate the young stock when 12 to 16 weeks old for either or both diseases, advises L. F. Payne, Kansas State College poultry department. The live virus is administered into the web of the wing with 2 sharp needles supplied for this purpose. For detailed information, consult your local authorities.

Stop Pullorum

Hatcherymen and poultry growers who use the results of research in practical disease-control programs can control pullorum disease almost 100 per cent.

A major part of the control program is pullorum testing of breeding stock. This can be successfully done in the field by properly trained personnel. In the last 10 years Kansas State College has trained about 175 certified pullorum testers each year. Today, there is no community in Kansas that cannot get testing service.

Poultry diseases have been the subject of research work at the college since 1910.

Be Safe Every Day!

LEARN and obey these 15 rules in everyday living. Make a check list for yourself and discover how many of these rules you already know and how many you must learn during National Farm Safety Week, July 23 to 29, 1950. And practice ALL farm safety rules ALL year long!

1. Keep walkways and steps in good repair, unobstructed and well lighted.
2. Keep ladders in good repair and easily accessible in case of emergency.
3. Always stop a machine before unlogging, oiling or adjusting it.
4. Keep all machine guards and safety devices in place.
5. Don't wear loose and floppy clothes around machinery.
6. Start tractors smoothly and turn corners slowly . . . avoid ditch banks and soft ground . . . always hitch to the drawbar.
7. Know and obey all traffic laws. Always be a safe driver or pedestrian.
8. Speak to animals when approaching them. Keep them calm by acting with calm self-assurance yourself.
9. Always keep bulls in safe bull pens. Never handle bulls unless they are properly restrained.
10. Don't use kerosene to start fires. Pour gasoline or kerosene outdoors to prevent accumulation of treacherous vapors. Dry clean outdoors.
11. Don't smoke around the barn.
12. Apply first-aid promptly, even to minor injuries.
13. Use the right tools for the job . . . make sure they are in good condition . . . keep them in a safe place.
14. Keep guns unloaded except when actually using them. Treat every gun as if it were loaded. And NEVER aim at anything you don't want to shoot.
15. Never swim alone. Never dive into water without first determining its depth. And be careful around boats of any kind . . . never stand up in small boats.

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Would War Mean

(Continued from Page 5)

influence in countries of the Far East. Some one, or ones, decided then that China was "expendable"; caused the denial only a few months ago that either Korea or Formosa (where Chiang and the remnant of his armies have taken refuge) are of any military importance to the United States. (Now, suddenly, we risk World War III by deciding to hold onto both.)

Some one, or ones, placed Alger Hiss in various key positions, including being close to President Roosevelt at Yalta; then close to the leadership which drew up the United Nations Charter at San Francisco.

Some one, or ones, brought about the withdrawal of our forces from Korea months ago, then failed to deliver what the non-Communist government of South Korea asked in the way of military supplies.

Some one, or ones, partitioned Germany so the U. S., Britain, France had no access to Berlin except thru Russian-controlled territory. We stay in Berlin by Russian sufferance.

Some one, or ones, resisted all efforts to clean out Communist influences in the State Department; pooh-poohed warnings months ago from Senators Taft, Knowland, McCarthy that the Far East situation was highly explosive—and very dangerous for the United States.

Today the United States is at war—an undeclared war, maybe only a little one; maybe it will develop into a big one, perhaps the biggest in history.

Americans might as well get used to the idea of being in a war economy for years ahead; either at war, or on the brink of war. There will be a lot of "incidents," any of which might bring on a major war; probably most of them will just be followed by other "incidents."

What does all this mean to Agriculture?

Well, farmers are one fifth of the population of the United States. In war periods, they are a very important one fifth. Demands for farm products are enormous. Production has to be stepped up. Price controls will be slapped on to keep food costs from rising "too high."

Between wars price controls may be replaced by production and marketing controls. Farm production and marketing in war and in peace, with one more major war, will be geared to mesh with government policies, before, during and after wars.

Already, in the current instance, Department of Agriculture policies are being modified. Wheat acreage allotments are not going to be reduced as planned. They may be upped; might be just plain forgotten.

If real war should come, not just war disturbances or incidents, effect on farm prices (from past history) would be along the following lines; thanks partly to demand, thanks even more for awhile to inflation, would tend upward. Wheat and wool prices would show greatest strength; both will be in huge demand. Cotton prices might tend to drop, except for long staple cotton. Fats and oils prices would go up some—up a lot if Far Eastern supplies were cut off or cut down sharply.

Livestock prices should increase. Dairy prices probably would not be immediately affected, except as oils and fats shortages develop. Butter might get a break then.

Korean developments may mean larger wheat shipments to meet demand; Northwest wheat growers would get the most benefit in way of market and price.

Come war immediately or not, a "war boom" is believed to be definitely in the making. That will push parity still higher for support loan rates to be set this fall.

The new wheat loan rate has been set: \$1.99 a bushel, 4 cents higher than a year ago; and the storage allowance will be kept.

Corn, at present parity ratio, would get \$1.44—or 4 cents above a year ago. Upward climb of parity between now and October might boost it to \$1.48.

Washington is looking forward to a real war "boom," carrying inflation farther.

OTTAWA Buzz Master

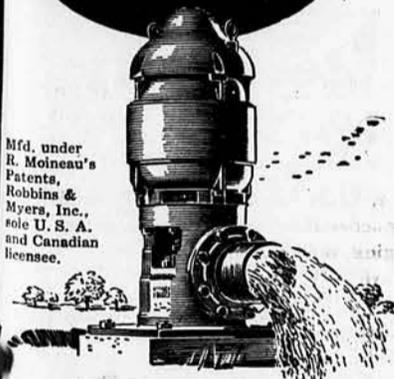
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Unique helical chrome rotor revolving in bi-helical stator positively displaces water upward. Capacity: 2 to 55 gals. per min. from 4" diameter wells and larger. Lifts: Up to 800 feet. All types of drive.

Write for descriptive Bulletin B-142.



PEERLESS PUMP DIVISION
Food Machinery and Chemical Corp.

Factories: Los Angeles, Calif.; Indianapolis, Ind.
Offices: Los Angeles; Fresno; Phoenix; Dallas; Plainview and Lubbock, Texas; St. Louis; Chicago; Atlanta; New York.

Occo

That "big difference" is MINERAL BALANCE! Pasture grasses, like grain and other farm-grown feed, are most often mineral-poor. Occo Mineral Compound and Occo-Lak provide the ideal, low-cost way of helping you overcome this costly mineral shortage.

All types of livestock—production livestock, growing animals and breeding stock—need the vital minerals supplied by Occo Mineral Compound and Occo-Lak. The minerals contained in Occo help livestock get greater nutritional benefit from rations. This means more profit through faster gains, higher production, better health and larger, stronger offsprings.

Occo Mineral Compound and Occo-Lak fit easily into any feeding program. Occo is based on a definite nutritional need of your livestock . . . that's why it takes only a little Occo to make a big difference—a profitable difference—in your summer feeding programs.

Get all the facts about the Occo Feeding Way from your nearby Occo Service Man. or write us direct for this information.



