

Kansas Farmer



YOU'RE REALLY SEEING double. The Tibbs twins, Marjorie, left, and Marvalio, are champion 4-H Club band twirlers.



IN DRESS UNIFORM Shirley Curtis, student director, leads the band during one of its many public concerts in 1949.



THE MUSIC GOES round and round and it comes out here." Farm boys like these 2 have helped popularize this 4-H band.

**Oom-pah,
Oom-pah,
Oom-pah.....**

Shawnee 4-H Band Really Makes Music

WE OUGHT to be good, we work hard at it." When he said that Ed Tonar, director of the Shawnee County 4-H Club Band, wasn't kidding. During 1949 band members spent 28 eight-hour days performing in the band or rehearsing. That's a lot of oom-pahs.

The band is made up of members from twelve 4-H Clubs in Shawnee county and many members drive 35-to 40 miles for each rehearsal. There are 55 club members on the band roster, with an average attendance of 40 at rehearsals.

While the Shawnee County 4-H Club Band is not an old organization, it is one of the better musical groups in the state and is much in demand.

Organized in August, 1947, at Tecumseh Hall, the band started out with 13 boys and girls as members. They made their first public appearance November 26, 1947, at a county-wide party. In September of 1947 the Forbes

[Continued on Page 17]



TWENTY-EIGHT 8-hour days were spent in rehearsals or concerts during 1949 by members of the band. Many drive 40 miles to rehearsals.



THE BRASS SECTION tunes up during rehearsal of the Shawnee County 4-H Club Band. More than 55 boys and girls from 12 clubs are members.

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"I know why smokers call P.A. the National Joy Smoke," says Austin Sartori, STONE MASON

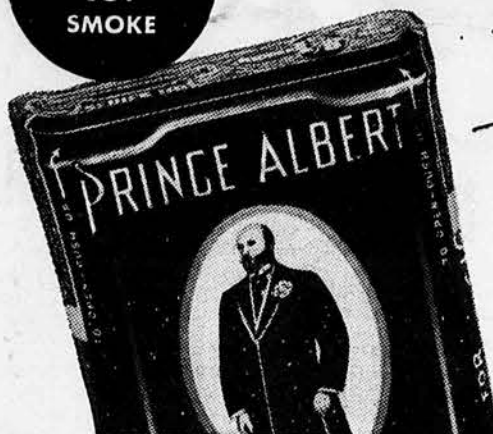


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TUNE IN "GRAND OLE OPRY", SATURDAY NIGHTS ON NBC

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High Quality Wheat Crop

A recent pre-harvest survey of the 1950 Kansas wheat crop shows quality is generally very high. The survey was conducted by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Protein content averaged 1/2% higher than a year ago. Test weights were unusually high, particularly in south central and southwestern areas. All samples were summarized for protein, test weight, and character by counties and by crop reporting districts.

Four field crews traveled 10,093 miles to obtain 2,670 samples. Work was started in Sumner county on June 15. Crews moved northward as the wheat ripened, and was completed in northwestern counties on July 6. Representative coverage of wheat acreage in each county was made.

The Kansas State College agronomy department dried the samples, threshed the grain, identified samples as to variety and class, and weighed samples for test weight per bushel. Then the chemistry department determined the protein per cent for each sample.

National Wheat Acreage

The national wheat allotment for the 1951 crop has been set at 72.8 million acres. The announcement, made by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, was determined in accordance with provisions of Section 332 and 333 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The allotment is the same as the final wheat allotment for 1950.

With average yields, the 1951 allotment would result in a wheat crop of 1,150 million bushels. It was announced on June 26 there would be no marketing quotas for 1951 wheat production.

Adding an estimated carryover of 374 million bushels of old wheat on July 1, 1951, to the allotment figure gives a total supply of 1,524 million bushels. America is in a very sound position with regard to wheat with these figures "putting us on the safe side." The new national allotment of 72,784,810 acres of wheat, with average yields of 15.8 bushels to the acre, will give the desired 1951 production.

Milk for Bull Calves

Feeding milk to surplus bull calves and vealing them at 3 to 4 months old can be a profitable practice. It would return more to many producers for their milk and help divert some of it from regular channels, says Ralph Hodgson, U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry.

At current farm feed and milk prices the skim milk calf could be brought to marketable size for 9 cents a pound for the larger breeds. On the whole-milk method, the cost would be about 18.5 cents. Price of good vealers runs between 25 and 30 cents a pound.

Of the 20 billion pounds of milk used on United States farms each year, between 3 and 4 billion pounds are fed to calves.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

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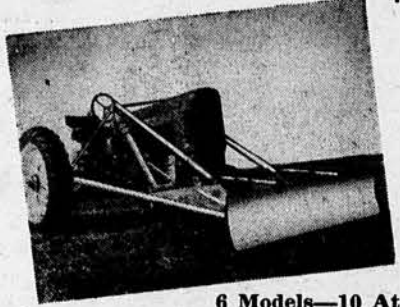
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into this bag....



out of this bag...

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BIG DAY'S WORK: This outline of the Callbresi farm in the Schippel Ditch Watershed area shows conservation measures carried out in one day as a dramatic demonstration of conservation methods.

Saline County Farmers Show How To . . .

Stop Water Damage

By Dick Mann

FARMERS living in the Schippel Ditch Watershed area, in Saline county, are proving a community flood and soil conservation problem can be licked when everybody works together.

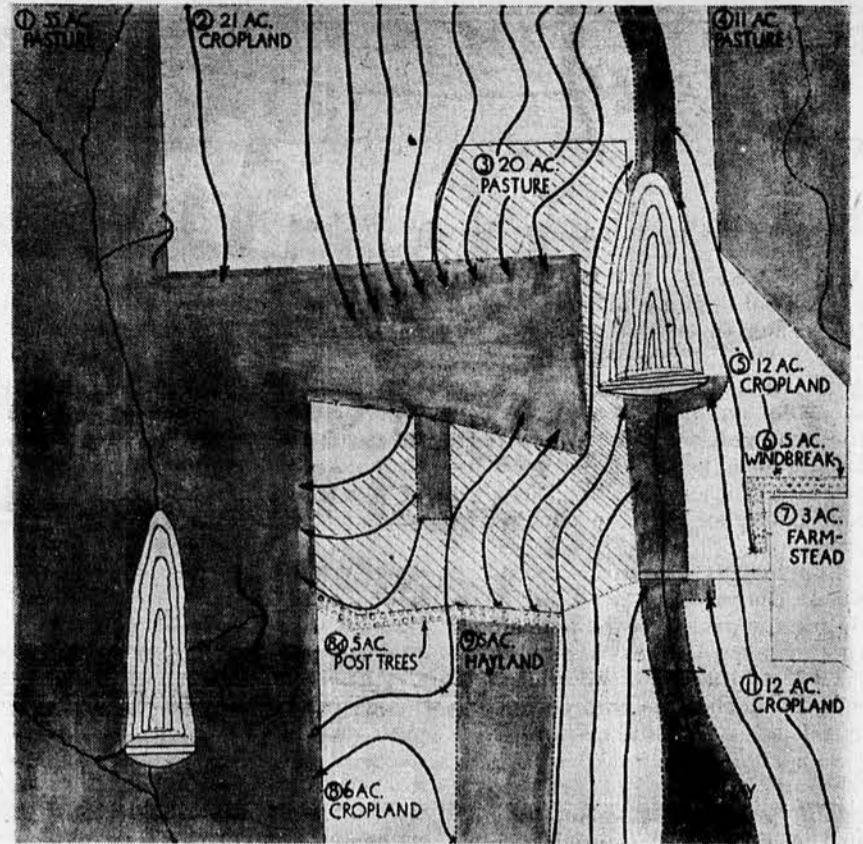
Solving the problem called for co-operation of 8 upland and 15 bottom-land farmers, the county, the Soil Conservation Service, the county Extension service, the State PMA, and local machinery dealers.

But, let's go back to the beginning and outline the problem as it existed before an attempt was made to solve it. The situation, you will discover, is similar to many that exist over Kansas today.

The Schippel Ditch area involved runoff from 2,500 acres of rolling upland sandy soil, with about 40 per cent of the upland acreage in cropland. Flash floods from this upland rushed down to flood some 2,500 acres of rich bottom land. A lot of sand was carried down with the water and deposited over the rich soil as the floodwaters subsided.

Most damage, of course, was occurring in the bottom land, but corrective measures would have to be applied back in the hills. Some years ago the county had put in the Schippel drainage ditch, but this ditch had filled up with sand and was not a solution to the flooding. The county finally agreed to clean out the ditch, but insisted farmers would have to take some action to prevent it from filling up again.

Farmers in the area then called on the Soil Conservation Service to make a survey of the upland to see what it would cost to apply a full conservation program. "We made this survey," says Mr. Payne, "and found it would cost \$10,000, or \$4 an acre, to apply conservation practices to the upland area.



"At that time," he continues, "PMA had a maximum allowance of \$750 per farmer for soil conservation practices. This was not nearly enough to do the job. The 15 farmers in the bottom-land area then agreed to turn their PMA soil conservation practice payments over to the upland project. This can be done now under the new PMA pooling agreement.

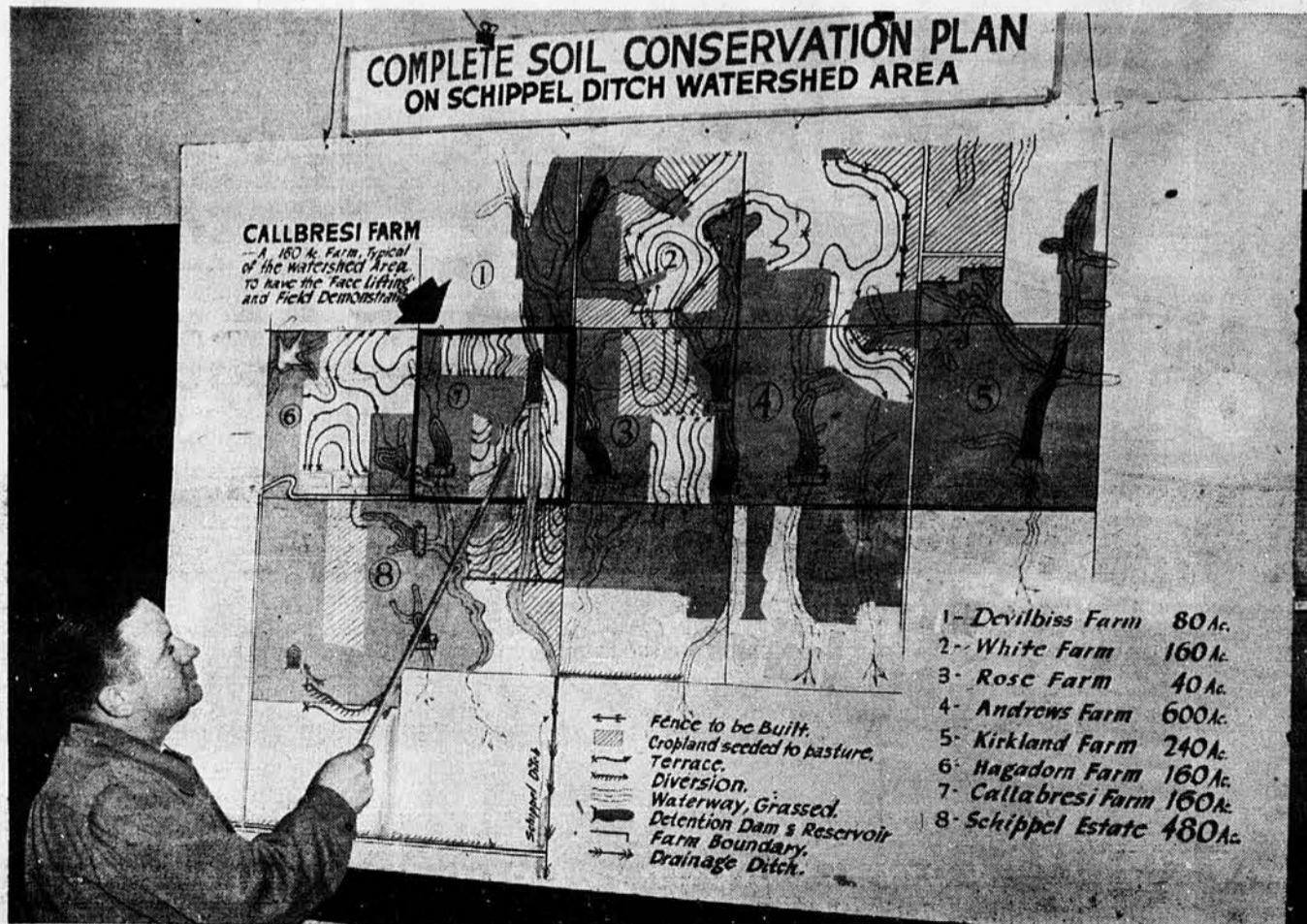
"When all allotments were put together," Mr. Payne adds, "they came to \$5,000, or only half enough for the project. So farmers in the bottom-land area went even further. They agreed to dig into their pockets for an additional \$2 an acre for all of the 2,500 acres being flooded."

R. C. Bell, Urban Wilson and C. M. Phillips were elected by their neighbors to collect the \$2 per acre assessment.

The Pooling Agreement, under which all farmers in the project cooperated, was the first such agreement ever completed in Kansas, Mr. Payne says. The project also has the first detention dams ever built in Saline county.

Lowland farmers included in the pooling agreement were Lester Hagadorn, C. M. Phillips, Francis Callbresi, Helen Vaupel, R. C. Bell, Frank Bell, Urban Wilson, William Vaupel, W. W. Gillman, Joe White (administrator for Schippel estate), and W. M. Andrews. Several other farmers contributed money to the project, says Mr. Payne, but were not included in the pooling agreement with PMA.

This project has been a success from the start, and about everybody has taken a hand in making it so. The Salina [Continued on Page 31]



COMPLETE PLAN: J. Payne, work unit conservationist for Saline county, points to a large map showing area in which more than 20 upland and lowland farmers entered a pooling agreement with PMA to solve a serious soil erosion and flood problem. Key to map is in lower center area of the map.

Thoughts TO LIVE BY



Courtesy

WHAT a pleasure it is to be in the presence of a courteous person! He makes an otherwise drab experience memorable. He gives our drooping spirits a healthy boost. On the other hand, a discourteous person can spoil a party, ruin an evening, and make us so angry we become ill. If others affect us thus, it is conceivable we have the same power over them.

Courtesy is not expensive. It is within the reach of all. A little discipline and practise can make a poor and unlearned man a person of charm. At the same time his influence upon them is improving, his friends are increasing in number.

Some homes that will otherwise fall could be saved by courtesy. If a man acts as if his wife is not a lady just because she is married to him, if a woman feels her husband deserves no respect and gives him none just because she knows him so intimately, if the parents sympathize with a guest who has an accident at the table and reprimand their child when the same thing happens to him, if the child habitually disobeys the Fifth Commandment, the home is not what it ought to be. The divine institution has been blighted by human perversity until happiness, harmony, and love have taken their departure. What's more, courtesy must be introduced into that chaotic relationship before that home can be transformed. Let that man show his wife the common courtesies, let her reveal respect for his integrity, and let both of them manifest an affect-

ionate understanding of the child, and let him honor his parents, and that home is saved from the divorce court. The good ship matrimony is enabled to sail safely over the sea of life.

Introduce courtesy into a business where it has been lacking and its practical results can be counted in the bank. It takes both a good product and a courteous salesman to satisfy customers.

What would happen if courtesy were introduced into inter-racial relations and into international affairs? It surely wouldn't do any harm and it might do a lot of good. But we may not be able to start being courteous on such a big scale. Then let us begin where we are with the individuals about us. Should a working motto be desired, the golden rule as enunciated by Jesus is highly recommended: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets."

—Larry Schwarz.

New "Denuisance" Spray

A "denuisance" spray that will "defruit" ornamental trees and shrubs that produce beautiful blooms but bear unsightly fruits is undergoing experiments by U. S. Department of Agriculture plant scientists. This is the newest field in which "growth regulator" chemicals promise to be useful.

An unsightly litter occurs when fruits ripen and drop from several trees of ornamental value. Examples are horse chestnut, catalpa, European ash, honey locust and eastern poplar. Goals of experimental work are to find the best chemical, the right strength of solution to prevent fruiting, and the time to apply it.

Thousands Greet Senator Capper

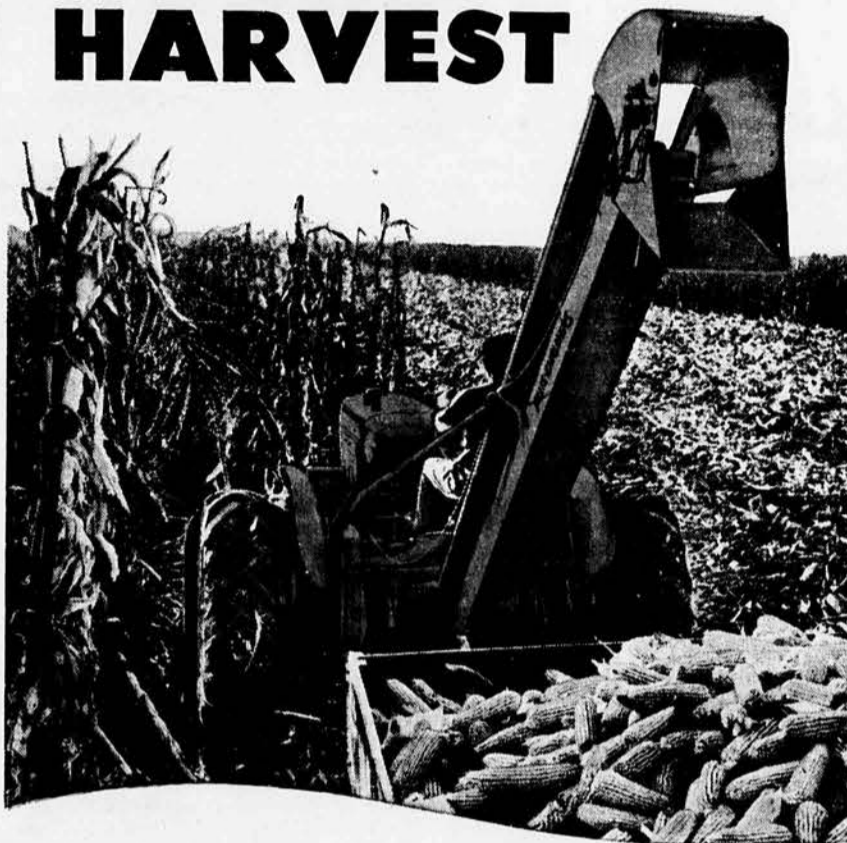


ABOUT 20,000 children and adults attended the Capper picnic at Ripley Park, Topeka, July 14, to help former Senator Arthur Capper celebrate his 85th birthday. The day was ideal. Some of the eager guests arrived at the park before 7 a. m. and lines formed at all riding devices and ice-cream stands by the time the gates were officially opened at 9 o'clock. Hundreds of children had free rides to and from the picnic grounds in the Topeka Transportation Company buses. More than 15,000 ice-cream cones were served the young guests.

Many of the children from the Capper Crippled Children Foundation attended the picnic and some rode on ponies and the mechanical rides.

Charles Johnson, general chairman of the celebration, believes this picnic was the biggest one of the 43 consecutive birthday picnics to which Senator Capper has been host. In this picture Senator Capper is seen with a group of the crippled children. In the background are J. M. Parks, secretary of Capper Crippled Children Foundation, and Ruth McKinnis, supervisor of the foundation. (Topeka Daily Capital photo.)

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NO. 13 Reviewing farming progress and looking into the future

Look Ahead, Get Ahead With Horticulture

By WILLIAM G. AMSTEIN, Kansas State College

KANSAS horticulture has had many ups-and-downs in the past half century. Yet today, no other crop program seems to offer as good prospects for the future as well-selected and operated horticultural enterprises. Needed with this new generation of fruit and vegetable plantings are young farm families interested in a 5- to 10- and 15-year program.

Tree fruits, especially apples, were first choice of most general farmers in Eastern and Central Kansas until about 1920. This home-orchard phase was often known as an acre orchard program. Few plantings were well-tended due to lack of equipment and small size of project.

Commercial orcharding developed rapidly before and after World War I, and several well-defined areas of production were to be found; Missouri river valley counties, the lower Arkansas river area and Kaw valley counties stood out as the main producing areas.

Extensive Acreage Lost

With drouths and grasshoppers of the mid-thirties, much of this extensive commercial acreage was lost. Poor farm prices and the then unsolved and expensive insect problems, such as wormy apples, hastened their departure. This was before the new insecticides DDT and others came into the

wide suitable recommendations is not fully available as yet. No doubt by 1960, use of certain hardy dwarf root stocks will be a commercial practice. At present use of dwarf stocks of the Malling Series should probably be limited to home fruit plantings.

Another major improvement of recent years is development of better varieties, as well as standardization of our apple orchards to a few well-selected and generally-adapted varieties. Early in this century, orchards containing 10 to 20 varieties of apples were not uncommon. A more recent improvement has been introduction of bud sports of many standard apple varieties with their improved and earlier coloring. Common bud sport examples are Delicious with Starking and Richared; Jonathan with Jonared and Blackjon. If a tested bud sport is available, orchards of the future should and will include them in preference to standard strains formerly used.

What Sprays Have Done

New improvements in insecticides and fungicides, as well as in spray and dust equipment to apply them, represent one of the biggest promises for the present and certainly for the future. No longer do codling moth require 10 cover sprays and a continuous spray program to provide our quality needs.



STORAGE: Here is packing shed and cold-storage plant owned by the Wathena Apple Growers Association, at Wathena. Combined capacity will take care of 40,000 bushels.

picture in the late forties to handle many problems, as well as to introduce other new ones.