OELWEIN CHEMICAL CO.
OELWEIN, IOWA

ADD Occo MINERAL COMPOUND TO LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY RATIONS

SEED-FERTILIZE AT THE SAME TIME



POSITIVE DRIVE QUANTITY CONTROL

Positive drive mechanism operates from drill axle, engaging and disengaging automatically with drill operation. Poundage control is governed by the size of sprocket on jackshaft. Once machine is set with correct sprocket for desired poundage the exact amount of fertilizer is metered and continuously delivered.

POSITIVE FEED ACTION . . .

Top Auger grinds, agitates, and feeds fertilizer to bottom section. Lower Auger revolves in bottom section meters and force feeds fertilizer in constant regulated amounts into flexible tubes.

FERTILIZER COVERER

Fertilizer is distributed through separate delivery tubes into furrow with seeds, placing fertilizer where maximum benefit is received. Drag chain or press wheel covers fertilizer with slight amount of topsoil.

THE new Hoppes positive Feed Fertilizer attachment distributes any type commercial fertilizer in accurate regulated amounts — 50 to 500 lbs. per acre. The Hoppes attachment is easily installed on any standard grain drill, distributing fertilizer at the same time seed is planted, placing fertilizer in furrow for maximum benefit and increased crop yields.

Manufactured by
INSUL-WOOL MACHINERY MFG. CO., INC.
119 N. Dodge Wichita, Kansas

Distributed by
PRICE BROS. EQUIPMENT, INC.
533 Eldora Wichita, Kansas

attach this coupon to penny post card and mail TODAY!

PRICE BROS. EQUIPMENT, INC.
533 Eldora, Wichita, Kansas

Please send complete information on HOPPE'S Fertilizer Attachment for standard grain drills.

MY DRILL IS _____
Make _____ Size _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

KOSCH FRONT MOUNTED MOWER

You've always wanted a Front Mounted Mower and now it's here. Never before has mowing been so fast and easy. All points of wear are Standard IH parts including bar sickle and pitman. A thousand satisfied users will tell you the **KOSCH FRONT MOUNTED MOWER** is the Best. Learn why it's Best for you. Available for Farmall, John Deere, Allis Chalmers, Co-op and other make tractors. Get all the facts. Specify make and model of tractor. Write for FREE literature today.

KOSCH MFG. CO., Dept. E-7 Columbus, Nebr.

Bumper Crops with Rain Bird Sprinklers

Irrigate Fields, Orchards, Pastures with portable pipe and Rain Bird Sprinklers

Beat recurring dry spells. Prosper in a dry climate. Master any moisture shortage with a Rain Bird sprinkling system. Rivals natural rainfall — to keep field, fruit and forage crops thriving. No erosion. You irrigate profitably, produce bumper yields, top quality, without costly land preparation. Rush request today for Rain Bird Catalog.

L. R. NELSON MFG. CO., INC. (Since 1911)
1717 S. Washington Street, Peoria, Illinois

HAVE YOU EVER THOUGHT SERIOUSLY OF GOING THERE by AIRLINE?

Flying Continental—to market or vacation—is the practical, sensible way to travel today. You save your valuable time—flying is 4 to 6 times faster than surface travel. You can BE THERE instead of en route. And your family can save up to 50 percent on the half-fare family plan. To Kansas City and all the East; to Tulsa, Okla. City; to Denver, Colorado Springs and West. Serving Wichita, Topeka, Kansas City, Hutchinson, Salina, Dodge City, Garden City.

CONTINENTAL AIR LINES

Thoughts TO LIVE BY

Recreation

RECREATION can be wreck-creation or re-creation. It is almost certain to be one or the other. And inasmuch as recreation is essential to us all, it behooves us to do a little thinking about the matter.

The man who is too busy to relax is in a dangerous predicament. He is so interested in his work he is disabling himself as a workman. He will either break himself physically in his struggle for success or he will be emotionally unable to enjoy success after he achieves it. The prophet, Isaiah, pronounced "In returning and rest shall ye be saved; in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength." Unless we alternate tension and relaxation, we can not function as we should. The man who works too many hours without resting loses his efficiency, and, of course, the man who rests too much gets little that is worthwhile accomplished. There is a time for activity and a time for rest. No man can afford to slight either one.

Thanks to mechanical inventions, labor-saving devices, and electrical gadgets, we have more time for recreation than our forefathers had. For many people, there is a 40-hour limit to their employment. True, we must still eat and sleep, and there are still household responsibilities for most people. But when these are taken into consideration, many hours still remain which can be filled according to our pleasure and our choice.

One can waste his spare time or fill it with destructive practices. Killing time and missing one's abilities are about the same thing. If a person is so lazy he wants only to sleep when he is not necessarily engaged, he has a sick body or a slave's mentality, for free hours have little value to him.

To the man who wants to profit by his leisure time, some suggestions can be given:

1. A hobby should be chosen unlike one's work. Let him who works with people play with things. He may become a collector of stamps or coins, a cabinet maker, an artist, a gardener, biologist, geologist. Reading, movies, radio, and television have educational value when materials and programs are carefully chosen, but they cannot give a person the satisfaction of creating something new as do the crafts. The man or woman who works indoors does well to choose outdoor sports. The farmer who works in the fields alone, on the other hand, should balance his life with indoor social activities.

2. Competitive games help to develop one's personality. It is important that everyone should learn to win and lose graciously. That is one safeguard against intolerance. It is also important that one learns teamwork. American sports are a good sublimation for war-like tendencies, and at the same time, they tend to develop resourceful soldiers. Regardless of the military aspects, a good winner or loser has a personality that assures him popularity.

3. A hobby that is socially constructive carries with it some soul satisfaction. Being a scout master, Sunday School teacher, or church officer does more than divert one's mind from plowing land, washing dishes, or adding figures. Of course, many other illustrations could be given, such as sewing bandages, serving on the school board, or visiting with a sick friend. Such things are hobbies plus.

When leisure makes life richer and better, it is worthwhile. We all have the same amount of time. The wise man uses rather than misuses his leisure and so he re-creates himself.

—Larry Schwarz.



Now That You Have Electricity

By CHARLES HOWES

ALTHO we don't know when television will cover Kansas, it's growth is inevitable and we can't help but ponder its great social importance. People paying attention tell us a really great value of this new means of entertainment is that it has proved families can enjoy staying at home. Children who formerly begged to go to a movie or to some other entertainment now find home is a nice place to be. Information has reached us recently, but we haven't checked it closely, that in the New York metropolitan area latest surveys show television audiences exceed radio listeners. That certainly should be an indication of things to come.

These is a line of electric ranges now on the market complete with water heaters. Range and table top water heater are of such design that when set side by side they form a standard working and cooking surface with light and clock to round out the picture.

An electric churn item caught our attention as of possible farm interest. It is a unit with a 3-quart capacity, slow speed motor housed in chrome steel, an adjustable and detachable dasher.

Sounds like a good idea to take a lot of work out of buttermaking.

You can buy a table that is 16 inches square and 18 inches high that contains a 12-inch fan, something to keep the air stirring around the room these hot summer days. The same situation also exists in lower circular tables that make nice room pieces and also deliver extra usefulness.

Speaking of fans, this reporter was scouting around the state recently looking for hay-drying stories. Out in Reno county we found a farmer who is able to cut, chop and store alfalfa from a 35-acre field the same day. A fan in a silo-like structure which contains the hay blows the heat out of the crop and permits easy curing.