Final disaster to the tree fruit industry of Kansas was dealt in the Armistice Day freeze of 1940. Grand total of these disasters resulted in loss of 50 per cent of the fruit trees over the state. Some individual orchards were entirely lost, while orchards in extreme southern and eastern counties were damaged but less extensively. Today this freeze loss has extended its visible toll to more than three fourths of the trees of the state, and added an automatic 10 to 20 years to the age of all fruit trees then growing in 1940.

Apples suffered less outright killing than peaches and sour cherries by the freeze, while pears appeared most severely injured but generally survived unless they were taken out along with other injured fruit trees.

Improvement Ahead

For the future Kansas orchard, many chances for improvements are available and new plantings are including them. With an investment of 20 to 30 years continuous cropping in land devoted to apples, the best soil management practices must be employed.

On soils and locations needing such attention, many are now terracing the land before planting trees, and locating trees on terrace or contour lines. Few orchards of the future should be planted without these soil management features.

Equally important in apple tree plantings today, and in the future, is use of a hardy intermediate root stock. Their value has now been adequately demonstrated in orchards surviving the 1940 freeze disaster. Variations in varieties ability to form good growth unions are items to be considered in selecting hardy stocks. Virginia Crab and Hiberna are 2 of the more commonly available hardy stocks being used.

Use of dwarf root stocks also is gaining in interest. But information to pro-



USEFUL FRUIT: High-quality strawberries meet active demand. And if packed so quality will be maintained and so berries will appeal to the public, there is bound to be a profit many years.

Hormone sprays, applied to hold fruit on trees as harvest season approaches and fruit matures, has been still another recent day miracle. Never again need the Kansas Jonathan crop go on the ground in a single day as it did once in the late thirties on a Sunday, a day still vividly in the minds of all who were then active in orcharding. These hormone sprays also will be used as thinning sprays at or shortly after bloom to provide better-spaced fruits and thus improve chances for annual crops as contrasted with alternate cropping, the hazard of many apple orchardists today.

More Peach Trees Planted

Improvements in peach growing closely parallel changes in apple growing. In fact, in certain counties, especially Sedgwick, Reno, Wyandotte, Johnson and Cowley, peach trees have been planted in greater numbers since the 1940 freeze than either apples or sour cherries. Peaches are now the

principal tree fruit in new plantings made in these sections.

New Varieties Better

New peach varieties developed in the last 20 years account for the largest percentage of trees in these new peach plantings. They have a good crop history and peaches well-tended may produce a paying crop in 3 or 4 years. The Havens, especially Redhaven and Halehaven, developed by Michigan State College, have gained widespread favor in Kansas as in many other states. The New Jersey series of new peach varieties represent a large selection of equal interest to Kansans. Golden Jubilee, Triogem, Goldeneast and Raritan Rose are names just now coming into our peach variety list with other related names soon to be added. The USDA has introduced several new varieties including Southland, Dixiegem and Dixiered while Illinois with the Prairie Series and Missouri also have varieties coming into the picture for use the last half of this century. Already several hundred acres of these new peach varieties have been established in Kansas in the last 5 to 10 years.

We will continue to plant and use some varieties of our earlier years such as Belle of Georgia, Champion and Elberta, but Elberta will be replaced gradually by selections resembling it such as Sullivan Elberta, July Elberta and Early Elberta.

Coming of the locker system and home freezer has increased demand for tree-ripened peaches with non-browning quality adapted for locker storage. Redhaven is one of the best for this purpose and many are planting it since it has extra good bud hardiness.

Still another change has come in our system of merchandising fruit in many areas of the state. Help-yourself harvesting is gaining rather rapid acceptance. Some entire crops are being harvested by consumers, often folks living 10 to 20 miles away. There is a general acceptance by both producer and purchaser of this practice. Crops of more than 20,000 bushels have been handled by some growers this way.

Most Popular Tree

Sour cherries are the No. 1 home tree fruit in Kansas. In certain areas they have been used as a commercial enterprise and could be much more widely planted. Many are using the pick them yourself system. In the past, Montmorency has been the leading variety and bids fair to continue. Bud sports selected from this variety, providing earlier or later maturity, are soon to become available. Kansas State College is conducting work to provide disease-free sources of nursery stock.

Strawberries Are Leaders

In the small-fruit field, strawberries are the most universally adapted for production with the annual type preferred, altho everbearing varieties are used in central and western counties

(Continued on Page 18)



APPLE QUALITY: This shot in the Wathena Apple Growers Association packing shed, at Wathena, shows some of the fine Kansas Jonathans being packed in bushel baskets for shipment. Most of the crop this year was packed to U. S. grade standards under state inspection, a new service offered by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture marketing division.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

OF COURSE you and I and the entire country are backing President Truman in Korea. It is extremely unfortunate that the State Department policies for the Far East during 5, perhaps 8 or 10 years, have been such as to give Soviet Russia control of China, Manchuria, North Korea, leaving ourselves with nothing but a beachhead in South Korea—and we withdrew from that several months ago.

Then last winter it was announced by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, and confirmed from the White House, that the United States would not defend Formosa against the Chinese Communists, and that Korea was not necessary to our defense in the Pacific area. So the Soviet apparently decided there was a vacuum in South Korea which the puppet North Korean Communist government could fill, giving Russia dominance of the mainland in all northern Asia.

That is all water over the dam, but it should be kept in mind in appraising present and future policies. I agree thoroly with former President Hoover that our entire foreign policy should be reviewed in the light of present world conditions. A policy based on conditions 6 years ago, when we understood that Russia was an ally of ours, or even based on 5 years ago, when it was believed the United Nations could insure world peace by including Russia and her satellites as a member, today is not a realistic policy; it amounts to a chimera, a mirage, almost a nightmare.

But whatever the mistakes, or worse, of the past, we must carry on to a successful conclusion our present Korean adventure. It will be at a heavy cost.

But that does not mean, in my judgment, that the Congress of the United States must rush to give the President the totalitarian controls he has asked or has served notice he intends to ask.

People apparently have been pretty well "sold" on the idea that to win a modern war, it is necessary to have "complete mobilization"—putting in the hands of the President and a military staff all the manpower and resources of the nation—labor, industry, farming, even our thinking.

If, as the result of another war, we get permanently in the United States the same kind of government and way of life we fight to prevent happening to other nations and peoples—if that should happen to us I am not certain we could really say and believe we won the war.

For these reasons, we need an independent 2-party Congress; an opposition party in Congress and among the citizens of the country.

Of course, in wartime we must have moral unity—to win the war. We need a Congress that will support winning the war. But I do not believe it will be healthy to carry that unity to the point where we must have unity of ideas. Instead we should have competition of ideas. Congress should be very wary of the Planners' controls.

On the economic front, to win the war in the United States and for the people of the United States, instead of government propoganda, manpower and price and wage controls, we need a maximum of free energy of farmers, industry, labor.

And we must combat inflation on a realistic basis. Government spending on borrowed money is the greatest cause of inflation. I know it sounds harsh, but the closer we can come to paying the costs of war and preparations for war by increasing taxes, the better the chance of survival during and particularly after the war.

Think this over. It is high time all of us did some hard thinking.

No Food Worry

I AM very grateful to a sturdy, steadfast agriculture. Here we again are faced with a serious emergency, but we don't need to worry about food. That is the word from official Washington. The same good news is spread thruout the country by high authorities connected with the food-processing industries. It must be a source of satisfaction to every American citizen to have this assurance. And by the same token it should increase their appreciation of the folks responsible for this happy food situation—American farmers.

We don't need to worry about food because farmers stick faithfully to their job thru thick and thin. No other industry has more hazards of production to face than agriculture. But despite flood or drouth, insects or diseases, high or low prices, farmers are in there doing their job of producing food.

One good example is wheat, a most essential food, in which Kansas leads the world. Announcing the wheat allotment acreage for 1951, the Secretary of Agriculture states: "We are in a very sound position with regard to wheat now, and we want to stay that way. If farmers plant in line with the allotments, and production conditions are average or near average, we will continue our present strong position."

The 1951 wheat allotment is set at 72.8 million acres, which is the same as the final wheat allotment for 1950. With average yields, the 1951 allotment would result in a wheat crop of 1,150 million bushels. This production, plus the estimated carryover of 374 million bushels of old wheat on July 1, 1951, would provide a total supply of 1,524 million bushels for the 1951-52 marketing year—the normal domestic consumption and exports plus 30 per cent which is the level provided for in applicable legislation, the secretary states.

Thanks to farmers, we are on the safe side so far as wheat is concerned. The 1950 Kansas wheat crop, by the way, is estimated at 172 million bushels, or 8 million more bushels than last

year. I find the corn situation also very good. This year's crop is estimated at 74 million bushels, a million more than in 1949. The same can be said of other crops and farm products.

Now, we wouldn't be in this excellent position except for the fact that farmers are not the kind who become easily discouraged. I recall earlier this year reports about the wheat crop were not entirely encouraging. I remember other years when the crop took an awful beating. But farmers kept right on the job planting, using every good farming method from fallow to crop rotations so wheat would have the best chance to come thru. I remember, too, the recent talk of surpluses, and earlier years when too much wheat and other farm products were blamed for many of the depression ills.

But thru it all farmers kept right on producing. Not only that, but they have managed to do a better job year after year, and improve their soil for guaranteed production in the future. I state again with great pride in my heart that we wouldn't be in this safe position on food if farmers hadn't proved steadfast.

Into this food safety for all Americans have gone the best efforts of farm families and agricultural scientists. When loss from soil erosion was understood, farmers turned to terracing, contour farming, strip-cropping, use of legumes and grasses. Someday that problem will be as nearly solved as it is humanly possible to do it. Always eager for higher yields and better quality, farmers were quick to accept new crop varieties, many of which they helped measurably in developing. Insects and diseases are being fought successfully because farmers are willing to invest their money in products scientists have developed to help them. More efficient production is the rule because farmers saw the value of up-to-date farm machinery.

These are just a few of the reasons why agriculture can guarantee every American citizen enough to eat in this present emergency. I hope with all my heart the Korean trouble is cleared up in short order; I sincerely trust it will not spread into World War III. Even if that tragedy were to fall on the world, the Secretary of Agriculture and the food-processing industries would still be able to say there is no need to worry about the food supply.

No, we don't need to worry about food because agriculture, our most essential industry, is manned by the most loyal, conscientious people on earth. We are on the safe side so far as food is concerned, because farmers made ready by meeting all the conditions of good production. Had they done less than this, when Nature co-operated there could not have been abundance.

Arthur Capper
Topeka.

What Is Being Planned in Washington

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

CONTROLS and contracts are predominant in Washington these days. The Planners want controls—and the prospect of war conditions, perhaps war itself, for years to come, is their opportunity.

And suppliers of all kinds of war materials want government contracts—and in message after message President Truman indicates there will be tens, perhaps hundreds of billions of dollars of government contracts. Babson's wouldn't be surprised if military expenditures reach a rate of 50 billion dollars a year by June 30, 1951—without a war.

So the bureaus are crowded with

Planners planning controls. Hotels and department anterooms are crowded with representatives of business firms seeking contracts.

As one agricultural letter with a wide circulation among business men puts it, the USDA is polishing up controls on food.

A business man's information service notes that the controls Congress is about to vote will be "inadequate."

It is being freely predicted that price controls of some sort will not be de-

layed beyond fall; wage controls coming, but not until after the November elections, if ever.

Manpower regulations are expected later, bit by degrees: gentle (but firm) at first, then gradually tighter. Cabinet officers and other spokesmen are hammering home to the public that the manpower shortage is going to be not just serious, but very, very critical.

Consumer rationing has not reached the blueprint stage, but "preparations are being made," for the eventuality.

One example of what is being looked forward to—doctors are expected to be granted "permits to buy" autos, upon showing of need.

Prices of just about everything are expected to rise. First will be things made from metals; then the products of things made from the things made from metals. Grocery prices are expected to continue to rise. Cost of living is to go up noticeably—some "think" 5 per cent in the next year; others "feel" that much in the next 3 months.

Present idea going the rounds is that rationing and price control of food will
(Continued on Page 30)

on wheat this fall



The profit-wise farmer uses BEM BRAND ... for he's using the state's most economical fertilizer—a "complete analysis" plant food. He knows wheat needs liberal quantities of CALCIUM, SULPHUR and the OTHER NUTRIENTS, in addition to what is guaranteed on the tag. That's why he uses regular grades (4-12-4, 5-10-5, 4-16-0 or 2-12-6) which contain these nutrients as a "bonus."

(This area in the reliable, proven grades most farmers so available.) Test your soil and anticipate your BRAND Dealer so he can have these grades for you.

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FORD TRACTOR
since I installed a
6 CYLINDER FORD ENGINE!

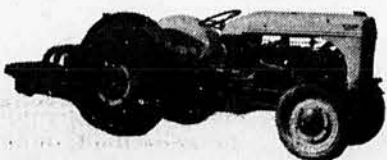


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- ★ EQUIPPED WITH A 95 H.P., SIX CYLINDER FORD ENGINE. Horsepower on the drawbar and belt is approximately double that of the standard Ford tractor.
- ★ COMPLETELY ENGINEERED CHANGEOVER KIT. . . The farmer can install it himself, or have his Ford tractor Dealer do it for him.
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For approximately 1/3 of the cost of a regular 3-plow tractor, your present 4-cylinder Ford can be converted to a faster, more powerful tractor. Standard parts are used throughout.

Write today. A card or letter will do or, if you wish, have your local tractor dealer write.



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FUNK AIRCRAFT CO.
Coffeyville, Kansas

Ivan Goes to Germany

He Discovers Things Are Different Over There—Making Hay and Baking, for Example. But Crop Yields Beat Ours

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 second one from Ivan W. Schmedemann, Junction City, written from Giessen, Germany, July 11, 1950.



Ivan W. Schmedemann

DEAR MR. GILKESON: I have been living in Germany nearly a month now. There are 2 items of work of exceptional interest. First is the method of cutting and curing hay.

One sunny afternoon the farmer motioned for me to get a wooden hayrake hanging on the barn. He did not speak English and I do not speak German. The rake was a very crudely-constructed, homemade tool about the size of the average garden rake. The farmer's son had hitched the 2 horses to the other piece of haying equipment, a 4-foot mower.

We both walked out of the village to the field which was a meadow of mixed grasses, about 2 acres. My job was to follow the mower raking the hay to the left or right. All of the hay was moved in at least 2 directions. Each time I raked the hay so the mower could return on the same swath. After the mower had cut as much as possible the farmer took the scythe and cut the few remaining blades of grass. When the mowing procedure was finally finished, I had succeeded in getting the hay into 2 very neat windrows. The farmer motioned something to me, I thought I had missed some hay because every blade of grass is saved. His son, who can speak English, told me I could spread the hay now.

Spread Hay Many Times

I found later the hay would have to be spread about 4 times if the weather remained dry. If damp weather should come it would have to be turned many more times. After hay is thoroly dry it is pitched onto a wagon and hauled to the barn for winter use. This particular farm has a hayfork powered by a 5-horse power electric motor. This fork saved the labor of pitching hay into the barn loft. As one can readily see this procedure of preparing hay for winter storage is years behind methods employed by most Kansas farmers. Labor in Germany is plentiful. Perhaps that is one reason German farms have not mechanized. Another reason is because the farms are so very small.

One thing exceptional about the German farmer is his ability to obtain very high crop yields. Statistics I have seen show in nearly every crop a yield superior to ours. A surplus in Germany is unheard of. This is the reason every piece of soil is farmed, and nearly everything that grows is put to some use. Fertilizers are used very intensively to produce high yields.

Second item of work is the art of bread baking.

Usually, each farm village has a baking house. In it is a huge brick or stone oven. These ovens are not equipped with temperature gauges and automatic shut-offs with which most modern housewives of America are familiar.

Early in the morning a fire is built in the oven. When it becomes hot enough (I do not know how they can tell), all ashes and coals are raked out. The bread then is placed in the same com-

partment which contained the fire. It usually is left in the oven about an hour. A wooden paddle is used to pull the loaves out of the oven where they are washed off with a solution of salt water. Naturally, they get a little dirty in the oven. The bread is again placed in the oven for 5 minutes. When removed this time it is baked.

People usually bake once every 2 weeks. The lady on the farm where I am now staying baked 16 loaves of bread and some biscuits. That is a 14-day supply for 3 adults and 2 children. I might add the loaves are round, much larger and heavier than those baked in the United States. Ingredients of the bread are about the same as in the United States with the exception of sour milk and rye flour. The bread, however, is very solid and more substantial than American bread. I do not mean I like the German bread better than ours.

Saw the "Passion Play"

Last week-end, June 8-9-10, the 3 of us located in Germany attended the "Passion Play" at Oberammergau, Germany. It was magnificent.

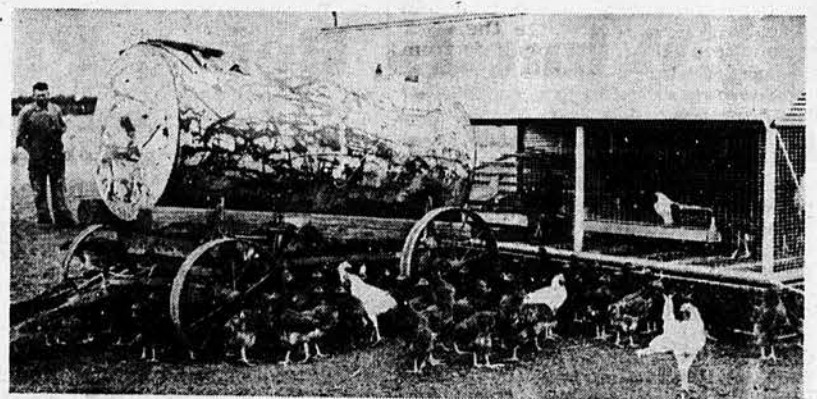
It was last given in 1936. It usually is given every 10 years, but the war interrupted. We were fortunate in having the opportunity to attend this year. The cast numbered about 500 men, women and children. The men all wore long hair and beards just as Biblical pictures show. Nearly the whole village of Oberammergau participates in the play. It lasted from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M. with 2 hours off for lunch.

Next week we are moving to the state of Bavaria which is located in Southern Germany.—Ivan W. Schmedemann.

Good Hog Feed

There's good value in the newer varieties of grain sorghums in swine-fattening rations, reports R. B. Cathcart, Kansas State College. In recent experiments, Westland milo and Midland milo gave greater gains than corn. Martin and Colby milos gave good results but were not quite as efficient as corn.

An Easier Way



"I GOT TIRED carrying water," says Paul Wing, Wilson county farmer. He uses this 650-gallon water tank backed up to his poultry range shelter. It feeds 2 automatic waterers—one outside and one inside the range shelter.

That Talk at the Table

What about the breakfast, dinner and supper-table talk between parents and children? Do you guide it so as to stimulate their minds, teaching them as you amuse them, inspiring in them a respect for things of the intellect while young and formative?

When Should Pullets Be Vaccinated?

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

AUGUST is a good month to vaccinate poultry to protect birds against such diseases as Newcastle disease, fowl pox, and laryngotracheitis. It is unfortunate more poultry diseases cannot be controlled by vaccination. The three diseases mentioned are known as virus diseases, and each may be satisfactorily controlled by proper vaccination at the right time.

Most vaccines contain live virus of the disease. Great care must be exercised to prevent spreading of the infection to other premises by persons who have handled the virus, or by recently vaccinated birds. It is especially important that all unused vaccine be burned as soon as the last bird is vaccinated. Failure to do this could easily result in a serious outbreak of the disease.

Good results cannot be expected from vaccination if flocks are heavily infested with worms or other parasites, or are low in vitality due to other causes. When vaccinating the following steps should be carefully carried out:

1. Consult your veterinarian as to best vaccine to purchase.
2. Carefully follow instructions provided by the manufacturer.
3. Keep vaccine cool.
4. Use great care to protect vaccine from direct sunlight. Exposure of only a few minutes to direct sunlight will completely destroy the virus.

All Over the Country

Newcastle disease is probably the most recent of the major poultry diseases to make its appearance. It occurs in all sections of the country, and affects both chickens and turkeys. Both young and old birds are affected. The disease may be carried thru the air, thru the egg, or from one affected fowl to another. It is difficult to predict just what mortality one can expect as sometimes death losses run 90 per cent, while at other times the disease is hardly noticeable in the flock.

Numerous vaccines have been developed for preventing Newcastle disease. The live virus vaccine is most commonly used. Birds can be vaccinated at any age, but it is usually recommended it be done before laying starts, as most live virus vaccines will cause a drop in egg production. A common procedure to follow is to vaccinate young birds while still on range. Vaccination at that age has very little effect on feed consumption or general health of the individual. When birds are vaccinated at that age the stick method is used. That is, the web of the wing is pierced by a needle which has been dipped in vaccine. Birds can be vaccinated as rapidly as they can be caught. A good crew can vaccinate several thousand birds a day.

Use Nasal Type

Another method of vaccination proving of value is the "nasal type" for Newcastle. It is used on small chicks usually only a day or so old. The nasal type vaccine is sometimes used on laying hens and results in less slump in egg production than where the stick method is used. No flock is safe from the disease. But once a bird has either had the disease or has been vaccinated, it will be immune for life.

Fowl pox is a highly infectious disease of chickens and may be found in 2 distinct types. One has warty growths on the skin, particularly on comb, wattles and eyelids. The diphtheritic, or throat type, shows up as membranous patches in the mouth and throat. It is possible to find both types in the same birds. The disease, which is caused by a filterable virus, usually lasts about 3 weeks in the individual bird. But the outbreak in spreading from bird to bird may extend over a considerably longer period.

It is much better to take necessary steps to prevent an outbreak than to attempt to control it after it has started.

Vaccination appears the only satisfactory way to prevent the disease, and this precaution is not always recommended. Vaccination with living fowl pox virus is to be recommended only in flocks on premises where the disease has appeared previously. Birds that either have had the disease or have been vaccinated are in practically all cases immune to subsequent attacks.

The disease is most prevalent during fall and winter months, but may occur any season. It is seldom advisable to vaccinate laying hens as the shock usually causes quite a cessation in egg production. It is best to vaccinate while birds are still on range, so they will be entirely recovered before they come into production. The web or stick method is most commonly used.