Down in Franklin county was Thomas Pederson who uses electricity to mow-cure his hay. His arrangement requires that hay be placed over vents constructed by fastening chicken wire over an inverted V-frame. A squirrel-cage fan, powered by a 5-horsepower electric motor, forces air into the tunnel-like vents and thru the hay.

Both of these farmers expressed the feeling this method saved them many

hours of anxiety experienced with the sun-curing method. A more complete story of the Reno county installation appears elsewhere in this issue of *Kansas Farmer*.

Keeping food warm has come in for attention from at least one manufacturer who has devised an electric tray. Not only will it heat food and keep it warm, but it will serve as a room heater since the tray can be switched from horizontal to verticle position within its frame. The whole thing is easily portable.

A chick nursery designed to keep the chick's feet warm has been announced by the Masonite Corporation. It is a brooder that uses specially designed infrared bulbs that diffuse the rays so heat can escape only after it flows over the chicks feet. Four 200-watt bulbs are used the first 7 to 19 days. Only 3 bulbs are used for another period.

Did you ever think of putting a time switch into the control circuit of your livestock water system? There are such devices on the market that will start water flowing at the same time every day. Or you can set your switch and leave for the day knowing the tanks will be full when the animals need water. There are advantages to such an item, it would appear.

On the subject of water systems, this reporter visited the farm of Lawrence Fuqua, near Pomona, to see what a completely-equipped dairy operation looks like. Judging from the layout, it seemed the biggest factor in the operation was water.

Running water is on tap conveniently in each building, the stock tanks and the house. In fact, representatives of The Kansas City Power and Light Co. said Fuqua had been heard to remark that if he were allowed to keep only one item of his electric equipment, "let me keep my water system."

Here are some of the other items of electric equipment found in his milking parlor alone: walk-in milk cooler using a 1 1/2 HP motor on the compressor; a brine circulating unit using 1/2 HP motor; a milker compressor powered by 1 HP; an electric saw, electric drill, and a homemade fan mounted on a small motor to circulate air in the parlor. That is an example of putting electricity to work.

A lot has been written and said of these home power tools, the motor with all of the gadgets for drilling, sanding, grinding or polishing. Latest addition is a handle which can be quickly detached, and which enables a housewife to use this arrangement as a floor polisher in addition to all of the other uses. In other words, the one kit now does all of the jobs formerly done by a complete toolbox.

Last year this column mentioned an electric dehumidifier made by the Frigidaire division of General Motors. The mechanism can wring a bucket of water out of the air in a damp room or basement in a short time, doing the job by passing the moist air over a series of refrigerated coils. It is an answer to the wet basement problem, useful indeed when washing must be hung inside.

Puts new profits into your pockets

while it brings new thrills in living to your farm home!

When fresh water is easily accessible, a hog will drink 16 pounds of water every day—a dairy cow nearly 200 pounds. One hundred chickens will consume 32 pounds of water daily. And this water works wonders in faster gains, increased production. That's why it's so easy to pay for a DEMPSTER Water System with extra profits!

But to the lady of the house, running water is still more important. A DEMPSTER Water System is your key to home modernization! Yes, it's truly wonderful to have plenty of hot and cold running water at the twist of a faucet—for cooking, washing clothes, bathing, cleaning, sprinkling and fire protection.

Why should YOU wait any longer? NOW is the time to get your share of the extra profits and luxurious convenience of running water. As the first step, fill out the coupon at the right and send it in today!

DEEP WELL JET PUMP

SHALLOW WELL JET PUMP

Absolutely FREE

Learn from this free book the type of water system you need on your farm! It will help you avoid costly mistakes and make sure of complete satisfaction.

Have you heard—?

Notes on New Products and Folks Who Make Them

ENGINEERS and advertising men at Minneapolis-Moline have been busy of late, judging from announcements reaching this office. One notable item is a cultivator designed for vegetable crops and others where close spacing is needed. The device is tractor-mounted with right- and left-hand gangs plus a single-section rear gang. Each gang has 2 tool bars for a variety of spacing.

Practically in the same mail was an announcement of another model of M-M tractor which will have factory-installed equipment for using LP gas as fuel. The model-G is being added to the model-U line.

And just to keep people in a good humor, another item in their envelope tells of a mother robin which doggedly built a nest in one of the M-M Harvesters being tested at the Hopkins, Minn., plant. So, during the nesting period, the staff is leaving the machine out of doors and making such tests as are needed with the utmost caution.

Omaha Standard Company, which has its address not in Omaha but in Council Bluffs, Ia., is proud of a new rubber-tired, steel-running-gear wagon box the company is marketing. The running gear is built with attention to strength and lightness, wide and close to the ground. The regular 100-bushel box can be used for grain or hay, or it can be fitted to haul livestock. The manufacturers claim this is truly an all-purpose item.

Word from Dearborn Motors Corporation in Detroit tells of 2 new items in that company's line of equipment for Ford tractors. First is a new, heavy-duty side-delivery rake that takes an 8-foot swath and is designed to leave the hay in loose windrows.



Another item tells of a new piece of factory equipment called the Proof-Meter. It is a 5-in-1 instrument that shows engine speed, tractor speed, power take-off speed, belt pulley speed and total hours worked by the tractor.

Availability of rods to help straighten and strengthen tilted farm buildings is something not too commonly known.

So Roto-Rooter Corporation, of Des Moines, is eager for farmers to know of 3 sets of rods which are manufactured by them for this purpose. Their literature claims the rods can be applied to any frame structure, old or new, and that the devices will stabilize the structures noticeably.

James Manufacturing Company will shortly complete a line of automatic equipment for the poultry raiser that will enable him to feed and water the flock and gather eggs by mechanical means. The company will have the first public showing of their Automatic Poultry Feeders at the International Baby Chick Show in July. The waterer has been on the market a few years, and the egg gatherer will be on the market in the near future, they say.

A new, portable-type drying bin has been introduced recently by the Habco Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Nebr. It is a companion item to their crop drier which features the GE multi-air jet burner and equipment. The bin is adapted for storage facilities having overhead bins, and can be used in batch or continuous operations for corn, wheat, oats, beans, grain, sorghums, peanuts and rice. The makers say 24 per cent moisture corn can be dried to 14 per cent at the rate of 100 bushels an hour.



Caterpillar is demonstrating a new line of tool bars for use with integrally-mounted tillage tools on its D4 model tractors. The company has sought to expand the agricultural applications of its track-type tractors with this equipment, and is issuing the bars with either 44- or 60-inch gauge, hydraulic control and other features.

A new advertiser in *Kansas Farmer* is Wilson Refrigeration, Inc., manufacturer of farm and home freezers and milk coolers. They are taking the occasion to tell you folks about some new ideas and styles they have incorporated into their line. The company makes freezers in reach-in and chest types, and it also has sectional models designed for remote installation of the motor unit.

DEMPSTER
WATER SUPPLY EQUIPMENT

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
613 South 6th St.
Beatrice, Nebraska

Please send me your free FACT BOOK.

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

NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS
Everlasting TILE SILOS

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

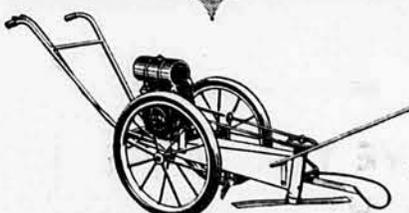
NO Blowing in Buy Now
Freezing Erect Early
Snow-Roller Bearing Endless Cutters. Immediate Shipment

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

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

TAKES THE WORK OUT OF WEEDS

ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT FOR NEATER FARMS



ROOF the Original Fence Row WEED CUTTER

MOWS EVERYTHING from tough blue grass to light brush, sweeping neat and clean—close to the ground—in half the time! Mows lawns, too!