Affects All Ages

Infectious laryngotracheitis is an acute, highly contagious disease of fowls, causing respiratory distress, rapid spread and high mortality. It, too, is caused by a filterable virus. Chickens are extremely susceptible, and all ages of birds may be affected, altho the incidence is greater in old than in young stock.

First symptoms of the disease are watery eyes, followed by coughing and sneezing. The course of the disease usually ranges from 7 to 15 days. Birds that recover may harbor the disease and be carriers when they appear to be perfectly healthy. The disease may be transmitted to well birds by apparently healthy carriers, on the clothing of

persons who have visited the premises on which the disease exists, and by wild flying birds going from one flock to another. No satisfactory treatment has been found. However, vaccination has proved very satisfactory as a preventive measure.

Be Very Careful

Great care should be used when vaccinating, as indiscriminate use of the vaccine might readily lead to severe outbreaks of the disease. The vaccine has no curative value and is used only as a preventive. Its use is recommended only under the following conditions:

1. On farms where infectious laryngotracheitis is known to be present.
2. On newly-established farms in thickly populated areas where the disease is known to be present.
3. In units of birds on a farm where other units are already affected.
4. For immunization of susceptible birds which are to be added to flocks that are known to be carriers.

Vaccination can be done at any age. However, most poultrymen prefer that it be done while the young stock is still on range.



SEE

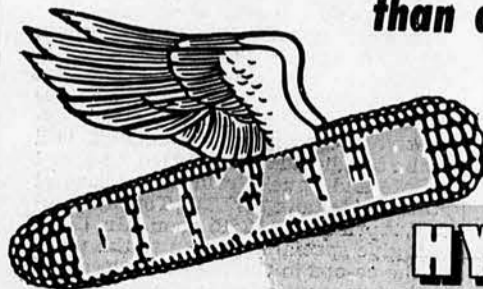
this sign as you travel America's roads

LOOK

over the fields of corn it identifies

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The New Wetmore "Spred-Rite" Fertilizer Attachment and Seeder attaches to your grain drill. It spreads fertilizer uniformly and continuously on the "Roll-Feed" principle.

Rubber rollers do not corrode and fertilizer materials will not build up on, or adhere to them. They rotate together, metering exact amounts, from very low to very high rates per acre. There is little wear - there's little abrasive contact.

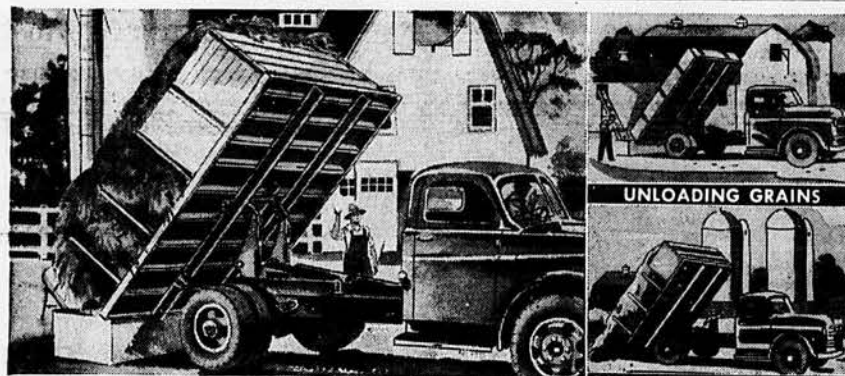
Heavy-duty finger agitator keeps material agitated, reduces lumps. Package units fit most drills, simplifies installation. See your Wetmore dealer today, or write direct to factory.

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Read the Ads in This Issue

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

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A powerful 10 ton Galion Platform hoist saves you hours of hard work handling grains and feeds—gives your truck new versatility! See your truck dealer or Galion distributor... today!

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How Would You Win a Flower Show Prize?

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

FLOWER shows once were for cities only. But now these colorful events are common in many hamlets and villages. Increasing interest in flower arrangement and exhibit is stimulated largely by Extension units or Farm Bureau clubs. A new world has opened for rural women everywhere in which they find a most-delightful and satisfying means of self-expression.

One cannot attend local flower shows without being enthused with the desire to have flowers about the home. It is contagious, for it isn't long until the man of the house begins to show interest. Before long every member of the household is helping.

Influence of community flower shows is making itself felt in improvement in general appearance of Kansas farm homes. Trees and plants about a place have a way of compelling one to clean up the premises.

Value of the farm is increased by flowers and shrubs. Every real estate man will tell you that. Another thing a farmer often overlooks is the fact his ability as a farmer is judged by appearance of the homestead. Most important of all is the influence the environment has upon the lives of children.

Surrounded by blooming flowers and well-kept lawns farm boys and girls are more likely to develop into desirable citizens.

Fall Shows Most Spectacular

Starting with daffodils and tulips as the center of interest, flower shows extend into late spring with iris and peonies. In early summer come roses and in late summer, phlox, delphinium and many others. But fall shows are most spectacular of all with the great abundance of color afforded by chrysanthemums, dahlias and cosmos.

There is a great deal to learn about preparing exhibits for a flower show. First thing is color combination and this means color harmony. There can be lots of color, it must be remembered, with very little harmony. Not only must plant material be harmonious, but the container must harmonize in texture and color.

Sometimes rules stress color for a particular class. In this case the exhibitor must decide whether arrangement shall be in quiet tones or one with a dramatic blaze of color. Shape or design of container also must be considered in relation to arrangement of plant material.

The exhibitor will have to know something about proportion and balance. On most score cards this point carries a value of 25 per cent. This has to do with design of the arrangement as a whole, for it should not be top-heavy or side-heavy.

One of the country's leading exhibitors says a flower arrangement, to be really good, must be alive and must express motion and cannot be made with-

out grace. It is use of rhythmic line, says this expert, that produces blue-ribbon winners in shows. There are many rhythmic patterns in good flower arrangement.

Chief of these is the Hogarth curve, a languorous serpentine line forming a lazy S. The spiral, frequently found in nature, is another pattern sometimes used with telling effect. The crescent of the new moon is considered a beautiful form in nature. Its line suggests slow rhythmic motion. It is second only to the Hogarth line in popularity among flower arrangers.

To mention a few other rhythmic lines there is the circle, satisfying to the eye; the oval, the pyramid or symmetrical triangle, the asymmetrical triangle as developed by the Japanese. This is considered the most perfect form for flower arrangement.

Much Like a Picture

A floral composition is much like a picture in that it must have beauty and grace. Flower arrangement is an art based on fundamental principles of design combined with nature's rhythmic line and grace. Attaining this art can be enriching and satisfying.

It is quite the thing nowadays for shows to have "themes" which keynote all exhibits. A very popular theme is The Wedding. Geographical themes are often used like building the show around a certain country or region. Historical themes sometimes are used. In these the Colonial period and frontier times are featured in displays. Most holidays are suggestive of themes for the show. In some shows an "As You Like It" class is provided. It gives the exhibitor more leeway. Such a class makes it possible for anyone to exhibit, regardless of whether the right container is used or the kind of plant material.

In fall flower shows coming soon, exhibitors have opportunity to get interesting and beautiful results with fruits and vegetables. Arrangements of fruit alone, vegetables alone, fruits and vegetables, or flowers with fruit or vegetables will be provided for on some show schedules. Wildflowers, so colorful in autumn as well as wild berried shrubs, will be provided for in special classes.

With more shows there is a growing demand for judges. Accredited judges who have certificates from officially-sponsored judging courses are scarce. Often someone who has earned a reputation as an arranger is obtained to judge. This often leads to upsets. The first year a certain arrangement may have won a blue ribbon. The second year an exact duplicate of the first may not even be placed.

Sometimes horticultural experts are called upon to judge a flower show. Unless they have had some special training, very strange and unfair awards may result.

Kansas Co-op Week August 13-19

REALIZING the co-operative organizations have become an important part of the general economic activities of the state, it is appropriate that one week of each year be set aside in which to evaluate the services rendered. It should provide a period in which the purposes and objectives to be attained by the co-operatives can be brought to the attention of the public...

"Now, Therefore, I, Frank Carlson, Governor of the State of Kansas, do designate the week of August 13-19, 1950, as Co-op week in Kansas, during which time the citizens of the state may become informed thru proper study as to the objectives of the co-operative movement."

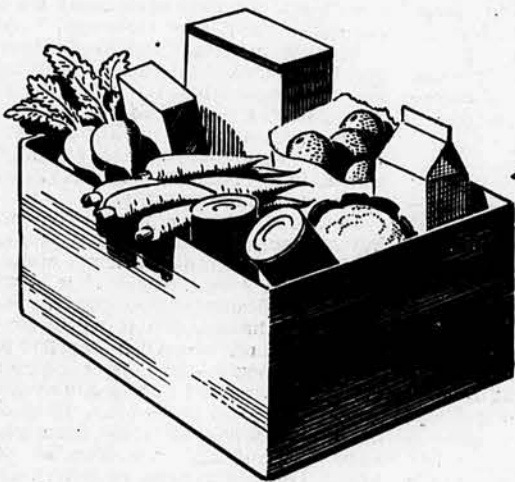
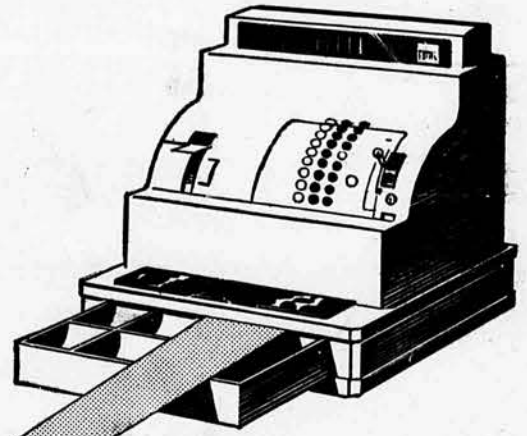
In keeping with this proclamation, the Kansas Co-operative Council is heading an educational program that includes 500 local and regional co-ops in Kansas. Leonard M. Lowe, new executive secretary of the council, will make a radio address entitled, "Toward a Safe and Sane World," over several stations including WIBW, Topeka, Sunday, April 13, at 12:15 noon. Mr. Lowe will give special attention to the place of the co-ops in the present crises and to the tax question as applied to co-ops. Many Kansas co-operatives are ex-

pected to observe Co-op week with picnics, educational campaigns among their membership and open house to the public.



Leonard M. Lowe

Food stores that sell MORE



*... anything in it
for farm families?*

SAFEWAY HAS BEEN BUSY improving its food stores — rebuilding and remodeling for even more convenient self-service food shopping.

The newer Safeways are better lighted, more spacious, and equipped to the last minute. Customers tell us they're a pleasure to walk into. And we know for a fact that *more people* are walking into them...

With our rebuilding and remodeling, each Safeway store today averages over four and a half times the sales in dollars that a Safeway store averaged 10 years ago.

This expansion in sales per store (and per employee also) results in money-savings.

Enough money is saved to more than offset the enormous increases that have taken place in labor and rebuilding costs (increases farmers know plenty about, too!).

While the dollar volume of our sales is naturally larger now than 10 years ago, due in part to increased food prices, this fact stands out: *These modernized stores of ours can operate for fewer pennies out*

of each food dollar spent in them than could our older Safeways.

**Safeway now distributes
for smaller part of food dollar
than 10 years ago**

For all our retailing services on all farm crops, Safeway requires less than 14¢ out of the food dollar. This 14¢ is an average — some farm products require less than 14¢ per dollar of sales to handle, others more.

Such Safeway costs as wages, rents, taxes, displaying foods attractively and advertising them — plus Safeway's profit — are all covered by our 14¢ total requirement per food sales dollar.

How much is Safeway's profit? It amounted in 1949, to 1 1/3¢ per dollar of sales at our stores.

Fourteen cents out of each dollar of sales is a considerably smaller cost than average for the jobs we do.

It is also a smaller part of the food dollar than Safeway required to perform its services 10 years ago. And one main reason is that — year by year — we've learned to operate more efficiently.

• • •

The Safeway idea of selling more food per store and per employee isn't ours alone. We are in free competition with many stores working toward the same end.

It seems to us that is good for everybody — for farmer, customer and store man alike. We invite you to test our ideas of how a store should be run by doing your food shopping at Safeway, where almost one-fifth of all customers are farm families.



**SAFEWAY
STORES**

Every acre surrenders more maize to a THRIFTY JOHN DEERE COMBINE



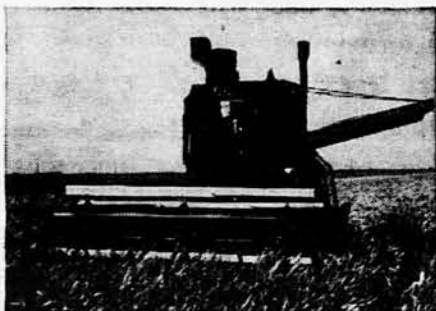
STARTING at the six-foot cut of the platform, on through the big-capacity feeding, threshing, separating, and cleaning units, the John Deere No. 12-A Full-Width, Straight-Through Combine utilizes every inch of space to save more maize. The No. 12-A handles all combineable crops and each unit of this versatile combine has the capacity to save more grain in the heaviest crop or toughest field condition.

The platform of the John Deere No. 12-A Combine cuts as high as 40 inches to clip maize heads; the combine is not overloaded with stalks. In low-growing crops, such as soybeans, the No. 12-A skims the ground, cutting as low as 1-1/2 inches.

The heavy platform canvas delivers the crop to the efficient, full-width, rasp-bar threshing cylinder and spike-tooth separating cylinder where up to 90 per cent of separation takes place. The full-width, cell-type straw rack has plenty of capacity to save the remaining grain. Thorough cleaning is assured in the large-area cleaning units.

The next time you're in town, see your John Deere dealer for complete information on the extra-value No. 12-A.

This No. 55 Twelve-Foot, Self-Propelled Combine is tops for large-acreage growers and custom operators.



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JOHN DEERE
MOLINE ILLINOIS

Please send me free descriptive folder on the Combine I've checked below:

- No. 12-A Six-Foot, Full-Width, Straight-Through Combine.
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Mary Lou Sees Scotland

She Lives on Different Farms, Enjoys Livestock Shows, Sightseeing, Becoming a "Movie Star," Dancing and Eating

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 second one from Mary Lou Edwards, of Manhattan, written from Edinburgh, Scotland, July 7, 1950.



Mary Lou Edwards

DEAR MR. GILKESON: "Aye, and it's a wee bit of bonnie Scotland we've been a-visitin'." For the last 2 1/2 weeks the United Kingdom delegation has been entertained by the Scottish Association of Young Farmers' Clubs on a tour from Glasgow north to the Highlands and Inverness, and down the east coast to Aberdeen and Edinburgh. We visited on farms, 2 delegates staying on each farm, toured the Highlands, the Royal Highlands show, and other educational points.

Our first visit was in the western area, at Glasgow. Fay Sumpter, the girl from Kentucky, and I lived at Holmhill, the 300-acre arable farm of Robert Lohar's. Mr. Lohar operates a dairy, has 210 head of pedigreed Ayrshire cows, 80 milking. For this job they use 7 units of milkers, and employ 6 people outside of the family. Most milk is bottled in pints and sold retail. Cultivated crops on the farm include mashlum, a mixture of beans and oats used as a protein cattle food; oats, wheat, potatoes, turnips, and hay—timothy and rye grass.

Like a County Fair

During our visit at Glasgow we attended the East Kilbride and Royal Highland shows. The East Kilbride was small, similar to a county fair at home. But the 60-acre Highland show included competition from the whole of Scotland, and was the high light of our Scottish tour.

The livestock exhibition was outstanding with the best Ayrshires and Friesians in dairy, and Angus and Shorthorn in beef cattle. We got our first glimpse of the shaggy-coated Highland cattle. Altho exhibits did not compare to ours in quantity, they certainly made up in quality.

Women's exhibits were magnificent—flowers, knitting, weaving, embroidery, leatherwork, wood and horn carving. Livestock judging, poultry trussing and sheep-shearing contests were all a part of the competition for the Young Farmers.

Commercial exhibits were exactly the opposite of livestock—quantity exceeding quality. Most industrial exhibits consisted of a big sign in front of the tent, giving name of product and company, and a small display. Two or 3 men would stand out in front and invite customers in for a cup of tea and a strawberry tart, and hand out advertising pamphlets.

Our party of 9 traveled up to Inverness, the Highlands, and were entertained by the Young Farmers there. We visited Loch Lomond, Loch Ness, and the remains of Urquhart castle, and saw a film, "Highland Castles."

Top Quality Shorthorns

At Beaufort Castle we saw Lord Lovat's Shorthorn herd—some of the best quality in cattle I ever have seen. We also were received at Lentrarn House by the Provost of Inverness (similar to our mayor), who also has an outstanding herd of Shorthorn cattle. At Laidlaws wool mill we observed the process of making Scotch tartans and tweeds, and bought some materials to be sent home, free of purchase tax. Scots are compelled to pay a high per cent in purchase tax when buying goods of this kind.

At a Young Farmers' Club meeting one evening we were shown thru a grass-drying plant. Later we all participated in a dairy-judging contest. I'm afraid the Americans didn't come out too well, since standards seem to be quite different. The judge had placed these cows entirely on their milk records.

While in the Highland area we traveled to a new place each day and stayed with a new farm family each night. We didn't see much actual farm life, but got a good picture of Scotland from the tour. It was good fun, but I'm afraid we were all rather tired and glad to get to

Edinburgh where we would stay 4 days—and get our first mail since we left London—was it ever welcome!

We were guests of the Anglo-American Oil Co., at the Royal British hotel for a banquet, then left with our new hosts, each delegate to his respective home for a 4-day visit. My new farm was again a 400-acre arable farm, Norton Main, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Allison my new adopted parents.

Potatoes, turnips, mangolds (cross between sugar beets and turnips), oats, barley, wheat, and hay crops make up the acreage here. They cut the hay the day we arrived, and it was put in small piles in the field. After it dried some, it was placed on "ricks," triangular support, in about 1/2-ton stacks, and when dry will be placed in the stockyard in large stacks, 10 to 14 tons. First crop of hay removed in late June yields about 3 tons an acre. Second crop, about 1 ton per acre, is cut in early September.

A 4-year rotation plan in effect here is hay first year, followed by a green crop—potatoes or turnips—then wheat, and lastly oats. The hay crop is fertilized with 20 tons of manure per acre, and the next 3 years commercial fertilizer in varying amounts is supplied.

Ah! Movie Stars!

The United Kingdom delegates have just become movie stars! Pathe Film Co., of London, spent one entire day with us making sound and motion pictures. Shots were taken on the farm, in fields, and around the table. That same evening the Young Farmers sponsored a barn dance for us, where they continued the film with Scottish and American dancing. And did we have a time! The Lord Provost of Edinburgh came to welcome us, and danced an "eightsome reel." Then each American was given a Scottish partner and we tried our luck at their type of dancing! There was a terrific crowd, but we enjoyed it all. Our dances at home usually last from 9 to 12 o'clock, but the Scots dance from 8 to 1:30 or 2, and if it had lasted a minute longer, I'm sure we couldn't have taken another step. Betty Jane Alexander, from North Carolina, still has one of her toes out of place.

Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland,
(Continued on Page 13)

Lively Entertainment

Need games or suggestions to pep up socials or parties during the hot weather? We have selected the following leaflets which may be helpful to you. We can give your order prompt service. Please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

15 Games for Outdoors—Indoors.
Price 3c.
Fun-to-Make Favors. Price 3c.
The Mock Wedding. Playlet, price 5c.

is a beautiful city. Princess street, main avenue, is called the most beautiful street in Scotland. The business district is on one side, and directly opposite the Edinburgh castle and gardens lie peacefully in the midst of the noisy city. The floral clock in the castle gardens is a real masterpiece. Each year it is replanted, and this year is made of 20,000 plants. A dedication is made annually, and the 1950 clock pays a tribute to the 100th anniversary of Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Department of Agriculture of Scotland entertained our U. K. delegates at Edinburgh Castle. The banquet was served in the lower banquet hall, which is a special dining hall for outstanding overseas guests. After the banquet we were told we were only the 5th group ever to be granted permission to dine in this hall, so you can understand the hospitality we are receiving. We were taken on tour over the entire castle—dungeons, chapel, royal jewel tower.

Since we've been in Scotland they've had quite a bit of rain, and we all think it's rather cold. Can you folks at home imagine using electric blankets and hot-water bottles in July? But it certainly does feel good! The country here

is beautiful, and flowers are in full bloom everywhere, despite chilly weather. Most homes are built of sandstone, and many farm homes are built in a square, with a courtyard in the center. Each family takes great pride in the home, and none is complete without an elaborate flower garden.

If eating makes one happy, these Scots should be the happiest people in the world! They eat all the time.

In the west they have breakfast, tea at 11, dinner, high tea at 6, and tea and biscuits later in the evening. But in the east they eat a light tea at 4 followed by a bigger supper at 7:30 or 8 o'clock. You can easily imagine all of us Americans are gaining weight.

We've all enjoyed our visit in Scotland immensely. We're going back down to England now where we hope to find some warmer weather. I'll write soon about the Royal Show at Oxford.

—Mary Lou Edwards.

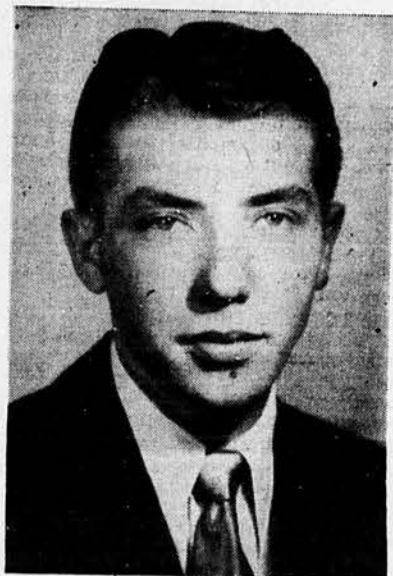
Note—If you wish to drop Mary Lou a note, her address until mid-October will be—

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.

Dale Goes To Finland

The Farm, Maanvilj, Where He Lives, Is on 10 Islands; Buildings Are Red and White

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 second one from H. Dale Johnson, of Salina, written from Helsinki, Finland.



H. Dale Johnson

DEAR MR. GILKESON: The Finnish language is very difficult; no similarity between it and English. I was put on a bus in Helsinki at 10:30 a. m., June 16. The driver was told to put me off at a certain junction and was asked to see to it that I got something to eat. Passengers on the old, crowded bus were fair-haired and blue-eyed. I enjoyed seeing the small grain fields, log buildings and forests as we passed. The bus took the many hills and curves at high speed; when we met horse-drawn carts, we usually just missed hitting them. Passengers were let on and off all along the way.

During a 10-minute stop in a village, the driver motioned for me to get off. He purchased something to drink for both of us. As I stood sipping a young man greeted me in English. He was a Swede who had lived in New Jersey.

As we traveled northward, an artist sat beside me. He asked, "Parle vjou France, Monsieur?" I no parle France, but with my pocket dictionaries we communicated.

Knew Word for Milk

At the next stop I followed the driver to the lunch counter. He pointed to a sandwich and I shook my head yes. I knew the word so I asked for milk. The lunch was very much appreciated.

About 3:45 p. m., the driver looked at me and indicated I was to get off. As I stepped down a woman spoke to me in English and introduced me to Mr. Erkki Tiitola, my farmer host. As we

rode in a new Chevrolet taxi, the woman explained she was an English teacher relative of the Tiitolas. Thru her Mr. Tiitola described the farm, Maanvilj. It contains 250 acres and is located on 10 of the 100 islands of Lake Roine. They raise purebred Leghorns, garden crops, and some dairy cattle.

When we arrived in the farmyard, I saw the area was very beautiful. A blue, island-dotted lake surrounded by drooping birch and tall pine and fir trees.

Soon I met the family: the mother; Heikki, 21; Osmo, 19; Jouko, 17; Hanna, 15; Kalle, 13; Tuomas, 11; Jussi, 9; Marja, 6; Eero, 4; and 2 cousins, Markus, 15, and Pekka, 14.

During coffeetime we talked thru an interpreter teacher. Later we toured the house and farm. In the library I saw the text, "Feeds and Feeding," by Morrison and the American Poultry Journal. Mr. Tiitola knew of L. F. Payne, head of Kansas State College poultry department. Many poultry trophies line the shelves.

The farm buildings are red and white frame structures. There is a hatchery, large poultry house, 2 barns, and a greenhouse. The rye, oats, barley, and spring wheat fields are small and crossed with drainage ditches. Timothy and red clover are the hay crops.

In the forest we saw many wildflowers including buttercups, violets, forget-me-nots, cornflowers, lilies of the valley, columbines and wild roses. In the swamp were cranberries and calla lilies, while on the hillsides wild strawberries, blueberries and raspberries were growing.

Later that night I saw the children's pets. They consist of 3 small Finnish bird dogs, 2 bob-tailed cats, one young crow, many white rabbits, 2 small sea-gulls, and one jackdaw.

The teacher interpreter left and I was shown to my room. Altho it was still very light at 10 p. m. I soon went to sleep. I look forward to enjoying Finnish life and anticipated learning a lot.

—H. Dale Johnson.

Note: If you wish to drop Dale a note, his address for the next 2 months will be—

H. Dale Johnson, c/o Allan Nelson, American Legation, Helsinki, Finland.

Egg Production

U. S. egg production records for the first 5 months of 1950 totaled 29.3 billion eggs. This was the second-largest figure for this period in records beginning in 1924, reports the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Kansas farmers received an average of 25.5 cents a dozen for eggs in mid-June, down .3 cent from May 15. The June 15 price was nearly 12 cents below June, 1949, and was lower than at any time in the last 8 years. For the U. S. as a whole, egg prices averaged 1/2 cent higher than in May.

Labor Shortages Disappear With NEW, IMPROVED Twin Draulic LOADERS and Farm Equipment

Now is the time to look ahead for overcoming labor shortages on the farm. Save back breaking lifting and shoveling. Get more work done in less time. Twin Draulic Loaders, Hydraulic Dumps for trucks or wagon-trailers, Post Hole Diggers and Sprayers will be needed to win.



Twin Draulic Truck dump for any size farm truck.

NEW, improved TWIN DRAULIC all purpose LOADERS fit over 67 tractor models (row crop, 4 wheel, Ford, etc.). The only loader with smooth, powerful, TWIN hydraulic lifting action. Handles manure, grain, snow, hay, etc. The most improved loader that lifts more . . . higher . . . faster. Thousands in use. Supply may be limited later. Write today for free circular or see your dealer.

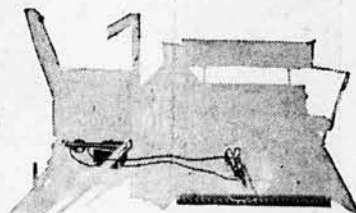
Truck and Wagon --- Trailer DUMPS

Heavy duty, hydraulic hoist centered under the truck or wagon body. Finger tip control from cab or tractor seat. Saves shoveling. Fits any farm truck or trailer. Circular FREE.



FENCING . . .

Twin Draulic Post Hole Digger operates on power take-off. Fits any tractor. Low priced.



Save Beans

Twin Draulic Combine Platform Regulator automatically keeps sickle bar at the correct cutting height regardless of contour of ground. Saves beans. Adapted to most popular makes of Combines. Hydraulic operated. Circular FREE.

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For Tomorrow's Needs, Invest in
U. S. Security Bonds --- Today!

CARLON PLASTIC PIPE IS Practical and Economical FOR GENERAL FARM USE

Carlton "EF" flexible plastic pipe is made in standard sizes from one-half inch to six inches. It is being used on farms to transport water and other fluids wherever desired. Carlton plastic pipe can be used above ground as a hose, or buried either above or below the frost line, as a permanent installation. Ideal for piping water to the house, barn, feed lot, poultry house, and for irrigation lines.



CARLON PLASTIC PIPE IS BEING USED FOR:

- LIVESTOCK WATERING
- JET WELL INSTALLATIONS
- IRRIGATION LINES
- WATER LINES
- DRAINAGE SYSTEMS
- SEWAGE LINES

CARLON PLASTIC PIPE IS MORE SUITABLE AND ECONOMICAL BECAUSE:

- LENGTHS — Shipped in long coils, it is easily handled, and saves time in laying and connecting.
- CONNECTIONS — Few ells are needed because the pipe is flexible. Cemented sleeves form a perfect connection and are furnished. Pipe-to-metal standard threaded adapters are used for connecting to pumps, faucets, etc.
- COST — Due to original low cost of Carlton "EF" pipe, and its quick and easy installation, it offers the utmost in economy.
- FREEZING — This plastic pipe will not burst from freezing. It expands with the ice as it forms. Deep ditches are not required.
- LIGHT WEIGHT — A 200-foot length of 2-inch Carlton "EF" is easily lifted and handled by two persons.

Write for complete information on how to use Carlton Plastic pipe and save money on the farm. There's no obligation, so make inquiries today about this pipe. Dealer's inquiries are invited.

SOUTHWESTERN PLASTIC PIPE CO.
BOX 1085 • WICHITA, KANSAS

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BIGGER EGG PROFITS
DURING PURINA'S BIG
COST-CUTTING FAIR**



**Save 3 ways
at these
PURINA
DEALERS**

PURINA



for **GROWING**
and **LAYING**
BIRDS



**SAVE ALMOST
HALF**

**ON THIS FAMOUS
PURINA FEEDER**

Purina's regular ALL-METAL hanging feeder. Lasts for years. Feeds 25 laying hens. Usually sells for \$2.60, but look at the bargain you can get during your Purina Dealer's Cost-Cutting Fair!

REGULAR

\$2.60
PRICE

NOW ONLY

\$1.35

**WITH EVERY 500 LBS. OF
PURINA LAYING CHOWS**

Here's all you do: Just buy any Purina Chow for laying hens. With each 100 lbs., get a coupon. Whenever you have 5 coupons turn them in with only \$1.35 to get the feeder. Buy all you want. No limit.

Hurry. Start saving coupons now —so you can get SEVERAL feeders. Offer lasts only until Oct. 31, and is good in Continental U. S.

SAVE
the cost
of
feeding
CULLS



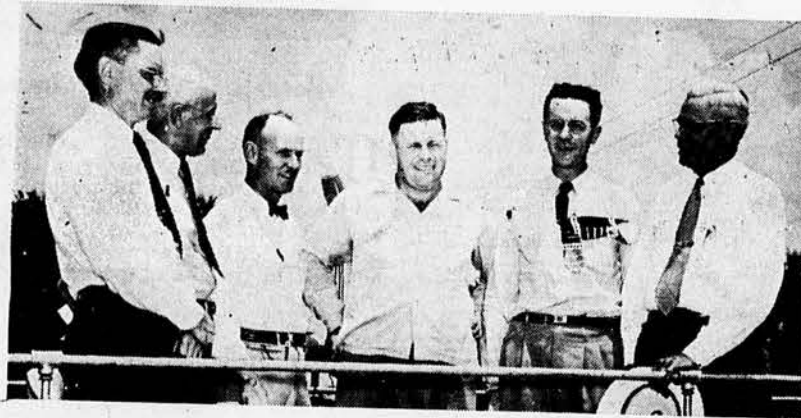
SAVE up to 5¢
feed cost per
dozen eggs



- ABILENE, Gorden Mark Elevator Co.
- ADMIRE, Falkner's Hatchery & Feed Store
- ANDALE, Andale Farmers Coop. Co.
- ANDOVER, L. S. Dack
- ANTHONY, Thurman Hatchery
- ARKANSAS CITY, Arbuckle's Hatchery
- ATCHISON, Berry Bros. Hatchery
- ATTICA, Imperial Flour Mills Co.
- ASHLAND, Wallingford Elevator Co.
- AUGUSTA, Furlong Hatchery & Feed
- BALDWIN CITY, Hardy Farm Supply
- BAXTER SPRINGS, Gaines Feed Store
- BELLEVILLE, Hall Mill & Elevator
- BELOIT, Jones Feed & Seed Co.
- BONNER SPRINGS, Coleman Coal & Feed Co.
- BURDICK, Burdick Grain & Food Market
- BURLINGTON, Solsby's Feed & Seed Store
- BURRTON, Hensley Oil & Feeds
- CARBONDALE, Surber Grain Co.
- CEDARVALE, L. C. Adam Merc. Co.
- CHANUTE, Farm Service Store
- CHANUTE, Floyd R. Potter
- CHENEY, Ball Produce & Hatchery
- CHERRYVALE, Cherryvale Grain Co.
- CLAY CENTER, Gorden Mark Elev.
- CLEARWATER, Hugh R. Wilk
- CLYDE, Derousseau's Hatchery
- COFFEYVILLE, C C Feeders Supply
- CONWAY SPRINGS, Farmers Union Coop. Ass'n
- COTTONWOOD FALLS, Schoap Poultry
- COUNCIL GROVE, Hammer Coal & Grain Co.
- DODGE CITY, Casterline Grain & Seed, Inc.
- DWIGHT, Dwight Feed Co.
- EDGERTON, Edgerton Elev.
- EDNA, Edna Produce
- EL DORADO, The Home Grain Co., Inc.
- ELKHART, Elkhart Coop. Equity Exchange
- ELLIS, The Wheatland Elev.
- EMPORIA, The Kansas Soya Products Co., Inc.
- ESBON, Esbon Feed & Seed Co.
- ESKRIDGE, Converse Farm Service Co.
- EUREKA, C. T. Agrelius Feed Co.
- FLORENCE, Florence Hatchery
- FONTANA, Barnes Feed & Seed Store
- FT. SCOTT, Chas. Leist Feed & Seed Co.
- FT. SCOTT, National Coal, Ice & Fuel Co.
- FRANKFORT, Kenro Hatchery
- FREDONIA, Cox Produce and Grain Co.
- GARDEN CITY, Western Terminal Elev. Co.
- GARDNER, Gardner Grain Co.
- GARNETT, A. H. Fawkes & Sons
- GAS, Goodley Hatchery
- GIRARD, Potter's Hatchery
- GREAT BEND, Barton County Hatchery
- GREELEY, Rommelfanger Produce
- GREENSBURG, Security Elevator Co.
- HARPER, The Imperial Flour Mills Co.
- HARVEYVILLE, Harveyville Grange Coop.
- HAYS, Engel Electric Hatchery
- HERINGTON, White Grain Co.
- HIAWATHA, Wolf Feed & Grain Co.
- HIGHLAND, The Derrick-Hischke Farm Supply
- HILLSDALE, Hillside Elevator Co.
- HOLTON, Farmers Union Coop. Ass'n
- HOPE, The Farmers Coop. Elev. & Sup. Co.
- HORTON, Zweimiller Feed Co.
- HUGOTON, Security Elevator Co.
- HUMBOLDT, Dale's Feed Store
- HUTCHINSON, Berry's Hatchery & Feed Store
- HUTCHINSON, Orli's Feed & Seed Co.
- HUTCHINSON, Salt City Hatchery
- INDEPENDENCE, Star Mill Co., Inc.
- IOLA, Art's Feed Store
- IONIA, Ionia Produce
- JUNCTION CITY, Hart Bartlett Sturtevant
- KANSAS CITY, Crawford Hatcheries
- KANSAS CITY, Dyer & Co.
- KANSAS CITY, Frank Wells Feed Store
- KANSAS CITY, Kelley Feed Store
- KENSINGTON, Levin Bros.
- KINGMAN, Goenner Hatchery
- KIOWA, Curran Hatchery
- LA CYGNE, Farmers Produce
- LANE, Geriths Breeder Hatchery
- LAWRENCE, Douglas County Hatchery
- LAWRENCE, Milton Schaake
- LEAVENWORTH, Hibbs Farm Service
- LIBERAL, Security Elev. Co.
- LOGAN, The Logan Grain Co.
- LONE ELM, Moore's Feed Store
- LOUISBURG, Ownes Feed & Produce
- LYONS, W. S. Dayton Hatchery
- MACKSVILLE, Kansas Milling Co.
- MAIZE, Maize Mills, Inc.

Basic research into quality of Southeast Kansas feed underway at . . .

Mound Valley



PLANNERS-WORKERS: Among speakers at Mound Valley branch experiment station dedication were these 6 men. In center is Floyd Davidson, superintendent of the station. Second from right is Maurice I. Wyckoff, Altamont banker and president of the Southeast Kansas Agricultural Research Association. Others are Kansas State College faculty members, from left, Dr. H. E. Myers, head of agronomy; Dr. A. D. Weber, assistant dean of agriculture, and Prof. F. W. Atkeson, head of dairy department. At far right is Dr. R. I. Throckmorton, dean of agriculture.

MOUND VALLEY has been put into gear. The branch experiment station for Southeast Kansas was officially opened during a special dedicatory program July 12. Now, basic research is underway. Research that is designed to open some secret compartments in the animal nutrition closet.

A complete account of what is being planned for the Mound Valley branch experiment station appeared in *Kansas Farmer* for September 3, 1949. In plain and simple language the main problem is this: Animal feed looks alike, but is it? At the same time quantity production of feeds also will be emphasized. Prof. F. W. Atkeson, head of Kansas State College dairy department, outlined initial dairy research plans during the morning part of the dedication program. He pointed out there are 40 or more things they would like to do at once. But, because of space and help limitations, they can take just one step at a time.

Will Test Feed

First step will be a break-down test with 30 average dairy cows obtained in the area. These will be divided into 3 groups of 10 cows each. One group will be fed feed grown in the area. Another group will get feed grown in another area of the state where there are no known nutritional deficiencies. The third group will be fed locally-grown feed supplemented with individual food elements. At first phosphorus will be added to the feed in the third group. Later they may add calcium, perhaps other elements. After this step has been made, another foot will be put forward.

At the same time, Professor Atkeson asked for volunteers in the area to try experiments on their farms to line up with work undertaken at the branch station.

Introducing speakers on the morning program, Dr. R. I. Throckmorton, dean of agriculture at Kansas State College, pointed out that the new branch station become a reality with a \$105,000 appropriation from the last legislature. The station site was an auxiliary landing field during World War II, including 241 acres. An additional 40 acres have been added to bring the total to 281 acres.

A branch station like Mound Valley was needed years ago, Doctor Throck-

morton said. But he cautioned farmers and businessmen in the area to be patient for results. It takes time to get answers from basic research, he reminded.

Recommendations for growing better farm crops will come from the station, too. And apparently there is need for it. When Floyd Davidson was speaking to a large group of men early during the program, he was flooded with questions about grass crops in particular. Farmers are interested in better grazing. And that is the foundation for more and better livestock. Mr. Davidson is superintendent of the Mound Valley station.

Dr. H. E. Myers, head of Kansas State College agronomy department, gave farmers a virtual promise of better crops, both grain and forage. He pointed out that Southeast Kansas is an area with a great potential. It has the highest rainfall in the state. But fertility of soil is low and farms are small. The combination means small gross incomes. Obviously, the way to increase incomes is thru higher yields. And there is hope that higher yields can be attained thru proper management and fertilization.

After Higher Yields

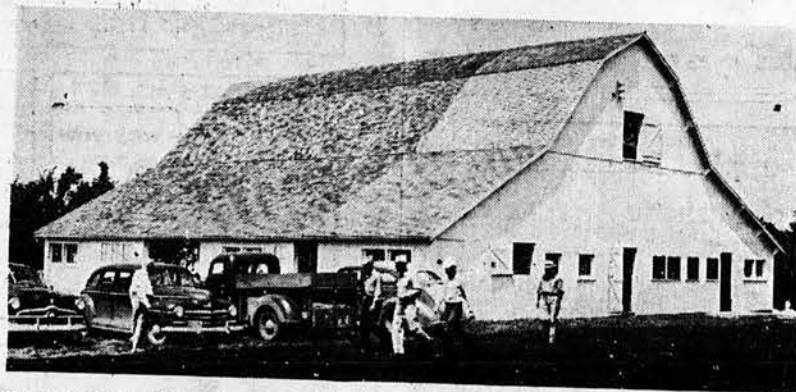
Eventually, Doctor Myers pointed out, they hope to find how to raise 150-bushel corn, how to raise not 40 or 50 bushels but twice that much wheat an acre, how to increase pasture production. Then they can reduce these methods to practical recommendations for farm use.

Increasing yield will be the number 1 objective of the crops experiments. Second objective will be to produce crops with high nutritive value. Quality will be determined by both laboratory and livestock methods.

The Mound Valley station will not be a model farm. It will not have a model herd of registered dairy cows. It is being set up as a practical research farm.

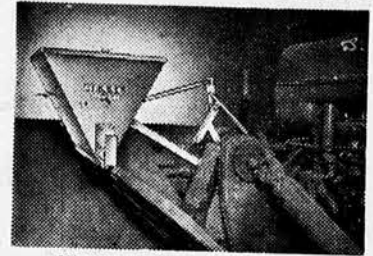
As Doctor Throckmorton pointed out, Mound Valley branch experiment station is a tribute to the energetic thinking of the farmers and businessmen of Southeast Kansas.

Much credit for the Mound Valley station must go to the many persons allied with the Southeast Kansas Agricultural Research Association.



EXPERIMENT BARN: Thirty cows will be housed in this barn for first step in dairy nutrition research. Special stalls were built. Mangers were designed to prevent spillage of feed. It was remodeled from an old hay barn which stood on premises. Rooms for milk, feed and laboratory are in new section at right.

BETTER QUALITY HAY & GRAIN



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FOR: Grain Elevators, Combines, Hay Balers, Choppers, Blowers.

Scientifically designed and field tested. The effective, economical way to apply Hesse Hay & Grain Dryer. Easy and economical to install. Priced \$39.50 up. Thousands are using Hesse Hay & Grain Dryer with excellent results. Users say "without Hesse Dryer this grain would be burning up" . . . "It's truly a life saver . . . we can start harvesting a day or two sooner" . . . "we firmly believe you have a wonderful product."

GET YOUR HAY UP . . . earlier, with most feed value, least labor. Save the leaves and greenness.

DON'T BE DELAYED . . . or lose your crop from uneven ripening or high moisture. Harvest earlier. Use in earcorn, oats, barley, wheat, rye, sorghums.

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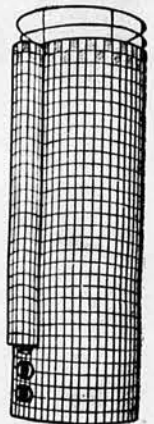
- Hay and Grain Dryer
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Salina Concrete Stave Silos are constructed for a lifetime of durability and service. Heavy, power tamped, steam cured staves. Distributed locking joints. All steel, air-tight, free swinging doors. Many other exclusive features . . . and remember, a Salina Silo pays for itself as it earns for you! Write today for free folder.



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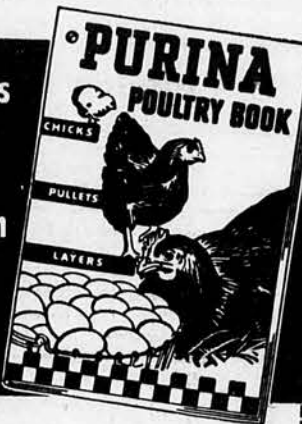
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THE NEW WYSS WHEEL MOVE SPRINKLER IRRIGATION AND TRACTOR MOVE IRRIGATION

You Can Convert Your Present System
Write Glenn Williams, Irrigation Division, Dept. KF, 3225 Starr, Lincoln, Nebr., for location of operating Systems.
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that will help you to hit the target on increased yields

Pictures of almost every crop! Actual records of yields! Read—then set your target!

Yours for a post card requesting it—this 32 page fact packed book about soil—plant food and crops.

Write us at address below for your copy!