CUTS CLOSER within 1/4" of fence rows, trees, buildings. Special guard bar protects blade.

SAVES TIME, EFFORT! No more heavy scything, or other half-way measures. Fence-Row mows cleaner with effortless operation.

OPTIONAL FORWARD DRIVE with new, trouble-free Self-Propeller. See your dealer, or write for special folder on keeping your farm LOOKING LIKE A MILLION.

ROOF WELDING WORKS PONTIAC 6, ILLINOIS

3% SAVE BY MAIL

NOW—let your idle funds be earning a LIBERAL dividend. We've been paying at least 8% on savings for 20 years.

United Offers You — SECURITY - AVAILABILITY

UNITED BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

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

NOW! GET A FARM HOIST

ANTHONY LO-DUMPER

STOP SHOVELING LET THE TRUCK DO THE WORK

Fits under your own platform, grain or stake body. You can find out all about Anthony Farm hoists by sending a postal card . . . find out how easy and inexpensive it is to make a dump truck out of your own platform, stake or grain body. Anthony "LO-Dumper" Farm Hoists save shoveling grain, coal, lime, gravel, produce . . . IN USE 12 MONTHS IN THE YEAR. Low loading height. Powerful, long lasting, efficient. Thousands in use. Made by truck hoist specialists. Also available in combination with Anthony All-Steel Grain Box as shown below.

ANTHONY HYDRAULIC

ANTHONY

ANTHONY CO.
Dept. 107, Streator, Ill.

Classified Advertising Department

KANSAS FARMER Classified Advertising

WORD RATE
10c per word each issue.
Minimum—12 words.
Names and addresses are part of ad, thus are billed at per-word rate.

DISPLAY RATE

Column Inches	Cost Per Issue	Column Inches	Cost Per Issue
1/2	\$4.90	2	\$19.60
1	9.80	3	29.40

Minimum—1/2-inch.
Cuts and borders are permitted only in Poultry, Baby Chicks, Livestock and Pet Stock Ads.
Write for special display requirements.
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

● BABY CHICKS

For Sale
15,000 PULLETS
February; March; April; May Hatched
All from U. S. Approved and Pullorum Tested Flocks. Seven Breeds to choose from. A penny postal brings you full information.
MRS. CARRIE I. RUFF'S POULTRY FARM
Box 1504, Ottawa, Kansas

HEALTHY PULLETS
STURDY
2 to 12 weeks age. Also Baby Chicks.
Bloodtested, prepaid, per 100 Chicks.
Bf., Br. or White Big Type Leghorns \$10.95
All leading heavy breeds \$11.95
AAAA Quality add 2¢ per chick.
Immediate and later delivery.
Caponize with pill—so easy—faster gains.
Write facts and new low prices.
PHILLIPS LOGAN, Box 33, Sabetha, Kansas

Bush's, Bloodtested, state approved, White, Barred Rocks, Hampshires, Production, Reds, \$8.90. Pullets, \$13.90. Cockerels, \$8.90. Big type Egghead Brown, White Leghorns, Austra-Whites, Black, Buff, White Minorcas, \$8.95. Pullets, \$14.95. Heavy, \$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.

● 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., \$1.25. Write for prices on Sudan Grass, Milo, Lespedeza, Hegari, Atlas Sorgo, Orange Cane, German Millet, Certified Ellis Sorgo, Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

● 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.

Sable and White Collie Pups from registered parents, farm raised. Kenneth Toburen, Cleburne, Kan.

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

● 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.

● FARM EQUIPMENT
Paint—Outside white, titanium base. Stays white. Won't peel. Lasts years. \$1.85 gal. in 5-gal. cans. Sample can—50¢, postpaid. Lilly-White Paint Co., 310 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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

Steel Tubing
One lot consisting of 1 1/2 and 1 3/4-inch, 16-gauge, outside diameter steel tubing with brass I. P. S. adapters attached.
Can be used for water pipe, oil transfer pipe and many other uses.
Approximate sizes and quantities are as follows:
1 1/2 in. x 5 ft. 2,000 ft.
1 1/2 in. x 10 ft. 400 ft.
1 1/2 in. x 20 ft. 28,000 ft.
1 3/4 in. x 5 ft. 3,000 ft.
1 3/4 in. x 10 ft. 2,500 ft.
1 3/4 in. x 20 ft. 30,000 ft.
Job lot prices are:
1 1/2 in. size Per ft. 10c
1 3/4 in. size Per ft. 15c
To order, contact
W. W. Norwood, Dept. 156
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
3625 Truman Rd.
Kansas City, Mo.
Benton 7600

● 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 5x, enlargements for 50c. Four 8x10 for \$1.00. Your favorite photo copied and 10 billfold pictures 65c.
Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Great News! Price reduction on our famous Century Jumbo Oversize finishing. Our new Chicago plant makes these reductions possible, and new improved equipment exclusive with Century, produces sensationally magnificent quality work. Any 8-exposure roll finished deluxe style only 30c. 12-exposure, 45c. 16-exposure, 55c. 36-exposure, \$1.25. All oversize reprints, 4c each. Free mailers. Send us your next order, you will be delighted with results. Century Photo Service, Box 5208, 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.

Two 4x6 Enlargements with any standard 8-exposure roll developed and printed 25c with this ad. Mounting corners free. Skrudland, 6114-P 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.

● EDUCATIONAL
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**

Learn Auctioneering. Enroll now. Classes soon. Homestudy course available. Sample lesson free. Write today. Nelson Auction School, Renville, Minn.

● WANTED TO BUY
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 555, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

● 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.

Red Ant Trap: guaranteed to destroy little red (grease) ants. Price, \$1.00 postpaid. H & M Mfg. Co., 5115 Palm, St. Louis 15, Mo.

● FOR THE TABLE
Louisiana Luscious Limas (Giant), 4 lbs. \$1.00 prepaid. Goodwill Bargains, Fullerton, La.

● 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.

● KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED
THE KANSAS CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
Manhattan, Kansas
* U.S.D.A. Variety Survey—1950.
Certified Early Midland Milo, Germination 93%. \$4.00 cwt. Barton Ush, Peabody, Kan.
Use the Classified Ads in Kansas Farmer for best results. These ads are reliable.

Fallow Advised

Need for summer fallow in wheat production in Western Kansas, in years of normal to slightly less than normal rainfall, is emphasized by comparison of wheat yields at the Tribune branch experiment station for 1941 and 1943.

In 1941, when rainfall was 8.19 inches above normal, wheat after wheat made a yield of 5.3 bushels an acre more than wheat after fallow. But, in 1943, when rainfall was 1.72 inches below normal, summer fallow wheat made 15.6 bushels an acre more than wheat after wheat.

Continuous wheat cropping in Western Kansas also adds much to the problem of soil blowing because it dries out the soil. Tests have shown properly tilled summer fallow aids in preventing soil blowing.