Anaconda 42% TREBLE SUPERPHOSPHATE



WHAT IT TAKES TO HIT THE CROP BULLS-EYE

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

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 _____

ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY
FERTILIZER DEPARTMENT
ANACONDA, MONTANA

BOX I-8

Have you heard—?

Notes on New Products and Folks Who Make Them

HERE is a newcomer in the barn cleaner field. A new barn cleaner with no paddles, bars or machinery to clutter the gutter has been developed by Kewaunee Engineering Corporation, of Kewaunee, Wis. It is adapted to the family-size farm. The owner can install it himself and there are no pits to build. It can be operated by either a 3/4 HP electric motor or a 1 1/2 HP gas engine. One motor operates the conveyor and pulls the scoop along the gutter. Scoops are available in 3 sizes to fit gutters of various widths. The Kewaunee Corporation says a boy can guide the scoop, cleaning the gutter in a matter of minutes. First models, now in production, will be available at farm equipment dealers this fall.

There's a new "Hog Calendar" ready for you which promises bigger hog profits. The announcement is being made by Schreiber Mills, Inc., of St. Joseph, Mo., makers of Lassy hog feeds.

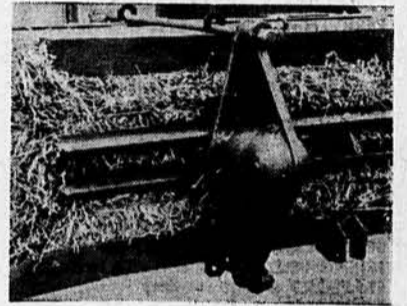
This calendar is one of the most complete and practical guides on management, feeding, care, and marketing of hogs ever developed. It is designed in circular form and can be tacked on the wall for ready reference. You'll find the answers to many questions on hog production in this handy help. Farmers, hog raisers, 4-H Club members, feed dealers, county agents, and others can obtain a free copy. Write Have You Heard, *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, Kan., for free copy of the "Hog Profit Calendar."

New Poultry Book: Latest suggested information on equipment, management and feeding of poultry is available in a newly announced 32-page book prepared by the Ralston Purina Company. For your free copy of this book, write to Ralston Purina, 1822 Checker Board Square, St. Louis 2, Mo.

Turkey raisers, here's news of a new drug for controlling blackhead. The Lederle Laboratories Division of the American Cyanamid Company is now marketing Enheptin—described as a practical, economical, effective medication. It can be used either to control outbreaks of blackhead or to prevent the disease by continuous feeding of small amounts to the flock, the company states. Enheptin is given in mash.

It has been used with equal success on Broad Breasted Bronze, Beltsville Whites and New Jersey Buff turkeys. Enheptin is available in 1/2-pound and 5-pound packages. Enheptin-treated feeds may be available at local feed stores. The new drug also can be used on chickens and other fowl that are susceptible to blackhead.

The New Holland Manufacturing Company has announced a new hydraulic bale tension control unit for New Holland Model 76 balers. It is known as the Hydraformatic. The unit automatically makes up for differences



in moisture, ending need of stopping to adjust tension when you hit more moist portions of the windrow. One adjustment provides for heavy or light bales in hay or straw. For more details, write to H. K. Luttringer, press relations bureau, New Holland Machine Company, New Holland, Pa.

The Stow Manufacturing Company, Binghamton, N. Y., announces a new product—the Stow Sani-Auger—which quickly clears toilet stoppages. The auger features a telescoping-tube body into which the Stow multi-coil flexible shaft can be placed. When you pull the



crank-arm out, the shaft is retracted into the tube. When auger is placed in bowl, pushing down on handle extends shaft down thru pipe to the stoppage. As soon as crank is turned, spiral tip on auger engages stoppage and the obstruction is quickly cleared.

GRANDMA . . . By Charles Kuhn



6-30 CHAS. KUHN



TRACTOR

Kansas Dealers

- ABILENE—Cruse Tractor Co.
- ANTHONY—Williams Tractor Co.
- ASHLAND—Fellers Motor Co.
- ATCHISON—Touslee Tract. & Impl. Co.
- BELLEVIEW—Rooney Impl. Co.
- BELOIT—Fuller Equip. Co.
- CIMARRON—Layman Farm Supply
- CLYDE—Felght Farm Equip. Co.
- COLBY—Northwest Distr. Co.
- COLDWATER—Coldwater Motor Co.
- COUNCIL GROVE—Wood-Crum Impl. Co.
- DENTON—Whitmore Tr. & Imp. Co.
- DIGHTON—Davison-Gough Motor Co.
- DODGE CITY—Ark. Valley Impl. Co.
- EL DORADO—McClure Tractor & Impl. Co.
- ELLSWORTH—Johnson Farm Equip. Co.
- EMPORIA—Owens-Wilson Impl. Co.
- EUREKA—Bush Tractor & Impl. Co.
- FLORENCE—Roberts Machinery Co.
- GARDEN CITY—Burtis-Nunn Impl. Co., Inc.
- GRAINFIELD—Shaw Motor Co.
- GREENLEAF—Nelson Bros. Mach. Co.
- GREAT BEND—Shumacher Farm Equip. Co.
- GREENSBURG—Gupton Motor Co.
- HADDAM—Rooney Motor Co.
- HAYS—Drelling Impl. Co.
- HIAWATHA—Rite Way Farm Equip. Co.
- HILL CITY—Lewis Motor Co., Inc.
- HOISINGTON—Robbins Equip. Co.
- HOLTON—Bottenberg Impl. Co.
- HOWARD—Bryan Tractor & Impl. Co.
- HUGOTON—Hugoton Tract. & Impl. Co.
- HUTCHINSON—Chas. A. Rayl Impl. Co.
- JAMESTOWN—Elniff Motor Co.
- KINGMAN—Staley Tractor Co.
- KINSLEY—Walters Tractor & Impl. Co.
- KIOWA—Lawson Tractor & Impl. Co.
- LA CROSSE—Luft Implements
- LARNED—Twin Feed Machinery Co.
- LAWRENCE—Bigsby-Banning Tractor & Impl. Co.
- LEAVENWORTH—Boling Tractor & Impl. Co.
- LEONARDVILLE—John Stafford Motor Co.
- LIBERAL—Southwest Tractor & Impl. Co.
- LINCOLN—J. G. Miller Motor Co.
- LUCAS—Lucas Equip. Co.
- LYONS—G. C. Schumacher Impl. Co.
- MANHATTAN—Saro Tractor & Impl. Co., Inc.
- MCPHERSON—Callendo Tract. & Impl. Co., Inc.
- MARION—Midwest Tract. Sales & Serv.
- MARYSVILLE—Anderson-Boss Impl. Co.
- MEADE—Wolfe Motor Co.
- MEDICINE LODGE—Sprout Tractor & Impl. Co.
- NESS CITY—Roth Beutler Tractor Co.
- NEWTON—Astle Implement Co.
- NORTON—Bennett Motor Co.
- OAKLEY—Shaw Impl. Co.
- OBERLIN—Kump Motor Co.
- OLATHE—Ferrin Machinery Co.
- ONAGA—Wentz Tractor & Impl. Co.
- OSAGE CITY—Osage Motors, Inc.
- OSBORNE—McCammon Tract. & Impl. Co.
- OTTAWA—Price Impl. Co.
- PAOLA—Tom Crawford Tractor & Impl. Co.
- PLAINVILLE—Plainville Impl. Co.
- PRATT—Rollmann Tractor & Equip. Co., Inc.
- RUSSELL—Russell Tractor & Impl. Co.
- SALINA—Kansas Tractor Sales Co.
- SEDAN—Wall Tractor & Equip. Co.
- SENECA—Wentz Farm Supply
- SMITH CENTER—Jones Tractor Sales & Service
- TESCOTT—Miller Motor Co.
- TONGANOXIE—Laming Tractor & Impl. Co.
- TOPEKA—Shawnee Tractor & Impl. Co.
- VALLEY FALLS—The Modern Tractor & Impl. Co.
- WAKEENY—Midwest Marketing Co.
- WAKEFIELD—Bruegger Trac. & Impl. Co.
- WAMEGO—C. J. Wentz Sales Co.
- WASHINGTON—Bill Seitz Imp. Co.
- WELLINGTON—Sumner County Tract. & Impl. Co.
- WICHITA—Taylor Tractor Co.
- WINFIELD—Stuber Tractor & Impl. Co.

K C TRACTOR & IMPLEMENT CO., Inc.

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



Oom-pah

(Continued from Page 1)

Hardware Store, of Topeka, took over sponsorship of the band and Ed Tonar, a professional musician, volunteered as director.

From September, 1947, to September, 1948, the band made 24 public appearances and played to nearly 20,000 listeners. From October, 1948, to October, 1949, the band played 36 public appearances before nearly 56,000 persons. Rehearsals are held every Wednesday night during winter months in preparation for summer engagements.

These engagements have included appearances at the Kansas Free Fair, Overbrook Fair, Auburn Fair, Indian Creek Grange Fair, Richland Fair, Riley County Fair, Big Springs Fair, Wabunsee County Balanced Farming and Living Tour, achievement parties, Midwest Farm and Home Institute, Farm Bureau meetings, ice-cream socials, 4-H Days competition, 4-H Round-up, Topeka rodeo and parade, state hospital, boys industrial school CROP parade, ball games, and many concerts at parks and small towns.

Ed Tonar, director, donates his time to the band. "I love to work with these young people and feel I am making some contribution to society by giving my services," he says. Mr. Tonar once was connected with the Scotch Hi-Liner orchestra out of New York City and has traveled with an orchestra of his own. Under his direction the band has more than 60 numbers in its repertoire, including overtures, marches, polkas, jazz and waltzes.

"Much credit for success of the band must go to Darrell Roach, owner of Forbes Hardware," says Merle Eyestone, county 4-H Club agent. "The Forbes store has provided a music room for rehearsals and for storage of band instruments, music stands, music and extra suits. The store also has purchased 2 instruments, music and stands for the band, plus special treats on warm nights.

"Our county 4-H Council has purchased drums for the band," says Mr. Eyestone. "The band itself has raised money to purchase some 25 uniforms. Members still have some uniforms from a former Shawnee county band that broke up in 1943."

The band is blessed currently by having twin drum majorettes. They are Marjorie and Marvalie Tibbs, twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tibbs, Silver Lake. These girls won championship honors in baton twirling at a recent Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

Shirley Curtis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Curtis, Topeka, is student director of the band. Elmer Curtis is known by you folks as a popular announcer for Radio Station WIBW.

Garden Safety

Maintaining a mulch to conserve moisture and to reduce soil temperature should be included in midsummer care of the garden, says W. W. Willis, Kansas State College horticulturist. Mulch may be of straw, old leaves or granulated peat. The latter is highly recommended.

Make Seed Plans

Demand for high-quality sweet clover seed has made it difficult to obtain the seed in spring at planting time. E. L. Mader, agronomist at Kansas State College, suggests making plans right now to get the seed you will need for spring seeding.



"But I did brush my teeth. Feel them! They're still wet!"



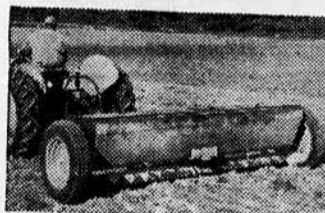
Now better than ever!

The FAMOUS PEORIA GRAIN DRILL IS BACK!

Now greatly improved, it's called the Dearborn-Peoria Grain Drill. Still offers all the time-tested features that made it the farmer's choice for half a century.

For many years the Peoria Grain and Fertilizer Drill has earned high praise from farmers everywhere. Now this famous drill is being manufactured by Dearborn Motors, in its Wood Bros. factory at Des Moines. It's the same smooth-working, accurate-seeding drill, PLUS improvements that make it still faster and more economical for today's high-speed farming. Don't buy any drill until you see and try it!

GRASS SEEDER ATTACHMENT. This attachment (sold separately) can be quickly and easily mounted on the grain drill by means of only two bolts at each end. Micrometric fluted feed assures accurate seeding of grasses, low as two pounds per acre.



Dearborn Lime & Fertilizer Spreader
Has 8 ft. wide heavy hot rolled steel hopper; holds up to 1,250 lbs. of lime or fertilizer. Split disc agitator pulverizes material. Distributes 100 to 5,000 lbs. per acre. Quickly attached to any tractor. Tires sold separately.

for Making Seed Beds . . . Get These Dearborn Implements, too

DEARBORN PLOWS . . . Moldboard, Disc, Two-Way. Attached to Ford Tractor in one minute or less; lifted and lowered by the tractor's Hydraulic Touch Control. Simple, sturdy . . . no wheels, axles, springs, levers, tongues, clutches or trip ropes. Bottoms for all soils. See these great plows!

DEARBORN FIELD CULTIVATOR. A great tool for stubble mulch farming, making seed beds that resist water and wind erosion and for pasture renovation. Several types of points available. Is attached in one minute; lifts, lowers by Ford Tractor Hydraulic Touch Control. A tool of many uses.

DEARBORN SPRING TOOTH HARROW
High-tempered spring teeth make an excellent seed bed and flip weeds out. Dodges through stones and roots. Lifts, lowers by Ford Tractor Hydraulic Touch Control for fast transport and short turning.

Ask your Ford Tractor dealer for a Demonstration!



To reduce farming costs, ask your nearby Ford Tractor dealer for a demonstration of this equipment without delay.



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Ford Farming

MEANS LESS WORK . . . MORE INCOME PER ACRE

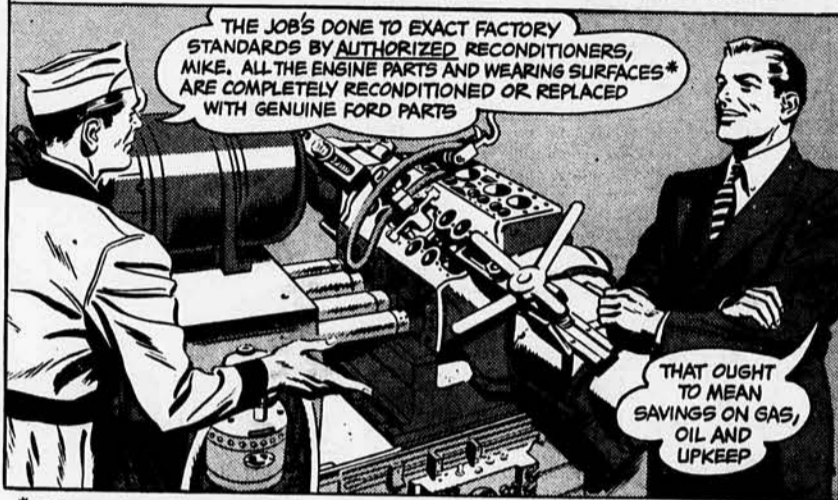
"They showed me,"

says Mike
(FROM MISSOURI)

"How to give my faithful Ford a new future!"



WHEN I VISITED ONE OF THE AUTHORIZED RECONDITIONING PLANTS



THE JOB'S DONE TO EXACT FACTORY STANDARDS BY AUTHORIZED RECONDITIONERS, MIKE. ALL THE ENGINE PARTS AND WEARING SURFACES* ARE COMPLETELY RECONDITIONED OR REPLACED WITH GENUINE FORD PARTS

THAT OUGHT TO MEAN SAVINGS ON GAS, OIL AND UPKEEP

*CRANKSHAFTS, CAMSHAFT, BUSHINGS, VALVE GUIDES, TIMING GEARS, PISTONS, RINGS, BEARINGS, RODS, VALVES, GASKETS, STUDS, NUTS... ALL COMPLETELY RECONDITIONED OR REPLACED WITH THE PARTS THAT ARE MADE RIGHT, FIT RIGHT, LAST LONGER...



IT CERTAINLY DOES, AND HERE YOU SEE THE ENGINE'S TESTED TO MAKE SURE IT CHECKS AS GOOD AS NEW

THEN THIS EMBLEM MEANS THE FORD ENGINE I BUY HAS BEEN RECONDITIONED RIGHT BY THE RIGHT PEOPLE

YOU BET IT DOES, MIKE. SO BE SURE THIS AUTHORIZED RECONDITIONER'S EMBLEM IS ON THE RECONDITIONED FORD ENGINE OR ENGINE ACCESSORIES YOU BUY

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90 DAYS OR 4,000 MILES
Costs only a few dollars per week

Western Land Roller PUMPS FOR IRRIGATION



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

MANUFACTURED BY Western Land Roller Co. HASTINGS, NEBRASKA

Look Ahead, Get Ahead

(Continued from Page 6)



POTATO QUALITY: Thru trained inspectors of the Marketing Division, reliable grades of potatoes are established and increase the popularity of Kaw Valley potatoes. Not only does this service help value of farm products, but it aids in building the reputation of Kansas farm goods on a national scale.

where irrigation is provided. No fruit has better usefulness as well as freedom from pest hazards. Too few at present take advantage of strawberries as a fruit crop for home as well as a commercial enterprise.

While many varieties have been introduced, Dunlap still retains a favored spot as a variety for home use. Howard (Premier) and Blakemore are now other leading home strawberry varieties and widely used as shipping varieties. Sioux is a USDA newcomer to the home garden with great promise. Strawberries are a fine crop for customers to pick themselves.

also enjoying home-grown production so market outlets are not always available.

In recent years the Kaw Valley Irish potato industry has met increasing competition, as have all other states in our producing season, from the Kern county, California, area. No good solution has been worked out. As a result in Kansas our commercial acreage has dropped from 12,000 to under 2,500 acres in less than 25 years. Our land is still as well-adapted as ever, but we lack a variety with consumer eye appeal or the Long White.

More Grapes Set Out

Grapes are next to strawberries the most commonly-used small fruit, with both commercial as well as home interest in them maintained. Eastern counties have increased plantings in recent years. Concord has been the main variety with some Fredonia, Niagara and a few other American varieties included. In very recent years interest in French-American hybrid grapes has developed with their probable future still unpredictable. No very extensive plantings old enough to give us much accumulated experience are available. However, present results indicate they may rapidly assume a place in our fresh-fruit picture.

Emmett Schroeder, of Hutchinson, is especially interested in this venture and has what is probably the largest collection (over 600 varieties) of this country. Who knows? Perhaps in the next 25 to 50 years we will see Kansas-grown French-American hybrid grapes compete successfully with the California grape industry. Certainly we have plenty of adapted land, as well as a location adjacent to good market outlets.

Competition Is Strong

The vegetable industry has had its full share of ups-and-downs. In more recent years, considerable reduction in acreage of many crops has occurred. Irish and sweet potatoes, cantaloupes, watermelons, sweet corn, spinach, onions, and peas are among the more extensively-grown crops for local marketing, commercial shipping as well as processing by canning plants.

Climatic conditions have at times not favored our successful competition in some of these vegetable enterprises. At our season of harvest many areas are

New Varieties Expected

Our sweet potato industry has been improved in recent years with introduction of better strains of old varieties. And thru a testing and seed-producing program with the USDA and other states, in the very near future new varieties are to be expected. Names such as Nancy Gold, Orlis, Orange Little Stem, Nanrico and Red Nancy represent some of these new and most promising developments. Kansas State College has taken an active part in this program.

Canning small-size sweet potatoes in the Bonner Springs area has helped improve returns from what otherwise would be a cull out loss. In the entire vegetable field sweet potatoes seem to hold a good future as a cash crop for Kansas, due to the large acreage of land adapted to them.

Irrigation Holds Promise

With many new irrigation wells in Western Kansas counties, interest in growing vegetables for long-distance shipment has increased. Large acreages in Scott, Stanton, Grant and other nearby counties have been planted in recent years to onions, cantaloupes, honeydews, Irish potatoes, cucumbers and other crops. As grower experience and market connections improve, it is possible that by 1975 upwards of 15,000 acres may be devoted to this type of irrigated vegetable production. Likewise vegetable seed production is another definite possibility.

For those who want to look ahead as well as get ahead, a horticultural program offers real possibilities. It seems logical to expect the thirties and early forties were the low points in acreage devoted to these fruit and vegetable crops in this century.

Coming, August 19 . . .

Five-pound broilers in 12 weeks, 300-egg flocks, huge incubators and chicks when you want them, top-quality eggs, ready-to-cook fryers. That is part of the 1950 poultry picture.

Contrast that with 75-egg hens, mongrel flocks rustling for a living, at a time when eggs were seasonal and stewing hens were the only form of poultry meat available thruout the year.

Then take a look at what the future holds for poultry-flock owners.

You can do all three in the August 19, 1950, issue of *Kansas Farmer*. One of the Nation's most outstanding poultry authorities will give you the whole story, more complete than you ever have read it before, in the very next issue of *Kansas Farmer*. You will want to keep it permanently. Read it in your August 19 issue of *Kansas Farmer*.

Marketing Viewpoint

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

What can be expected in wheat-price movements during the next 30 days?
—J. F.

Wheat prices have made the usual postharvest adjustment to the loan rate more rapidly this year than usually occurs, and except for a spreading Korean war, wheat prices have probably pretty well adjusted to postharvest levels. Some fluctuations in wheat prices can be expected, of course, reflecting changes in war situation. Many observers predict rather lengthy fighting in Korea. If that should materialize wheat prices could be expected to move slightly upward.

The Government is asking for authority to sell government-owned wheat at the loan rate providing they do not depress market prices. In case of wheat, large supplies owned by the Government and potentially available would be a price-stabilizing factor even during a sharp inflationary period. Such action would probably have a long-time stabilizing influence on wheat prices and probably would, over a period of time, be of considerable benefit to the wheat producer.

Does grading eggs for size alone return as much as grading for both size and internal quality?—C. K.

According to a recent report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, three fifths of all eggs sold by a sample of producers in the North Central States region during 1948 were sold on an ungraded basis. About a fifth were graded for size only, either by seller or buyer as a basis for payment. Another fifth were graded for both size and internal quality.

Eggs graded for size only, a large proportion of which were sold to hatcheries and direct to consumers, brought farmers the highest return per dozen—about 7 cents above average for ungraded eggs, and about 3 cents over eggs graded for both size and internal quality.