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	\$31.50	\$27.50	\$27.75
Hogs	24.00	20.10	23.00
Lambs	28.50	23.25	25.00
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.18	.18	.22
Eggs, Standards	.31	.29	.43
Butterfat, No. 1	.51	.51	.51
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.29 1/4	2.19 1/4	2.11
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.53 1/2	1.46 1/2	1.46
Oats, No. 2, White	.96 1/2	.88	.70
Barley, No. 2	1.25	1.20	1.14
Alfalfa, No. 1	24.00	24.00	24.00
Prairie, No. 1	14.00	14.00	17.00



IN THE FIELD
MIKE WILSON
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

THE NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS HEREFORD ASSOCIATION have planned a summer picnic and tour in Clay County, according to Dr. George Wreath, secretary and sale manager. Tuesday, November 21, has been set for their fall sale to be held in Belleville.

About a dozen officers and breeders of the **NORTHEAST KANSAS ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** met at the Brown county court house in Hiawatha, July 1. It was decided to again hold their annual 4-H Club sale. Plans were also made to hold a fall sale of registered breeding cattle.

This association has been successfully operating in Northeast Kansas for a number of years. It is set up to give the small breeder an opportunity to place his offerings before the buying public and sell them at public auction.

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

● FARMS—KANSAS
200 Acres Pasture nine miles Topeka, \$30 per acre. Box 590, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

● FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS
1995 Acres El Paso County, Colo. Three improvements. Smooth land. 680 acres under cultivation. 640 acres leased grass land. RFD. REA. Price \$39,900. Terms. Louis Miller, Frankfort, Ind.

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.

Big Free Summer Catalog, farm bargains, many equipped, illustrated, many states! United Farm Agency, 428-KF BMA Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

● KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED
Four approved varieties constituted 76% of the acreage planted for the 1950 Kansas wheat crop. They were Pawnee 38%; Comanche 19%; Wichita 11%; Triumph 8%. You can get maximum production on your own wheat acreage by planting Kansas certified seed of one or more of these excellent varieties. For plans to buy seed and descriptions of the varieties write for seed directory or see your county agent.

I have a letter from **LEWIS TOPLIFF**, Holstein breeder of Formoso, calling my attention to an error made in his ad in June 17 issue of Kansas Farmer. In giving information as to the record of the sire's dam in which he was advertising, the ad read 182 lbs. fat; it should have read 812 lbs. fat, which is a mighty fine record. We are very sorry this error was made. It seems the world is travelling at such a rapid pace these days we are all in such a hurry it is so easy to make mistakes. Nevertheless, I feel Kansas Farmer readers, as well as Mr. Topliff, will accept our apology.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Angus Cattle**
October 28—Karl & Henry Zimmerman, Maryville, Mo.
- Ayrshire Cattle**
September 23—Nebraska Ayrshire Breeders' Association Sale, Lincoln, Nebr.
October 24—Mid-Kansas Ayrshire Sale, Newton, Kan.
- Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**
August 28—Pioneer Coal Co., Walker, Mo. Sale at Silver Top Farm, Belton, Mo. J. B. McCorkle, Sales Manager, 3850 A.I.U. Bldg., Columbus, O.
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' Association, 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, Attila, Kan.
October 30—John Spencer Dispersion, 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 14—Sunflower Futurity, Hutchinson, Kan. Gene Watson, Sale Manager.
November 18—Dickinson County Hereford Breeders' Sale, Abilene, Kan. V. E. McAdams, Secretary, Abilene, Kan.
November 27—Sumner County Hereford Breeders' Association, Caldwell, Kan.
December 6—All Tredway Hereford Sale, Oakley, Kan.
December 8—South Central Sale, Newton, Kan.
December 8—Adrian, Moundridge, Kan.
December 8—Harvey County Breeders Sale, Newton, Kan. Phil Adrian, 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. Duesy, 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 21—Nebraska State Milking Shorthorn Sale, Fairbury, Nebr.
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.
November 30—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Lot Taylor, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.
- Chester White Hogs**
October 10—(Night Sale) Roy Koch, Bremen, Kan. Sale at Marysville.
- Duroc Hogs**
August 3—Ed Knell & Sons, Carthage, Mo.
October 7—Willis Huston, Americus, Kan.
- Hogs**
August 12—Southeast Colorado Swine Breeders Bred Gilt Sale, Bent County Fairgrounds.
- 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 E. Warrick, Manager, Oskaloosa, Ia.
- Sheep**
August 4—Nebraska Sheep Breeder's 14th Annual Sale, M. A. Alexander, Lincoln 1, Nebr.

SHEEP

**Northwest Missouri Hampshire Sheep Breeders' Association
RAM and EWE SALE and SHOW**



Saturday, Aug. 5
38 Rams
12 Yearling Ewes
Purebred Livestock
Sale Barn
So. St. Joseph, Mo.
Show 10 A.M., Sale 1 P.M.

CONSIGNORS:

- Glen Armentrout & Son.....Norborne
- William D. Norman.....Cowgill
- J. D. Schumacher & Son.....Osborn
- Dale Hawkins.....Osborn
- L. C. Thornton.....Maysville
- Cleaver Gibson.....New Hampton
- Eugene & Jack Busby.....Maryville
- Mrs. Denton McGinnis.....Maryville
- A. J. Dinsdale.....Maryville
- Mrs. Wilma Van Trump.....Elmira
- B. B. Carter.....Norborne
- Joe Martin.....DeKalb
- N. B. Trout.....Polo
- F. B. Houghton.....Maryville

Auctioneer: Bert Powell
For catalogs or additional information write to: F. B. Houghton, Secretary, Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Mo.

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

Chappell's Shropshires

Thirty years of constructive breeding. Now offering our greatest production of rams and ewes. Show rams and ewes. Stud rams and foundation ewes. **CHAPPELL'S FARM, Green Castle, Mo.**

HOGS

Bred Gilt Sale—40 Head
Bent County Fairgrounds

Las Animas, Colo., Aug. 12

1:30 P. M.

**HEREFORDS
DUROCS
HAMPSHIRE
CHESTER WHITES**

We will also have a ram and ewe sale on September 9 at Bent county fairgrounds. Sales sponsored by the S. E. Colorado Sheep and Swine Breeders Association. For mail bids and catalogs contact—
TOM W. BEEDE, Las Animas, Colorado
Frank Ray, Auctioneer

**KNELLVIEW
STOCK FARM
DUROC AUCTION**



at the Baker Sales Pavilion on Highway 71
1 mile south of
Carthage, Mo., August 3rd
starting at 1:30 P. M.

40 HEAD SELL: 40 Bred Gilts; 10 Spring Boars; 10 Spring Glits. Bred gilts sired by Climax Leader and Heavy Set Fancy. They are mostly bred for September litters. They are bred to Velvet Blend by the Champion Red Velvet and Perfect Lad A Again by Perfect Lad A.

The Sales Offering is the firm-fleshed, shorter legged kind that have depth combined with length and from Production Registry dams A Registered, Cholera Immune Sales Offering. For Sale Catalog write

ED KNELL & SON, R. 1, CARTHAGE, MO.
Auctioneer, Bert Powell, Donald Bowman with this publication.

**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

**ETHYLEDAL
FARM**

Improved for type and bigger litters. Best of breeding. Choice fall boars and fall gilts ready to go.

**PRODUCTION
HAMPSHIRE**
DALE SCHEEL
Emporia, Kan., Rt. 2

REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Choice Spring Boars and Glits 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. (4 1/2 miles north)

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

**Attend the 4th Annual
Red Poll Breeders Picnic**

Place
Oakdale Park
Salina, Kan.