Does the recent change in price-outlook, as a result of the Korean situation, warrant immediate expansion in grade-A milk production?—G. G.

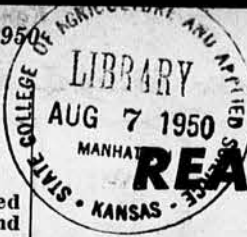
Producers should exercise considerable caution in expanding grade-A output at this time. It would appear in this area increased need for milk for fluid uses can be met fairly well from existing herds. This does not mean some producers should not enter grade-A production as most markets have a fairly large turnover and new producers are needed to replace old producers leaving the dairy business.

Will price of corn-fed cattle hold up to present level until late fall?—P. S.

Based on current conditions it seems probable prices for better grades of fed cattle will hold up well until late fall. Most-important factors affecting livestock price trends during this period will be (1) general demand situation and (2) number of cattle to be marketed in late fall.

It seems reasonable to expect the current high level of consumer demand will be strengthened as increased defense expenditures are carried out. However, a sudden change in the war situation could possibly touch off a sharp reaction in business activity which would affect cattle prices. Although there is a possibility the Government might impose price controls on some commodities, it is not likely cattle prices would be set below present levels.

Number of fed cattle marketed this fall is expected to be greater than a year ago. According to a July 1 report issued by the Department of Agriculture, there were 34 per cent more cattle on feed in the Corn Belt than a year earlier. Farmers indicated intentions to market nearly three fourths of these cattle before October 1. This would leave somewhat more fed cattle to be marketed in the last quarter of 1950 as compared to the last quarter of 1949. From a supply standpoint, some weakness in fed-cattle prices would be expected by late fall, but due to the demand situation more strength than weakness in prices now appears probable.



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1951 Farm Deal



SAVE 3 WAYS

Liberal Discounts to farmers on Mobiloil, Mobilgreases, Mobilube Gear Oils and Mobil Specialties. Just order next year's needs now for delivery beginning January 1st. No money down. Pay on delivery.

Price Protection. If prices go up, you're protected until delivery. If they fall, you pay prevailing price at delivery time. You can't lose!

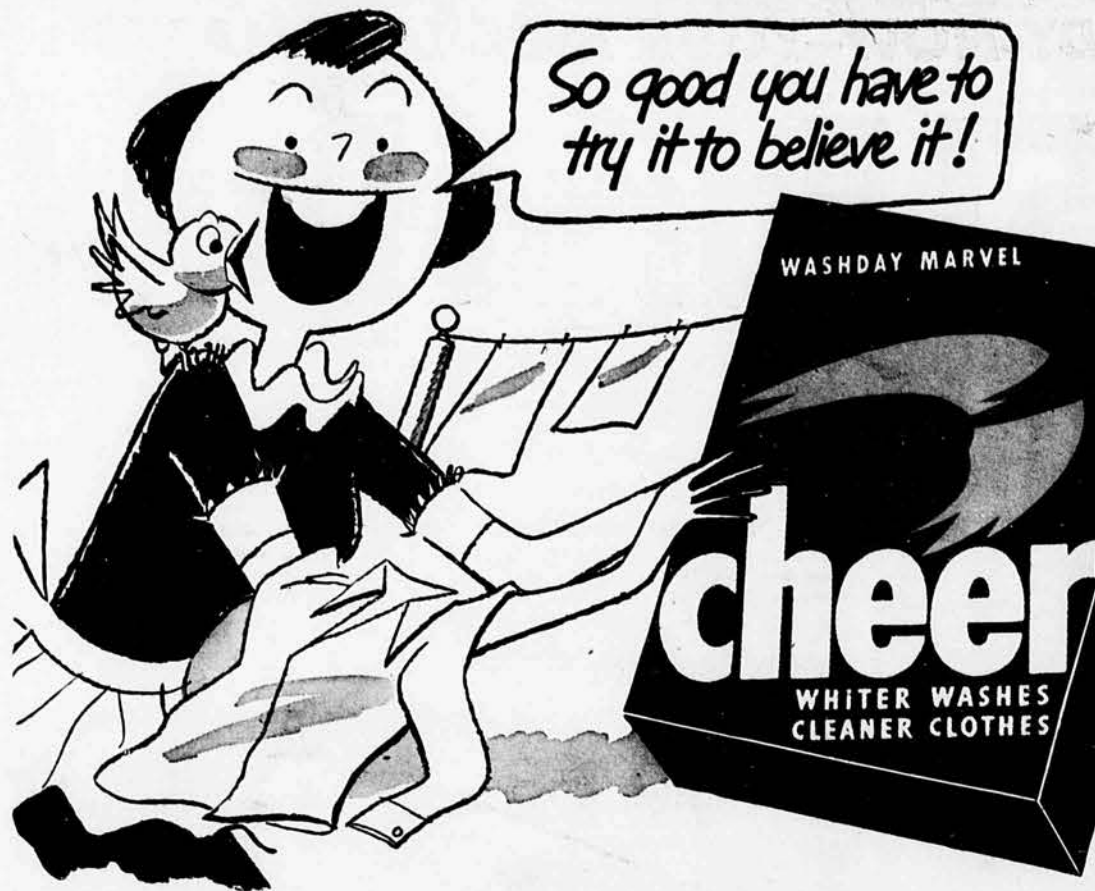
Quality Products. Besides worth-while cash savings, you benefit from top quality. Mobil farm products are endorsed by 72 of America's biggest farm equipment manufacturers.



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Get Famous Mobilgrease and Mobilube Gear Oil, too!



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So good you get the cleanest possible wash with the least possible work!



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

SO GOOD it washes clothes cleaner in **ONE** wash than any soap will in two!

After years of experimenting, Procter & Gamble laboratories have discovered a *whale* of a washing product—so good that laboratory tests show it gets clothes cleaner in a single wash than any soap will in two!



SO GOOD you can get a bright, clean wash

even WITHOUT RINSING!



CHEER gives you the cleanest possible wash any "no rinse" suds can offer! Just wash, wring out and hang up to dry! . . . But if you rinse, CHEER's your best bet for a cleaner wash than you'll get with any soap — any other type of washing product.

So good you get a dazzling-white wash with **NO BLEACHING!**
NO BLUING!

Without bleaching, without bluing — CHEER washes white things clean as fresh snow, colored things bright as new paint. Yet CHEER is kind to hands, safe for washable colors.



So good you get a film-free wash **even in HARDEST WATER!**

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



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

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





1 DIP IN HOT WATER: Peach skins slip easily when fruit is dipped first in hot water, then quickly in cold. Use wire basket or cheesecloth.



2 USE ANTIDARKENING SOLUTION: Halve peaches and pare. Drop into a gallon of water containing 2 tablespoons each of salt and vinegar.



3 DRAIN OFF SOLUTION: Drain off anti-darkening solution and fill each jar with peaches to within 1/2 inch from top.

For prettier peaches, can the cold-pack way

By Florence McKinney

FOR prettier peaches, choose a cold pack. The difference between high-priced and low-priced peaches at the grocers is mostly appearance . . . not food value. A pretty peach lends itself well for company salads and desserts. Combined with crisp lettuce, cheese, coconut, nut meats and other colorful fruits, you will have food on the shelf for any hurry-up meal.

Choose peaches just right for table use, firm and sound and only one canner load at a time. Peach skins slip easily when the fruit is dipped first in hot water, then quickly in cold. Use a wire basket with a handle or a large piece of cheesecloth. After dipping, peel the peaches, halve them and remove pits. To keep peeled fruit from darkening, drop halves into water containing 2 tablespoons each of salt and vinegar for each gallon. Let peaches remain in this solution while you make the boiling-hot sirup for canning.

Before making sirup, decide how sweet you want your final product. The following table will help:

Sirup	Sugar	Water or Juice
Thin	1 cup	3 cups
Medium	1 cup	2 cups
Heavy	1 cup	1 cup

Make it by boiling sugar and water or fruit juice

[Continued on Page 22]



4 ADD SIRUP: Pour boiling sirup over peaches, work bubbles out with knife blade and wipe jar rim clean.



5 NEXT INTO CANNER: Place in canner containing hot but not boiling water and cover to within 2 inches over jar.



6 TILT JARS: Next day, tilt jars to test for leaks. Label with date and store on cool, dark shelf.



FINE QUALITY COTTON FEED BAG

... and ONLY cotton feed bags give you this PLUS VALUE! Each fine quality, plain white, or colorful cotton feed bag gives you a full one and one-third yards of material. Each cotton feed bag is actually worth 25¢ to 50¢ ... *when reused for household purposes. No wonder Cotton feed bags are so popular everywhere. Next time, every time, insist on Cotton feed bags! You'll be glad you did! You'll be money ahead!



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It's fun, it's thrifty. Send for your copy of the Cotton Bag Sewing Booklet.

National Cotton Council of America
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Please send me FREE your brand-new 1950 Cotton Bag Sewing Booklet.

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18-B

Old-Age Problem Faces Us

WE SHOULD familiarize ourselves with the word geriatrics," says Dr. Theodore Klumpp, who is an authority. "It's the science devoted to the study of old age, longevity and the extension of the life span, but in the last few years it has reached out of the field of medicine and become the concern of every citizen. It has created new problems in our economy and our philosophy."

In late years, the medical stream has divided; for generations the medical profession concentrated its efforts on infectious diseases until today they have dwindled in importance. The other stream, that of the problems of middle and old age has received comparatively little attention. In the past, our chief endeavor was to learn to run the gauntlet of infections so we might be able to raise a reasonable number of our children to adult life. But as a result of our success in conquering infections and some of the deadly diseases of childhood, we now have an adult population that is larger in proportion than it has ever been before. It promises to grow bigger as the years roll by.

Doctor Klumpp believes a whole new field of knowledge is waiting to be studied, that we have not yet begun to think seriously about the sociological problems of old age. Neither medicine, industry nor the state has any carefully-thought-out plan of what to do with the vast population of older persons that is increasing every year.

Only Doctor Townsend has a \$50-every-Friday plan which most doctors feel is not the answer. In 1860 only 13 per cent of the population was 45 years of age or older, while in 1940 it was 26 per cent. It is estimated by the year 2000 more than half the population will be past 45 years old.

Doctor Klumpp believes some plan in our economic life must be made for these people. They can't be plowed under nor put out to pasture. "Idle people

Only in seasickness can you get anywhere by giving up.
—By Mrs. Charles W. Sewell.

are not happy," he added, "and this is particularly true of older people. Youth can loaf content with dreams of future achievements, but as we grow older the realities of life are more clearly seen and less easily denied, and as we approach 50 and 60, we can no longer derive solace from the pipe dreams of future achievements. Age plays for real stakes... not pastime. It wants something to do and it must be real. And the most real thing we have to sustain us in this life is useful work."

From the sociological standpoint, an inflexible chronological retirement date is ridiculous and a reflection on the state of our intelligence in solving what ought to be a simple problem.

"Whenever society adopts a rule that eliminates the fit with the unfit, destroys the good with the bad, or punishes the innocent with the wicked, it is not a good rule. Social progress is measured by the degree of skill with which society solves the individual problems of its members."

Doctor Klumpp believes one of the most important steps in solving this problem is the successive reduction in working hours for all workers, rather than by reducing more and more older workers to a state of parasitism.

For Prettier Peaches

(Continued from Page 21)

together for about 5 minutes. Remove scum.

After draining off the antidarkening solution from peaches, fill each jar with cold peaches to about 1/2 inch from top. Pour in boiling sirup to cover fruit but not higher than 1/2 inch from top. Push a knife blade down inside of jars to work out any air bubbles. Then wipe jar rims clean, adjust lids and place them on the canner rack.

Ready on the range, the water-bath canner contains some hot, but not boiling water. Now lower rack of jars into hot water, add hot water if necessary, to cover jars with an inch or two of water. Do not pour boiling water directly on jars, to avoid cracking. Cover canner and when water starts boiling,

start keeping time, allowing 35 minutes for quarts and 25 for pints.

When time is up, out of the canner come the jars. If lids are not self-sealing, adjust them. For this, follow directions of the jar manufacturer. Set jars right side up to cool on a thick cloth away from drafts. Next day tilt each jar for possible leaks. Label with date.

Sunny Peach Salad

Drain a jar of peaches. Peel and slice 3 or 4 oranges in 1/8-inch slices. Arrange lettuce or other salad greens on individual salad plates. On each bed, place 3 orange slices and top with a peach half, cut side down. Sprinkle coconut over tops of peaches. Serve with fruit dressing. (See below.)

Fruit Salad Dressing

1/2 cup peach sirup	2 egg yolks, well beaten
from canned peaches	1/4 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar	1 1/2 tablespoons lemon juice

Heat peach sirup. Combine egg yolks, sugar and salt. Add sirup slowly, stirring constantly. Cook over hot water until thick and smooth. Remove from fire and add lemon juice slowly. Mix well and chill.

Sunday Peach Salad

Arrange peach halves cut side up in lettuce cup or on shredded salad greens. Combine cottage cheese with salt and cream, to taste, add a few spoonfuls of canned cherries and a little grated orange peel. Fill the peach cavity with a spoonful of this mixture. Serve with fruit dressing.

Peach Salad Bowl

3 oranges	1 head lettuce
2 cups canned peaches	water cress
1 banana	1/4 pound cheese
	French dressing

Peel oranges, slice and cut in sections. Drain peaches. Slice banana. Line salad bowl with crisp lettuce and water cress. Arrange fruit in bowl. Sprinkle with cubes of cheese and decorate with sprigs of water cress. Serve

on individual plates or in salad bowls with French fruit dressing. Use your own favorite French dressing recipe and add peach juice to taste.

Fruit Custard Mold

3 eggs	1/4 teaspoon lemon extract
3 cups milk	1/4 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup sugar	3/4 cups canned peaches
1 teaspoon nutmeg	
1 teaspoon vanilla	

Beat the eggs slightly and combine with the remaining ingredients, except the peaches. Pour into a baking dish (6 inches wide and 2 1/2 inches deep). Place in a shallow pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) for about 35 minutes, or until an inserted knife comes out clean. Chill. Unmold on a serving platter or chop plate and surround with chilled canned peaches. Serves 6 to 8.

Little White Schoolhouse

Country schools are friendly places... No big buildings with classic graces, just something small and trim and white, glowing with warmth and wisdom's light.

The teacher loves the kids and guides, Tho sometimes she could tan their hides.

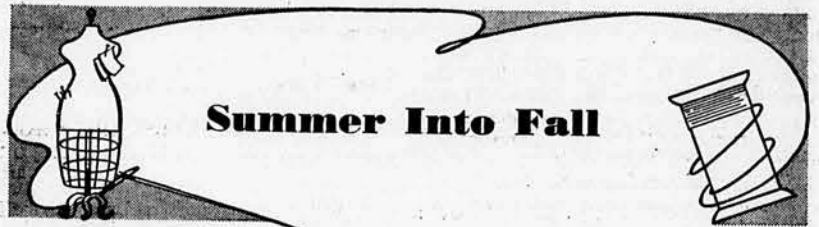
Out in the yard there's a swing or two, Maybe the pupils here are few... And as they play and frolic daily, Over their heads the flag flies gaily.

Yes, country schools with friendly faces, Always seem like happy places.

—Marion Johnston.

Good Pickle Recipes

Brined or cured pickles, fruit pickles, quick-process pickles and relishes—20 recipes in all—in our leaflet, "Pickles and Relishes." Kansas Farmer's Bulletin Service will be glad to send you a copy of the leaflet upon request. Price 3c.



4865 SIZES 6-14

One Yard 54"

9493 WAIST 24"-30"

9215 SIZES 12-20 30-42

4865—Sundress doubles as a suit-dress in the fall. Girl's sizes 6 to 14. Size 10 ensemble requires 3 3/4 yards of 35-inch material.

9493—A one-yard skirt with 3 main pieces to cut and sew. Waist sizes 24 to 30. Requires 1 yard of 54-inch material.

9215—A figure flatterer with wing collar and cuffs plus cluster pleats. Sizes 12 to 20 and 30 to 42. Size 16 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39-inch material.

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

Books On Review

Our National Parks

Whether you're planning to travel by car or by book sitting in a soft chair, this book will delight you. "Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments," helps the visitor to enjoy the parks and monuments to the full and contains information that will help to plan a vacation intelligently. Written officially for the National Parks Association, it is the most up-to-date guide to our great nature reservations.

The book contains a complete description of each park and monument, 227 photographs, directions on how to reach each park by rail, bus and auto, a guide to hotel accommodations and 2 full-page maps. The author is Devereux Butcher.

The paper-bound edition of this book costs \$2 and the cloth-bound \$3.50. It may be obtained at your local bookstore or by writing the publisher, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass.

The Peabody Sisters of Salem

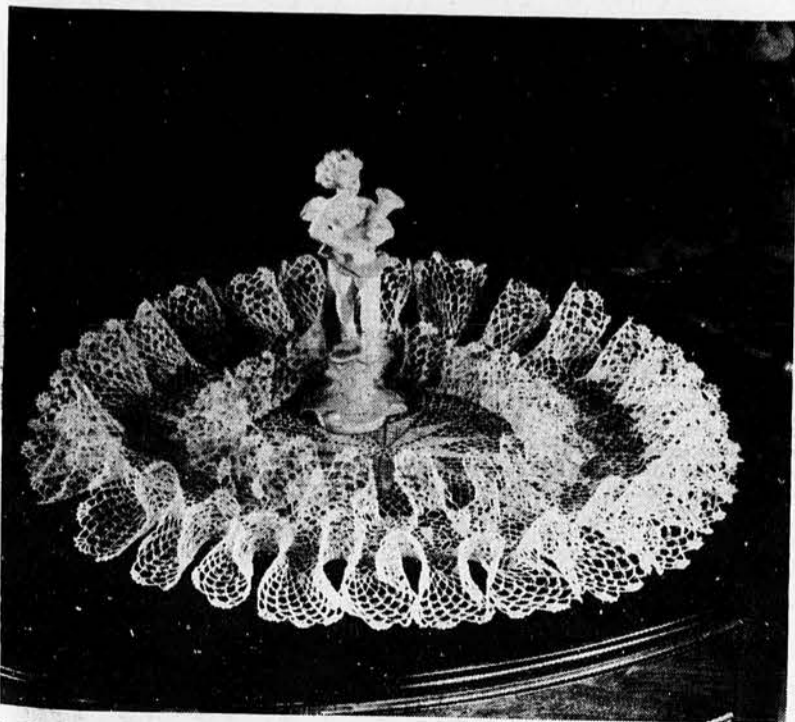
Here is the story of 3 famous sisters, the Peabodys, born in Salem, Mass., who lived out their lives among the cultivated intellectual life of Salem, Boston and Concord. Elizabeth, the oldest, was first of all an educator who ran a one-woman publishing house and wrote philosophical and abolitionist essays but is known today as the founder of the kindergarten in America. She crusaded for women's rights, for abolishing slavery, for public schools.

Mary, the second, married Horace Mann, the famous first president and founder of Antioch College in Yellow Springs, O., an institution still known today for its modern educational methods. Sophia, the youngest, who was reared by her mother to be an invalid, married Nathaniel Hawthorne, the novelist. All 3 sisters took an important place in making history in the 19th century, they traveled in Europe, Sophia to be the wife of the American consul in England, and Elizabeth to study kindergarten methods and inspect schools.

Louise Hall Tharp, the author, read manuscripts, letters and diaries in the preparation of this fine book. Those historic papers are now collections in various historical societies and other libraries.

Mrs. Tharp writes in a delightful, narrative style showing enormous insight into the character of the 3 famous sisters and their associates. It is a book to be enjoyed by the everyday reader and prized by the student interested in the history of our country in the past century.

Double Ruffle for Your Lamp



To show off your pretty lamp or bric-a-brac or vase, make a double-ruffled doily. Pattern with picture and directions to crochet it will come to you at no charge. Write to the Home Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Ask for Double Ruffle, number 5901.

"The Peabody Sisters of Salem" is published by Little, Brown and Company of Boston. The Traveling Library at the Statehouse, Topeka, has the book and it may be obtained by writing there. We also suggest your bookstore or the publisher. Cost \$4.

Sun in the Sky

To say that "Sun in the Sky" is a delightful book is perhaps an understatement. Not for a good long time has a book about the Southwest Indians given us so much pleasure. This one is about the Hopi Indians in northern Arizona. The author, Walter Collins O'Kane, had a chance visit with a Hopi grandfather some 10 years ago which turned out to be the starting point for this book. Later visits and interviews convinced Mr. O'Kane that the Hopis are an amazing people, whose attainments and manner of life are both absorbingly interesting and significant.

He portrays the Hopis with the exactness of a scientist, which he is, but also with the understanding of a humanitarian. His book is an account of their ingenious agriculture on the arid desert, their houses, cookery, clothing, pottery and basketmaking, the way they rear their children.

But, more important, he reveals the Hopi character, how each member fits into the society, their true democracy without the formal framework, their religion and traditions. How they lived in their 40 villages on the mesas for centuries, long before the white man came to America, planting, cultivating and harvesting their crops in the valleys and washes below.

The book contains many fine photographs taken by the author and art decorations which illustrate the artistic work of the Hopis.

"Sun in the Sky" is published by the University of Oklahoma Press at Norman, Okla. We suggest that it may be ordered from your bookstore or from the publishers. Cost \$4. Your library may have it or it may be obtained for cost of mailing by writing the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission, Statehouse, Topeka.

The Valley Below

Right at the beginning we'll say that we recommend this book for home library, school or public library. It's delightful from beginning to end.

There is a lot of talk these days about understanding our foreign neighbors, friends and enemies. This book, "The Valley Below," gives one an understanding of our Spanish-American neighbors in not too far away New Mexico.

Alice Marriott, the author, is a delightful writer and knows her subject. She gives a warm and sympathetic understanding of her neighbors, the Indians, the Spanish-Americans and the Anglos. By the way, Miss Marriott is an ethnologist, which naturally qualifies her to write a book on the subject.