Date
Wednesday
Aug. 2, 1950
Basket Dinner
at Noon



Bring your family and friends. Anyone interested in Red Polls is cordially invited to attend. Come meet the breeders and get better acquainted. Our national secretary and his wife plan to be with us.
Kansas Red Poll Breeders' Assn.
J. E. Loepke, Secretary, Penatosa, Kan.

TWO POLLED MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS
6 to 10 months old. Sired by Woodsley Typhoon, whose 7 nearest dams average 10471.—477. Farm located 8 miles west of Osage City and 1 1/2 miles north of 50N. Max Craig, Osage City, Kansas.

Beef CATTLE

**AMERICA'S FASTEST GROWING
BEEF BREED**

Proof of the profit-making ability of Angus cattle is the rapid growth of this modern breed. In 1949 the Angus breed was the only major beef showing increases in both registration and transfers of purebred cattle. For information write Dept. KF, AMERICAN ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Chicago 9, Illinois



Dairy CATTLE

TRIUNE ROCK

Registered Holstein Bull Calf
born December 9, 1949

Desirable type and color. Sire: Clyde Hill Captain Rock. An inbred son of old "Rock"—Ex. G. M. foundation sire at Clyde Hill and from an 812-lb. B. F.—4.1% dam. Dam: A 10-year-old Very Good granddaughter of old "Triune" with consistently good production and reproduction. She has records up to 486 lbs. fat and has now 178 days—329.1 B. F.—(Inc.) Price \$285. Delivered and guaranteed.
LEWIS TOPLIFF, Formoso, Kan.



**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 FOR SALE

Choice high grade heifers, heavy springers bred to registered Holstein bull. They are large, straight top lines, showing excellent udders.

Call telephone 379 or come to farm on Highway 50 at Herington, Kan.
MOTT & KANDT

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

AUCTIONEERS



HAROLD TONN

Auctioneer and Complete Sales Service
Write, phone or wire
Haven, Kansas

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1529 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

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

HOGS

**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

Livestock Advertising Rates

1/2 Column inch (5 lines) ... \$3.00 per issue
1 Column inch \$4.00 per issue

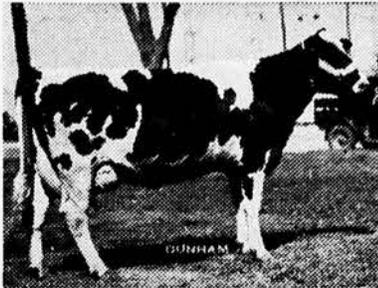
The ad costing \$3.00 is the smallest accepted.

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

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

The George & Dwight Stone
Complete Dispersal of Their Sensational Herd of
75 Head of Reg. Holsteins

**A Sensational Cow
of a Sensational Family**



Columbus Lane Gerben Inka 2584230 (Excellent) 304 days 3 yr. 659 fat 4.2% 2 X HT. 1st 4-year-old Kansas State Fair, 1949. All-Kansas 4-year-old, 1949. Reserve Senior, and Reserve Grand, American Royal, 1949. 2nd best udder class, American Royal, 1949. Today she is better than ever, and will continue to improve.

A daughter of Columbus Lane Gerben Victor 2304490 (Excellent) with 735.1 fat at 4 years. 4.1% 280 days 2 X HT.
Only in a dispersal can you have the opportunity at cows like these, and at your price.
There are 11 head selling in this one great family, and many more great families.

One of Kansas' greatest herds and of the great herds of America.

Selling in their entirety.

Tuesday, August 8

at Kansas State Fairgrounds

Hutchinson, Kansas

● **FEATURING—Columbus Lane Gerben Victor** (excellent), 280 days 4 yr. 735.1 fat 4.1% 18128 milk 2 X HT. She sells with 11 head of her family or close relation comprising a group of cattle for the front stall in any barn. Her (excellent) daughter pictured.

● **FEATURING—Pabst Burke Pride**, born 7-15-43, one of the great sons available of the (Gold Medal) Wis. Admiral Burke Lad. His dam is one of the real ones at Pabst Farms. His maternal sister holds the U. S. Jr. 2-year-old record. He sells with over 20 daughters and sons in the herd and most of the cows carry his service.

● **FEATURING—A herd** with a 1949 herd average of 472.4 fat 3.9% 12042 milk on 2 X HIR.

● **FEATURING—A herd** with a classification score of 83.28 as of May, 1950.

● **FEATURING—The Grand Champion of the American Royal, 1950.** She is a daughter of the (excellent) Weber Hazelwood Burke Raven; and his dam is the (excellent) "Crickett" daughter of Wis. Admiral Burke Lad. She "Crickett" is now at Holsers' in New York.

● **FEATURING—11 daughters** of the former herd sire Macksimum Femco Tillie Pride (excellent). His dam (very good) with 626.2 fat 2 X, lifetime test over 4%. There are now 2 Tillie Pride daughters over 500 fat and 1 headed for 600 fat this year.

● **FEATURING—A herd** with 3 (excellents) selling; 10 (very goods) selling.

● **FEATURING—A herd** where 7 of animals selling are from (excellent) dams, and 30 of the entire herd selling are from dams that are classified (very good). Space does not permit all the individual enumeration.

A herd founded to be great—they have type, production and transmit their greatness; need we say, or can you ask more?

The entire herd will be moved to Hutchinson, about August 1st. Arrange to stop and study them, view them, to see how marvelous they really are, on Sunday, August 6, or Monday the 7th. And of course you will be at the sale on August 8.

Every animal tested and sells with individual health certificates within 30 days of sale.

T. HOBART McVAY, Sale Mgr., Nickerson, Kan.

Auctioneers: Powell, Cole and Wilson

Robt. E. Romig, Hutchinson — Leadsman — W. S. Watson, Hutchinson

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN
BULL CALVES**

Up to serviceable age from classified dams with high production records up to 730 lbs. fat at farmer's prices.
WALLACE J. BECKNER
Belle Plaine, Kansas
Phone 3F2

**Holsteins Sunnymede Farm
"BURKE'S"**

Pabst Burke Lad Star
Senior Sire
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.

**HIGHER VIEW DAIRY
FARM HOLSTEINS**

Located 4 miles north of Hays, on highway 183. Featuring the bloodlines of Clyde Hill and the Crescent Beauties. We have 125 head in our herd. Serviceable-age bulls for sale at all times. We offer a few females occasionally. Visitors always welcome.
J. D. & E. E. FELLERS, Hays, 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, LENO, KAN.

**August 5
Will Be Our Next Issue**

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

Friday, July 28

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

SUMMER WORMING PREVENTS LOSS

Worm Your Poultry NOW For Best Results

Intestinal worms in poultry are serious. Even small infestations do great damage. Worms are often overlooked because they cannot be seen except by post mortem examination. Yet, they must be removed, if the flock is to "do its best" ... profitwise.

Worm During Summer Prevent Loss

By worming your birds this summer, you keep worms from increasing in number. You prevent worms from reducing your profits this fall. Summer-time worming reduces the danger of a costly disease outbreak due to lowered resistance. Worms cut egg yield ... reduce feeding efficiency. Worm your birds, now.



Which Bird Needs Worming?
—Improved feeds and improved breeding make it hard to tell, by appearance, when birds need worming. For this reason, everyone should worm flocks regularly.

remove

Cloro-Caps

*R. Cesticillus, R. Tetragona, and R. Echinobothrida, the most common and most damaging of all.

Individual Treatment. This NEW wormer helps you keep these worms from damaging your flock. It's the first developed that is effective against tapeworms.* Contains amazing drug, Hexachlorophene, exclusive with Dr. Salsbury's.

Worm your birds this summer with Cloro-Caps. Individual treatment ... easy to use. Buy at your hatchery, drug or feed store, now.

For FLOCK Worming Use Dr. SALSBUURY'S Wormix

Easily used in feed. Removes large round-worms and cecal worms.

When you need poultry medicines, ask for

DR. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa

Dr.

SALSBUURY'S

What Good Are Ports of Entry?

(Continued from Page 1)

Well, ports still act as inspection stations for motor vehicle fuels, but that job is only part of their work today. At present ports serve 6 state agencies: State Highway Commission, Vehicle Department of the State Highway Commission, State Corporation Commission, State Commission of Revenue and Taxation, State Board of Agriculture and, more recently, the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner.

There are 70 ports along Kansas borders. They are operated under supervision of a Port of Entry Board. Mel J. Evans is superintendent of all ports.

Under direction of Mr. Evans there are 11 border patrolmen and about 150 full-time and 50 part-time inspectors. Border patrolmen have supervision over ports in their district, and patrol areas between ports.

There are 3 classes of ports—A, B and C. A-ports are those carrying the heaviest and most diversified traffic. B-ports are those having medium-heavy traffic, while C-ports are on little-used roads. Salaries of inspectors at ports are based on amount of traffic handled. Most C-port inspectors carry on their inspector duties as a side line to some business.

Several Kinds of Truckers

Truck operators using Kansas highways are divided into several classes: Common carriers—those who haul for anyone; contract carriers—those who haul by contract only; private carriers—those who travel for one business house, such as bakery or candy company, and special-permit carriers. These special-permit truckers from out-of-state are those who want to enter Kansas for special short-time operations, such as hauling corn or some other seasonal item.

All truckers clearing ports must fill out a manifest. This manifest is a sworn statement outlining the truck's operations within the state. When he has filled out his manifest, the trucker is issued a clearance certificate.

Port inspectors check all trucks coming into Kansas to see whether they are operating under the proper Kansas permit, and whether that permit is in good standing. Also, whether truck owner is properly insured with an insurance company approved by Kansas officials. Weight loads are checked and trucks inspected to see whether they are in safe road condition, and that they carry proper safety lights.

Where trucks are required to pay ton-mile tax, drivers must give their destination in Kansas and the route to be traveled. This information, along with reports on every truck clearing ports, is mailed daily to the state agencies interested.

Liquid-fuel trucks and transports are more closely checked than any other type. Carriers bringing gasoline into Kansas must pay a fee for a clearance certificate at port of entry. Each compartment of gasoline, kerosene, or other liquid fuel is sampled at the port, samples being sent to a state chemist for immediate analysis. An unfavorable report from the chemist prevents marketing of unsafe fuels.

Liquid-fuel trucks leaving Kansas with loads of Kansas-produced fuel also must stop and submit to inspection. Each compartment is sealed at the refinery and port inspectors must see that these seals have not been broken. Drivers must leave records showing who purchased the fuel and where it is to be delivered.

Why So Much Checking?

What good is all this checking, you might ask? Bert Mitchner, director of the Commission of Revenue and Taxation, explains it this way: "It reduces your hazards of driving on the highways; you are assured the gasoline tax you pay is properly accounted for; that the gasoline you buy meets minimum requirements of a motor-vehicle fuel and, if the load includes kerosene, that the kerosene is safe to burn in any of the many ways kerosene is used."

Mr. Mitchner also points out that tax on an average transport load of gasoline amounts to more than \$150. "The temptation to evade this tax would be great if there were no ports," says Mr. Mitchner.

Farmers, of course, are especially interested in work at ports in checking grains, feeds, combines and livestock.

Before his recent retirement, J. C. Mohler, then secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, wrote the

following letter to Mr. Mitchner: "During the last year 876 truck loads of feed cleared thru the ports. Reports rendered by your men made it possible for us to check and inspect each of these shipments."

"One case regarding control over seeds brought into the state involves a certain person who claimed to be a Kansas grower of seeds and who imported into Kansas thru a port of entry some alfalfa seed grown in a southern state. After importing it into Kansas, he sold it as Kansas seed to a grain and seed company. Information obtained at the port of entry enabled us to locate the seller of the seed, arrest and fine him, and cause him to reimburse the grain company the full amount of money he had received for the alfalfa seed."

Watch Grain, Livestock

As you know, all combines entering the state during harvest season must be inspected to prevent them from bringing in noxious weed seeds. This is one service the ports render, altho the county weed supervisor comes to the port to do the actual inspection.

Livestock trucked into Kansas must be inspected either by someone from the State Livestock Sanitary Commission or other proper authority, and the trucker must exhibit a health certificate at the port to support such inspection.

When trucks come into Kansas carrying heavy equipment that might be a hazard to traffic, a special permit to travel must be obtained thru the State Highway Commission. Sometimes the state provides some type of escort to guarantee safe passage.

During times of bad weather and poor road conditions, ports act as clearing houses for road condition information. This information is passed along to truckers, motorists or tourists.

Here are some interesting miscellaneous facts about port operations:

Ports of entry have no holidays. They operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and 365 days a year.

At an A-port, such as the one at Belleville, the average traffic during 24 hours will run about 200 trucks.

That Ton-Mile Tax

Here is how the much disputed ton-mile tax is figured. The tax is paid on the rated capacity of the truck—not on the load. Rated capacity is weight of truck plus weight it will carry when loaded. The tax is 1/2 mill per ton-mile of rated capacity. Suppose a truck having a total rated ton capacity of 6.25 tons wants to drive 200 miles on Kansas roads. Multiply 200 by 6.25, which would be 1,250 ton-miles. Then multiply this figure by .0005, which would give you the tax of 62 1/2 cents. This amount is deducted by the state from the trucking company's deposit with the Kansas Corporation Commission.

Truckers coming into Kansas on special permits pay 1 1/2 cents per loaded mile up to 15,000 pounds gross; 2 cents per loaded mile up to 25,000 pounds, and 3 cents per loaded mile for gross weight of 25,000 pounds or over.

It takes the average truck driver from 3 to 5 minutes to fill out necessary papers at port of entry, and another 5 or 6 minutes for the inspector to make out his clearance certificate.

Trucks or busses burning Diesel fuel, propane or butane gas must pay a special tax of 5 cents per gallon for each gallon of such fuels consumed on Kansas highways. This tax is paid at the ports, since no general tax such as on gasoline is levied by the state.

Such licensed special fuel users are given windshield stickers to indicate compliance with the tax payment.

Trucking is on the increase. At Belleville the port cleared 6,197 trucks in March this year, compared to only 4,975 in March, 1949.

The amount of gasoline being exported from Kansas also is on the increase.

Each trucker clearing a port of entry is given a windshield sticker to show he is authorized to use Kansas roads. This sticker also tells officers under what type of permit the truck is operating.

Most truck drivers come from farms or small towns and are the best drivers on the road. Most of them take a great pride in keeping their equipment clean and in good working order. "Some of them are better mechanics than you will find in many repair shops," say port officials.