To Round Valley, shortly after the war, went Alice Marriott and her artist friend, Martha. They decided to buy a small adobe house together and pursue their professions. Miss Marriott gathered material about Maria Martinez, the famous potter of San Ildefonso Pueblo. Together they produced this book about their lives together, about the neighbors, the cooking, irrigation farming, their house rebuilding, the wedding of one of the neighborhood Spanish-American girls. All these and more are told with charm. Martha's drawings illustrate the book.

"The Valley Below" by Alice Marriott is published by the University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Okla. It may be purchased in bookstores or from the publisher. Price \$3.

Use Whole Spices

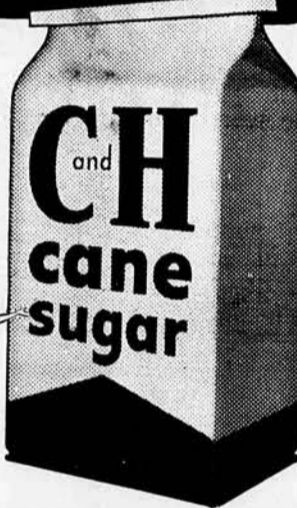
Whole spices are better for most cooked pickles. They keep flavor longer. They should be tied in a cloth and cooked with the pickles. The pickles will turn dark if the spices are packed with them, however, so the spice bag should be removed before packing in the jars.

Minstrel Play

"Happy Go Luckies" is the title of a colored minstrel play. This will answer many requests we have had for such a play. It is written in poetry and is clever entertainment for club or party. There should be 4 characters who can sing. Very little stage setting is necessary and the scene is laid outdoors. Please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a copy of the leaflet. Price 5 cents.

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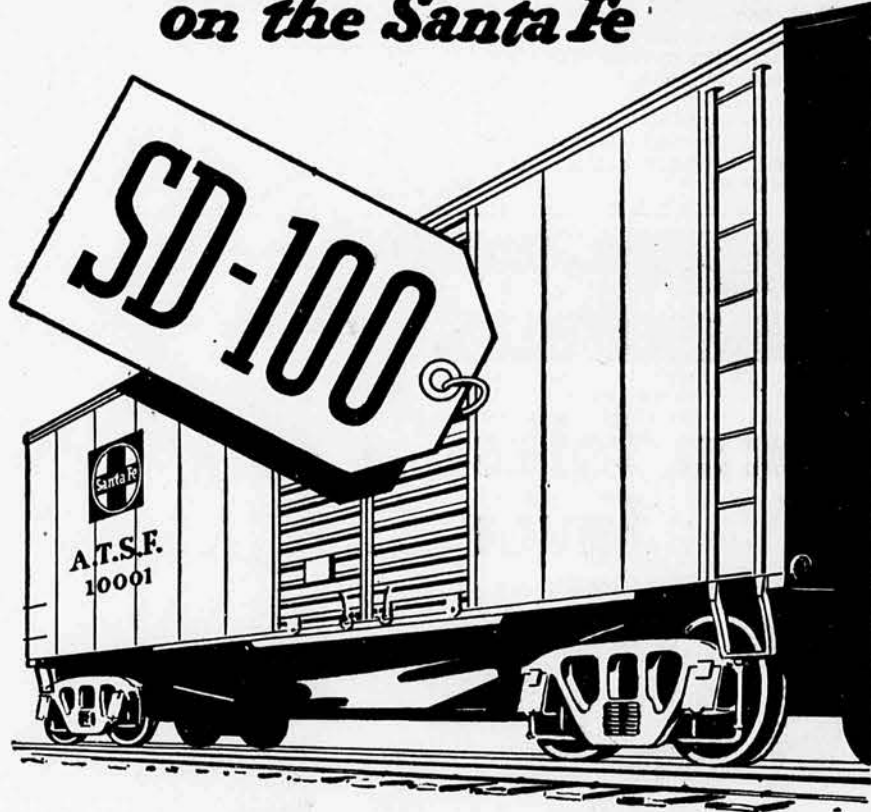
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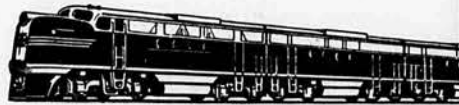
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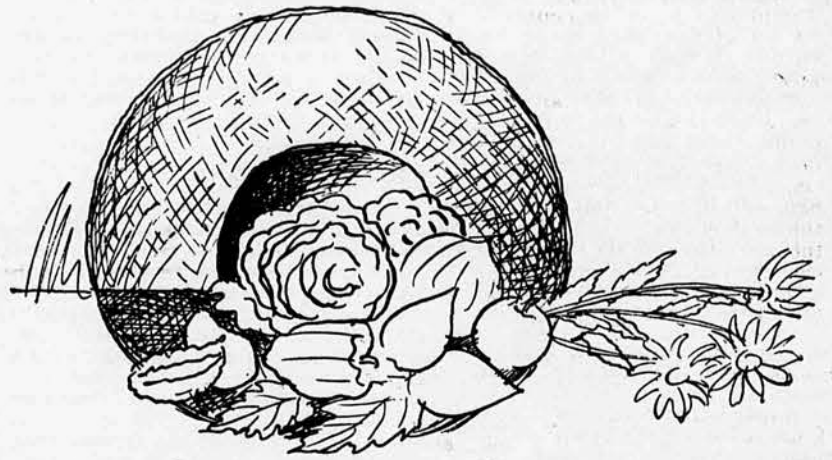
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Make the Most . . . Of What You Have

By CAMILLA WALCH WILSON



The common problem, yours, mine, everyone's
Is not to fancy what were fair in life
Provided it could be, but finding first
What may be, then find how to make it
fair
Up to our means.

THE happiest people understand what Browning meant for they make the most of what they have on hand. These lines apply not only to the making of table arrangements, but are applicable to every situation in life, the making of things "fair, up to our means." So dare to use what lies at your feet.

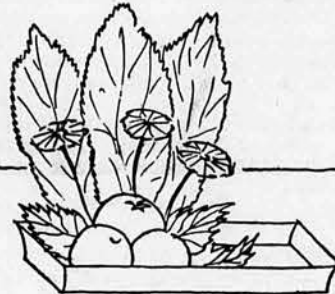
Start with a low rectangular con-

tainer, a needle holder and the following: 3 sturdy leaves of Swiss Chard, endive or perhaps young rhubarb, 3 dill heads either in seed or blossom, 3 small ripe tomatoes and a few tomato leaves. The leaves must first stand in water before the arrangement is made. Wash leaves and vegetables with a soft cloth and wipe them gently with a few drops of cooking oil to give them an attractive luster. The chard or substitute forms a background for the 3 dill stalks with their umbrella-like heads. Stick them into the needle holder with the dill just in front. Arrange the tomatoes like rubies against the leaves and dill. Radishes or any other brightly-colored fruit or vegetable may be used in season. Apples in a winter arrangement add color.

will enjoy making this arrangement again and again.
Toothpicks are a simple means of holding fruits and vegetables exactly where you want them. Stuck into 2 adjoining items they are held together.

The Corn-Top's Ripe

We have beauty all around us and take too much of it for granted. What is more graceful than corn in tassel? Let's make the most of it. For this arrangement, use a low round or oval container. Place a needle holder in it and fill with small clean pebbles. Cut the corn top the length you like, keeping a few leaves as you see in the illustration. Anchor it firmly in the needle holder.



Naturally, this arrangement is meant to be viewed from 3 sides only, so it is best suited to a buffet table, any table placed against the wall or a breakfast-style table.

Fruits and Flowers

This is something to consider making for the garden and flower show where special flower arrangements are given awards. (See top of page.) For the container, purchase a common soft straw work hat. Place it on a table in such a way as to suggest a hat full of fruits and vegetables having just been spilled where placed. Think of yourself as having walked thru the garden gathering vegetables and fruits and some black-eyed Susans. This arrangement too is to be viewed from the front only and should be placed accordingly. One half of the hat turns up from the crown, the other half lays flat on the table with the various vegetables and fruits resting on the half-brim and inside the crown.

Inside the crown, place the larger vegetables, a small head of cabbage, a small squash, then green peppers, onions, pears, peaches . . . whatever is in the garden at the moment. Add the spray of flowers as shown in the drawing.

When late fall fruits and vegetables are in season, use chrysanthemums. Keep the hat for future use for you

At the base of the corn place a figurine or a cornhusk doll. This is the sort of original and ingenious arrangement that will take an award at a fair or flower show. The idea is popular in women's clubs at the moment. It will grace any table and be a conversation piece when friends drop in.

Time for Company

The dress I've donned looks like a sack;
My hair has straggled out in back;
Dishwashing's chipped my polish off;
My face is creamed, my make-up doffed;
My stocking seams both run awry
And girdle free, I amplify;
And just because of all these things
It's two to one the doorbell rings!

—By Mary Holman Grimes.

39 Quantity Recipes

Our leaflet, "Quantity Foods," suggests amount of food to use for serving a given number of persons. Besides recipes, there is a measuring table that is most helpful. The committee planning a church dinner, club or farm organization banquet will find this leaflet useful. Please write Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, if you would like a copy of the leaflet. Price 5c.

Bait Kegs Kill Flies

YOU never will get rid of all the flies by just spraying farm animals and barns they stay in," says C. H. Thompson, Jefferson county farmer. "A lot of flies don't come inside the barn or, if they do, still fail to get a killing dose of fly spray," he says.

That's why he adds an idea of his own—bait kegs. Mr. Thompson gets several nail kegs, sprays them with double-strength DDT solutions, partially fills them with sour milk or other bait, and then sets them out where he thinks they will do the most good. Near the dairy barn, in the hog lot, or wherever flies are likely to gather. "Those kegs really do the job on flies you miss otherwise," Mr. Thompson says.

"A dead chicken in a gunnysack that is sprayed with a double-strength solution of DDT and hung up in a tree will clean out the blowflies, too," he says.

But he doesn't stop with these added touches. "I also spray hog and cattle manure in the barnlot," he says, "as you can stop a lot of fly trouble that way before it really gets started."

Probably the most unusual use for DDT on the Thompson farm is for control of screwworms on cattle and hogs. "I have had wonderful results controlling screwworms," says Mr. Thompson, "by spraying a normal DDT solution directly into the open wounds on cattle and hogs."

"Truth" Contest Winner



Mrs. Marie B. Jarvis, of Sacramento, Calif., receives a first-prize check of \$5,000 from James D. North, general manager of Western Beet Sugar Producers, Inc., in their recent \$10,000 "Truth" contest conducted in 22 Western states. This new and different contest, requiring no proof-of-purchase, was heavily promoted thru daily newspapers and farm papers. Thousands of letter-entries completing the sentence, "I know there is no better sugar than pure Beet Sugar, because..." were received.

Machintosh Is Honored By National Meat Board

Prof. David L. Machintosh, head of the meats department at Kansas State College, Manhattan, was honored at a banquet given by the National Live Stock and Meat Board at Chicago in June. He was recognized for his outstanding service in the meats field at the college over more than 25 years. The citation was made by Jay Taylor,



Prof. David L. Machintosh

of Amarillo, Tex., vice-chairman of the Board.

Professor Machintosh has taught meat courses and conducted meat research. He has been especially interested in studies relating to color, tenderness and grade of meat and in the study of frozen meats. Many of his students are now occupying positions of distinction in the livestock and meat industry and in other fields.

Thruout the years he has coached meat judging teams which have competed in inter-collegiate meat judging contests at the International Live Stock Exposition and at other livestock shows.

Born in Peebleshire, Scotland, Professor Machintosh graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1920. The following year he joined the animal husbandry staff of Kansas State College. His first meats course was offered in 1922.

New College President Takes Over Duties



Dr. James A. McCain
New Kansas State College president

Dr. James A. McCain, formerly president of the University of Montana, succeeded Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower as president of Kansas State College, Manhattan, July 1.

The new president's duties include heading up all agricultural, home economics, and industrial research for the college. In addition, he will supervise the residence faculty and student body at Manhattan. Doctor McCain will have a direct interest in and contact with all Kansas counties as Extension agents are an essential part of the college field faculty, along with experiment station workers.

In 12 years at Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins, the new president rose from an assistant professor to dean and director of the summer school. Most of his mature life has been spent in the Midwest or West.

After service on a destroyer in World War II, Doctor McCain was in charge of classifying all enlisted personnel in the United States Navy.

He is 42 years old, and is married to the former Janet Henry, of Fort Collins. They have one daughter, Sheila, 5 years old.

More Grain Bins

Here is a way to meet the need for more and better grain-storage facilities on the farm. Nearly any Kansas farmer can construct new grain bins thru the Farm-Storage Facility Loan program of the Production and Marketing Administration. Up to 85 per cent of the cost of a grain bin can be lent at 4 per cent interest for 5 years. Applications can be filed now at any county PMA office in the state.

Another extension of opportunity for loans for grain-storage facilities has been made. Operators of local elevators also have been given an opportunity to construct new storage facilities under the Commercial Storage Guarantee Agreement program of the Commodity Credit Corporation thru June 30, 1951. The program was originally available only until June 30 of this year.

These two "extension" announcements are the result of a large carry-over of grain, creating a demand for more track-side and farm-storage facilities.

"From My Viewpoint"



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says Mrs. H. D. Machin, R.F.D. 2, Monroe, Iowa

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Yes, Genuine Pfister Hybrids won by an average of 10.1 bushels more dry, shelled corn per acre in 1076 yield checks made last year. These checks were made with competitive hybrids in farmers' fields where soil and climate conditions were identical.

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Coming Events

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

- 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.
- August 8-9—Elk county 4-H camp, Sedan Lake in Chautauqua county.
- August 9—Shawnee county, Auburn township meeting, Auburn high school.
- August 9—Lincoln county beef tour and barbecue.
- August 10—Sedgwick county dairy tour.
- August 11—Wyandotte county plow racing demonstration.
- August 11—Coffey county beef tour.
- August 11—Cloud county beef tour, with M. B. Powell, KSC specialist.
- August 11-12—Graham county 4-H fair and Pioneer Days celebration.
- August 12-13—Hamilton county annual county rodeo, sponsored by the Hamilton County Saddle Club.
- August 13-15—Wabaunsee, Pottawatomie, Riley and Leavenworth counties 4-H camp, for 4-H members, Rock Springs Ranch.
- August 14—Dickinson county plow terraces and water-way demonstration, with Harold Haker and Walter Selby, KSC specialists.
- August 14-15—Barton county home economics judging contest, Great Bend.
- August 14-15—Wyandotte county 4-H fair and horse show, Bonner Springs.
- August 15—Morris county annual beef tour.
- August 15—Cloud county poultry meeting, with M. E. Jackson, KSC specialist.
- August 15—Shawnee county, Rossville township meeting, Twin Rose school.
- August 15-17—Sedgwick county 4-H Club fair.
- August 16—Stanton county 4-H fair, Johnson high school.
- August 16—Shawnee county, Grove township meeting, Grove Hall.
- August 16—Chase county beef tour.
- August 16-18—Lyon county, women's camp at Rock Springs.
- August 17—Lincoln county soil conservation day.
- August 17—Lyon county beef tour.
- August 18-19—Kearny county 4-H fair, Lakin.
- August 19—Washington county 4-H style revue, best groomed boys' contest, and demonstrations contest.
- August 21-23—McPherson county 4-H county fair, McPherson.
- August 22—Kearny county, farm management outlook meeting, with Norman Whitehair, KSC Extension economist, and Gladys Myers, home economist, Lakin.
- August 23—Shawnee county, Monmouth township meeting, Disney school.
- August 23-25—Barton county 4-H county fair.
- August 24-26—Morris county 4-H fair, Camp Fremont, Council Grove.
- August 24-26—Cowley county, Arkansas City achievement fair for 4-H members, Arkansas City.
- August 25-26—Labette county, Altamont Institute, Altamont.
- August 26-29—Pottawatomie county fair, Onaga.
- August 29—Shawnee county, Soldier-Menoken township meeting, Indian Creek Grange Hall.
- August 29-30—Barton county home demonstration units women's camp, Hoisington.

3 Eggs in One

REMEMBER the big egg pictured in Kansas Farmer April 1? Brought into the Kansas Farmer office by Charles Puff, Shawnee county. It was a big 6-ounce egg, with another egg of normal size enclosed in the larger shell.

Well, Mr. Puff came back into the office again the other day. Guess what this time? Another tremendous egg! This one is more strange than the first. Inside is an egg of normal size. Then another hard-shell egg on the outside of the normal egg. And by golly, around this whole works was another egg, only this third one was of the soft-shelled variety.

The outer soft-shelled egg was broken when it was laid on the concrete floor, says Mr. Puff. But he brought the whole remains into the office to back up the story. Now he says he knows which pullet laid this 3-in-one egg, and he is watching for future developments. Next time, he says, he will bring the pullet into the office.

This Rhode Island White pullet in Mr. Puff's laying house surely must have some wires crossed up somewhere. We know people who would blame all this business to radiation from atomic bomb explosions.

- August 30—Barton county Farm Bureau picnic, Lake Barton.
- August 30-September 1—Geary county 4-H show.
- August 30-September 4—Five-state free fair and race meet, Liberal, Kan.
- September 1—Wabaunsee and Pottawatomie counties fall agronomy field day.
- September 1-2—Stevens county 4-H fair, Hugoton.
- September 6—Wabaunsee county landscaping tour with Collins and Parks, KSC specialists.
- September 7—Phillips county, animal husbandry meeting, with M. B. Powell, KSC specialist.
- September 8—Thomas county, fall outlook meeting for Farm Management members.
- September 8—Dickinson county, Farm Management Association members outlook meeting, Abilene.
- September 8—Shawnee county, Yard and garden tour with Mrs. Mary Ziegler, Home Demonstration agent.
- September 9-15—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.
- September 17-22—Kansas State Fair.
- September 11—Phillips county, home management leader training, Gladys Meyer, specialist.
- September 12-13—National plowing matches and conservation field days, Urbana, Ohio.
- September 25—Thomas county beef tour, with Bass Powell.
- September 25—Norton county, landscape and shelterbelt tour.
- September 26—Leavenworth county, fall field day, with L. E. Willoughby.
- September 26—Sedgwick county, fall field day.
- September 26—Pottawatomie 4-H leaders select 4-H champions.

- September 28—Ford county, sorghum field day, Dodge City experimental field.
- September 30—Pottawatomie county 4-H'ers on Radio Station KSAC.
- October 10—Pottawatomie county corn field day.
- October 10—Stanton county sorghum field day.
- November 13—Pottawatomie county annual Farm Bureau meeting.

What Can We Do?

Dear Editor: Read your article in Kansas Farmer of June 17, "What Can We Do?"

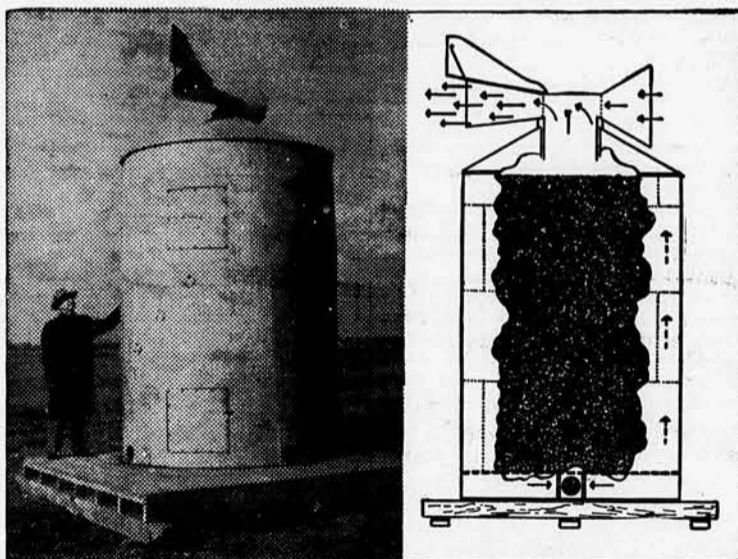
Yes indeed, it is shocking we should have so many traffic accidents. Now as to what can be done is very plain. Our most dangerous enemy is SPEED. . . .

We hear and read so much about safety, but no one ever proposes a speed limit. Just try a safety speed limit of from 45 to 50 miles per hour for 30 days and see how your traffic accidents diminish. You cannot control a car at a high rate of speed.—Mrs. B. Kowalke, Lincoln, Kan.

Speed Is the Cause

Dear Editor: I'm sure I'm not alone in believing the No. 1 cause of these deaths is speed. . . . All present cars

A Self-Cooling Grain Bin



IT LOOKS as if an answer has been found to the old problem of keeping grain or seed cool until it is fed or dried. A new device for ventilating grain bins has been developed. It's an adaptation of what engineers call a venturi—something like an ordinary funnel with a cone-shaped top connected to a smaller tube. Its inventor calls it the Noel jet ventilator.

When it is used for ventilating a grain bin, it is turned with the large mouth of the funnel into the wind. Then as the large volume of air is guided down thru the small opening of the funnel it increases in speed and at the same time sucks air up thru the side opening.

The trial with the jet ventilator last fall in Maryland was so encouraging that the Commodity Credit Corporation plans to install them in about 50 bins scattered around in the principal corn- and grain-growing sections of the country. CCC is satisfied this ventilator will keep ear corn cool while it is waiting to be fed or dried artificially. CCC hopes it will do the same thing for shelled corn, small grain and seeds, so these crops can be stored safely the year around. It is not available commercially at present.

should have governors for a 50-mile limit. . . . It seems all warnings and pleadings on the air, as well as in print, fall on deaf ears. Something drastic is in order.

We in Marshall county find U. S. 36 highway in a deplorable condition most of the year, but we farmers traveling it know most of the dangerous parts and drive accordingly. Several people have lost their lives recently between Axtell and Marysville. . . . On one bridge alone . . . 5 people have been killed within a year. Almost without exception the offenders responsible for these accidents have been out-of-state motorists in too big a hurry, speeding excessively.

I have seen numerous wrecks pulled into Marysville, and almost every one of them have been late-model cars, presumably in excellent condition mechanically, so it seems speed alone is the principal cause of our mounting death toll.

Correction of this state of affairs by legislation is naturally unpopular. But supposing over the week end some 500 people lost their lives by eating adulterated food in some public place, or several hundred were lost in a hotel fire, or several hundred were lost on some railroad, traceable to neglect or carelessness? What wouldn't our legislators do about it?—E. A. Nelson, Axtell, Kan.

To Prevent Accidents

Dear Editor: Having read your article, will send 2 ways to prevent so many road accidents, one possible, one impossible. The possible way, compel by government law, all cars to be geared down to not to exceed 35 miles per hour. The impossible, make brains and put in everybody's head. And third, confiscate and sell every car caught driven by a drunken driver. I think the last would help a lot and the first about stop the trouble.—Mrs. Soules, Redfield, Kan.

Lower Speed Limit Would Save Lives

Dear Editor: I am sure something should be done about the careless, reckless, speedster driver and that's right now. . . . The auto, in my opinion, is a fine way to get about, but too many abuse the privilege of the highway. Not only that but they have no regard for the other fellow's safety. . . .

I have been saying 30 to 40 miles is plenty fast. Some say, "Oh, you are an old fogey; it's the slow driver who gets into trouble." I have been driving since 1917 and never had any trouble except being hit by a drunken galoot. Anyone with even mule sense ought to know gas and whiskey will not mix, only in a traffic death.

I don't think any law written will stop the slaughter of traffic deaths. But if there was a speed governor on every auto not to exceed 35 miles per hour I think there would be a tremendous lot of lives saved. Of course, that would cause a lot of holler. . . . But that would be safer and surer than at 70 and 80 miles. Aren't lives more precious than a small amount of time, and a lot more pleasure to drive along at 35 than taking a big chance of having your neck broken?

Another thing I wish would be done is to compel a driver, when about to pass another car, to sound his horn a couple of toots. . . . There isn't one driver in 50 ever signals you when about to pass. . . . That could be stopped very easily. . . . Take his driver's license away for a time. . . .—Harry C. Thomas, Allen Co.

Let's Slow Down!

Dear Editor: Your request for our views on what the American public can do about accidents is before me.

Memorial Day wasn't intended for speeding, racing, drinking, partying, exhibitionism; rather for sober reflection on, and respect and tribute to, departed heroes, friends and relatives.

On the one day set aside for solemn reflection on death we seem to have the notion we must hurry, have a high good time, and show off, or perhaps we won't die soon enough!

. . . During the war, certain speed and travel restrictions were thought good. Why not now?

Obviously, we can't control 140 million people's desires. We fail to publicize correctly the intent and purpose of Memorial Day. If that were too gloomy, then it were better forgotten than a day of sorrow become a day of shame.—M. Wyssman, Parker, Kan.

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IN THE FIELD

MIKE WILSON

Topeka, Kansas Livestock Editor

I have word recently from Homer Alkire, secretary of the NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS FREE FAIR at Belleville, that everything is shaping up nicely for the 1950 fair.

I received a letter from G. M. SHEPHERD, veteran Duroc breeder of Lyons, informing me that the past few weeks have been topnotchers as far as Duroc sales are concerned.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS HEREFORD breeders will have a tour August 15 and 16. The caravan will make its first stop at the Leonard Held & Son farm at Great Bend.

The IOWA SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION annual sale June 27 at Des Moines commanded wide attention and satisfactory prices.

More than 80 enthusiastic SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BREEDERS attended their annual picnic at Eisenhower Park in Abilene, Sunday, July 30.

KANSAS POLAND CHINA breeders gathered at the C. R. Rowe farm near Scranton for an all day get-together Sunday, July 23.

John B. Gage, owner of Duallyn Farms, of Eudora, was host to the NORTHEAST KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION on July 16.

I have a fine letter from W. A. HEGLE, of Lost Springs, a Milking Shorthorn breeder. Mr. Hegle states he has sold his good herd sire to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Hubbard, of Otis, Colo.

Word has come to this office from ELMER DAWDY, Holstein breeder, northwest of Salina. Mr. Dawdy says conditions in his locality are plenty wet at the present time.

breeding methods the herd now has a record of 498.5 HIR on 17 cows with a 3.8 per cent milk test. The herd has recently been classified for type and has scored 85.7.

Two fine young men who have made progress and a great showing the past few years in the Hereford business are KENNETH AND BOYD WAITE, of Winfield.

July 10 and 11 marked one of the most important events in Kansas as far as Hereford history is concerned. A tour of many herds thru the area was planned and sponsored by the FLINT HILLS HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

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.

Trend of the Markets

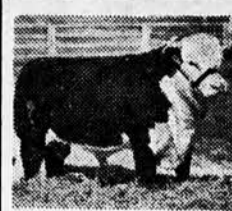
Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

Table with columns: Steers, Hogs, Lambs, Hens, Eggs, Butterfat, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Alfalfa, Prairie. Rows for Week, Month, Year prices.

National Dairy Congress

The National Dairy Cattle Congress this year—September 30 thru October 7—is being extended one full day over the 1949 event.

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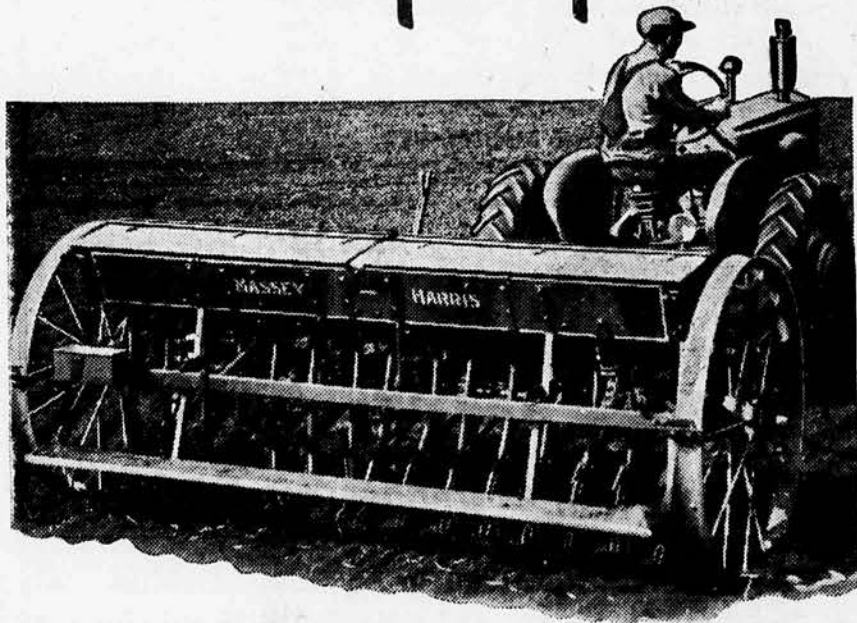
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by Friday, August 11

Livestock Advertising Rates

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

MIKE WILSON, Livestock Editor 912 Kansas Avenue Topeka, Kansas

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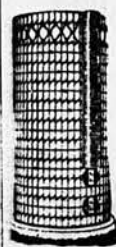
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What Is Being Planned

(Continued from Page 7)

be handled by the Department of Agriculture—not by another OPA. This on the theory that D of A is familiar with food and farm industries. In the department the idea is not at all popular. Department feels that something bound to be as unpopular as price controls and rationing ought to be handled by a temporary organization, not by a department that will have to live with resultant resentment for years afterward. But the Planners are not so sure it will be temporary; they look forward to a completely controlled economy for years—perhaps forever.

Allocations and priorities in some food lines are expected to come rather quickly, altho food is more than plentiful at present. A big military demand for meat, for example, would require use of set-asides or allocations.

Other agencies will control manpower, scarce metals, machinery, equipment and other tight supplies. Agriculture will have the job of insuring needed men and materials for agriculture and food industries.

More Taxes to Come

President Truman has asked Congress to increase individual and corporation income-tax rates sufficiently to bring in an additional 5 billion dollars a year. Warned at the same time that other taxes will have to be raised sharply to meet increased military costs—and help hold down inflationary price rises already booming.

The personal income-tax recommendation of President Truman would work this way:

A single man earning \$2,000 a year would pay \$280 a year instead of the \$232.

A married person with no dependents earning \$5,000 a year would pay \$760 annually instead of \$631 as at present, compared to \$975 at World War II peak.

A married person with 2 dependents, earning \$10,000 a year, would be taxed \$1,592 instead of \$1,361 at present, and \$2,245 at the wartime peak.

Wayne Darrow, who has pretty good sources of information in official circles, says those in the know feel that taxes can be upped 15 billion dollars a year without "damage to the economy." Babson's expect tax rates higher than World War II levels.

Officialdom fears the war situation

will "worsen" considerably soon, and that Congress will not hike taxes soon enough or high enough. And that allocations and priorities will make for so many scarcities price controls will be necessary in a matter almost of several weeks.

In other words, the country has a bad case of "war jitters," and every time some official calls on the country to "be calm" the country gets more excited.

In the Department of Agriculture the talk this week and last was of "mobilization." A storage shortage already is seen. Military is expected to take from PMA war plant and ship storage. PMA has issued a call for bids on 75 million bushels of new storage facilities; may be upped to 150 million bushels.

Farmers will be called on to store more on farms. Storage problem was eased somewhat in last war by big livestock-feeding program, and wheat sold for feed and to distillers. The alcohol plants will be operating again in from 6 months to a year.

Change in Name

Government has some "surpluses" that now look like "reserves"—wheat, corn, cotton, butter—that can be thrown on market if prices skyrocket "too much" before the Congress and public are ready for price controls.

As indicated previously, the wheat allotment was not lowered. The allotment of 72.8 million acres is about 10 million more than needed for domestic and export demand now in sight. In other words, a wartime, not a peacetime, allotment.

On other crops, Government has plenty of time to decide before next spring. There may be no corn-acreage allotments, is the feeling in official circles. Cotton growers may be asked to grow more, rather than less. Big production of soybeans and other oil-bearing crops looks like a good bet to Kiplinger's. Ditto milk, vegetables and poultry.

Talk also of asking an increase in spring pigs for 1951.

Summing it up, farmers can look forward to being asked to step up production except in a few lines . . . and with good prospect that prices will be high enough to get the increases.

A Birthday Gift to Yourself

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

PERSISTENTLY health-minded people of our rural communities are not only talking about health but getting action. Satisfactory results are evident in many ways, especially in administration of preventive vaccines and aids to children in building good bodies thru sound nutrition.

The American Medical Association recommends "Health Councils." It says that support by the medical profession of any community health program is essential to success. Its prestige lends confidence to the program. If a health council has not already been formed, the local medical society should take the initiative and call together community leaders and local organization representatives to form a community health council.

Motives Are Important

Who or what organization takes the initiative in organizing a health council is less important than the motives for which a health council is organized. It must be kept in mind that a health council is a community-wide project and is not to serve the selfish motives of any particular agency or group, nor can it afford to be dominated by any person, agency, or group. On the other hand, because the medical profession is in a strategic position to assume leadership in health matters, the local medical society should play a prominent part in the initiating and conducting of council activities.

If a health council already is functioning, it behooves the county medical society to take an active part in its activities.

Community Health Centers are finding strong foothold. Soon they will be accepted everywhere as nothing more than a forward step in modern civilization. Taking stock of one's health should be the right of every citizen.

Suppose you make it a birthday event. For example:

Are you getting good service from heart and lungs? Is your blood pressure normal? Are you enjoying good digestion? Does the dentist find your teeth in perfect order? Are you playing fair with all of your organs, giving all of them good exercise, but not working any of them to death?

These are simple matters that should be checked with sufficient regularity to prevent disease catching you unaware.

Get It Out

Is there some application that will absorb wens and avoid surgery?—F. M. J.

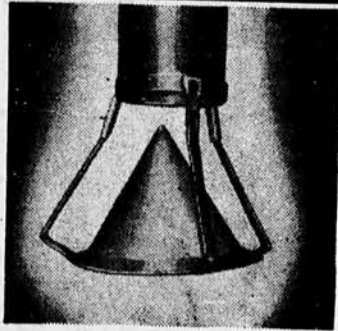
I know of no way to absorb wens by external application. A wen is a fatty tumor. The only positive cure is by making a small incision thru the skin and removing the tumor, being particular to include the capsule. When this is properly done there will be no recurrence. Sometimes a wen becomes soft by suppuration so a mere prick of the skin will drain away its contents, but the capsule will fill up again. A wen should never be left to suppurate.

Not Contagious

Is cancer contagious for one just visiting a patient? Would it be contagious for the person who has to change dressings?—M. B. C.

The weight of medical opinion favors the theory that cancer is not contagious. That is my own opinion, yet if I were dressing a cancerous sore I should wear rubber gloves and be very careful about sterilizing everything that came in contact. In regard to visiting in the same room, without actual contact, experience makes me positive there is no danger.

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Farm Market Looks Healthy

THE 1950 Kansas farm market looks healthy, says H. L. Collins, Topeka, agricultural statistician with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Increased income this year from wheat, early season prospects in corn returns, and strengthening prices from livestock and livestock products all point to a good 1950 farm income. "The 1950 figure will approach, if not equal, last year's total cash farm income," believes Collins. "The unsettled international situation is the principal contributing factor in the upsurge in prices being received by farmers."

The 1950 Kansas wheat crop, estimated at 172 million bushels, is 8 million bushels more than last year. It is valued at 350 million dollars, nearly 50 million over the 1949 crop. The 1950 corn crop is estimated at 74 million bushels, a million more than in 1949. Its value is estimated at nearly 100 million dollars, 12 million more than last year.

Kansas ranks 10th for the first 4 months of 1950 in total cash receipts for farm marketing, but wheat receipts will boost this rank in later figures. The cash farm income for Kansas for the first 4 months this year was 256 million dollars, 8 per cent below the same period in 1949.

Stop Water Damage

(Continued from Page 4)

Chamber of Commerce wanted to help, so decided to publicly dramatize the project by holding a Salina Soil Saving Day. In on this event were farm implement dealers and their customers, Soil Conservation Service, Production and Marketing Administration, and the Extension Service.

To dramatize the program, these folks arranged for a complete conservation plan to be applied in one day to a 160-acre farm located in the upland part of the Schippel watershed. Thousands of persons from over Central Kansas came to watch.

Many Things to See

The day's demonstration included the following items: 8 methods of terrace construction, contour farming, construction of diversions, gully filling and leveling, construction of detention dams, sodding of spillway and dam, shaping waterway and seeding, applying lime and fertilizer for grass and legumes, seeding native grass mixture, planting farmstead windbreak, planting trees for posts, painting farm buildings, leveling and landscaping farmyard, drilling water well, curbing well for livestock water, roadside erosion control, spreading barnyard manure, seeding sweet clover, and digging post-holes for fences.

That is a pretty complete program for one day, but it gave visitors a chance to see all phases of a control and improvement program at one time.

Progress has been rapid. The Salina Soil Saving Day, which was to start off the project, was held on May 17, 1949. "Today we have about 80 per cent of the entire watershed project completed," Mr. Payne says. "There are 2 more detention dams to build. The waterways were shaped and sowed to sorghums last spring. Grass was to be seeded in stubble this spring."

The entire project calls for the following improvements to the upland farms: Ora Divilbiss farm, 2,600 feet of terraces; Clara White farm, 3,000 cubic yards detention dam, 11,700 feet terraces and 35 acres seeded to grass; William Andrews farm, 12,500 cubic yards detention dam, 27,300 feet terraces and 35 acres seeded to grass; Harley Rose farm, 3,000 cubic yards detention dam, 3,800 feet terraces, and 17 acres seeded to grass.

Irene Callbresi farm, 6,100 cubic yards detention dam, 15,000 feet ter-

aces, 9 acres waterways, and 20 acres seeded to grass; Lester Hagadorn farm, 5,100 cubic yards detention dam, 12,300 feet terraces, 10 acres seeded to grass.

Schippel estate, 1,800 cubic yards detention dam, 14,800 feet terraces, 8 acres waterways, and 80 acres seeded to grass; Chester Kirtland, 8,000 cubic yards detention dam and 50 acres seeded to grass.

What will be the results when the project is completed? "Before we started," Mr. Payne explains, "the water from a heavy rain in the hills would come down out of there in from 1 to 2 hours. We hope soon to hold it back and discharge it over a 24-hour period so there will be a minimum of erosion, and so the Schippel ditch will handle all the water. That will mean we are saving the soil back in the hills where it is needed and, at the same time, will be protecting lowlands from flooding and silting."

Can other communities duplicate the work done on the Schippel Ditch Watershed? The answer is yes. PMA this year has raised the \$750 maximum payment per farm to \$2,500 and will enter into a pooling agreement with farmers to handle a community problem.

Communities having problems similar to the Schippel Ditch Watershed—and there must be many in the state—might do well to investigate the possibilities of a pooling agreement as the solution.

New Way With DDT

A new method for applying DDT to range cattle is described by R. B. Cathcart, Kansas State College animal husbandryman. Some Nebraska ranchers use 2 large posts set in the ground with wires stretched between them. Wrapped around the wires are burlap sacks saturated with a 2 per cent solution of DDT. The posts are relocated near watering or salting places in pastures.

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COVERING ALL YOUR LIVESTOCK

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Irrigate your row crops with Flow-Rite, the new gate that lets you use your aluminum pipe for pressure sprinkler irrigation OK for gated watering. Flow-Rite gates will not leak!

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Drill 2 1/2 in. hole in pipe with standard hole saw. Insert gate from outside. A twist of a wrench completes the job.

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- Can be used in lines under pressure.
- Can be installed in the field.
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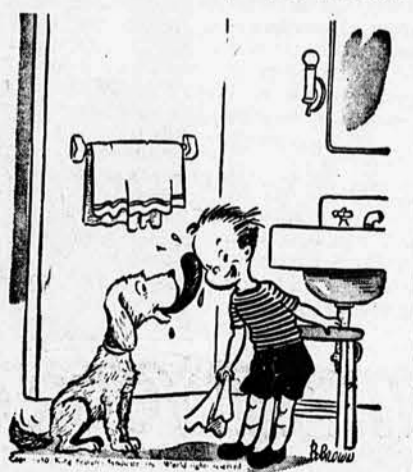
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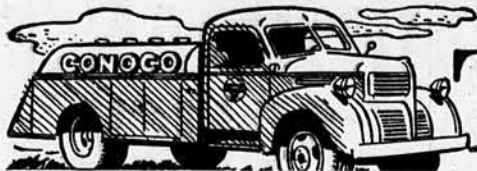
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The Tank Truck



W. H. Rose, right, points out to John Tua, Conoco Agent, McAlester, Okla., the ravages of wind and water erosion in the soil of his Pittsburg County farm.



Here's what hard work and good farm machinery did to reclaim the ruined land. Mr. Rose is a 100 per cent user of Conoco Products in his farm equipment.

Jeff Davis Pie



... by Mrs. Howard LeFurgey, Loma, Mont.

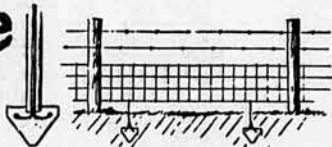
1 pt. milk	1 teaspoon cinnamon
2 eggs	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cloves
2 heaping tablespoons flour	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg
	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon allspice
	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar

Combine all dry ingredients. Moisten with a little of the milk and then add to the beaten eggs. Add this mixture to the rest of the milk which has been heated. Cook until thick, stirring often to prevent sticking. Cool and pour into baked pie crust. Top with whipped cream or meringue.

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

FARM KITCHEN

Foil the Hogs



To keep hogs from rooting up the wire fence, R. L. Lyle, Knobnoster, Mo., drives old mower sections into the earth with a slotted driving pipe . . . ties a wire from the mower section to lower strand of hog wire.

Keep 'em Dry

When it rains or the air is damp, Harmon E. Dallman, Upland, Nebr., covers the magneto of his tractor with a plastic bowl-cover. Simple as that . . . now the tractor starts every time!



PRIZES FOR IDEAS!

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

Wins Over Wind and Water!

Poor climate and worse care have ruined many a fine piece of land. A man who licked those problems is W. H. Rose, R. 1, Stuart, Okla. . . and here's his story:

"Five years ago," he says, "I purchased a run-down farm, soil was eroded very badly. The first step called for terracing the entire farm, which I started at once.

"During the following 4 years, I farmed 160 acres. Was able to secure a yield of about 35 bushels of corn to the acre. My farm land is now in excellent condition . . . there is a

good crop yield on the entire 160 acres.

"I expect to be a 100% user of Conoco Products from here on, as I do not believe a better quality product is on the market."

Your Conoco Man is mighty happy to doff his cap to Mr. Rose, who is typical of the American farmer who has used modern machinery to make the earth yield more. Mr. Rose is typical, too, of the thousands of farmers who have used Conoco Products to make their *machinery* produce more, over longer periods, on *less* fuels and lubricants.

It's Super for Saving Money!

New records of economy of operation have been set with cars using the new Conoco Super Motor Oil. At the end of a punishing 50,000-mile road-test, gasoline mileage for the last 5,000 miles was as good as for the first 5,000 miles . . . actually there was an average difference for the fleet of only 4/100 of a mile per gallon. That's about as far as from your house to the feedlot.

In this brutal test, engines lubricated with Conoco Super Motor Oil showed no wear of any consequence at the end of 50,000 miles . . . in fact, an average of less than one one-thousandth of an inch on cylinders and crankshafts. Conoco Super Motor Oil proved to be the great new modern wear-fighter.

When crops are ready to harvest, farmers can't risk engine failure or poor performance. The 50,000-mile test proved that Conoco Super Motor Oil, with proper crankcase drains and regular care, can keep the engines of your tractors, trucks and cars performing *like new* for years and years. Conoco Super OIL-PLATES engines to protect them from wear. Conoco Super Motor Oil can make your farm equipment last longer, perform better, use *less* fuel and lubricants. Why not order a drum or a 5-gallon can of new Conoco Super Motor Oil delivered to your farm tomorrow?



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