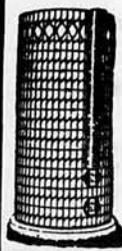
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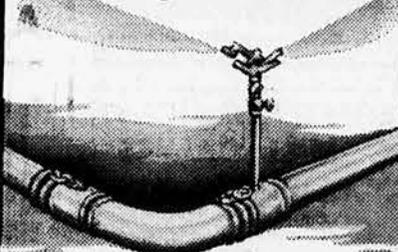


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If You Want A Reprint

(A Word About Page 13)

Did you ever stand in awe when Nature put on a show of her own and maybe a lump came in your coat when some combination of blue clouds and landscape of unusual beauty stopped you cold in your tracks? That's about the way some of us felt when we admired page 13 of this issue as it went on the press. There we read Charles E. Sweet's notable contribution on "Soil, Water and Man"—a soil conservation sermon that ought to be read by every man, woman and child in America—had been illustrated by a breath-taking picture of a Kansas scene taken by J. W. McManis, nationally-known photographer of Horton.

With the thought most readers would share in our enthusiasm, sponsors of the page—several Kansas electric companies—were more than glad to supply free copies of this page on glossy paper suitable for framing. Naturally the highlights in the reprint are clearer and will be more satisfactory for preservation.

A word about Charles E. Sweet, Topeka, author of the text matter. He is president of the Agricultural Publisher's Association, an organization embracing all of the principal U. S.

farm papers. In fact he was elected to this important post 6 consecutive times. His regular job is advertising manager of the Capper Publications, although he finds time to write on various subjects, particularly on soil conservation.

But getting back to the free reprint. If you want one or more, a postcard to Dept. RRM, 912 Kansas Ave., Topeka, will get immediate attention. —The Editor

Coming Events

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 26—Washington county 4-H judging 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 30-August 2—Morton county 4-H Camp, Southwest Camp, northeast of Dodge City.

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

August 2-5—Washington county 4-H camp, Rock Springs Ranch.

August 2-6—Seward, Clark, Trego and Gove counties, 4-H Camp, Southwest Camp.

August 3—Sedgwick county Farm Bureau picnic.

August 3-4—Morris county, 15th annual district livestock judging school, Camp Fremont, Council Grove.

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

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

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

August 4—Phillips county home furnishing "window treatment" leader training, with Wava Grigsby, HDA.

August 6 to 9—District 4-H camp, Dodge City for Hodgeman, Ness and Stevens counties.

August 6-9—Hamilton, Kearny, Greeley, Wichita and Scott counties 4-H camp at Camp Lakeside, Scott County Park.

August 7—Johnson county dairy tour.

August 8—Ellsworth county beef tour and barbecue.

August 8—Shawnee county, Williamsport township meeting, WHDU Community Center.

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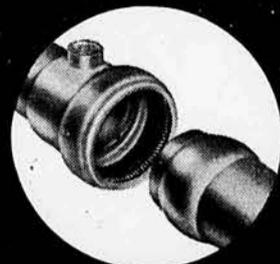
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This column is glad to list all important farm meetings. Send notices to "Coming Events," Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



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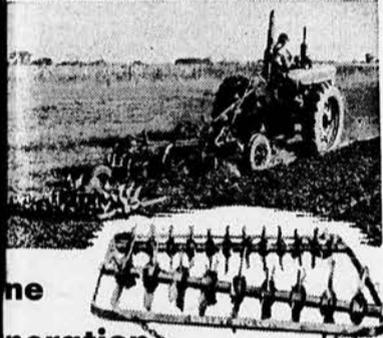


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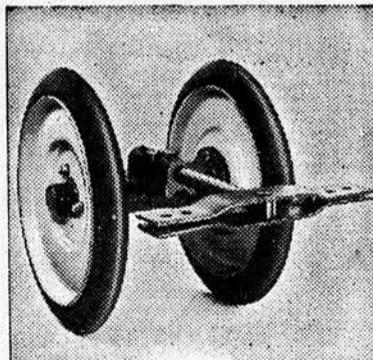
As we get older, stress and strain, over-exertion, excessive smoking or exposure to cold sometimes slows down kidney function. This may lead many folks to complain of nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness. Getting up nights or frequent passages may result from minor bladder irritations due to cold, dampness or dietary indiscretions. If your discomforts are due to these causes, don't wait, try Doan's Pills, a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. While these symptoms may often otherwise occur, it's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

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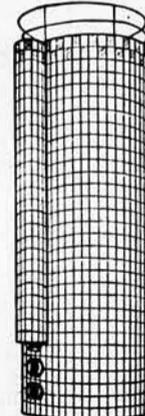
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ED ARN

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and deserves
your VOTE for

GOVERNOR

ON AUG. 1st



HERE'S HOW HE STANDS ON THESE PROBLEMS

- ★ **RURAL SCHOOLS AND YOUTH** — I favor the highest standards for our rural schools, and particularly urge the need of an increased Vocational Agricultural and Homemaking program. As Governor, I would consider the welfare of our farm boys and girls a top responsibility.
- ★ **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES PROGRAM** — This program has proved that in the past, about 40% of the large scales in Kansas needed adjustment. Those adjustments were made to help and protect the farmer. I urge that further consideration be given to extending this program.
- ★ **RURAL ELECTRIFICATION** — Further expansion of rural electrification is needed to bring new convenience, comfort and pleasure to many farm homes, and to help the farmer increase his production. I will do everything possible to encourage the expansion of electrification services on a sound financial basis.
- ★ **LIVESTOCK** — The stockmen of Kansas, along with farmers, are paying more than their share of personal property and ad valorem taxes. These should be corrected. I feel that further expansion of our livestock industry, wherever practical, will mean a more balanced farm program.
- ★ **RESEARCH** — The wheat development program of the Kansas State College means an extra 50 million dollars annually to farmers, yet it costs the State only 85 thousand dollars a year. Other grain crops, livestock and poultry industries have also benefited. As Governor, I would encourage this practical work.
- ★ **TAXES** — High property taxes penalize farms, homes and business. I favor a reduced general property tax at all levels. This could be done on a State level by streamlining and conducting your State government in an economical manner. Savings can be made by long-range planning and business-like administration.
- ★ **RURAL ROADS** — Better rural roads mean smoother, safer and more economical travelling to your markets, churches and schools. Good roads are a wise investment. I will support a program which would bring our rural roads up to a standard in line with the needs of the farm community.
- ★ **FARM WOMEN** — Your devotion to raising the standards of rural life, your influence, industry and ideals are a shining example to all Kansas citizens. As your Governor, I would aid and assist your rural life programs.
- ★ **SEED-FEED LAWS** — I am particularly interested in the program which protects farmers by requiring that all seeds, feed, fertilizers and agricultural chemicals be honestly labeled. As your Governor, I would see that this program is carried out to the fullest extent.
- ★ **RURAL HEALTH** — Kansas citizens in rural areas are doing a fine job of strengthening and supporting our present rural school health program. Our rural health program is bringing more doctors, more clinic and hospital facilities to farm families. As Governor, I would vigorously support these vital programs.

★ NATIVE SON ★ WORLD WAR II VETERAN ★ ATTORNEY GENERAL ★ SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

VOTE FOR ED ARN AUGUST 1 AND WIN WITH ARN IN NOVEMBER